Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	34
12 " M.	00	36
6 " P. M.		39
Barometer	29 12-20	

New Type.

We expect to present the *Gazette* to its patrons in a new dress, during the spring. We are also contemplating other improvements, which, we hope, will meet the wishes of our patrons. We are so gratified by the very large increase in our circulation, that we feel encouraged to spare no expense or effort, in making the *Gazette*, in all its departments, worthy of the most liberal support. The circulation of the *Gazette*, in its several editions, is now more than *three times* as large as it ever was since its establishment, in 1786,—now about three quarters of a century—and there is still a very satisfactory increase each week. We commend this information to the serious attention of our advertising patrons.

Arrest of a Stage Driver for Robbing the Mail.

For three or *four* months past complaints have been made in regard to the loss of letters and money on the mail route between Redbank and Clarion, and it was suspected that some person was committing petty depredations on the mail matter. Suspicion finally fastened upon Henry Morse, the driver of the mail stage between the two points above named. On Tuesday evening last, as Morse was in the stable at Watterson's ferry, Clarion county, cleaning a horse, he was closely watched by a man in the adjoining stall, whose presence was unknown to the driver. Presently the latter was observed with a package of letters, which he opened, and after looking through them pressed the envelopes in a lump and pushed them into the hay. The circumstance was immediately communicated to other citizens, and Morse was arrested forthwith.

The package of letters was drawn from the place of concealment, and Morse confessed his guilt by remarking that "he was in for it." He had abstracted a two dollar bill from one of the letters, which he delivered up. He was brought down to this city, by citizens of Wattersonville, and handed into the custody of Marshal Campbell.

At noon yesterday he was taken before United States Commissioner Bailey, for a hearing. Several witnesses were examined by the Government Attorney, R. Riddle Roberts, Esq. The testimony was direct, and in default of bail Morse was finally committed for trial at the May term of the United States District Court. He is a young man, about twenty-seven years of age, and has a wife residing at Reimersburg, Clarion county. Being in the employ of the government, he subjects himself to an imprisonment of ten years in the penitentiary, and he seems to fully realize his terrible situation.

Our Book Table.

"The National Controversy; or, the Voice of the Fathers upon the Rights of the Country." By Joseph C. Sullen, New York: Redfield & Carleton. Pittsburgh, for sale by Messrs. Mellor & Minor."

If slavery is not extending its empire, surely it is not for want of emissaries, apologists and defenders. They are generally, too, very pious—these people who undertake this mission, and hence perhaps we had better correct ourselves so far as to change the "first word we used, and write them down *missionaries*, which is a word of somewhat better acceptation and credit, both secularly and religiously, than *emissaries*. Yet, respect for this affectation of piety being laid aside, we should not violate either truth or decorum by applying any word that would most plainly describe the jesuitical purpose and propagandist of slavery, to the author of the book, who thus sums up the whole matter of his special pleading against the people of the North: "Only let the North *do right*—only let her see, feel, and say—'We have all gone wrong in this matter of slavery. The South never troubled us in her part of the contract, but fairly gave us all she engaged to surrender. We, on the contrary, have not secured to her what we covenanted to convey. We have *disturbed* her where we promised *peace*. We have suffered her to be *dishonored* where we vowed *protection*. And we have allowed to be *taken away from her* what we ourselves promised *to restore*. In a word we have *not kept our bargain with the South*. No! we have not! !"

Now, having given this passage as we find it, *italics, exclamation points*, and all, we beg respectfully to refer the reader curious for more to Mr. Joseph C. Sullen—or, rather, to his book, at Messrs. Hunt & Miner's, as aforesaid!

In Bad Condition.

We passed over the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway yesterday, and found that the turnpike road, from the city line to Lawrenceville, was in a horrible condition, being almost impassable for vehicles. The Railway Company has not complied with the law in regard to keeping this section of their road in repair, as will be seen from the following extract of the order of Court granting them the right of way: "The Citizens' Passenger Railway to use and occupy 16 feet in width of the Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, and to keep the same 16 feet in perpetual good order and repair, at its own proper cost and charges, from the date of the rendition of this judgment. The Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company to keep in like perpetual good order and repair, at its own proper cost and charges, the residue of the said turnpike road, according to the width of said road as prescribed by its charter." The Turnpike Company is also doubtless at fault in not doing their own share, and particularly in not obliging the Railway Company to live up to their contract.

Spring Trade.

We presume, from indications on our leading business streets, that our city merchants are getting in their Spring stocks, and are therefore ready to fill all orders. We know that some of them are—such as Messrs. George R. White & Co., Fifth street; Shacklett, McLean & Co., and McCandless, Jamison & Co., Wood street; S. Gray & Son, Fifth street; W. & D. Hogue, corner Fifth and Market streets; Mrs. Blume and H. Kleber & Bro., Fifth street; Eaton, Macrum & Co., Fifth street, and some others, because they *have said* so through these columns. We would be pleased to see our manufacturing and wholesale jobbing houses more generally in print. The country readers of the *Gazette*—and their name is legion—would then know when and where to send their orders. Try the effect of a little printer's ink.

Lost Girl Found.

A few days since we noticed that a girl named Ada Brown had disappeared from the house of Mrs. Scholey, at Lawrenceville, where she had been living for some time. Shortly after she disappeared, her parents resident at Kittanning learned the fact and her mother came to the city to search for her. The girl went from Mrs. Scholey's to Wilkinsburg, and thence to Mrs. Denlinger's, and is said to have slept in a corn field near by the night before she went into Mrs. D's house. Mrs. D. was much pleased with her, and wished to retain her in her family, and the girl, who is fourteen years of age, seemed to reciprocate the kindly feeling of Mrs. D. Information having been sent to the Mayor's office, on Tuesday, it was communicated to the distracted mother of the girl, who went at once to see her child.

BAD WORK FOR LADIES.—Several young ladies and young men in female apparel, residing in the neighborhood of Livermore, Westmoreland county, were recently taken before a magistrate, upon the complaint of a young man residing in the town of Livermore, who alleged that the defendants, while returning from a prayer meeting, threw him down, and having dashed him with tar, applied feathers. The young ladies stated that he had made use of offensive language concerning them. The matter was arranged by the payment of a small fine and costs. It is proper to say that the tar and feathers were not applied *scandant crites*, the young man not being stripped for the occasion.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT CONCERT HALL ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18TH.—Persons can secede from any part of the city on the above night, to Concert Hall, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Hambujer take a complimentary benefit. A silver trumpet will be presented to the Firemen, and from the amount of tickets out already, we should judge there will be a large house on the above night. Mr. Lyne has kindly volunteered, and will deliver an address to our flag, and also give a recitation.

DEATH FROM TUMOR.—Otterbein Smith, son of Rev. John Smith, living two miles West of Galion, Ohio, died last Monday from the effects of a tumor on the abdomen. After his death the tumor was removed. It was monstrous in size, weighing thirty-three pounds. It was caused by a slight rupture of a vein, and had been over three years in forming.

DESTROYING A DEED.—Officer Richardson proceeded to McKeesport yesterday, and arrested a woman, named Anna Sinclair, charged with willfully and maliciously destroying a deed which her son had given to a neighbor for some property he sold him. She gave bail before a McKeesport justice, and was discharged.

A LARGE FAMILY.—On Wednesday there was a family of thirty-four at the National Hotel in this city, en route from Fayette county, Pa., to La Salle county, Illinois. It comprised Mr. Haney and his wife, aged respectively seventy and sixty-nine years, nine sons and five daughters, and eighteen grand-children.

DEAD.—Richard Hadden, the man shot by young McLean at the Spring House, in Wheeling, on Tuesday morning, the circumstances of which our readers are familiar, died on Wednesday afternoon. The death of Hadden, and the terrible suicide of McLean, has caused considerable excitement at that place.

GEN. JOS. MCMASTERS, a highly respectable citizen of Blairsville, and well known throughout the adjoining counties, was stricken with paralysis on Thursday morning last, while sitting by the fire engaged in reading a paper. The General is lying dangerously ill.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—A little child of Mr. A. A. Smith, of Hanover tp., Washington county, was so badly burned by its clothes taking fire from a grate, on Monday of last week, that it died on the following Wednesday. It was aged about one year and five months.

Oil Excitement at Mansfield.

It appears by the following communication from a correspondent at Mansfield, that the oil fever has broke out in that place, that a company has been organized and the necessary steps taken for boring. He says:

A company for the purpose of boring for oil has been formed in this place, styled the "Rich Valley Oil Company." I. V. Rowland, Esq., President; Daniel Davis and Mansfield B. Brown, Esqs., respectively Treasurer and Secretary. J. W. Cook, Esq., cashier of the Allegheny Bank, and R. F. Smyth, Esq., of Wood street, are also of the company. They have their derrick erected and shafts sunk, preparatory to boring, about fifteen feet. The engine and fixtures necessary are purchased, so by the middle of the week the whole concern will be in full operation. A citizen of this place has skimmed from the water surface in the shaft, *pure oil*, some of which has been barned, and can be seen at the Mansfield House, in the village. It is of the best quality and equal to any found on the Kanawha, Allegheny river, or at the so much boasted Smith's Ferry. The valley of the Chartiers being on the line of that continuous chain of coal and oil region which extends from the State of New York to Virginia and Kentucky, it is reasonable to infer that oil can be found here in such quantities and of such quality, to the extent of securing the enterprising seeker an independent fortune. Surface indications are found in all the small tributary streams of the Chartiers in this vicinity.

BOLD BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning last, the office and residence of Dr. James Stevens, of Washington, Pa., was burglariously entered by some villains, as yet unknown, who appropriated to his own use a gold watch, valued at $50, and about $20 in money. The thief at first forced open the cellar door; but being unable to force the inner door, he vacated the cellar and succeeded in opening the shutters of the office window, and thus gained access to the dwelling. The watch and a portion of the money were taken from the apartment in which the Doctor and his lady were sleeping, and the balance of the money from the till in the office. Neither of the inmates was aroused by the operations of the burglar.

NEW GOODS.—In addition to those of our city houses whom we observe by our advertising columns are in receipt of new goods, and are, therefore, prepared to receive their customer's orders, we find Messrs. W. P. Marshall, Wood street, Jos. R. Hughes, Wall Paper, Market street, Brentlinger & Co., Dry Goods, corner of Market and Fourth, sts., C. H. Love, Dry Goods, Market st., Joseph Horne, Trimming and Millinery Goods, Market st., Charles Gipner, Trimming and Millinery Goods, Market st., Chas. D. Hill, Dry Goods, Market st., and others. We shall doubtless have other announcements from day to day, now that the season is opening, and advise a careful examination of our advertising columns, that our readers may see where the stocks are advertised.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—There was a large and most enthusiastic meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution, held yesterday, to consider a report on the want of an endowment, and it was decided at once to raise $100,000 to endow professorship of science, with a view of making the University equal to anything of the kind in this country. Speeches were made showing the great wonder such an institution to our manufacturing interest, and also how far we are behind other towns and cities. Pittsburgh has the wealth, and will easily do this. Her first care is to take care of her own sons who cannot go abroad, and to endow thus her own institution.

COAL WORKS SOLD.—Mr. A. J. Baker has sold his coal works situated at Webster, Westmoreland county to a German company for the sum of $23,000. This company, two weeks ago, bought Payne's coal works, adjoining, for $15,000.

HON. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, the member of Congress from Allegheny district, arrived from Washington, yesterday. Hon. J. K. MOREHEAD is expected home to-day.

SAM SANFORD, the celebrated Negro Minstrel, is preparing for his spring tour, and will be with us some time in May.

ONE of the humanitarian movements of our times although little known as such, can hardly be overestimated in its importance upon the well-being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our population, illiterate, employ the sickness and medical relief at the cost and risk of each other, or indeed any thing that offers any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the world has become synonomous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view,—which cure. Do we exaggerate the importance in believing that this project of supplanting the by-word medicines with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good to the masses of our people:—*Gazette and Chronicle, Perry, Ia.*

[*For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Messrs. Editors: I have been read carefully the County Reform Bill now before the Assembly. I do not like that provision giving the appointment of Controller to the Judges. The older I grow the better satisfied I am that the people should elect all their officers.

An examination of the Acts of the two cities which charged the old no system, no responsibility plan to an election of Controller, has satisfied me that the county would save from $40,000 to $50,000 yearly, by the same system.

The people have held several very large Anti-Tax Conventions, in which they repudiated the idea of Railroad Bonds, advised the Commissioners not to levy a Railroad tax, and appointed a Committee to initiate County Reform. Their sincere opposition to all unlawful taxation, and their anxious desire to adopt any plan which will reduce it, will not be questioned.

A very bold and impudent effort is being made to divert attention from this bill by a pretended Reform bill. The originators of this scheme are the people's servants—Commissioners, Auditors, Tax Collectors and Chief Clerk Smith, assisted by that prince of locofocos, R. H. Kerr, who in the recent locofoco Convention offered the resolution endorsing Buchanan's Administration, Floyd, Cobb & Co., Benton, for many years, has been a leading member of the Third House or Lobby at Harrisburg—always ready to advocate and carry through any bill which would yield the assets. He has already received two warrants from the Commissioners for about $650, which never would have been paid by a Controller. Do the Republican tax-payers justify their servants in wasting money to prevent sane ref legislation?

I call the attention of the people to the fact that although numerous articles have been written, in all the papers in favor of the bill, and referring to the many illegal warrants for large sums of money drawn from the Treasury, which never would have passed a Controller, These Auditors, Tax Collectors, and C. C. Smith, have never dared to justify the Commissioners, but have either written personal cards, or like Smith, have sought to divert attention from the true issue by falsifying the record of County expenditures, before the Republican Committee, and when caught in the false hood, have endeavored to sneak out by another lie.

Persons desiring the passage of this bill should procure blanks and send them to the country districts, to obtain signatures on next Friday, Township election day.

ANTI-TAX.

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. GRUMAN & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. MAYER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of needed, 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.*

For sale by all druggists. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. delf&wtm1w

DOCTOR C. BAHLE, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainhow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 120 Smithfield St. ‡

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

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

W. WOODSIDE. F. PARRY.

WOODSIDE & PARRY,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL.

Office, 84 FIFTH STREET, between Canal and Water Works

jel8:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1861.

The Cabinet is now in session upon the final formalities to be adopted for withdrawing Major Anderson and his men from Fort Sumter. *The order will be issued immediately.*

Mr. Corwin has not yet accepted the Mexican mission, but will no doubt yield to the solicitations of the President, who considers it very important.

Cassius M. Clay will probably be transferred from the Spanish to the Russian mission.

The Senate will probably remain in session until the end of next week. The filling of all existing vacancies will be postponed.

Four sloops of war will remain off Fort Pickens to defend it to the last extremity, should it be attacked. No apprehensions, however, are entertained for its safety.

Major Sumner's appointment as Brigadier General in the room of Twiggs, the traitor, was a regular promotion. Major Anderson could not have been nominated without overslaughing several intermediate officers.

The Treasury Department is preparing regulations for the new Tariff, which goes into operation on the first of April. H.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna.

NEW YORK, March 14—The steamship Etna has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

The steamships Anglo Saxon and Vego had arrived out. The Kedar arrived out on the 26th.

The Etna brings £260,000 in specie, and the steamship Arabia, to sail on the 28 inst., it was expected would have £200,000 to £300,000.

The Etna furnishes no intelligence with regard to the missing steamer Australasian.

The Bank of England had made no alteration in the rate of discount.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Sales of cotton for two days was 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters; the market closes quiet and quotations were barely maintained. Breadstuffs dull but prices are steady. Provisions are dull.

LONDON, March 26.—Consols 91¼@91¾.

ENGLAND.—The slave trade was debated in the House of Commons upon resolutions offered by Mr. Gore, declaring that the efforts to suppress it had hitherto been ineffectual, and pointing to the introduction of free labor into the West Indies, as the most efficient means.

Lord Brougham and Palmerston strongly deprecated the policy of America, in preventing the rights of search, and permitting the prostitution of her flag.

Mr. Slatter feared that the Southern confederation would revive the slave trade, and hoped that the government would never recognize them without express stipulations against it. The resolutions were finally withdrawn.

Lord Stanford de Redcliffe moved for the correspondence relative to Syria. The Government objected, pending the sittings of the Paris Conference.

Capt Pyke, of the ship Geo. Parkhill, was killed by his crew shortly after leaving Liverpool for Charleston. The mate was also severely injured. The ship returned to port and the crew were arrested. The papers furnish no details.

The weavers of Blackburn have partially resumed work.

FRANCE.—Mr. Thouvenel officially assured the American minister at Paris, that no delegates from any seceding State had been received by the Emperor or his Ministers.

The committee of the Senate adopted the project of an address in response to the Emperor's speech, fully endorsing the Emperor's policy, and lauding his protection of the Pope.

The bourse on the 26th ult., was drooping. Rentes 68f.

ITALY.—The Italian Senate, by a vote of 129 to 7, adopted the project of a law conferring the title of Father of Italy on Victor Emanuel and his successors.

The Armistice is reported that the Piedmontese brigade will soon enter Rome, and that the Romans were secretly preparing to receive Victor Emmanuel.

TURKEY.—A serious insurrection had broken out at Sutorina, Turkey, India, and China.

The India and China mails had been received. A private letter represents that the rebels had taken Woosung, and had commenced a general massacre when the French troops interposed on the score of humanity.

The Calcutta dates are to January 29. Imports were dull and lower; freights and exchange unsettered.

Liverpool, 2.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence and Wakefield and Marsh, report fair dull at 6d decline, and extra State at 28s. Wheat quiet but steady; red at 11s 1d@12 9, and white at 12s@15. Corn firm and tolerably active; mixed at 36s@36 9; yellow at 37@38s, and white at 38s@39. Beef is quiet. Pork heavy. Bacon dull and offered at 50s. Lard dull at 50s@57. Tallow quiet. Rice quiet. Sugar quiet; coffee steady; rice dull. Molasses quiet at 29s. Pearls quiet. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s. Rosin dull; lower qualities declined; sales at 4s 6d.

London, Feb. 26.—Flour dull at 6d@1s decline. Wheat dull and lower for good securities. Sugar dull and declining; prices for lower qualities are 6d@1s lower. Coffee firm. Tea is quiet but steady. Rice is quiet. Tallow 59s 6d.

The money market is generally unchanged at a moderate demand.

The iron cased frigate Black Prince has been successfully launched.

An injunction has been granted against persons engaged in London in lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary, purporting to be signed by Louis Kossuth, and bearing the arms of the Kingdom. It is said that the issue contemplated was 150,000,000 florins, and three thousand persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and the notes were on the eve of delivery. The Austrian Gov't called on the British Foreign Office to interpose, but Lord Russell declined. Application was then made to one of the city consuls.

Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.—The Etna brings advices from Liverpool to Thursday, the 28 ult., via Queenstown. The Etna passed the Cambria on the 28th ult. and the Canadian on the 11th inst., both bound to Liverpool. The steamship Palestine sailed on the 23th ult. from Liverpool for Portland.

It is stated that no assentent could yet be obtained to the French project in reference to the further occupation of Syria.

Gen. Klapka, in a conference with the Democrats at Turin, spoke against any revolutionary attempt in Hungary, representing that the country was unprepared.

An insurgent body, 5000 strong, supported by the Montenegrins, had pillaged and set fire to the city of Behar, after robbing over fifty Mahomedans, in never would have been paid by a Controller. Do the Republican tax-payers justify their servants in wasting money to prevent sane ref legislation?

I call the attention of the people to the fact that although numerous articles have been written, in all the papers in favor of the bill, and referring to the many illegal warrants for large sums of money drawn from the Treasury, which never would have passed a Controller, These Auditors, Tax Collectors, and C. C. Smith, have never dared to justify the Commissioners, but have either written personal cards, or like Smith, have sought to divert attention from the true issue by falsifying the record of County expenditures, before the Republican Committee, and when caught in the false hood, have endeavored to sneak out by another lie.

Persons desiring the passage of this bill should procure blanks and send them to the country districts, to obtain signatures on next Friday, Township election day.

ANTI-TAX.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1861.—The Charleston *Courier* states that the batteries bearing on the ship channel are of the heaviest kind, and are now in a high state of preparation and ready for almost any force.

The same paper believes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter was an impossibility. It estimates that there are three thousand highly disciplined troops in the various fortifications.

Official information will soon be received that the confederate loan of fifteen millions has been taken at a premium, probably of five per cent.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from high sources of the Pacific attention of the administration with reference to the Southern forts, that at present they will make no official demands.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations made by the President:

W. N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, and Francis Blake, Lieutenants in the Navy.

Julius Miere, Alexander W. Slacks, and D. M. Coehn, as First Lieutenants, and James Forney, of Pennsylvania, and Louis M. Goldsborough, of the District of Columbia, as second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

William Allen, as Postmaster at Auburn, New York.

Amos Tuck, as Naval officer, at Boston.

Rufus Hosmer, as Consul General, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

John Russell Jones, as Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Cassius M. Clay, as Minister to Spain.

The nomination of Mr. Corwin for the Mexican Mission was not acted on, his acceptance not being yet determined.

The only nomination sent in to-day was that of Jacob P. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, as Minister resident at Stockholm.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Associate Judge Wayne announced his decision in the case of Mrs. Mira C. Gaines. He said it was of long standing and heretofore of doubtful result. The record covered 3,000 pages, and at least eight or ten hours would be required by the Court with regard to it. At last it had been brought to a conclusion. The decision was that she is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark and was especially entitled to her father's will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr Clark died possessed, and the defendant, Hennings, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held it, was also entitled to recover, immediately, the possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said that measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree, and Judge Wayne said in conclusion, the future writers of the history of jurisprudence will be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable.

Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, Dennison, deciding that it was a case of original jurisprudence, and in effect, of one State against another, and, therefore, the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by a writ of mandamus, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky. The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not, in Ohio, provided it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Government of Ohio to deliver up upon any proper proof that the accused was a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of 1793 determines that evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial, merely like that of Sheriff or Marshal, and the Court appeals to his good faithin the discharge of a Constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by any act of Congress to perform such duty, it conceives of good sense and good faith on their part, and on these grounds the writ of mandamus is refused.

The opinions in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge cases are reserved for the next term in December, to which time the Court adjourned.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason, of Va., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia militia, or any officers thereof, have been ordered into the service of the United States and whether any pay has been imposed on them by the department, if so, whether they have received any and what allowances, the nature of the duties, for what time employed and whether the same still continues to be performed, etc.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, relative to the very property. Whether this was proper or not, everybody admitted that the President and Senate are the parties to make a treaty, and that whatever they do is not capacity is final, without reference to the other house. He repeated that the true policy was for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such a treaty.

Mr. Douglas thought that the majority ought to permit the resolution to be taken up, in order that he might explain his object in offering it, which was for the best of purposes.

Mr. Mason said that the resolution called for information of very great moment, and if the majority refused to take it up the inference would be that they desired to suppress information affecting the question in the small way. Prices, however, could not be obtained at present.

Mr. Fessenden said he had his objections to the resolution. His opinion was that it would be unwise to pass it; hence he would not withdraw his objection.

The question was then taken and the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution by a vote 16 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday.

Mr. Douglas inquired what was the first proposition on the calendar.

The Chair, Mr. Foote, replied

The resolution of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Douglas remarked that as his resolution was the first in order on the calendar, and it was the duty of the Chair to say what was before the Senate without the formality of a motion, to take it up, he submitted that the consideration could not be dispensed with without the Senate agreeing on the question of postponement.

The Chair replied that the refusal to take it up was equivalent to postponement.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., thought the decision of the Chair correct, although before the motion was made by Mr. Douglas it was the duty of the Chair to announce that the resolution was before the Senate.

Mr. Douglas, by the request of several gentlemen, withdrew the appeal he had taken from the decision of the chair, saying he could get at his object in another way, and hoped the same still continues to be entertained, etc.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, relative to the very property.

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Mr. Bayard moved to strike Mr. Brown's name from Mr. Fessenden's resolution, the latter not having made a declaration imputed to the others.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said the modification of the resolution required time for reflection. He moved to go into executive session. Carried.

After a short time spent therein, the doors were re-opened and the consideration of the resolution resumed.

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Mr. Mason ineffectually proposed to amend the resolution by making it read, "that the gentlemen named have ceased to be members."

Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 16.

The Senate then adjourned.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.—The tariff act has been published. It will go into operation on the 1st of May. As compared with the tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent duties are reduced to 20 per cent, and the greater portion of the 24 and 19 per cent duties to 15 per cent. There is a large ten per cent schedule, and a very small free list.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13—The Alabama State Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederated States by a vote of 87 yeas to 5 nays.

General Jamison, a leading confederationist, took a bold position in favor of the ratification.

Jere Clemens has been appointed Major General of the Alabama army.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The store ship Supply, and the gunboat Mohawk left the navy yard this morning, to relieve the quarantine in consequence of the snow storm which prevailed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The Galveston *Civilian* of the 11th says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Capt. Hill, on the 6th. The *Herald* says that Fort Brown will be given up as soon as transportation could be found for the Federal troops. The latter take to their port of destination two light batteries of artillery. The Daniel Webster, off Brazos, is waiting to take a part of the Federal troops. Other vessels will probably be dispatched to take the remainder. The Texan troops at Brazos are reported to be fortifying the Island so as to make it impregnable.

An ordinance to submit the permanent Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection was under consideration in the Convention at Baton Rouge. A resolution authorising the transfer of the State military to the Provisional Government, and also to allow volunteers to enlist under the Provisional Government passed the House. A joint resolution was introduced into the House that the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederated States to the people, or a Convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—River quiet with nine feet two inches water in the canal. Weather cloudy with indications of snow. Mercury 34°.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

B. CAMPBELL, WM. MCCREERY, V. P.
B. PARSONS, IRVIN DICKEY,
S. R. MCKEROY,
WM. MEARS.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[*Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, March 14, 1861.

There is no new or important feature to notice in the general market since our last. The transactions in the aggregate have been quite limited and principally in the small way, while rates generally are without essential change. The receipts of the leading commodities continue large, and the stock consequently is likely to compare with the present requirements.

The demand for produce continues moderate but the supply is ample to meet it. Flour remains quiet and dull, but at least night or two ago there was a better inquiry for grain, which by the Court with regard to it. At last it had been brought to a conclusion. The decision was that she is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark and was especially entitled to her father's will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr Clark died possessed, and the defendant, Hennings, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held it, was also entitled to recover, immediately, the possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said that measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree, and Judge Wayne said in conclusion, the future writers of the history of jurisprudence will be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable.

Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, Dennison, deciding that it was a case of original jurisprudence, and in effect, of one State against another, and, therefore, the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by a writ of mandamus, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky. The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not, in Ohio, provided it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Government of Ohio to deliver up upon any proper proof that the act charged was a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of 1793 determines that evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial, merely like that of Sheriff or Marshal, and the Court appeals to his good faithin the discharge of a Constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by any act of Congress to perform such duty, it conceives of good sense and good faith on their part, and on these grounds the writ of mandamus is refused.

The opinions in the Albany and New Jersey Bridge cases are reserved for the next term in December, to which time the Court adjourned.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason, of Va., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia militia, or any officers thereof, have been ordered into the service of the United States and whether any pay has been imposed on them by the department, if so, whether they have received any and what allowances, the nature of the duties, for what time employed and whether the same still continues to be performed, etc.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, relative to the very property. Whether this was proper or not, everybody admitted that the President and Senate are the parties to make a treaty, and that whatever they do is not capacity is final, without reference to the other house. He repeated that the true policy was for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such a treaty.

Mr. Douglas thought that the majority ought to permit the resolution to be taken up, in order that he might explain his object in offering it, which was for the best of purposes.

Mr. Mason said that the resolution called for information of very great moment, and if the majority refused to take it up the inference would be that they desired to suppress information affecting the question in the small way. Prices, however, could not be obtained at present.

Mr. Fessenden said he had his objections to the resolution. His opinion was that it would be unwise to pass it; hence he would not withdraw his objection.

The question was then taken and the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution by a vote 16 yeas to 22 nays.

Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday.

Mr. Douglas inquired what was the first proposition on the calendar.

The Chair, Mr. Foote, replied

The resolution of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Douglas remarked that as his resolution was the first in order on the calendar, and it was the duty of the Chair to say what was before the Senate without the formality of a motion, to take it up, he submitted that the consideration could not be dispensed with without the Senate agreeing on the question of postponement.

The Chair replied that the refusal to take it up was equivalent to postponement.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., thought the decision of the Chair correct, although before the motion was made by Mr. Douglas it was the duty of the Chair to announce that the resolution was before the Senate.

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