Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 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.	60	40
12 " M.	60	53
6 " P. M.		57
Barometer		29 8-10

Efforts to Revive the Temperance Cause—The Churches Moving.

The increase in the number of unlicensed liquor shops, and the consequent increase of intemperance in this community, has induced the Pittsburgh Temperance Society to appeal to the ministers of the various churches in this city and vicinity, to use their aid in arresting the progress of that fearful vice. Accordingly, on the 19th inst., a preliminary meeting was held in the Central Presbyterian Church, L. R. Livingston presiding.

Rev. J. G. Brown stated the object of the meeting, and deprecated the coolness of ministers and fathers in the churches upon this subject.

Rev. Mr. Preston suggested the employment of Mr. Gough to induce public interest in this meeting.

Dr. King, after referring to the Gospel as an important means of reform, said more was necessary, and advocated a legislative enactment to break up the low groggeries and concert saloons.

Rev. Douglas contended moral suasion was the only effectual means, and urged that ministers and elders should speak to their people upon the subject at stated meetings.

Rev. Reed argued in favor of a temperance revival in the churches.

Dr. Pressly would deal with all persons and things that made drunkards, by every possible means, moral and legal, and recommended meetings to be addressed by the ministers of all the churches.

Rev. Reed referred to the Allegheny Temperance Society in the past year in preventing eighty persons from getting licenses, and bringing many transgressors to justice.

Rev. Gracey thought both the Gospel and civil government should be used with energy.

Rev. Kendall moved the appointment of a committee of five to advise and report to the next meeting a plan for future operations—and Revs. Baird, Paxton, Russell and Gracey were appointed upon said committee.

On the 26th (Tuesday) the adjourned meeting was convened at the same place as before. The committee above named stated that they had no report ready, owing to the absence of some of the committee, when the others had met.

Rev. Preston again urged the employment of Mr. Gough, and Dr. Baird advocated sermons by the city clergy to be delivered simultaneously; also, mass meetings, etc.

Rev. Reed, of Birmingham, said an effort such as was advocated by the brethren here had been made in all the pulpits of his vicinage for some time—and a committee appointed there had ascertained that there were about eighty places where liquor was sold, only some twelve of which were licensed.

Dr. Kendall favored preaching by ministers in their own churches plainly and pointedly, and opposed the employment of any person such as Mr. Gough.

Rev. Brown advised a monthly conference of ministers for converse and prayer upon the subject.

Rev. Chase recommended the appointment of a committee such as that of Birmingham, the results of whose investigations should be reported to ministers and laid before the people.

Dr. Wray favored preaching upon the subject, opposed Gough—the subject was too solemn for laughter—and also opposed in toto the granting of licenses.

That part of Dr. Baird's motion relative to simultaneous preaching by the city clergy upon Temperance, was then adopted, the second Sabbath of April was appointed as the day—and Revs. Kendall, Brown, Sawyer, Baird, Paxton, Douglas, Kerr, Russell, Hill, Preston, Parry and Mr. Pannock, were appointed a committee to issue a circular urging this duty upon the clergy of the city.

Latest Decisions in the Supreme Court.

The *Legal Journal* publishes the following abstracts of the latest decisions by the Supreme Court, in cases pertaining to Allegheny county:

Wharton vs. the Borough of East Birmingham.—The remedy for an unfair or illegal assessment of taxes is by appeal to the taxing powers, as provided by law, before payment. If a party waive his right of appeal, the collector has no right to relieve him, nor can he sue the Borough or County which takes him to recover back moneys once regularly paid in pursuance of a regular assessment. Where an owner suffers the county to assess his town lots as seated, without appeal and without returning them as unseated, he cannot object to the Borough assessing them also as seated. His remedy was by appeal to the County Commissioners at the proper time.

Decision of the Common Pleas was affirmed—by Woodward, J.

Black vs. Nease & Son.—1. The plaintiff's affidavit of claim in original suit is not competent evidence against the garnishee in an execution attachment. 2. A husband may settle property on his wife, even without the intervention of a trustee, where not in debt or about to embark in business where his credit will be pledged for new indebtedness, and the property so settled "accrues" to the wife within the meaning of the act of 1848. 3. Possession and exclusive control of money by the wife, though evidence in her favor is not sufficient to establish her claim to it as separate property, under the act of 1848. There must be evidence that she had property before marriage from which it might have come, or that it has "accrued" to her during coverture. 4. Declarations of the husband and wife that she had furnished money to commence business, are not competent evidence to show that the wife had a separate estate.

The decision of the District Court is reversed, and new trial awarded—by Woodward, J.

Lorenz's Administrators vs. King.—1. A legacy or distributive share may be attached before any settlement of the estate of the decedent. 2. Judgment may be had against the administrators as garnishees if they have ample funds to pay the legacy after all debts of the estate are discharged. 3. Whether an attorney may accept service of an attachment execution—*quere;* but appearance by the parties is a waiver of defects in the service. 4. A judgment held by an administratrix in her own right against a legatee, cannot be set up against one who attaches the legacy in the hands of the administrator. 5. Where the administrators are garnishees, it is error to enter judgment against them *de bonis propriis.* Layman vs. Beam, 6 Wa., 185 qualified.

Decision of the District Court reversed, and a new trial awarded—by Read, J.

Bank Note Quotations.

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

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27, 1861.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	par	South Carolina	10
New York State	par	Georgia	6-12
New York City	par	Alabama, Mobile	8 10
New Jersey, (cent.)	par	Louisiana	par
" (west.)	½	Kentucky	par
Pennsylvania, (cent.)	par	Tennessee	[illegible]
" (Pitts)	par	Ohio	par
" (So. P'ng)	par	Indiana	par
" (Taxes-west.)	1½-2	Illinois	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	Wisconsin	8
Dist. of Columbia	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]
Maryland, Balt.	par	Michigan	3
" interior	[illegible]	Missouri	4
Virginia	[illegible]	Canada	1
North Carolina	6-10		

Exchange, selling rates on New York, 1½; on Philadelphia 1½; on Baltimore, 1¼ per cent. over Bankable funds. Gold selling at 2 over Bankable funds.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Bank of the Federal Union, Illinois.—2s, altered. Refuse all—Bank issues no bills of that denomination.

Centreville Bank, Rhode Island.—3s, altered; vig. train of cars; 3 on each upper corner; sailor on left end.

Wyoming Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—10s, dangerous imitation; two Indians on lower left corner; male portrait on lower right end; title of the Bank in a circle at the top of the note. Better refuse all 10s for the present.

Andover Bank, Mass.—1s, altered; vig. wagon, four mules, &c; two men with rakes on right end. Genuine have train of cars; female with scales on left end.

Shelbourne Falls Bank, Massachusetts.—20s, altered; vig. female reclining against a rock. Refuse all; Bank issues no 20s.

Burglaries in the Sixth Ward.

On Tuesday morning, between three and four o'clock, the store of Patrick Howe, on Washington street, between Wylie and Pennsylvania avenue, was entered by burglars, who made a thorough search of the premises, and decamped with some forty dollars in money, part of which they found in the money drawer, and the balance in the pockets of the inmates. An entrance was effected by forcing open a window in the rear of the building, which admitted them to a bed-room, after which they passed to the store. Mr. Howe was absent at the time, and so quietly was the robbery perpetrated that the inmates were not aroused. Mrs. Howe found nearly all her clothing outside of the house, with the pockets torn out. Her pocket-book was found in a yard near the premises, rifled of its contents. Nothing valuable was taken, except the money.

The thieves left a piece of candle behind them, and also a large iron poker, which they had taken from the house of Wm. Dickson, on the opposite side of the street. They had forced an entrance here also, but either had found nothing that suited their fancy, or had been frightened off before they could have an opportunity of searching the premises.

The frequency of these petty depredations calls for a very strict surveillance on the part of the night police. They should scrutinize carefully all night walkers, and by this means they may be able to effect some arrests.

NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. 26.—*Eds. Gazette:* In Saturday's edition you noticed that Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this place, donated $10 for the relief of Kansas sufferers, which should be Beaver Lodge of Bridgewater, Pa.

Robertson Lodge, No. 450, of this place, donated, through Mr. E. D. Merrick, for their relief, $20.

By order of Lodge. GEO. W. HAYS, Sec'y.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.—The veterans of 1812, who represented this city and county at the celebration of the 22d, in Harrisburg, are as follows: William Graham, Jr., N. Patterson, E. F. Pratt, James Chambers, John Parke, W. H. Hart, E. Sanders, Charles Bayle, Hazen Bay, Jacob Fedder, J. F. [illegible], George McComb, Thomas McFadden, William Stewart, Col. William Diehl.

The Tariff Bill—Duties on Iron, Steel, Glass, etc.

We are indebted to Hon. Robt. M'Knight for a copy of the Tariff Bill, as it passed the House on Monday—the House having concurred in all the Senate amendments save that of taxing Tea and Coffee, upon which a Committee of Conference was obtained, with a prospect of the Senate receding. The Bill is quite too voluminous for publication in detail. We annex the sections in which our people are most interested.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of April, A. D. 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties: On bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds, not less than half an inch or more than four inches in diameter; and squares, not less than half an inch or more than four inches square, fifteen dollars per ton: *Provided,* That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and *Provided, further,* That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, 12 dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth inch in diameter, nor less than No. 16 wire gauge, 75 cts. per one hundred pounds, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem;* over No. 16 and not over No. 25, wire gauge, $1 50 and 15 per cent. *ad valorem;* over or finer than No. 25, wire guage $2 00 and 15 per cent. *ad valorem.* On all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton. On iron in pigs, $6 per ton. * * On cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound. On hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound. On all other castings, not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem. * * On band and hoop iron, slit rods, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton. On cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound. On cables, chains, anvils, $1,25 per hundred pounds. On anchors, or parts thereof, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds. On wrought nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound. On bed screws and wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound. On chains, trace, halter and fence, made of wire or rods one-half inch in diameter or over, one cent and a half per pound; under half an inch and not under one fourth, two cents. * * * On blacksmith's hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse shoe nails three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, two cents; on wrought iron railroad chairs, and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $25 per ton; on cut tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces, two cents per pound.

On smooth or polished iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other, common or black sheet iron, not thinner than No. 20 wire guage, $20 per ton. * * Galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, 2 cents per pound; on mill irons, and cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, or steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound. On screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, eight cents per pound; on screws washed or plated, and all screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per cent. ad valorem. On all other manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On steel in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than ¼ inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, 1½ cents per pound; valued at above 7 cents per pound, and not above 11 cents, 2 cents per pound: on Steel in any form not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

On cross cut saws, 8 cents per lineal foot; on mill pit and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, 12½ cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, 20 cents per lineal foot.

On skates costing 20 cents or less per pair, 6 cents per pair; on those costing over 20 cents, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On Bituminous Coal, $1,00 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on all other coal 50 cents per ton; on coke 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On Copper, in pigs, bars or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ cent per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 in. wide, weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, two cents per pound. * On Copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, in sheets or braziers copper, 25 per cent. *ad valorem;* on Zinc, spelter in blocks or pigs, $1,00 per hundred pounds; in sheets, 1½ cts. per pound. On Copper ore, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

On white lead, oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red led and litharge, 1½ cts. per pound: on sugar of lead, nitrate of lead, chromate and bi-chromate of potash, 3 cts. per pound; on whiting, 25 cts. per hundred pounds: on Paris white, pipe clay, and ochres, when dry, 25 cts. per hundred pounds; when ground in oil, $1 25 per hundred pounds.

On linseed, hempseed, and rape seed oil, 20 cts. per gallon: on kerosine, and all other coal oils, 10 cts. per gallon.

On all Wool unmanufactured, and all alpacca, goat or other hair, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last place from whence exported, shall be less than 18 cents per pound, 5 per cent. *ad valorem;* exceeding 18 cents and not exceeding 24 cents, 3 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents, 9 cents per pound. * *

On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, strained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, one cent per yard; on finer or lighter goods, of like descriptions, not exceeding 140 threads, two cents per yard; * * * on spool and other threads of cotton, thirty per cent, ad valorem; on shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, 25 per cent. advalorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed or dyed, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On rough plate, cylinder or broad Window Glass, not exceeding 10x15, one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 16x24, one cent and a half; above that and not exceeding 24x30, two cents; all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, three cents per square foot.

We must stop for to day—having given above those items which most intimately concern our readers. The Bill is quite voluminous, making 62 octavo pages, and contains 154 Senate amendments—all of which the House chose to accept rather than defeat the bill. Too much praise cannot be awarded to our members from this county, who were amongst the most earnest in pressing this bill through, against not only the free trade opposition from the South, but from the North-west and from New England. Dan. Sickles, of New York, led the opposition in the House.

Death from Intemperance—Inquest.

Between eight and nine o'clock Wednesday, the police were called upon to remove a drunken man from the pavement on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield. The individual proved to be John Kelly, a well-known accountant and bookkeeper. He was perfectly stupefied, and had to be conveyed to the lock-up on a wheelbarrow. He was placed in one of the cells, as other prisoners under like circumstances, and about one o'clock in the afternoon he was discovered lying on the floor dead. As but little attention was paid to him, it is not known at what time he died.

The deceased was one of the most accomplished book-keepers in the city, and for many years followed the occupation of steamboat clerk. Latterly he held a good situation at the Allegheny depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, but his intemperate habits disqualified him from business, and he had for some time past abandoned all employment, despite the efforts of his friends to reclaim him. He was very respectably connected, and leaves a wife and one or two children.

Alderman Lewis, in the absence of Coroner Bostwick, held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

FOR KANSAS.—Mayor Wilson acknowledges the following additional sums, in aid of the Kansas sufferers:

Capt. B. Young, Union township	$14 00
David C. Thompson, Smith's Ferry	21 40
Moss Side Lodge, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county	10 00
I. O. O. F. Connoquenessing, Butler Co.	5 00
M. D. Godinger, Burrell township, Westmoreland county	5 00

Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, acknowledges the receipt of a box of boots and shoes, from a member of the Beaver street M. E. Church, containing:

2 pairs men's boots, $3 each	$6 00
4 " women's " $1 25 "	5 00
6 " children's shoes, 62½c each	3 75
Total	$14 75

THE ICE FRESHET IN THE ALLEGHENY.—The late ice freshet in the Allegheny and tributaries was very destructive. The ice in the Allegheny carried away an immense amount of property in the shape of derricks, shanties, oil barrels and vats, both full and empty; sawed and hewed lumber, etc. The loss to the oil men will amount to many thousands of dollars. Persons living along the river say that the ice had not floated so high on the banks for fifteen years. The bridge at New Bethlehem, and the one over Redbank creek, at Mohney's, were both swept away, as was also the new bridge above Venango. The ice in the Clarion was about ten inches thick and very solid; and as it rushed down, a sound like thunder could be heard for miles.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—This popular lecturer, at his late visit in December last, to lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, was requested to give a second lecture during the winter. Accordingly, he gives a lecture on this (Thursday) evening in Concert Hall—Subject: "Humboldt." This lecture has been severely criticised by the religious press on account of alleged infidel sentiments. It is said by those who know, that Mr. Taylor's views are misrepresented. We learn that several clergymen of this city have expressed a desire to hear him, so that they may judge for themselves as to the truth of these reports. Let all go who can make it convenient to attend.

OIL ON CLARION RIVER.—Alum Rock is located on the Clarion river, about three miles below Callensburg, and a company has been boring there for some time. One day last week, at the depth of about three hundred feet, a vein of oil was struck, which flowed out about three or four feet above the conductor, and in about twelve hours at least three barrels of oil ran out.

Mayor Drum's Levee.

Yesterday morning was unusually interesting. The inevitable Larry Whirty was the first victim. Drunk as usual, and sounding the Kickapoo war whoop. No money. Sent up........Next was a traveler; came to the office for a night's lodgings; no money; no home; sent up.........Number three was a young man, who insisted upon staying where he was not wanted. In the morning he plead hard to get off—first time he was ever arrested—lived away from the city—came to hunt work, etc. No money to pay his fine, but had friends who would save him from the county jail. Sent up for a short time, to be released upon payment of fine........The fourth in order was a respectable old gent, a farmer, residing nine miles distant in the country. Got too much spirit imbibed, and was arrested on the street, while delivering a "patent sermon" to a crowd of anxious spectators. Was very penitent in the morning; had respectable connections, and nice family, whom he would not for the world know anything about this affair. Fined five dollars—hadn't enough left to square off—but pawned his horse until he could raise the needful.... Next were introduced two young men whom we are satisfied would not like to see their names in print. They had been quaffing lager until midnight, and on the way home amused themselves by giving vent to their feelings in shrieks and yells which would have startled a Flathead warrior. They felt bad—of course they did—settled up quietly and sloped.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

In the case of F. G. Schenck vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, appeal from the award of viewers for damages to his property near Oakland, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

In the case of C. Schnels vs. the same defendants, and a similar action, a verdict for plaintiff for $2,500 was rendered.

Chambers, Bros. & Co., (an Eastern firm,) vs. Benjamin Singerly; action to recover the price of a book-folding machine, amounting to $185. Defendant purchased a machine for $600, which was warranted to give satisfaction. Proving valueless on trial, it is alleged that plaintiffs agreed to furnish in its stead another machine, which would do the work. They claim the price of the latter, denying the agreement above stated. On trial.

The following cases will probably be reached to-day:

No. 28 C. M'Farland vs. A. Heckler.
" 29 G. W. Bean vs. J. Creese.
" 56 Thomas Jones & Co. vs. Sam'l P. Ross.
" 60 John Thompson and wife vs. John Chadwick.
" 74 Jas. Cunningham vs. Wm. M'Cally & Co.
" 94 Richard Carlisle vs. James Boyd et al.
" 95 Mary Armstrong vs. John Stewart.
" 97 James M. Sterling vs. James Dermott.
" 98 Charles Slipper vs. Samuel Hood, Sr.
" 99 David Graham vs. "
" 101 G. W. Coffin vs. W. M'Clintock.
" 104 James Reece vs. Delaware, Mutual and Safety Insurance Company.

Knock Down Argument.

Two colored individuals, whose names we failed to learn, got into a difficulty yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Anderson street and the river bank, Allegheny, which resulted in a regular knock down. It appears they are both engaged in buying scrap iron, rags, etc., and that one accused the other of selling below the market price, thereby injuring the business. The other party failed to see the matter in the same light, and said that he was his own boss, and would do as he pleased. Finding that he could not convince him of his error, by expostulating, he very cooly picked up a brick and struck the other party a violent blow on the head, knocking him senseless. Officer Hobson hearing of the fracas, repaired to the scene of war, but by the time he reached it, both parties had disappeared.

Attempted Post Office Robbery.

A bold attempt to enter the Post Office at Mansfield, Ohio, was made on last Tuesday evening. About eleven o'clock Henry Snyder, one of the clerks, who sleeps in the office, heard a noise as if some one was making an effort to open the outside door of the office, and immediately gave the alarm, and the would-be robber fled. The rascal, it is supposed, did not know any one slept in the office, and if there had not he would have completed the object of his nocturnal visit. No clue has been found to the perpetrator, as yet.

TEACHERS' MEETING.—There was a very pleasant meeting of the Mifflin tp. Teachers' Association, held at No. 7 School House on Saturday last. The school was in session during the forenoon, and the several classes acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their teacher.

Great praise is due the ladies of the district, for the sumptuous dinner they provided on the occasion.

After dinner the association was called to order by the President; and as one of the exercises of the association is to criticise the Teachers' method with whom they meet, accordingly Mr. Phillips had to undergo the ordeal of criticism, which depreciated not, but rather added to his already well known reputation in the profession.

There will be but one more meeting of the association this term; to be held at No. 6 School House, of which I will give you due notice, and it is to be the most important, as action will be taken on the conduct of some of our teachers who have set their faces against improvement. FIDES.

NOT CAPTURED.—We stated a morning or two ago, that McConnell, the rogue who committed several bold forgeries in Washington, Pa., and was afterwards chased from Bridgeport by the officers, had been arrested in Cleveland, and that Col. Byers, of Washington, had gone after him. McConnell was not arrested. Col. Byers heard of him in Cleveland and went there to arrest him but the rogue had fled to Canada. He was followed into her Majesty's possessions, and there an interview was had, though the man could not be arrested and taken away. The result of the interview however was that the Col. got a portion of the money which he (McConnell) had stolen.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Crossan, wife of James Crossan, of Harrison county, O., committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging herself. It appears that she had been subject to fits of melancholy derangement for years, and was the subject of much solicitude and anxiety by the family. On the morning which terminated her earthly existence she told her friends that she was going to the smoke house to kindle a fire under the meat. Some one went out in a few minutes and found her hanging. The rope was cut, but too late to save life—her soul had fled. She was probably 60 years of age.

A VENERABLE FIREMAN.—Among those who took part in the ceremonies at Harrisburg, on the 22d, was Jacob Tribler, of Philadelphia, the oldest active fireman in the United States, if not in the world. He was in the 71st year of his age—fifty years of which time has been spent in active service as a fireman, to say nothing of his participation in all the firemen parades of any note that have taken place during that time in the United States. Although arrived at that age at which most men have to succumb to the wear and tear of time, he is still hale and vigorous, full of fun, and can "run wid der masheen" equal to a majority of men of half his years.

APPOINTED.—We are pleased to learn that our talented young friend, Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., has received the appointment of the Commissioner for the State of Virginia. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. W. is one of our most energetic and thorough-going lawyers. At this particular time, while so many of our citizens are investing in Virginia, a commissioner for that State will doubtless be frequently called upon for acknowledgments of deeds, leases, &c.

MASONIC HALL.—As will be seen by reference to advertisement, Masonic Hall will be opened to the public on Thursday evening as a Concert Room, under the management of Mr. Jas. Mathews, a gentleman well known in this city. The entertainments, as will be seen, are to consist of vocal and instrumental music, both comic and sentimental, and the programme is to be changed every evening. The company engaged is a large one, and will, we doubt not, attract full houses nightly.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—At the late meeting of Allegheny Presbytery, held in the Second Church, the congregations of Darlington and Palestine were united into a pastoral charge, and likewise the congregations of Beaver and Four Mile. A call from each of these charges was placed in the hands of Dr. McLean, to whom they were addressed, and time was given him for consideration.

THE WESTMORELAND ELOPEMENT.—John Mandorl and Mrs. Steppy, arrested at Harrisburg upon charges of adultery and larceny, had a hearing before the Mayor on Monday, and were ordered into the custody of an officer, who returned them to Greensburg, where they will be held for trial.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement, headed, Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes. The stock is large and embraces everything usually kept in a first class boot and shoe establishment, and those who desire to secure a bargain should not fail to attend the sale.

ACTIVITY OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which counterfeiting bills is carried on in this country, when we state that during the last month alone, as appears by Kennedy's *Review,* no less than forty new frauds were detected and exposed.

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

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

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

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. 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. de11:d&wlmF

WOODSIDE & PARRY, REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL. Office, ETNA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Senate side of the conference on the Tariff receded from their amendments last night, and so the bill becomes law.

Mr. Lincoln conferred personally with the Republican Senators yesterday at the Capitol, concerning their preferences for Secretary of the Treasury. They were summoned alphabetically, and as each gave his opinion, his preference was noted down.

Twigg will be stricken from the army roll as soon as official information of his treachery is obtained.

The Secretary of War believes that the troops in Texas will not suffer themselves to be disbanded and the public property to be appropriated as intended by Twigg.

Arrangements had been previously made here for the transfer of eight companies to the Florida forts. The large guns at Pittsburgh will go to Tortugas.

There is no other Cabinet appointment yet indicated.

Floyd boasted before leaving here that he had so distributed the army that no considerable force could be collected in less than two months. H.

The Tonnage Tax Bill.

[Special Dispatch from the Evening Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1861.

The Bill commuting the Tax on Tonnage passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad was brought up in the State Senate, yesterday. The Senators from Allegheny, Messrs. Penney and Irish, contested its passage, inch by inch, but to no purpose. Mr. Penney also made an effort to have an amendment inserted in aid of the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, which was also voted down. The following are the ayes and noes, on the passage of the Bill to its second reading, at midnight, last night:

Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Palmer, *Speaker*—18.

Nays—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketcham, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, Yardley—15. R.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., and Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented petitions against any compromise.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J., presented petitions from the citizens of the State of New Jersey, in favor of the Union, and asking that the Constitution be so amended as to prevent the secession of States with the exception of South Carolina, which they begged might be allowed to go as often as she chooses.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented petitions from the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the repeal of all laws for carrying mails on Sunday, also petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions and others in favor of the border State propositions.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., moved to postpone the army bill and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Bigler presented a report from the Committee of Conference, on the Patent bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending an agreement with the House amendment, striking out the duty on tea and coffee. The report was agreed to and the bill stands passed.

The army bill was taken up.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., offered an amendment that no officer of the army, except the Lieut. General, receive pay or emolument to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Mr. Trumbull moved to include the Lieut. General also. Lost yeas, 9; nays 31.

Mr. Hale's amendment was also disagreed to, yeas 18; nays 28.

After further consideration the bill was passed.

The Vice President announced that he had received a communication from Ex-President Tyler, President of the Peace Convention held in this city, announcing that the Convention had approved and he had enclosed, and asking Congress to submit a proposition to the Legislatures of the States.

The Clerk read the proposition agreed upon by the Convention, which is a modified plan of what was offered by Mr. Guthrie and amended by Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., moved that the proposition be printed, and referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report to-morrow at one o'clock. Agreed to, with a special vote on that portion of the motion in regard to instruction, yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., said that though he was utterly opposed to the propositions, still he was willing to give is to the direction of his friends, so he voted aye.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., changed his vote. He said he thought it unnecessary to waste time, but yielded to the judgment of his political associates.

Mr. Mason, of Va., moved to go into executive session, but the yeas and nays being called on the motion, he moved, according to rule, that the galleries be cleared, which was done.

At an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris, of Ill., offered a resolution that the select Committee on the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds, be and are hereby invested with full power to examine witnesses as to whether Wm. H. Russell, or any person for him, has directly or indirectly paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the Government, or assisting him in the transaction of business with the same.

Mr. Barnett, of Ky., suggested an amendment that any person charged shall be so notified, and have the right to examine the witness; the proceedings he said should not be inquisitorial.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., said that there had been no inquisition, and he would have no objection to the amendment if the time could be allowed for such a course as that suggested.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee, reported, that the Senate Committee had receded from their amendment imposing duty on tea and coffee.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Messrs. Burch and Stout, recommending to the several States of the Union that they, through their respective Legislatures, request Congress to call a Convention of all the States, in accordance with the fifth article of the constitution, for the purpose of amending the constitution in such manner, and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants and afford more efficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the government and of the people composing the same.

While the roll was being called, Mr. Carter, of New York, said he would vote for the proposition if it had come from a slave State.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, believing that the convention would result in the abolition of slavery in the States, voted aye.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky, voted aye for an entirely different reason, believing that the convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. Martin, of Va., voted no, believing that the pending proposition would retard a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. English, of Ind., said if there was no better plan to adjust the difficulties he would vote for a National Convention.

John Cochrane, of N. Y., expressed himself in favor of a convention fresh from the people.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., was opposed to ultra fanatical abolitionism and believing the Crittenden proposition was sufficient for the purpose of peace, voted no.

The Burch-Stout substitute was negatived—yeas, 74, nays, 109.

Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers should be admitted on the floor, as they tended to increase the disorder. The Speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet.

The first proposition of the committee was announced with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty of recognizing all constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the States as will secure these objects.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, moved to lay the pending proposition, together with the pending amendments, namely, the Crittenden and Kellogg amendments, on the table.

The Speaker said, in response to the numerous questions, that, if Mr. Kellogg agreed to it, the proposition would supersede the vote on the Crittenden proposition, to which it was a substitute.

Mr. Kellogg ineffectually sought to withdraw his proposition for the present, but numerous points of order were raised.

Mr. Kellogg's joint resolution was rejected.

Several gentlemen explained as a reason why they voted against it was that they wanted an opportunity to vote on the Crittenden proposition as offered by Mr. Clemens.

The House then proceeded to vote on the latter; it was also rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 113.

The question then recurred on the first resolution in the series reported from the committee above referred to.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to lay them on the table. Disagreed to.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, asked that the communication on the Speaker's table, from the Peace Congress, be taken up.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Vandever, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. Brabson, of Tennessee, said he was for inforcing the laws, but it would be imprudent and dangerous to do so against the seceding States.

The resolutions were adopted: yeas 136, nays 53.

The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution reported by the committee of thirty-three was next considered. The following is the resolution:—Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz: Article 12—No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference with the States, with the relation between their citizens and those described in section 2nd of the first article of the Constitution, as all persons shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, moved to strike out article 11, and insert, that no amendment shall at all be made to the Constitution which will invest Congress with the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.

Mr. Hickman moved to lay the subject on the table; negatived, yeas 67, nays 122.

The joint resolution, as amended at the instance of Mr. Corwin, was rejected: yeas 120; nays 71, not receiving the two-thirds vote.

Mr. Kilgore moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Bingham moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Hickman moved to adjourn till Friday. Not agreed to.

There was much confusion throughout these proceedings.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., wished to know whether the Republicans were fillibustering to defeat the passage of the appropriation bill.

A motion was made to adjourn. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Simmons, Hunter and Bigler, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sherman, Phelps and Moorhead, on the part of the House, on the amendment to the tariff, namely, the tax on tea and coffee, had a meeting to-night, when the committee of the Senate agreed to recede from it, and recommend their concurrent action to that body, which will, doubtless, adopt the report. This will pass the bill through both Houses. The estimated revenue to be derived from the tax on tea and coffee was set down at five millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—*Evening.*—The Peace Conference, to-day, by their action in voting down the substitute of Mr. Franklin, of Penn'a., placed themselves in the position where they stood a week ago. Some of the Southern Commissioners, are much discouraged, but they were somewhat comforted by the assurance of those from other sections, that they will endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views on the subject of slavery in the territories, to-morrow, to which day they adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27.—The Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill recommended its passage by the Senate as amended by the House, striking out the duty on tea and coffee. The Senate agreed to this, and the bill stands passed.

A communication has been sent to both houses by the President of the Peace Congress announcing that that body had approved a proposition and asking that Congress recommend the same to the State Legislatures for their action. It is a modified form of the proposition presented by Mr. Guthrie to the Peace Conference. In the Senate it was ordered to be printed and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report to-morrow.

The House passed the first series of resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three.

The Peace Conference to-day revised and passed, by a vote of nine States against eight, the Franklin substitute to the Guthrie proposition. It is understood that the Virginia and North Carolina delegations were divided, and that there was a majority in each State against it. This latter report, however, is not authentic. The Conference then adjourned.

The majority of the Select Committee of five—Messrs. Howard, of Mich., Dawes, and John H. Reynolds—made a report to the House to-day, through the last named gentleman, as to the question between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, who had for the object of their mission hither a demand on our Government for the delivery of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State.

The committee say, that considering the position assumed by the President in his annual message in respect to the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and the total absence of power on the part of the executive to recognize the validity of any such attempt, they cannot but regard the mission itself, as well as the manner in which it has been treated by the President, assuming the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live. The committee cannot perceive on what principle the President has assumed to entertain or hold an official communication of the character disclosed with the representatives of South Carolina, for it seems to the committee obvious enough that under the principle announced in the annual message, the members composing that commission were acting under the sanction of a disloyal State and could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the government, and being so regarded it would appear to have been the plain duty of the executive to enforce the laws against any individual however eminent and respectable, known or suspected of complicity in any treasonable movement.

The Committee say that they are not able to resist the influence that in the beginning of the revolutionary movement against the Government there were relations of an extremely friendly character between those who contemplated rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

The minority report made by John Cochran takes the ground that by reference to the public messages of the President, so far from his having admitted the commissioners from any seceding State to diplomatic intercourse, he explicitly refused to do so, and rigidly guarded against the presumption. He never received them otherwise than as distinguished citizens, and the only reason of the question being presented to Congress, as appears from the report, was the refusal of the President, and the reference of the question to that body.

The city authorities this afternoon called on the President, in accordance with prior arrangements, to take leave of him in view of his retiracy from his present executive position. The parting ceremonies over, the city authorities called on the President elect who, in replying to the Mayor of Washington's introductory remarks, thanked them for their visit, and extended his cordial welcome. He thought that the bad feeling which existed between the two sections was owing to a misunderstanding, and he availed himself of the occasion to assure his visitors that he never had any feeling, other than kindness, toward the Southern citizens. He had no desire or intention to withhold any of their rights and expressed the hope that they came to know each other.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 27.—A through overland mail coach passed here to-day, this mail having passed through unmolested.

The seizure of the mail as before reported, was at Apacha Pass, some two hundred miles west of El paso, by Indians, who seized the mail and all the stock and grain belonging to the company, and broke up the station temporarily. The route along Apacha Pass is now protected by a company of United States dragoons, and no further trouble is apprehended.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—The Sunbury and Erie Commutation Tonnage Tax to the Pennsylvania Railroad passed to a third reading last night.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—The House has passed the joint resolution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamship Africa sailed at ten o'clock with thirty-four passengers. She carries out no specie.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—The river is falling slowly, with eight feet six inches water in the canal. Weather clear.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Hon. Jas. M. Hughes, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, died at Jefferson City last night.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

Messrs. Editors: A scribbler who signs himself "Taxpayer," and who is trying to create a sensation in our community, from all the information I can gain, is no other than the same "critter" that has made himself so conspicuous over the titles of "Sewickley," "Juror," &c; a personage who is well known in this community. He is now endeavoring to have an act passed abolishing the office of County Auditor, and, in its stead, establish one the incumbent of which the people shall not control, whose power shall be almost unlimited, to whom all others shall be subordinate; even the Judges of the Courts, I doubt not, will be subjected to his bidding.

This same individual pretends to say that he has "no axe to grind." Why, he has been an applicant for office for years, and each time has been rejected by the sovereigns of the county. "No axe to grind," forsooth!—why, he expects to be appointed Controller, if he prove successful in *boring his bill* through the Legislature. It is an easy matter to foretell that he can neither get an office by appointment or otherwise in this county: the people tried him once, and he proved so obnoxious that he cannot be trusted again. Will "Taxpayer," "Sewickley" or "Juror" please tell us how his pet scheme will or can save from forty to fifty thousand dollars to the community? He pulled the wool over the people's eyes once, but they are on their guard now.

This same scribbler boasts, too, of the flourishing condition of the finances of the city. Why, they ought to be able to cash their warrants, when they borrow the money at ten per cent. to do it with; and such, I am credibly informed, is the fact. Our county warrants are at par; and there is no good reason why they should not be cashed on presentation to the Treasurer. Will "Taxpayer," "Sewickley," "Juror," or—&c., explain? No doubt he can make it as clear as mud—like he does everything else. SPECTATOR.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette]

Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

So wrote Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Perhaps your readers may find it apply to the "last" somebody else. O.

LOCUST POSTS—500 Locust Posts for sale by WATT & WILSON, [illegible] Liberty st.

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, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861.

The general market continues languid and dull, while rates remain steady and are fully maintained. The transactions to-day were not very large, being confined mostly to the local trade. There seems to be more ease in money matters. Exchange on the East has declined to 2¼@3 ℔ cent.

FLOUR—remains unchanged. The demand is restricted to small lots, while rates are steady and fully maintained. Sales were:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
24 bbls from store	—	$ 25	5 75	—
75 " " do	—	—	5 75@5 90	—
25 " " do	—	—	5 75	—
50 " " do	—	5 00	5 25@5 93	—
40 do " do	—	—	5 37	6 50

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair request but unchanged. Sale 20 hhds at 6¾@7¼c; 5 do do at 7¼c; 4 do do at 7c; 2 do do at 7½c. Molasses in fair local demand, while prices are irregular. Sales of 100 bbls at 35@36c; 10 do do at 36c; 10 do do at 35c; 6 do do at 37c. Coffee—unchanged: Sa's of 100 bags to city trade at 14c; 10 do do at 14½c, and 10 do at 14¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches unchanged with a fair request. Sales of 25 bush kiln dried at $1,75; 25 do sun dried at $2 25; 5 do do at $2,25. Apples in moderate inquiry. Sales of 100 bush at 2½@ [illegible]; 20 do do at 75c ℔ bush. common Rolls 12c; 4 do do at 12½c; 2 do prime do at 14c.

LARD—steady but unchanged. Sales of 400 lbs country at 10c, and 6 tierces city at 10½c.

CHEESE—unchanged with a limited demand. Sales of 60 bxs W R at 10c; 50 do do at 9c, and 10 do do at 10c.

GREEN APPLES—in better demand, with a limited supply in market. Sale of 25 bbls at $2,00@2,25—as per quality.

OIL—No. 1 Lard steady with a fair local demand at 90c. Rock Oil continues dull while the stock in market has been greatly augmented during the past few days. The rates now prevailing are 20@25c—as per quality. Refined meets with a moderate request at 60@65c—the latter figure for small lots.

BUTTER—unchanged with a fair demand; sales of 2 bbls

OATS—dull with no change in prices. Sale from store of 90 bush at 25c.

BACON—quiet but firm. Sales of 1000 lbs shoulders at 8c and 2 000 lbs do at same figure.

RYE FLOUR—Sales from store of 23 bbls at $3.40.

BROOMS—Sale of 10 doz Fancy at $2,00 ℔ doz.

SALT—Sales of 30 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,25 ℔ bbl.

BEANS—Sale of 80 bush White at 87½c ℔ bush.

HOMINY—Sales of 5 bbls Pearl at $5 per bbl.

SYRUP—Sales of 20 bbls Golden at 40c ℔ gall.

WHISKY—Sale of 8 bbls Rectified at 17½c ℔ gall.

ONIONS—Sale of 4 bbls at $1,50 ℔ bbl.

FISH—Sale of 100 lbs Cod at 4c ℔ lb. We note small sales of No 3 Mackerel at $12,50 ℔ bbl.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET, Feb. 25.—The Flour market this morning was quiet, and without any material change in prices, though at the close holders were willing to make slight concessions. About 1,200 bbls were sold at $4,12½@4,40 for fair to choice spring extra, and $2,50@3,05 for superfine. The receipts of wheat amounted to 24 269 bushels, and the market was very quiet at 79@79½c for No 1 Spring, and 75@75½c for No 2 Spring—the demand at the close being very limited at the inside quotations. Corn was steady at about Saturday's quotations; but the transactions were very light, buyers and sellers being about ½c apart, with sales of mixed at 27@27½c in store. Oats and Rye dull. Barley steady. Timothy seed is firm at $2,40@2,45. Clover dull and neglected.

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

Flour, bbls	40,460
Wheat, bush	1,452,253
Corn, bush	1,160,993

MONEY AT NEW YORK, Feb 26.—Money on call was freely offered to-day at 5@6 ℔ cent, and it was difficult to place any large amount above 5 ℔ cent. The bank statement does not vary from general expectation. It continues to increase in strength of specie reserves and unemployed funds.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of New York City Feb 16 and Feb 23:

	Feb 23.	Feb 16.		
Loans	$119,236,290	$119,880,371	Dec	$644,081
Specie	38,044,229	37,119,0.0	Inc	925,229
Circulation	8,123,7.2	8,273,840	Dec	145,048
Deposits	91,628,625	91,647,158	Inc	81,468
Av d'y ex.	19,090,361	18,564,611	Inc	1,125,750
Proportion of coin to liabilities	38 17 100	37 20 100	Inc	97-100

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, Feb 22.—Flour continues dull but there is no change in prices, and the demand is local. Superfine at $5,37. Provisions—Mess Pork is again dull, and holders more anxious to sell at $18, which is a nominal quotation. Lard unchanged and dull. Bacon very dull and holders anxious to sell. Shoulders are offered freely at 7¾. Sides at 9¾@10c, and clear Sides at 11½@11¾c. Whisky in good demand and prices have advanced to 21c. Corn in better demand, and prices 2c higher. Sales 9,000 bags at 53c for mixed. Coffee in fair demand, and the market firm, at 12½c for prime. Sugar in fair demand, and the market firm at 6½@6½c for fully fair to choice; 11,000 hhds were received during the week. Molasses in large supply and 2c lower, closing dull at 23c for choice; 19,000 bbls were received during the week. Sight Exchange on New York ⅝ discount.

Imports by River.

ST LOUIS—per Diadem—474 bales cotton, 212 bbl brislles, 450 do flour, 4 hh's beads, 1 bx drugs, Clarke & co; 178 bbls, 75 hf bbls, 10 cks, Spencer & Garrard; 506 pigs lead, 10 empty bbls, T H Nevin & co; 85 do do, North American Oil co; 65 hides, W McElroy & co; 250 do, 155 bdls do, M Delange; 2 cks, 1 reel lead pipe, Davis & Phillips, 6 bxs axes, 1 corn sheller, Lippincott & co; 200 bbls flour, J S L'gett & co; 110 do do, McDonald & Atbuckle; 12 empty carboys, 5 bxs glassware, McKee & co; 375 hides, Brownsville wharf boat; 49 do do, Chas Keifer; 5 bdls iron, Hallman, Rahm & co; 130 pigs lead, A Gordon; lot sundries, W Palmer; 1 steam engine, 1 boiler, 34 pkgs machinery, steamer; Echo; 5 bxs, 2 chests, owner on board.

WHEELING—per S C Baker—25 bbls lime, Phillips & Best, 25 do flour, W Bingham; 12 bales hemp, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 123 bales hay, Clarke & co; 10 bales wadding, A Frowenfeld & co; 37 bxs tumblers, Bakewell, Pears & co; 200 bdls paper, Chadwick & son; 11 sks wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 140 sks corn, Thos Bell & co; 62 sks wheat, W A Acre & co; lot sundries, John Herbert; 20 bbl's apples, Frank Vangorder; 2 do pickles, Jas A Fetzer; 43 sks barley, Spencer & Garrard; 55 do do, 2 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs, owners; 16 sks corn meal, Clarke & co; 10 fire bcks, 10 iron plates, 8 grates, J B Sherriff.

CINCINNATI—per Key West—1 iron safe, Burke & Carnes; 6 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples, John M Taylor; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 bx samples, H Dallmyer; 6 cells lime, McCutchan, Herron & co; 1 carriage, John South; 30 bbls tobacco, John Fullerton; 17 bales cotton, King, Pennock & co; 1 butt to O Oyer, lot coal boat fixtures, Geo B Jones; 790 sks wheat, R T Kennedy & bro; 41 bbls molasses, John I Hoone; 8 hhds sugar, McCullough, Smith & co; 15 bxs candles, Brownlee & Solomon; 6 bbls oil, Isaiah Dickey & co; 54 bbls alcohol, B A Fahnestock & co; 2 cases hardware, J B Lindsay; 6 bbls drugs, Burrows & co; 10 hhds sugar, Schomaker & Lang; 30 bxs soap, Little & Trimble; 15 bbls whisky, Mc Nickle; 100 bbls lard, Jas Dalzell & son; 498 bales cotton, 505 hides, 6 hhds tobacco, 1 bbl hams, Clarke & co.

LOUISVILLE—per Eunice—400 bbls flour, Mackeown & Gregg; 871 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 1 hhd tobacco, 1 bx samples, F A Manus; lot coal boat fixtures, Geo B Jones; 11 bxs oil stone, Logan & Gregg.

Imports by Railroad.

P FT W & C R R—139 empty oil bbls, W P Woolridge; 1 buggy, H P Miller; 20 bales hay, J F Miller; 1 chest tools, John Thompson; 1 car staves, Anthony Buff; 11 bbls eggs, 2 do apples, H A Schaffer; 4 bdls seed paper, B A Fahnestock & co; 5 bxs mdse, Aber & Johnson; 1 bbl butter, Shriver & Dilworth; 9 tons pig metal, John Moorehead; 3 bbls whisky, A Gackash; 1 keg lard, Schomaker & Lang; 9 kegs, 1 bbl lard, L G Graff; 2 plows, J C Bidwell; 21 empty bbls, Lucesco oil co; 34 hides, J Y McLaughlin; 41 bbls flour, H Walls & co; 1 csk ware, McKee & co, 2 springs, 6 do axles, Jones & Lauth; 100 bbls flour, J McDevitt; 1447 bulk shoulders and hams, Wm B Hays & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather continues delightfully pleasant and the indications favored a continuance of it........The river was falling slowly but steadily with 9 feet 6 inches by the pier mark........There was apparently a good deal of activity manifested at the wharf yesterday. The receipts of cotton were large, while at the same time there was a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures being shipped for various points below........The arrivals since our last were the Key West No. 2 from Cincinnati, Eunice from Louisville, Science from Franklin, Baker from Wheeling, and Diadem from St. Louis—all having good trips. The Baker brought up 30 tons, which she received from the Courier at Wheeling. The Science had a full cargo of oil........The departures were the Sallie List for Portsmouth, Baker for Wheeling, Moderator for St. Louis, and Clara Dean for Louisville........The laborers at the wharf were on a "strike" yesterday. They demanded 20 cents ℔ hour, instead of 15, which has been the prevailing rate for some time past........The Anglo-Saxon, Capt. Dalzell, is announced for Cairo and Memphis on Wednesday next........The Diadem, Capt. Rogers, will commence loading for St. Louis and Keokuk immediately. She will be ready to leave on the 6th ult........The St. Louis, Capt. Reno is the next packet for Nashville. She will probably get off this evening........The Hastings, Capt. Robinson is filling up rapidly for Memphis and will get off about Friday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour unchanged and in moderate and chiefly local; 1200 bbls sold at $4 50@4 60 for superfine, and $4 75@5 25 for extra. Wheat is in good demand at $1@1 02 for prime red, and $1 10 for prime white. Corn is shelled; sales of 21,000 bush at 20@33c for ear, and 34@36c for shelled. Oats firm at 27½ in bulk. Rye is unchanged and steady at 58@60c. Provisions firm and in increased demand, but holders are firm and consequently there is but little done. Whisky has advanced to 15c under news from New Orleans, but closed dull, with sales of 1200 bbls. There is a better demand for Bacon, and prices are a shade higher; sales of 260 hhds at 7@7½c for shoulders and 9¼c for sides. There is nothing done in Lard or Bulk meats; but both are held firmly; 200 bbls Mess Pork, for country, sold at $16 75. There are no changes in Groceries. The demand is moderate for Coffee, with sales of 700 bags at 13¼@14c for Rio and 15c for Laguira.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Cotton firm: sales of 3,500 bales. Flour rather quiet; sales of 10 000 bbls at $5 35@5 65 for Ohio, and $5 40@5 65 for Southern. Wheat heavy; 14,000 bush sold at $1 20@1 28 for Milwaukie club; $1 25@1 30 for Western and $1 55 for Southern. Corn heavy; sales 41,000 bush at 67¼@69c; new at the depot 61@63c; yellow Southern 70@73c. Lard steady at 9¼@10¼c. Whisky is firm; sales at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales to trade at $5 25@5 62½ for superfine and extra, and $5 75@6 for extra family and fancy. Wheat in demand at an advance of 3@5c.; 3,000 bush red sold at $1 30@1 33, and white at $1 45. Corn dull; 2800 bush new yellow sold at 58c, and old at 61c. Coffee: sales Rio at 11½@13c. 4 months. Bacon, 11@13c for hams, 12¼@12½ for sides, and 8½c for shoulders. Whisky advanced; sales 200 bbls at 18@19c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour dull at the decline. Ohio and Howard street $5 25, extra $5 62. Wheat heavy, red $1 25@1 35, white $1 40@1 60; Corn active; mixed 55@57c, yellow 57@58c; Provisions dull, mess pork $17 25; lard 10c; Coffee firm, Rio 12¼@13c; Whisky buoyant at 18@18¼c.

FOR KEOKUK—The steamer DIADEM, Captain T. Rogers, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m. fe28 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.—The steamer ANGLO SAXON, Captain Robt Dalzell, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m. f 28 FLACK, BARNES & CO. Agts.

FOR CAIRO, HICKMAN AND MEMPHIS—The splendid passenger steamer HASTINGS, R. Robinson, Master, Andrew Stars, Clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 2nd inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to f 26 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE—The fast-running Passenger Steamer ST. LOUIS, Captain S. A. Reno, Clerk Gooly, leaves on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to fe21 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

Regular Weekly Packet, For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catletsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth. THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Hunter, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh, every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayers, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

GROCERIES TO ARRIVE, per steamer J. W. Hallman: 160 hhds prime N O SUGAR; [illegible] prime Rio COFFEE. For sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH, 130 and 132 Second st.

EGGS—3 bbls. Eggs for sale by WATT & WILSON, [illegible] Liberty st.

DRIED APPLES—100 sacks for sale by H. RIDDLE & CO.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent for Pittsburgh. ja2d&wlyT

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE. WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. *The Original and best in the World!* All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule. GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin. FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye. Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street, New York. ja1yd&wmT

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