Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	26	26
12 " M.	30	29
3 " P. M.		32
Barometer	30	

The Alleged Homicide in Mifflin Township —Testimony of the Attending Physicians. —Verdict of the Jury, etc.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, the jury empanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of James Finney, late of Mifflin township, met at the office of John R. Large, Esq., on Grant street, for the purpose of finishing up the testimony in the case. The time which has elapsed since the investigation commenced, will render it necessary for us to review briefly the circumstances which led to the investigation:

James Finney was a well known farmer, and an old citizen of Mifflin township. He was possessed of a farm of eighty acres of good land, valued at about $3,000. In 1819 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, and lived with her until February, 1859, when he died after an illness of several months. Some time after his death, reports began to be circulated to the effect that he had been badly used by his wife, and it finally began to be whispered in the neighborhood that the old man had been poisoned. His farm went into the possession of his wife, who soon after became cognizant of these rumors.

In October last Coroner Bostwick was called upon to investigate the matter, and the body of the deceased was disinterred, and subjected to a chemical analysis. Traces of poison were detected in the stomach, but the evidence was that it might have been administered in the form of medicine.

After the body had been disinterred, Mrs. Finney married a man named McGrew, and is now residing with him in the vicinity of West Newton, Westmoreland county. She is about fifty six years of age, and has been four times married. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Reed, and her first husband was Wm. Wilson. After the death of Wilson she married a man named Walker, who also died, and her next alliance was with Mr. Finney.

It may be proper here to state that Mrs. M'Grew has never been placed under arrest; that she denies every allegation of ill-treatment, and holds herself in readiness to answer any charge which may be brought against her.

The following additional testimony was elicited:

Dr. J. C. Harvey, sworn—Am a practicing physician; knew James Finney; attended him in his last illness; on the 2d of February was at M'Robert's attending a patient; was then called on to see Mr. Finney; went down with Mr. M'Robert's family, and Finney wished me to make an examination of his case, and give him my opinion; I did so; I conceived the disease to be chronic gastritis, or perhaps cancer of the stomach; I prescribed more especially for chronic gastritis; he was laboring under constipation, which was the great trouble when I saw him; that was what he wished me particularly to prescribe for; I left him some pills to alleviate some of the inflammatory symptoms of the stomach; the pills were of nitrate of silver. The second day after, they sent up and got some active cathartic pills. He afterwards stated that the pills had relieved him. Saw him again on the 11th of February, gave him some more pills of nitrate of silver, and also some blue mass pills. Saw him again on the night of the 17th, one or two hours before his death. Gave him one dose of spirits of lavender and paregoric. He was then in a dying condition, but could answer in a whisper. He was suffering great pain, and very restless. Asked his wife what had been the symptoms, and she said, "pain in the stomach and bowels." She said he had been subject to it. He stated to me, on my first visit, that he had been subject to pain in the stomach, periodically, for a long time. He was quite sympathic when I saw him that night; the bowels were much distended; do not remember feeling the region of the stomach. Gave him but one dose of blue mass—perhaps three pills, of five grains each. I believe his death was caused by inflammation and gas in the bowels. His death was unexpected to me, although other patients have died equally unexpectedly to me. That night I considered that he had inflammation, with great tympanitis. He had considerable swelling of the limbs when I first saw him, which arose from defective nutrition and disease.

To John L. Large, Esq.:—The inflammation was not very likely to have been caused by the disease, but perforation of the stomach or bowels, and the flowing of their contents, might possibly induce the inflammation. There was no poison used in the preparation of the blue mass pills. I gave him no other medicine containing mercury, excepting that one dose. On my last visit, I observed no signs of salivation, or other exhibition of the excessive use of mercury. Never gave Mrs. Finney any poison, in medicine or otherwise, for Mr. Finney—never the croton oil, in small quantities, which was administered in the cathartic pills. Gave no croton oil, strange in the pills, and that was such as is frequently given for constipation.

To a Juror—The active cathartic pills, by enfeebling the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, might augment the secretion of gas, which was present in large quantities, constituting tympanitis.

To Mr. Large—The pills could only produce a distention of the bowels indirectly, by augmenting the secretion of gas.

To the Coroner—Mr. Finney did not state to me what kind of medicine he had been taking. Mrs. Finney stated that he had been taking, lastly, some "blue pills," which, if I mistake not, she said she had gotten at Wheeling—that they were made there. She showed me the pills, and asked my opinion about them. I knew nothing about them, merely looking at them. Do not know the name of the pills—think they were in a tin box.

After propounding some questions to Mr. Weyman, the chemist, the testimony closed, and the jury agreed upon the following verdict:

"That the deceased died under circumstances of a suspicious character; that mercury was found in the stomach and bowels; but the jury are unable to say how or in what form the mercury was administered—the length of time which has elapsed, and the unsatisfactory nature of the testimony rendering it unsafe for the jury to find a more positive verdict."

Court of Quarter Sessions

Before Judges Mellon, Parke and Adams.

ARSON CASE CONTINUED.

Mr. Belden was rigidly cross-examined. Did not recollect telling one Maples that he did not see Moore in bed that night, and could not swear so; did not tell Rose I spoke with Moore that night; vested Moore two or three times in prison, but did not tell him I saw him in bed that night.

To ebb—Was subpoenaed in this case, but was not called on at the Mayor's office.

A. McBride, Esq., testified that he appeared at the Mayor's examination in place of Mr. Collier, and by his advice took no evidence for defense.

Elizabeth Phillips testified that Moore is her uncle; lived in the same house with the family five or six years; on the night of the fire Moore came home between seven and eight o'clock, intoxicated; assisted to put him to bed; saw him in the room in Mr. Moore's room, at the request of her aunt; her room adjoins this one; was roused when Mr. Belden came home, and lay awake nearly half an hour afterwards; he came to Mr. Moore's room and lit a candle, and then went out; this was about two o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—Belden always came to Mr. Moore's room when there was no candle in his own room; kept slept frequently in Mr. Moore's room; my attention was directed to the circumstances of the night of the fire when Moore was arrested; don't remember any particular night previous to this when Mr. Belden came home; have spoken to Mr. Belden about hearing him come in that night. Mr. Thomas Harper, Mrs. Detwiler and R. Bobenreid testified the night was very dark.

James Cummins testified that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the fire, while on his way home, he passed into a field near the toll bridge, and went towards the river; did not see a man approaching from the engine house at that time.

A large number of witnesses were called who testified to the good character of the several defendants.

Albert Chandler testified that on the night of the fire Kennedy told him he saw three men near the telegraph office, but did not mention their names.

Cross-examined—He said he knew the men and could swear to them, but did not like to name them; that two were tall and one a short man; one was "stripped;" he said it was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fanhaur, carpenter, testified to the manner in which the building was constructed; it was of inflammable material.

Mrs. Josiah Donnelly testified that she resides on Island Lane, Manchester; she is M'Connell's sister; he boarded at her house for two years; on the night of the fire, saw Alexander at the supper table; saw him that night before 12 o'clock; he was standing at my room door and spoke with me; a short time after he went to his room, which adjoins mine, the bell struck 12; saw him at 6 in the morning, going down stairs.

Cross-examined—Alexander was nearly always in bed before 10 o'clock when he worked for the company.

Miss M'Connell, a sister, who lived at Mr. Donnelly's, testified that she let Alexander in on the night of the fire about 12 o'clock; he took off some of his clothes in the kitchen and went to his room.

Cross-examined—Could not recollect the time he came in on any other night.

Thomas Lacey, night watchman at the Fort Wayne Outer Depot, testified that the bell was not rung after 12 o'clock on the night of the fire; it was his duty to ring the bell.

The defense, after some further testimony as to character, rested, and the following rebutting testimony was offered:

Daniel Ross testified that he had a conversation with Belden five or six weeks ago, and the latter told him that when he found Moore in bed the night of the fire, he spoke with Moore, (which Belden denied in his testimony.)

H. B. Maples, conductor, testified that in a conversation with Belden at Bellair, after Wood's arrest, in speaking of the fire, Belden said he thought he had seen Moore in bed that night, but could not swear to it.

After some further testimony of minor interest, Mr. Otis addressed the jury in an elaborate manner, for the prosecution.

He was followed by Judge Shannon, in an eloquent address, after which the Court adjourned.

District Court.

Thursday, Jan. 22.—Before Judge Williams.

Pittsburgh Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Co., vs. James N. Traville. Action upon four premium notes. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $475, the full amount claimed.

Judge Hampton is not holding Court to-day.

Arrival of the Chicago Merchants.

The Chicago Board of Trade, composed of about one hundred of the leading merchants of Chicago, together with some twenty members of the Milwaukie Board of Trade, arrived here yesterday afternoon, by railroad, and were escorted in carriages from the depot in Allegheny, by the Reception Committee appointed by the Board of Trade of this city. As we have already stated, these gentlemen are on their way to Philadelphia, to return a visit made by the merchants of that city some months since.

They were escorted to the Monongahela House, where they were introduced to the leading business men of the "Iron City," and in the evening they formed into various parties, visiting the Theatre, the Art Union exhibition, the lecture at Concert Hall, and other places of attraction. This forenoon they will visit the principal manufactories of the city, in company with the Reception Committee, who will endeavor to give the distinguished strangers an idea of the great industrial pursuits which constitute the basis of our wealth and prosperity.

The party will dine at two o'clock, and will leave for Philadelphia in the 4.45 train.

Manchester Council.

A special meeting of this body was held last evening—present, Messrs. Spratt, Gass, Richardson and Burgess Adams. Absent, Messrs. Frazier and McCune.

The matter of the paving on Beaver street, near the line of McClure township, was referred to the Street Committee.

On motion, the statements of the late Treasurer, Wharf Master and Board Measurer were referred to the Auditors for settlement.

The Burgess then reported the following Committees for the ensuing year:

Finance—Messrs. Frazier, Gass, Richardson.
Ordinances—Messrs. McCune, Gass, Frazier.
Streets—Messrs. Spratt, Richardson, Frazier.
Property—Messrs. Gass, McCune, Spratt.
Claims—Messrs. Richardson, McCune, Spratt.

On motion of Mr. Spratt, the election of Borough officers was postponed until next meeting, owing to the absence of two members of Council.

Fire in the Fifth Ward.

At ten o'clock last night, fire was discovered in the rear of Austin & Adams' flour and feed store, located on the northwest corner of Penn and O'Hara streets, in the Fifth ward. The back part of the building was stored with hay, straw, and other combustible material, and before the flames could be checked the entire building was badly damaged. Most of the flour, and other valuable goods, were removed, but considerable property was destroyed.

The building adjoining, occupied as a meat shop by Joseph Freitag, of Jan. 8.—The wind cutting off burnt, and completely drenched with water.

The next building was used as a lager beer hall, by Gerard Rudiger, and the contents were much damaged by water and a hasty removal.

The buildings are all two story brick, are located upon leased ground, and not of much value. It is not known how the fire originated, as there were no fires in the back part of the building where the flames were first discovered.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Catharine Fisher, the young girl whom we mentioned as having fled from her parents, and taken refuge in a house of questionable character in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was arrested and taken before Mayor Drum yesterday. She refused to go home, alleging that she would sooner die than live any longer with her step mother. She was well pleased when the Mayor signified his intention to send her to the House of Refuge. She is fifteen years of age, and has a brother and sister now in the institution.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Mrs. Richardson and Miss Chambers, charged on oath of Patrick Kaln with keeping a disorderly house, were finally committed last evening by Alderman Bell.

The testimony, in the case of Edward Nuttle and others, charged with disorderly conduct, on (oath of the above named defendants, was necessarily postponed by Mayor Drum, the prosecutors not being able to appear against them.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.—Mr. A. C. Hutton, a young man well known to many of our citizens, will deliver a lecture this evening at Concert Hall, upon the "Traffic in Ardent Spirits." Mr. Hutton claims to have felt some of the evil effects of this traffic, and his lecture will no doubt prove interesting as well as profitable to those who attend.

DR. HOLLAND'S LECTURE, at Concert Hall, last evening, was well attended, and the audience seemed highly gratified with the entertainment. The subject, "Work and Play," was finely treated by the lecturer. The lecture was thoughtful throughout, and abounded in passages of a suggestive and practical character.

THE EAST LIBERTY RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.—The two factions claiming control of the East Liberty Passenger Railway line, "came together" Monday evening, and a sharp conflict resulted in the success of the Lloyd party, who are the strongest, and who have been in possession of the line. The end is not yet, however.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robt Coik, a flagman on a freight train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident at Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, at noon, which terminated fatally, a few hours afterward.

ADULTERY.—James Sammerville made information before Alderman Bell, charging Thomas Williams, colored, with adultery. Political parties were arrested, and in default of bail was committed to answer.

DR. M. R. DELANY, formerly of this city, has returned from Africa, and is now at Chatham, C. W., where he is engaged in preparing his official report, as chief of the Niger Valley Exploring Party.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette: Will you allow an old editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, one who took charge of it soon *after* General Jackson had carried Allegheny county by the sweeping majority of three thousand, and who continued to conduct it through that mighty revolution which resulted in giving General Harrison more than three thousand majority in this same county; I ask, will you allow that person to enter his serious and respectful protest against the conduct of those of the Republican party who interfered with the arrangements of some members of their own and other parties, perhaps, for a meeting on last Saturday night.

No man in this community will, I presume, contain a doubt of the thoroughness of my opposition to any attempt to extend slavery. Twenty eight years ago I was denounced as an abolition editor by some of those who now manifested such zeal against slavery by the disturbance or rather the prevention of a public meeting called by some of our citizens, who, however erroneous their opinions may be, have a perfect right to meet together and express them. We all complain of the harshness and intolerance of the ruling party in the slave States, to the minority in that region; and yet, in this Northern city, we are witnessing the holding of peaceable meetings, the same spirit of intolerance, though less ferocious in degree, is exhibited as, it is displayed in those States to which we have commenced to disapprove more decidedly than I do the conduct of South Carolina. No man holds in more utter scorn than myself all the pretended excuses of the Carolinians for their treasonable conduct.

South Carolina now complains of the free States that they are inefficiently to her; she complains of the violations of the Fugitive Slave law, though she perhaps has never lost a slave in consequence of such violations. She complains that the free States will not permit her slaveholders to migrate to the territories and take their slaves along just as "*other property*"; and yet ever since the apportionment of Representatives of Congress under the census of 1850 she has had six members of that body. Whereas, had her slaves been simply regarded as "*other property*", as horses or cows, she would have had just one half that number, that is just three.

The free population in 1850 was 283,523; the Slaves were 384,984. Under the Constitution three fifths of the slaves are entitled to representation and those added to the free made a representation of 514,512.

The free population entitled her to three members and a fraction over of 3,254. The slaves gave her two members and a fraction of 44,144. Total fraction 47,398, and this fraction entitled her to another member. To that 3,254 free and 44,144 slaves combined as persons entitled her to an additional member. Had those slaves been regarded as "*other property*." South Carolina would only have been entitled to *three* members.

It so happens that this growling, rebellious State was the very one which had the smallest fraction represented. Louisiana had four members and a fraction of 46,146 which did not give her another member.

New Hampshire, with a free population of 318,976, exceeding the population of South Carolina 84,453, had three members and a fraction of 37,707 which did not give her another member.

Certainly then it is not modest, hardly decent indeed, for Carolina, while enjoying such advantages, from considering her slaves as "*persons*" to complain that they are not also regarded as "*other property*." If she really regarded slaves as horses, hogs and "other property," she should have declined sending three representatives of them to Congress. I thrust these remarks into my protest to show that it is prompted by no love for the traitorous secessionists.

I most sincerely regret the unwise and improper interference of the friends of incoming administration with the proposed meeting on Saturday night. It cannot possibly do any good, and must certainly expose all who participated in that matter to deserved censure. If this, however, is the worst result, it will be the less to be lamented. I fear it may operate injuriously against the party which has lately achieved such a glorious triumph.

I have no personal favors to ask of Mr. Lincoln, but I have anticipated much good to the country from his election. He comes into power under difficult and trying circumstances, and his friends should carefully avoid doing anything to weaken the influence of his success or debase its moral power.

In your editorial you say, "if it (the meeting) had been called as a Loco Foco meeting, it would not have been meddled with." It, however, was not intended to be such a meeting. Among the callers were some Republicans favorable to some kind of compromise. Now, although I am utterly opposed to any compromise with armed traitors, yet we are contending for free speech, and should not think of denying it to others.

If another meeting is called, in the same way as the late one, I trust our Republican friends will stand aloof, and permit the actors to enjoy that freedom which our party has so long contended for.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

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

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homœpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Rupture. No. 136 Smithfield St.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22.

HOUSE.—Mr. Whitely of Del., presented the resolutions of the Delaware legislature urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. Harris of Md., gave notice that he would move the resolutions from the Border States Committee as an amendment to the propositions reported from the committee of Thirty-three. He then presented memorials from 17,000 citizens of Maryland representing every district and county, in favor of the border State resolutions

Mr. Colfax of Ind., from the committee of post offices and post roads, reported back the bill authorising the Postmaster General to sustain the mail service in the seceding States: he said he would not have introduced the bill if the Federal Courts had remained intact, but now persons may open the mails and rifle them, and there is no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the postmasters refuse to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible. Therefore it becomes the imperative duty of the government to discontinue the mail service when there is no means of effecting it.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, wished to offer a substitute covering more ground than is proposed by the bill before the House. The President has communicated to Congress that owing to the existing condition of affairs the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the Select Committee and some action will have to be taken in regard to it. Mr. Branch's substitute was read. It provides mainly to the end of removing all cause of using force and preventing the breaking out of civil war pending the deliberations of Congress in the existing crisis of public affairs; that all laws of the United States be and are hereby suspended until the 1st of January, 1862, in and over those States which have hereinbefore, or previous to the said time, adopted the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., could not accept the substitute.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., inquired whether it was the intention of Mr. Colfax to move the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Colfax replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dawes thought that the bill was of so much importance that it should not be thus forced through the House.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., raised the question as to whether the laws can be thus constitutionally suspended. This was a grave inquiry. Was it, as Mr. Colfax had stated, a measure of peace, or the piece of a measure? (Laughter.)

Mr. Colfax repeated that in view of a restoration, the postal laws could not be executed. No coercion was proposed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., proposed a substitute authorizing the President, when he may deem it necessary, to suspend all laws and parts of laws relating to shipping ports of entry and collection districts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, or any other State that has now, or may hereafter, seceded, or be in rebellion against the United States. The bill further requires that the President shall continue such suspension of the laws till such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of this suspension by proclamation, to continue as long after the issue thereof. During this suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel, except such as may belong to the United States, to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports. If any vessel shall be found violating this act, such vessel, with cargo, shall be forfeited—one-half to the captors and the other to the United States, to be tried before any Admiralty Court having jurisdiction. The President shall also suspend all laws establishing post offices and post routes in the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the loyal of such States, except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal States; and the mails shall not be opened in a rebellious State; and further, that the President have power to use the army and navy for the execution of the laws.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till Thursday week.

The House resumed the consideration of the reports from the Committee of 33.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio, said he would not withhold his support from every just Legislation which looked to the supremacy of the laws, but it would be in vain to endeavor to save the Constitution by the sacrifice of its principles which constitute its equality. In view of the seizures of the forts and arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the executive arm, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged Constitution and laws.

Mr. Clemens, of Va., would speak as a western Virginian, identified by birth, education, residence and affection with the South. Many of those who inaugurated the present revolution cry out with uplifted hands against the effusion of blood. It was time, and the day is not distant when they will reap on the magnanimity of the people they have outraged. Before God, he believed that slavery would be extricated, if this unhappy controversy ended in the dissolution of the Union. If not crushed, it will carry the death-rattle in its throat. He might be a timid man, and afraid to take up arms in his own defense, but it remained to be seen, however, whether treason can be carried on. There was still a brave and holy minority in the slave States. Laxarus is not dead, but sleepeth. The stone may be rolled away and we have all the glories of a new resurrection. We live in an age of political paradoxes. Our broad, expansive lands have become a disease. Patriotism is a poor starveling, or the statesman of the country must be like a blind horse in a bark mill, obeying the whip of perverted public opinion. He must stand in the Senate and glory in being a rebel and a traitor.

He was devoted to the peace of the Union, and like an undertaker invite the people to the funeral. He can take an oath to support the constitution, but at the same time, enter into a conspiracy to overthrow the government. He can advise the seizure of forts, arsenals, navy yards, etc., etc., and then find a convenient retreat in State authority. He asked no favors for the South. He demanded that justice be done. He thinks that mighty revolution which resulted in giving General Harrison more than three thousand majority in this same county; I ask, will you allow that person to enter his serious and respectful protest against the conduct of those of the Republican party who interfered with the arrangements of some members of their own and other parties, perhaps, for a meeting on last Saturday night.

Mr. Pitch moved that the Vice-President be authorized to fill the vacancies on the committees.

The Vice-President said that there was no record on the journal of the absence of any senators, and he had no notification of the fact, and their names were still called on the roll. He would like the Senate to instruct him as to whether he should recognize their absence.

Mr. Pitch suggested that there were no vacancies on the committees and the chairman of the committees might report their absence as far as the committees were concerned.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said that there seemed to be no trouble about it. We have been notified that certain senators have retired and do not intend to be here again this session. Hence there are vacancies. There taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of this Union or not.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., thought his colleague was right, he thought that there ought to be stricken from the roll and be considered Senators no longer.

After further debate, Mr. Seward renewed his motion.

The Chair announced as unfinished business the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., proceeded to speak at length.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—In the State Senate, Mr. Connolly offered a concurrent resolution, declaring the conservative action of the Border States in refusing to sanction the unconstitutional measures of the seceding States, merits the acknowledgment of the people of New York; that the refusal of Gov. Hicks of Maryland, to call a Convention to promote the object of the secessionists, excites our profoundest admiration, and the country will acknowledge him as a patriot of the highest order, and liberty will own him as a benefactor of the human race; also, that a copy be sent to Gov. Hicks. The resolution was adopted, yeas 27 nays 1.

The Senate has fixed the 5th of February, for the election of U. S. Senator.

The House of Assembly has appointed a Committee to report on the condition of the people of Kansas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Springfield correspondent of the Tribune says that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from the fourth district of this State, arrived at Springfield yesterday. Rumor assigns to his mission three objects: One, that he has come to urge upon Mr. Lincoln the immediate departure for Washington; another that he is commissioned by the Republican delegation to Congress to present to the Legislature the necessity of endorsing the border State resolutions; another that he has come with a joint support to prevent Mr. Judd's appointment in the Cabinet. Horace Greely, Gov. Banks and Mr. Bates are expected this week. Gentlemen who arrived this morning from Springfield state that there is but little doubt that the Legislature will break up to-morrow by the resignation of the Democratic members.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Marathon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamer Marathon has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, had been ashore off Crookhaven, but was got off after cutting away her masts.

The Bank of England has advanced the rate for discounts to 7 per cent. This advance was entirely unexpected, and its effect upon the money market will probably be severe.

The bank of France has also made a similar increase of rates.

The general news is not important, financial matter being the chief feature.

GREAT BRITAIN—The sudden and unexpected action of the Bank of England on Monday caused a decline of ¼ per cent. on consols; and railroad securities fell considerably more; it is believed that the American news and the position of the Bank of France were the main incentives for the advance. The Bank of France on Tuesday followed the example of the Bank of England, and advanced the same rates from 5½ to 7. There was no pressure for discount in London.

The weather in England continued most severe, and snow was again falling when the steamer sailed.

The ship Saratoga, which put into Crookhaven on the 4th, was run ashore, but was rescued from her peril by cutting away her masts.

FRANCE.—The Paris bourse closed on the 7th at 67f 20c.

The London Daily *News* announced that the French Government had offered to withdraw their ships from Gaeta provided that the Sardinians discontinued firing till the 18th or 19th inst., after which it is understood that the bombardment at sea may commence.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the English Government had sent a strong note to the French Government against any longer occupation of Syria than is warranted by the treaty with the Porte.

Three new iron cased ships have been ordered to be commenced at Toulon.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that by the beginning of March, France will possess an army of 150,000 men, ready to march at five hours' notice; besides the Imperial Guard, 40,000 strong, kept on a war footing. In addition there will be 400,000 men under arms unbrigaded in the garrisons of the Empire.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

DENMARK.—One of the ministers in the Saxony Chambers asserted that all the federal governments were ready to act in accord with Prussia in the Danish question, and, if necessary, take the field.

CHINA.—A questionable report is in circulation that eleven English and seven French gun boats have been wrecked in a hurricane off the Pehio. There is no confirmation of the report.

Liverpool, Jan. 8—The sale of cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 14,000 bales. The market opened active and buoyant, but was checked by the advance in bank rates on Monday, and closed quiet but steady. Breadstuffs declining for all qualities. Provisions dull.

London, Jan 8—Console for account 91¼@91¾.

Liverpool Jan 8.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence and Wakefield & Nash report that the advance in the bank rates had produced general dullness in the breadstuffs market. Flour closed dull at 6d of a decline. Wheat quiet, prices being easier, though quotations are unchanged. Corn dull at 6d of a decline; carried offered at 39s without buyers.

Provisions dull and generally unchanged. Tallow firm at 58s 6d for American. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Potash quiet at 30s 6d@29s 6d. Linseed oil 30s 3d. Rosin steady at 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull.

London, 8th.—Illinois Central R R. 33@33¾ discount.

London, Tuesday, noon.—Consols quoted at 91¾@91¾.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22.—The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains an account of the interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the American Minister, on New Year's day. The intelligence is pronounced reliable, emanating from members of our French legation. After the usual words of greeting and the intelligence from the United States, the Emperor said: "I hope it will not true that any of the States have expressed from the general confederation." Mr. Faulkner replied that the States still form one common government as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the confederacy; there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States, but we are familiar with the excitement as we are with the vigor which belongs to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other government on earth, and this fact justifies the belief that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it. The Emperor replied: "I sincerely hope it may be so, and that you may long continue an united and prosperous people."

Secretary Dix to-day communicated to the House of Representatives, an important document in reply to the resolution of Mr Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It gives, first, the amount of the public debt and a detailed description of the different kinds of debt; second, the amount of the floating debt and a detailed description thereof, and the unpaid balances and claims; third, the amount of the acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by the different departments of the government; fourth, the facts connected with the recent sale of Treasury notes; fifth, the amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to the 1st of July next, and in this connection the estimated amount of the revenue from duties on imports, public lands and miscellaneous sources up to that date. He estimates that this amount of territory prior to July 1st next in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000,000. He then suggests measures to raise this money and among other ways refers to the surplus revenues deposited with the States in 1836 as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury at the time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In anticipation of the receipt of official information from Georgia concerning its secession, a majority of the representatives from that State have already signed a letter to be laid before the House announcing their withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body. Messrs. Hill and Hardeman, South Americans, have not yet assented to the communication.

A special Cabinet meeting was held yesterday to consider the object of Ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agreement both on the part of the President and the seceding States, to abstain from all acts calculated to produce a collision between these States and the general government, pending the proceedings indicated by the Virginia General Assembly, having in view an adjustment of the pending difficulties.

While a derrick was in use this morning on the dome of the Capitol, the shaft broke and the falling timbers materially damaged a portion of the exterior of the iron dome. Several workmen were injured, and one severely.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—The Governor to day communicated to the Legislature, the coercion resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio with a message in which he says that such resolutions sent to the slaveholding States have no other effect than to excite resentments, inflame prejudices, increase the difficulties, and embarrass, if not defeat all the efforts that have been made to adjust the controversy. He suggests the propriety of administering a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio for his refusal to surrender Owen Brown and Francis Meulman when demanded by the authorities of this Commonwealth, as fugitives from justice. The message was tabled by a small majority.

The Senate debated on the bill appropriating a million dollars for the defense of the State, pending which they adjourned.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Jan. 22.—The New Mexican mail, in charge of conductor Dashaw, with dates to the 31st Dec., arrived this evening, bringing all the back mails due here last Tuesday.

Business in Santa Fe is dull.

The news from the Plains is important. About 15 days ago Major Crittenden, with his command from Fort Union, came across a large band of Kiowa Indians, near Simeon Springs, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, and among them their notorious chief Sautauk. They burnt up one hundred lodges and took all their ponies, provisions, &c. None of Crittenden's command were even wounded.

The weather was pleasant to Council Grove. From there the snow was very deep.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 22.—The House yesterday passed, by a vote of eighty-seven against six, resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing, of Logan county, declaring that in view of the men and money tendered by several Northern States to the general government that the people of Kentucky, smiling with their brethren of the South, will resist by all such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—A quartz mill has been commenced on Clear creek to run 100 stamps water power. Hurlbut & Co's six stamp mill at Gold dirt diggings took out in a few days over two months, $11,526 96. One ulster on the same lead, in seventeen days, took out $2,226. The times are said to be improving in the mines. People are daily starting for San Juan and as many or more are returning discouraged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There was great excitement here last night in consequence of a rumor prevailing that an attack on the Brooklyn navy yard had been projected. The commandant called on the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn for assistance. Several volunteer regiments and all the police force were sent out, but no attempt was made, and all is quiet now.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 22.—The secession ordinance has been signed by all with the exception of about a dozen delegates, and it is believed that these gentlemen will sign it to-morrow.

Hon. A. H. Stevens, Linton Stephens, Gov. Johnson, and other friends of the Union have signed the ordinance.

A demonstration, on a large scale, is being made to-night.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Legislature has instructed the committee on Federal Relations to inquire into the alleged sale of munitions of war in this State, to rebels against the authority of the Federal Government.

A Union petition containing 14,000 signatures is in the hands of a special committee who will leave for Washington to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—A flag was hoisted to the dome of the Capitol. The entire military and fire department and also a crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present. Cannons were fired and Union speeches delivered by prominent men from Indiana. Caroline Richings sang the Star Spangled Banner, which was enthusiastically applauded.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 22.—It was very cold here yesterday, being 15 degrees below zero. There were about 5 inches of snow.

The Coach C. O. C. Express passed for St. Joseph at 3.30 p. m. with four passengers.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1861.

SENATE.—Mr. Parker presented memorials from citizens of the 15th and 16th Legislative districts, for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code.

Mr. Yardley, a remonstrance from the Bucks County Agricultural Society against the appointment of a Cattle Inspector.

Mr. Wharton, a petition from members of the bar relative to the State Library.

Mr. Irish, a petition from the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia, praying for such legislation as will protect every one in the enjoyment of liberty, except when forfeited by crime.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Smith read in place a supplement to the act providing for the erection of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia. Also, a supplement to the act regulating Banks.

Mr. Yardley, a bill to incorporate the Lincoborough Live Stock Mutual Insurance Co.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business, Mr. Armstrong called up the resolutions offered by him several days since relative to the condition of the country and submitted in their stead a substitute somewhat changing the phraseology. Mr. Armstrong took the floor in support of the resolutions and made an earnest speech of considerable length. He spoke upon his resolutions until the hour of adjournment.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—The Republicans of the House favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions of the penal code relative to the rendition of slaves, held a caucus to-day. Twenty-four were present. It is reported that their vote, combined with the Democrats, will carry the repeal through the House. The speech of Mr. Armstrong, Republican, in the House, favoring the Crittenden amendment, produced a powerful effect. It was one of the efforts of the session in either House.

The House passed the Senate resolutions relative to Union and the Constitution by a strict party vote. All compromise amendments were negatived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Thirty-eight cases of muskets, containing two dozen each, together with a quantity of balls and gun powder were seized today by the police on the steamer Monticello, which was about to sail for Savannah.

Fifty troops arrived at Fort Hamilton, from West Point to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 22.—The apportionment bill passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day. The bill for a State Convention also passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day repealed the Personal Liberty bill of this State, by a vote of 21 yeas to 9 nays. The subject was warmly discussed in the Senate when a further consideration of it was postponed until to-day.

BELLOW FALLS, VT., Jan. 22.—The cattle train on the Rutland Railroad broke through the bridge near this place to-day and five of the cars were thrown into the river. Many cattle and sheep were killed. No person was hurt.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Eds. Gazette:—The Teachers' Association of this township met at School No. 6, on last Saturday. The Directors, Teachers, and a few parents were present. The school was conducted in the usual manner by Mr. A. Dempster, the teacher, the various classes acquitting themselves in a manner creditable alike to teacher and taught. School being dismissed, a table was spread, and those present, invited to partake of the many good things which burdened it. After the cloth was removed, the meeting was called to order by Mr. R. L. Riggs, in the chair, when after taking them proper engaged in discussing various subjects of interest to the profession, and criticizing Mr. Dempster's mode of teaching, which criticisms detracted none from his well-known and much deserved reputation as a first class teacher. Mr. Phillips offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due the ladies who so kindly provided the creature comforts, served here to day, which was unanimously adopted.

Among the teachers present, we noticed Mr. J. F. Weller, Principal of the McKeesport schools, who bore a prominent part in the debates of the day.

As this little band of co-workers in the great cause of education parted, one could see hope and determined perseverance stamped upon their features, for each felt that it was good to be there. We feel sorry to learn that some teachers in this township refuse to support this movement in any way whatever. The only wish we entertain of such is, that they may be supplanted by the "real live teacher" and have to go begging for schools.

VERITAS.

Mifflin, Jan. 21st, 1861.

ANOTHER CURE BY DR. SCHENCK.—I called on Dr. Schenck some time ago on one of his visits to Pittsburgh, at the office of Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street. He was examining patients with l