Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 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.	30	33
12 " M.	00	18
3 " P. M.		7
Barometer	29 16.20	

The Western Penitentiary—Annual Report for 1860.

We are indebted to Capt. John Birmingham, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, for a copy of the report of the Inspectors for the year 1860. From it we condense as follows:

There has been nothing unusual to mark the management of the prison during the past year. Good health has prevailed to an unusual degree, and out of four hundred and. nineteen prisoners but two have died. This is a remarkable exemption from mortality.

The labor of the prisoners, as in former years, has been mostly confined to the manufacture of shoes and weaving, being trades which each could follow in his separate cell. During the past year neither of these departments of manufacture have been remunerative, even when carried on with capital, machinery and skilful mechanics. The State has never furnished a dollar of capital with which to buy "stock," machinery cannot well be adapted to the separate cells, and as for mechanics, only six per cent. of the convicts seat here know anything of the trades they are required to work at. In view of these difficulties, the amount to be collected from the counties, is one thousand and four dollars and fifty-eight cents less for the past year, than the year 1859, while the number of prisoners was forty six more in 1860 than in 1859.

There are now three hundred and eleven prisoners in confinement, in the two hundred and thirty cells of this prison: or eighty-one cells containing two prisoners each, while by law each prisoner should be separately confined. It is predicted that by the last of July or the excess of prisoners over the number of cells will be one hundred and twenty-five. By that date, however, with the proper appropriations, new cells in the extension of block B can be provided for all the prisoners, and an appropriation of $75,000 is asked for that purpose.

Of the $52,000 appropriated in 1859 and 1860, for making extensions, $50,099 46 have been expended on the work.

Owing to the increase of prisoners, the Board have found it necessary to appoint an additional Overseer in the Weaving Department, and an additional watchman, and the appropriation asked this year, for salaries, etc., amounts to $12,000.

The Warden, in his report, says: "The conduct of the prisoners for the past year has been very good; in one instance only, have I been forced to resort to severe treatment, which proved salutary throughout the prison.

"As the close of the year 1859, we had in confinement two hundred and sixty-five prisoners; two hundred and sixty-four males and one female. We have received since that period one hundred and fifty-four, and discharged one hundred and eight; eighty-eight by expiration of sentence; sixteen by pardon; two by death; and two by error of Lawrence County Court; leaving in confinement on the 31st day of December, 1860, three hundred and two males and nine females; total, three hundred and eleven.

"The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, July, 1826, up to the close of this year are: white males, two thousand and sixty-five; white females, forty-four; colored males, two hundred and eighty-seven; colored females, forty; total, two thousand four hundred and thirty-six."

Of those now in confinement, 82 were temperate, 21 moderate drinkers, and 306 intemperate. Married, 149; unmarried, 154; widowers, 8. Natives of Pennsylvania, 137; Ireland, 29; Germany, 37—and the balance from almost every State in the Union.

The report of the Physician, Dr. Rogers, and that of the Moral Instructor, Rev. Thomas Crumpton, contain nothing of special interest.

The following is a list of the officers, with the salary of each: John Birmingham, Warden, $1,500; Rev. Thomas Crumpton, Moral Instructor, $600; John Rogers, Physician, $500; James Alexander, Clerk; $1,000. Overseers—P. Reymer, S. Ely, H. Schreiber, H. Stewart, R. Caskey, A. Robb, James Walker, H. D. Stewart, and J. Johnston, at a salary of $650 each. John Otterson, Engineer, $650. Watchers—James Calhoun, R. O'Neal, Wm. Hill, $480 each. Porter—John Wall, $360. Total for salaries, $12,000.

Hague vs. Macpherson—Narrow Escape of a Country Editor.

Sandy Macpherson, one of the editors of the Coal City *Chronicle*, (New Castle,) lately paid a visit to this smoke-begrimmed city, and while wandering about the wharf "seeing sights," he attracted the attention of our worthy Chief of Police, whose business it is to look up and "spot" all suspicious characters. We cannot judge of the appearance or the demeanor of Sandy, but there must have been something in his personal that marked him from the majority of his fellows. The levee is a suspicious place to loiter about, at any time, and strangers (particularly country editors) are in imminent danger while dodging about the freight piles, as the following incident, so graphically described by Sandy Macpherson, will amply demonstrate:

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1861.

Know all reading men, women and children by these presents, that one Hague—to be more particular, Robert Hague—exercises the functions in this smoke-begrimmed city of our worthy Chief of Police, whose business it is to look up and "spot" all suspicious characters. We cannot judge of the appearance or the demeanor of Sandy, but there must have been something in his personal that marked him from the majority of his fellows. The levee is a suspicious place to loiter about, at any time, and strangers (particularly country editors) are in imminent danger while dodging about the freight piles, as the following incident, so graphically described by Sandy Macpherson, will amply demonstrate:

Well, it came to pass this morning, as having taken advantage of an idle hour, I was standing at the corner of Water and Wood, watching the "J. W. Hallman," as she steamed off for the Sunny South, my reflections were turned towards that distracted portion of our once happy country, and I wondered if the many molasses barrels which crowded the steamer's decks would ever come back to us full of their saccharine sweetness. I thought, too, of the many indignities and insulting cross-examinations Northern men are so fleated to in that milder climate, and then I thought of the time when that lion and this lamb should lie down together, and the six-year-old stripling Republicanism, should lead them. During all this time I observed the Chief eyeing me very intently, first from the front and then from the rearward, but I supposed he was paying more particular attention to a knot of noisy stevedores at my left—who were angrily bickering about their wages—fearing, as I imagined, a fee, that is, I mean to say, an infraction of the peace.

But my cogitations were soon interrupted and my surmises brought to naught by the Chief, who again confronted me with the question:

"Are you from Philadelphia?"

"No," I replied; "I am a resident of this city."

"Ah!" said the Chief, "I thought I had seen you in Philadelphia. I know every body here, but I don't remember seeing you before."

"Know every body?" said I, with an incredulous smile.

"Yes."

My eyes inadvertently wandered to the place some men are to carry their brains is, but I could discover no particular phrenological development that would seem to warrant this approach to omniscience.

"Where do you live here?" he continued. I gave him the number and the street, and invited him to call at his leisure.

"Live you any visible means of support?" was the next question.

I told him I had never been in the Poor House yet, but I did not know how soon I might be.

"What did you say your name was?"

Before commiting myself any farther, I thought I would ask a question or two more to convince myself that I was not really a fugitive from justice, than from any benefit I expected to derive from the interrogating.

"Has anybody escaped from Philadelphia, whose description I answer pretty well?" I ventured to inquire.

"No, no one that I know of," he answered.

"Then why are you so inquisitive?"

"I have a right to ask these questions," he said.

Ananias and Sapphira talked the same way about the sale and distribution of their personal effects. Nevertheless, much as I doubted the existence of any such rights, I was not ashamed of my paternal patronymic, neither was I aware of having accessed, disguised, approved, compromised, committed treason or given aid and comfort to the enemies of my country, hence I was not afraid to answer his last interrogatory, which I did, upon its renewal:

"By inheritance," I replied, "my name is Macpherson, by Christian baptism, Sandy. Ever since I left the bonnie braes of my native heather, and swore allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, I have been an honest, law abiding citizen."

The Chief seemed to roll his great grey eyes away back into the Hogue's Gallery of his memory to see if he could find any of that lineage or descent therein.

The result must have been satisfactory, for upon handing him my card, he left me to take up the thread of my patriotic meditations where it had been so suddenly snapped off.

A Cool Trick—The Trickster Punished.

On Wednesday evening, a seedy looking individual named John Snyder appeared at the Mayor's office in Allegheny, and asked for lodgings. He was permitted to go below, and sit by the stove in the lock-up. There he found a couple of prisoners named Charles Devine and John Rayden, the former having been arrested for drunkenness, and the latter for disturbing a colored congregation. Snyder resolved upon giving "liberty to the captives," and with a hatchet in his good right hand he soon removed the barriers. It so happened that Devine had a sum of money on deposit with the officer who arrested him, and he declined to avail himself of his liberty. Rayden, however, had no treasure laid up in that gloomy region, and he and Snyder sneaked off together. They had not been gone long until their escape was discovered, and before morning they were arrested and brought back—Snyder going behind the bars this time. In default of fine, he was sent to jail for twenty days, while his colored partner got but ten days. Devine paid his fine and was discharged.

More Aid for Kansas.—A few young men doing business on Liberty street, in a few hours raised the sum of $126 in aid of the Kansas sufferers, which has been paid over to Mayor Wilson. D. S. H. Gilmore donated $20; W. C. McCarthy, $5; Robert Palmer, $5; and the employees of Chase, Wilson & Co., $40 50.

Mayor Wilson has sent another remittance to Kansas, amounting to $350, making in all about $1,200.

Away to the Hospital.—The insane lady, whose case was mentioned in Saturday's paper, has been sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. No one has yet identified her, and the result usable to give any account of herself.

An Old Railroad Project Revived—Chambersburg Being Heard from.

A meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, convened in Chambersburg, on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., for the purpose of considering the project of constructing a railroad from Chambersburg to connect at some eligible point with the finished portion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, making a direct and continuous railroad from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh. On the 6th of April, 1853, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the "Chambersburg and Allegheny Railroad Company," the act fixing a time for commencing the work. The time expired, the work was not commenced and the charter was about being forfeited, when a supplement to the act was passed, granting additional privileges, among which is the right to extend to road "the Gettysburg or any other point in Adams county, Pa., and to connect with any road now made, or to be made, in the counties of Franklin or Adams."

The time for the payment of the emolument tax, under this act, expires on the 2d of April, and if not paid at that time the charter again falls.

Wm. Seibert, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of a railroad connection with the Great West and the advantages it would open up to Franklin county as well as to those of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. Mr. Seibert further remarked that it was only necessary to build a road from Chambersburg to Burnt Cabins, that the New Yorkers would continue the roads in this State, now under their control, through Shearman's Valley to the Burnt Cabins and thence to the Great West, shortening her distance to St. Louis some two hundred miles compared with her present railroad routes to the Southwest. By connecting at the Burnt Cabins with the New York route that road would be made tributary to the Chambersburg and Allegheny road, and afford the citizens of Franklin co. a continuous railroad to Pittsburgh.

Mr. J. B. M'Elroy, Engineer, read a lengthy report, from which we extract as follows:

"The Survey that was made some years ago, from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, having all the importance that the authority of the Commonwealth and the ability of a distinguished Civil Engineer could give it, leads many to suppose that, in case of the building of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, that part of it between a certain point in Fulton county and Harrisburg, must necessarily be made through Cumberland Valley; this is a mistaken view, as could be shown from the results of the recent reconnoissance and surveys that have been made in the valles adjacent to and parallel with Cumberland Valley. These vallies, instead of being surrounded by insurmountable barriers of mountains, as has generally been supposed, afford openings between their mountains for railroad routes in the right direction that are entirely practicable. Seeing then that the route via Chambersburg will be brought into close competition with the other routes leading from Fulton county to Harrisburg, it is necessary to examine the results of the old Survey from Chambersburg to Burnt Cabins, and with the data obtained therefrom, seek for a new route of such characteristics as may meet present railroad requirements.... The line that was surveyed a few months ago, leading from Harrisburg to the Ohio river passes Burnt Cabins, from which point westward it takes a nearly direct course towards Bedford, and being located on higher ground it has a continuous ascent until passing Hay's hill; thus having no adverse gradient, and a great saving in the length of this difficult part of the route."

The report concludes as follows: "The question of a railroad to the South-west has settled down on the merits of the different routes, and that yours, though having many good features, is misrepresented as unfavorable, and that much of your success will depend upon your promptly taking steps as soon as may be considered best in getting this desired information and in presenting your claims to those parties, who with yourselves are interested in the completion of the great enterprise—the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad."

Allegheny Councils—The Appropriation Ordinance—Salary Taxes for 1861.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening—members generally present.

In *Select*, Mr. Atwell submitted a report from the Finance Committee, with the City Tax and Appropriation ordinance. From the report we learn that $21,000 of the $30,000 of the city debt, which matured some time since, is required to be paid during the present year, and next year some $18,000 more will be added. The Committee recommend that these liabilities be prepared for in good time. After their settlement but little of the city debt will mature before 1870. Another matter of great interest, is the position which the city occupies in relation to the subscription to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. All the legal defense that could be made against the liability has been unsuccessful, and all that could now be done would be to fill back upon the equity that may exist between the bondholders and the city. In order to manifest a disposition to act justly, the Committee suggest the appointment of a Committee to confer with the bondholders.

The Appropriation ordinance for 1861, was then read and adopted. It levies a tax of *ten mills* for city purposes, *one mill* for poor fund, and *half a mill* business tax. The appropriations are same as last year, excepting that the poor tax is one mill less. The total appropriations for the year amount to $92,619 23, as follows:

Salaries	$ 7,590 00
Interest	30,000 00
Engines and Firemen	2,000 00
Printing	600 00
Streets and Bridges	3,000 00
Wharves and Landings	1,000 00
Rents	350 00
Surveys	1,000 00
Contingent Fund	15,000 00
Poor Farm	4,000 00
Water Works	15 000 00
Outstanding Warrants	8 079 23
Gas	5,000 00
Total	$92 619 23

Mr. Brown presented the report of the Market Committee, recommending the remodeling of the garden stands and the removal of the coffee houses. After discussion, the matter was referred back to the Committee, to report at next meeting.

Mr. Wright presented the report of the Select Committee, with the resolutions for the payment of $341 to the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, being the city's share of the expense in the construction of the bridge over the canal on Lacock street; also, in favor of A. Davidson, for $700, being the cost of the new bridge on Sandusky street. The resolutions were adopted.

In *Common Council*, Mr. Davidson's bill was read to $573, and the resolutions were then passed.

Common Council concurred, with Select in the passage of the Appropriation ordinance, and after disposing of the usual amount of routine business, adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., vs. Wm. Gray; action on a book account to recover $111, the value of corn delivered to defendant and sacks not returned. Verdict for plaintiff of $66 02.

John Marshall vs. Fred. Weigle; action to recover the value of a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $21 65.

Walter Bryant vs. James A. Maurice; action to recover the sum of $68 75, rent due. The defense allege that the landlord made a verbal agreement to keep the premises rented in tenantable order, but which he failed to do. Jury out.

The following twelve cases are within reach of trial to-day:

No. 37, Peter Fuck vs. John Keown.
" 38, Wm. May for use vs. Thomas Bell.
" 41, A. A. Mason & Co., vs. Kernan and wife.
" 42, Wightman vs. Hill.
" 43, Speer vs. Galloway.
" 44, Briggs vs. Wighman.
" 45, Bates & Johnston vs. Morrison.
" 46, Jones vs. Stafford.
" 47, Miller vs. Hamilton.
" 54, Gentner vs. Snyder.
" 55, Commonwealth vs. Lucinda White.
" 56, Jones & Co., vs. Samuel P. Ross.

Man Killed in a Coal Pit.

Coroner Boetwick was called upon to-day, to hold an inquest upon the body of a coal miner named Ephraim Jones, who was killed in a pit belonging to Robert Torrence, in Lower St. Clair township, back of Mount Washington. Jones was engaged in "hearing in," when a mass of coal fell upon his head, and crushed the skull, producing speedy death. A fellow workman reached him immediately after the accident, but he was dead before he could be extricated. The deceased was forty-six years of age, was a native of this country, and boarded with a sister who resides in South Pittsburgh. He leaves no family. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

The Firemen and the 22d.—A meeting, composed of delegates from the several fire companies of the city, was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of celebrating the 22d of February in an appropriate manner. After full discussion, it was deemed inexpedient to make preparations for a general celebration, and the meeting adjourned.

A Cold Bed.—A woman calling herself Mary Thompson was picked up yesterday on Liberty st., by officer Keep, and committed to jail by Alderman Donaldson. She had been lying on the pavement for about an hour and a half, so gloriously drunk that the biting wind seemed to have little effect upon her.

Renonstrances are being circulated for signatures against the passage of an act to abolish the Board of County Auditors, and change the mode of collecting taxes. The principal reason urged against the act is, that it will prove injurious to the community at large.

Perjury.—John Rasher was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Donaldson to answer a charge of perjury preferred by Wm. Bibbis. The parties had a suit about a horse, and the prosecutor alleges that Rasher swore a little stronger than the facts would warrant.

Dead.—Major William Flinn, an old resident of this county, and at one time County Auditor, died on the 4th instant, at Benna Vista, of paralysis. Major F. had attained the age of eighty-four years, and leaves many relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Fined.—Alois Hilderbrand, of Chartiers township, one of the parties who sold liquor under the authority of the Managers of the Agricultural Society, at the Fair Grounds, was fined ten dollars and costs in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday.

The people of Temperanceville are endeavoring to have an act passed authorizing the erection of a lock-up in that borough.

Not in Session.—The District Court was not in session yesterday, owing to the indisposition of Judge Williams.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected specially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Field & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1861.

		Discount			Discount
New England States	per	par	South Carolina	per	5@8
New York State	per	par	Georgia	per	5@8
New York City	per	par	Alabama	per	5@8
New Jersey, (cent.)	per	par	Louisiana	per	par
" (par.)	per	¼	Kentucky	per	par
Pennsylvania, (cent.)	per	par	Tennessee	per	5
" (par.)	per	par	Ohio	per	par
" (6p. P'ay)	per	par	Indiana	per	par
" (west)	per	1¼	Illinois	per	6@7
Delaware	per	2¼	Wisconsin	per	1@7
Dist. of Columbia	per	2¼	Iowa	per	1@7
Maryland, Balt.	per	par	Michigan	per	8
" Interior	per	2¼	Missouri	per	2½@3
Virginia	per	5	Canada	per	1@1
North Carolina	per	5			

Exchange, selling at par on New York, 2¼ on Philade' 1½ a 2¼ on Baltimore, 2¼ per cent over Berkshire funds. Coin, selling at 2¼ over Berkshire funds.

Arrest of a Sharper.

A keen looking young fellow, named John R. Reditz, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a beer saloon, for acting in a disorderly manner, and after a hearing before Alderman Taylor was committed to jail for a few days. It has taken before magistrate he exhibited considerable uneasiness, and when a favorable opportunity offered he endeavored to rid himself of a package of letters by thrusting them into the stove. There was not enough fire to consume the letters, and upon examination they proved to be notes addressed to different gentlemen in the city, for the purpose of operating upon their credility. Among the number was one addressed to a leading dry goods dealer, on Fifth street. Reditz was evidently prepared to practice the "confidence" game, and his arrest was very opportune.

Oil in Canton, O.—Messrs. Shriver & Dilworth, of this city, have leased the farm of Mr. Schwalm, near Canton, Ohio, and are now engaged in sinking a well there. The well is near a large stone-quarry, in which the indications of the presence of oil have been known to exist for some time. All the rock quarried near the spot, and the rock has been blasted out there to the depth of 20 feet, is saturated with oil. So abundant is the oil in the sand-stone that when a piece is thrown into the fire it burns with a bright flame, like stone-coal, until it decrepitates and nothing but the sand is left. The oil has oozed out in considerable quantities at some of the crevices in the rock. Many yards of the surface are covered with the oily substance in a sort of coagulated state, which, when scraped off and subjected to heat, burns with a bright flame, and emits a carbon oil "odor," which to those familiar with it will not need any description.

Oil in New Lisbon.—Mr. Peterson, who is boring for oil at New Lisbon, Ohio, has sunk his well to the depth of 480 feet, and no oil yet. The indications, however, are encouraging, and the boring is going on, day and night. Another company—citizens of the place—are making arrangements for a search after the greasy element, and will have the machinery ready for operation in a few days. The impression seems to be general that oil can be and must be found under the frowning hills of the Little Beaver, and the matter is to be fully and fairly tested.

Fatal Accident.—An accident occurred in Carroll township, Washington county, on Friday last, which resulted in the death of Simon Eagye, an aged gentleman residing about three miles above Monongahela City. While he was hauling a load of wood from a field to his house the wagon caught by some means, on the bar-post of one of the fences, by which the lead horses became frightened, and in endeavoring to quiet him, Mr. Eagye was so unfortunately crushed that he was unable to move, and lay patiently helpless until a neighbor, who was ignorant of the accident, by a lad who witnessed it, came to his assistance. The sufferer was conscious of his whether he was badly hurt, to which he replied, "I am hurt all over; hurry and take me home, for I know I am going to die." He was placed in his wagon, and died before reaching his residence. The deceased was aged between fifty and sixty years, and was highly esteemed by his many acquaintances. He leaves a large family to mourn his sudden demise.

Killed.—The Carroll, (O.) *Free Press* says that "a gipsy, one of a company encamped between Canton and Oansburg, was killed on Friday last, Wednesday, (23rd,) which caused his death on Saturday. He had just bought the horse, and was turned of the horse's kicking proclivities, but thinking he was able to manage him as well as any body, fell into an error that resulted in his death."

Owing to previous engagements, Prof. Hamburjer, the inimitable wizard, will not exhibit until to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon and evening. Children will be admitted at 5 cents, and adults at 15 cents. Each purchaser of a ticket will receive a gift in return.

Distressing Death.—A boy named Umbolts, living in Pike township, Stark Co., O., accidentally shot himself through the heart on Saturday, the 26.h ultimo.

A Company is organizing in Alliance, O., to dig for oil inside the corporate limits of that town, near Russell's mill.

The Waynesburg Bank Sound.—We see it mentioned in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh papers that the "Farmers & Drovers' Bank of this place has failed. We are happy to be able to correct this erroneous statement. Our Bank is sound to the core.—*Waynesburg Rep.*

A Brother Officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks: "A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by 'an American Chemist,' (Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and then it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and the reward. Doctor Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff-box, or diamond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines, is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.*

☞ Doctor C. Barlz, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician, has agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 110 Smithfield St. †

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wolfe, in today's paper. †

☞ 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 also be considered with any of the numerous quackeries 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 Carson & Dupuy, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Mayor's Infantile Cordial, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine chest in case of cross and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, that he relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found a most valuable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

☞ See advertisement. For sale by O. H. Hyde Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. ceffdawlmP

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.

N. Wood&Co. v.PARRY

WOODSIDE & PARRY,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL.

Office, ALTNA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja5lm

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hacks, &c., whether resident or non-resident, in the City of Pittsburgh, that their Licenses for the year 1861 are due and payable at the Treasurer's Office, City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before May 1st, 1861, will be placed, in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of fifty cents for the collection thereof; and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents paid therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-Horse Vehicle	Five Dollars.
do Two do do	Eight do
do Four do do	Ten do
do Four-Horse Hack	Ten do
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses,	Twelve Dollars each. For each Additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.

WM. RICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st, 1861. fe4:3w

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills,
Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills,
Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills,
Cephalic Pills, Cephalic Pills,
for sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.

fe2:3t

DRY APPLES—35 sks. Bright Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, 28 Wood st.

SOAPSTONE—20 bbls Powdered for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

(Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The Peace Congress was much agitated yesterday by the proposition of Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, to adjust the controversy on the basis of the Crittenden resolutions.

He said if a satisfactory adjustment was not made promptly, his State would secede.

Caleb Smith, of Indiana, replied that this, so far from leading to an adjustment, was the most effectual mode of breaking up the Union. They came here to deliberate, and must proceed cautiously.

W. C. Rives contended that the demand of Virginia was reasonable, and union could only be preserved on that basis

Mr. Guthrie urged moderation, and concluded by moving that Seddon's proposition, and all others of like character, be referred to a committee of one from each State, which was carried.

It is well understood that Seddon is Hunter's exponent.

The Border State men refuse to give any pledge concerning the enforcement of the laws in the seceding States, even if an adjustment should be agreed upon in the Convention. They are for letting them alone.

The President's answer to Hayne, which was given through Mr. Holt, informs him that he has no power or disposition to surrender Fort Sumter.

Strong efforts are being made to continue the warehousing system, the same as under the present tariff in the new bill.

The discussion in the Senate yesterday on Black's nomination to the Supreme Bench showed that it will be rejected by a large majority. H.

[We are without our usual variety of telegraphic news this morning. The wires were not in working order last night.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 7.—*Midnight.*—The steamship, Anglo-Saxon, with Liverpool advices to Friday, the 25th, arrived at this port to-night.

An influential meeting has been held at Manchester, to devise measures to relieve the cotton trade and the anxiety resulting from its dependence, on the Southern States of America. Resolutions were passed recommending that the Government make such efforts as are commensurate with the danger, and approving of the steps taken for the formation of a cotton supply company.

Several American vessels have been registered in Liverpool under the British flag, to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina, and return with cotton without fear of capture.

France is said to be making a extraordinary naval preparations. The excuse is found in the menacing attitude of Germany towards Denmark, and the speech of the King of Prussia.

The batteries of Gaeta unexpectedly opened on the morning of the 22d, with a heavy fire against the Sardinians. The latter promptly replied and compelled the place to remain silent. The besiegers continued their fire. Fourteen vessels of war were before Gaeta, and at noon on the 22d the Sardinian fleet got into line.

The Sardinians were actively erecting new batteries.

General Zair had returned to Turin from a visit to Garibaldi. It is reported that the latter had sent a message of conciliation to Cavour, and had given up the attack at Venetia as inexpedient.

Another version says that Garibaldi declines to adjourn the work of deliverance, unless the Italian Parliament relieves him of his solemn engagements.

Sardinian troops have been dispatched to Abruzzi and Calabria, where they suppressed the reactionary movements.

Garibaldi calls for fresh donations to procure the necessary means for facilitating the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy through the agency of Victor Emanuel.

The vigilance committee is urged to penetrate every station with the idea that in the spring they must have a million patrol under arms.

Denmark.—The minister of marine has ordered the equipment of twelve steam gunboats.

The reserve corps of sailors have been ordered to assemble on the first of March.

A committee had been appointed to purchase gun boats.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 25.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 87,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators, and 17,900 bales for export. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d, but this was subsequently lost. The market closing dull at last prices rates.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Breadstuffs market as very dull, and with a declining tendency in prices; Western Corn is quoted at 37s. Flour dull and declined 6d; extra Western quoted at 29s 6d. Wheat dull, but prices steady. Corn dull and all quotations have slightly declined; holders were pressing on the market at the close, causing a further decline in all articles.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. James, McEleney & Co., England, Athya & Co., and other brokers report the provision market quiet. Beef and Pork steady and quiet. Lard steady at 53@60s. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Latest—*Via Londonderry.*—London, Jan. 25. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of Garibaldi rather give new guarantees of peace to the world than they tend to disturb it.

An immense activity prevails at the Toulon Arsenal, and it appears as if the French Government intend to send three or four fleets to sea, together with twenty steel clad frigates.

Advices from Shanghai on the 17th state that Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant had left for Japan.

Naples, Jan. 24.—A powder magazine exploded in the Sardinian camp yesterday, killing twenty men.

The fire on Gaeta is being vigorously continued, and is slowly replied to by the besieged.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Emperor announces that a general amnesy will be proclaimed when the question of the sequestration of the property of the refugees is settled.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—The citizens' meeting of the Constitutional Union men, convened again at Verandah Hall this afternoon, to receive the report of the Committee of twenty-five, appointed at the previous meeting. The following list of names was presented by the Committee as delegates to the State Convention and unanimously accepted: H. R. Gamble, M. L. Linton, John How, Uriel Wright, Geo. S. Taylor, J. U. Brookland, F. Long, F. Mercer, H. Hitchcock, T. Maddox, I. Busch, S. Smith, W. S. Caddy, Anderson E. Bridge, J. H. Shackelford.

The meeting was numerously attended and several strong Union speeches were made, which were enthusiastically applauded. Among the speakers were F. P. Blair, who cordially approved the ticket and urged all the Union loving men to support it.

Two hundred and fifty troops from Newport, Ky., and one hundred from Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived yesterday, destined to the U. S. Arsenal of this city. The latter company was under the command of Capt. Lyon, who was appointed commandant at the greenel, vice Major Baltimore. There are between five and six hundred troops now at the arsenal.

Atchison, K. T., Feb. 6.—Mr. W. W. Jerome, of Irving, Marshall county, with 50 mules from Atchison, says that the cattle and hogs in his neighborhood are actually starving. The inhabitants are destitute of food, and must perish unless relief is speedily afforded. The desperation of disappointed settlers is strong when their teams are given out, and are too weak to make their way through the snow. Some have been four weeks in trying to get from the Republican Forks to Atchison, and have turned back disheartened. The population of Marshall county is about 3,000. Mr. Jerome has hurried to Atchison with all possible dispatch, fearing that the people upon the Little Blue will suffer before he can get back with supplies. The condition of the roads in that region is now so bad that only about ten miles a day can be traveled.

GROCERIES—50 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar; 60 bbls Refined White Sugar; 100 bbls prime N O Molasses; 50 bbls Syrups; 120 bags Rio Coffee; 100 half-chests Tea, with general stock of Groceries, for sale by ja16 R. ROBINSON & CO.

CHESNUTS—8 bags Chesnuts in store for sale by WATT & WILSON, 268 Liberty st.

BEANS.—20 bbls. Small White Beans, for sale by J. R. CARNEGIE & CO., ja8 First street near Wood.

BEANS—50 bus. Small White rec'd for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., ja18 75 Water and 72 Front st.

FAMILY CHOCOLATE—25 bxs. French No. 1, for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, 26 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WORM CONFECTIONS—10 gross Ayres for sale by JOHN McGILL & SON, fe6 No. 168 Liberty st.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. prime Roll Butter, just rec'd this day by railroad, for sale by fe1 HENRY H. COLLINS.

MOLASSES—25 bbls. and half-bbls Molasses, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

TESTER COVERS and Ceiling Decorations, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL 87 Wood street. fe4

EGGS—4 bbls Fresh Eggs, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. ja31

LARD—30 tcs. No. 1 Lard for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

LARD—15 kegs No. 1 rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. fe6

LIME—200 bbls. Fresh Lime, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. de27

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

GRAIN—Oats, 10,500 bus.; Rye, 300 bus.; for sale by J. D. MILLER & CO. ja16

THE LATEST MARKET FOR SOAP!

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale, by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

N. Wood&Co. v.PARRY

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JAMES PARK, Jr., JOHN DILWORTH, V. P.
C. H. PATTON, J. J. GILLESPIE.
JOSIAH KEMPE.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market

(*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1861.

The week which has just closed has not been characterized by any new or important feature in business. The general aspect of the market is dull, inactive and spiritless while so far as sales are concerned there has been no essential change. The transactions in the aggregate have been more limited, but there were generally of a local character, leaving a total in respect of anything like a speculative feeling. The spring trade will soon be at hand, and the prospects for a brisk season, we regret to say, are not very flattering.

Flour remains dull but unchanged, while rates are steady and fully maintained. The receipts have dropped off considerably, our dealers not feeling disposed to purchase more than will supply their immediate wants, while Eastern change rates so high. Groceries are steady with a fair demand, while prices are firm with an advancing tendency. In Grain there has been comparatively nothing done, with the exception of occasional sales of Oats and Corn—in small lots.

Money matters remain without any particular change. Currency and Exchange may be quoted as before. Gold is quoted at ¼ ⅌ cent on par. The bank statements for the week show a continued decrease in loans and circulation, and an increase in specie, though the aggregate leaves a small difference against the banks.

GREEN APPLES—The sales during the week have been large, but prices remain unchanged. The current rates now are $1.40, $1.50, $1.75 and $2—as per quality.

ASHES—quiet and dull. Sales Pearls 5¾