Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	14
12 " M.	45	24
6 " P. M.		27
Barometer		29 12-20

Allegheny College—Inauguration of Dr. Loomis.

The exercises connected with the inauguration of Dr. Loomis, as President of Allegheny College, took place last week at Meadville.

The Hon. David Derickson, President of the Board of Trustees, took the Chair, and after prayer, delivered a very pertinent address upon the influence of mental culture.

He concluded by referring particularly to Allegheny College—its influence upon community, and the benefits derived therefrom by citizens generally. He spoke personally of its founder and first President, the Rev. Timothy Alden, and his successors—Dr. Ruter, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Barker. Turning to Dr. Loomis, he then addressed him particularly:

"Dr. Loomis, are you ready to assume the duties of your position as President of Allegheny College, and take upon yourself the obligations which are required."

Dr. Loomis rose and answered affirmatively.

Whereupon Judge Derickson administered the oath required under the charter, and delivered to him the keys, as significant of his authority.

Dr. Loomis accepted the symbols of office with the utmost diffidence and solicitude for the future of the Institution of which he was now fully installed as President, and after a few very appropriate remarks on that point, proceeded to the theme of an address on Education, worthy of the occasion.

Hon. John W. Howe then took the floor, and treated upon quite a different subject—the pecuniary relations which the people sustained to the institution—the Trustees having recently pledged their faith that $10,000 would be raised for the purpose of improving and beautifying the College grounds. The speech had its effect, and numerous sums were subscribed then and there. Joseph Derickson, Esq., subscribed $1,000; Hon. David Derickson, $1,000; Judge Church, $300; H. L. Richmond, Esq., $500; Hon. John W. Howe, $300, and others in lesser amounts.

Oil Excitement in Beaver County.

The oil fever has at length broken out in Beaver county, and hundreds have been suddenly seized with it. The *Argus* says:

"In Greene township it is said that about twenty companies have been formed for the purpose of boring. Hookstown is said to be in a blaze of excitement. Freedom has been all aglow for some time. Rochester gives evident signs of being bored. New Brighton, forgetful alike of her Car Factory and her great water power, goes off in pursuit of oil. And last, though not least, steady old Beaver is actually getting excited; in fact Beaver county is to be thoroughly perforated.

"We give the following as the latest rumors upon the all engrossing topic: Quite a large company has purchased the Hazen farm, above Old Brighton. They have procured an engine, pumps, &c.; no oil yet. The original shares were $25 each. One enthusiastic member says he would refuse $400 for a share; another, not quite so far gone, privately offered us one share, as a great favor, for $125. We didn't go in just then. In Rochester there is one very large well in operation, and several others in expectation. On Lacock's run there are four; on Dutchman's run, one; on Crow's run, one or two, which are yielding great quantities; at Industry, five or six; at Smith's Ferry, about a dozen—for one of which the lessee has just refused $40,000. We might go on multiplying rumors, but presume these will satisfy the most incredulous.

"In our community there has never been such an excitement. 'Grim visaged war hath greased his wrinkled front,' would be the rendering of Shakspeare. We hope our friends may not find in the end that they are bored instead of the rocks, and that it may not turn out, that in lieu of sinking wells, they have been sinking money."

Skating.

The cold snap has spread out a beautiful field for skating, on that part of the Ohio river known as "the Island," and the lovers of this healthful and invigorating sport are having a gay time on the ice. The amusement, we are pleased to note, is not confined to the male sex, as formerly, but the ladies, married and single, turn out in respectable numbers, and it is both pleasing and astonishing to note the facility with which they learn to skim along the glittering surface—cutting their fish-dubs and curley-ques with a grace and elegance which win the highest commendation. There is no amusement more exhilerating and delightful than skating, and the fair sex learn it as easily as swans learn to swim—their motions being equally graceful and pleasing. The healthy glow in the cheek, and the indescribably agreeable sensations created by this sport, will amply pay the ladies for any little inconveniences they may encounter in learning the motions. Take your husbands and brothers, ladies, (if they won't take you), and by all means have a day's sport on the ice—remembering, at the same time, that it is *fashionable*.

The Business Tax on Banks.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the City vs. the Iron City Bank, affirming the constitutionality of the act, the following sums have been paid into the City Treasury, as business tax:

	1859.	1860.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$635,80	$615,16
Exchange Bank	559,62	501,90
Mer. and Man. Bank	350,03	321,48
Citizens' Bank	223,69	243,27
Iron City Bank	242,72	239,30
Mechanics Bank	264,04	282,58
Allegheny Bank	253,08	275,07
Total	$2,529,88	$2,478,76

The assessment for 1859 was paid with ten per cent. added, while that of 1860 has been subjected to an addition of but five per cent. The annual revenue of the city, from this source, will average about $2,500.

District Court.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of John L. and Edward House vs. Rody Patterson and Alex. King, the jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Frederick Michaels and wife vs. Andrew Gerlach. Action upon a bond, given by the defendant, conditioned that the plaintiffs should deliver to him a deed for thirty-three acres of land on Butcher's run, in Reserve township—the defendant to pay $1,600 for the same, in three instalments of $500 each. The present action is brought for the recovery of the first instalment. The defense is that the deed is defective, not having received the signature of Mrs. Mena Michaels; and that since the bond was given, executions have been issued against the property for debts contracted by the plaintiffs. On trial.

Shocking Tragedy in Bucks County.

The people of Newtown, Bucks county, were thrown into a great state of excitement on Saturday last, in consequence of a shocking tragedy, which occurred in their midst. William Merrick and Casper Rapp, two young men, aged about eighteen or twenty years, were playing "soldier" with an old musket, which happened to be loaded with a blank charge. Rapp playfully levelled the musket at the head of Merrick, and pulled the trigger; the piece was discharged, and the wad struck Merrick on the temple, killing him instantly. The affair took place in the basement kitchen of the father of young Rapp, in Newtown. Merrick was not more than six or eight feet from the muzzle of the musket when it was discharged. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. This startling accident shows the danger of playing with fire-arms.

The Murder of Silvia Prussia

Was revived at Meadville, last week, by the trial of the case of Prof. Williams against the county of Crawford. Mrs. Prussia died under circumstances of a suspicious character, and her husband was arrested upon a charge of murder, it being alleged that he had poisoned her. Prof. L. D. Williams was employed to make a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach. The prisoner was tried and acquitted in 1859, and when Prof. Williams presented his bill the Commissioners refused to cancel it, believing the charge to be exorbitant. Suit was entered, and the plaintiff presented depositions from high chemical authority, setting forth that the charge for the services rendered should have been at least $1,000, with $100 added for necessary expenses. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $434.

Widening of Virgin Alley.

We have already noticed the appointment of Viewers under the special act of Assembly authorizing the widening of Virgin Alley. As this avenue can never be made a thoroughfare for business—much less a promenade for pleasure—the value of the improvement will depend solely upon the benefit which the property holders are likely to realize therefrom. The work will involve a very heavy expenditure, and will be attended with the usual individual hardships incident to such projects. We understand that many persons are decidedly of the opinion that the contemplated improvement would be next to useless, benefitting a few to the injury of many. Hence petitions are being circulated and signed, preparatory to asking the Legislature to repeal the act. Let those who are interested look to the matter in time.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges McClure, Mellon, Adams and Parke.

In the case of Mathew Harbison, charged with fraud, the jury, which remained out all night, returned into Court this morning with a verdict of not guilty; the defendant to pay the costs.

OLD BUTLER WAKING UP.—An oil company has been organized in Butler, with the intention of boring on the Connoquenessing, near town. Nearly one hundred shares are already subscribed, and the work is expected to advance at once. The company have determined to go to the depth of eight hundred feet—to test the matter.

SUFFOCATED.—Joseph and Elizabeth Grab, an old couple of Columbia, Penna., attended church on Wednesday night last, and the next morning were found dead in bed. A joint of the stove pipe was discovered to be loose, and the old people had evidently met their death from inhaling the escaping gas.

Important Meeting of Steamboatmen.

At a meeting of the Steamboat Captains' Benevolent Association of Pittsburgh, held on Wednesday morning, January 30, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 18th January, a communication addressed to the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, signed by the captains of some fifty steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, most of which are not engaged in the river trade to Pittsburgh, and some of which are engaged in trades directly in competition with our boats; and whereas, said communication purports to be a remonstrance against the relations which exist between the Pennsylvania R. R. Company and the Steamboats actually engaged in and identified with the river business to and from Pittsburgh; therefore,

Resolved, First, That this Association, embracing, as it does, the Captains of nearly every Steamboat belonging to this port, or regularly running to Pittsburgh, is the proper exponent of the views and interests of the Steamboats engaged in the Pittsburgh river trade.

2. *Resolved*, That without intending to question the motives of the Captains whose names are appended to the communication to the Councils of Philadelphia referred to, it is but proper for this Association to say that it was never submitted to our consideration, and as a whole could never receive our sanction.

3. *Resolved*, That the statement—that upon such freight as the Pennsylvania Railroad does ship by river, we are allowed but ruinous rates—is inaccurate, and that as compared with the rates paid by the general shipping public, those paid to us by the said road are fair and reasonable, and that the agents of said Railroad at Pittsburgh have not sought to depress our rates of river freight, but, on the contrary, have paid us according to our tariffs, freely adopted by ourselves, and has abstained from fomenting suspicion and blind competition among steamboat men, as a means of procuring low river rates, as is too often done by shippers.

4. *Resolved*, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's agents, at Pittsburgh, have co-operated with us in our efforts to establish regular lines, and to conduct our steamboat business without dissensions among ourselves.

5. *Resolved*, That we do not by this action mean to express any approval of the system of Railroad connections now maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and more particularly do we condemn the system of prorating with western railroads, by means of which so large a discrimination is made against the river trade, and by concurring in which, said railroad actually charges a less rate of freight over her track on tonnage reaching Pittsburgh by rail from Cincinnati, than she receives on the same classes of freight, coming from the same starting point, by river, notwithstanding that the through rates from Cincinnati to the eastern cities are higher by the all-rail rail routes than they are by the river and rail routes.

6. *Resolved*, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, instead of yielding to the demands of the Cincinnati, and other Western Railroads, to reduce the differences between the through rates from Cincinnati by "all rail"—and those by river and rail below the present difference of five cents per 100 pounds—thereby virtually extinguishing the river trade, by rendering the all rail routes in all respects the more attractive to shippers—ought, and as the representatives of her river connections we assert she should increase said difference to *at least ten* cents per 100 pounds, in favor of the river and rail routes. This we claim to be no more than is due to the Ohio river boats, and to the permanent maintenance of that river, as the greatest and best Western connection of said road. It would serve to attract to the river the trade properly belonging to it, while the railroad would still receive as high, or higher, rates on such trade as she would on that reaching her by rail.

7. *Resolved*, That while owners and shippers of merchandise and produce are governed mainly by the question of cost, in the selections of routes and modes of transport for their property, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can show a just appreciation of her great water connection with the West only by making such difference in through rates by river and rail as compared with the through rates all the way by rail, as shall cover not only the cost of insurance by river, but also all other risks and elements of cost in which the two routes differ.

8. *Resolved*, That this policy is incumbent on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in spite of the determination of the Railroads which form through lines to the Eastern cities from Cincinnati, by other lines than that through Pennsylvania, to charge but three cents, or less than three cents, per one hundred pounds, above the rates via river, let the latter be what they may, and to pay back even that small difference to the owner of the freight rather than see it go by river. This course we claim to be the proper one for the Pennsylvania Railroad, because the conflict is an irrepressible one, and the question should at once and forever be fought out whether the railroads of other States shall dictate a policy, the aim and object of which is to ignore and disuse our beautiful river.

9. *Resolved*, That while this association thus corrects some of the views and statements put forth by our fellow-boatmen, who signed the communication to the Philadelphia city Councils, we sympathize with their main object, and are now, and always will be, ready to join them in any practicable and effective plan that may be devised for maintaining and defending our rights and our interests against the selfish and aggressive policy pursued by the railroads, in combining to monopolize the carrying trade of the country, even at rates ruinous to themselves, and with the vain expectation of superceding, by artificial means, the great natural channels of inter-communication with which our country is so splendidly endowed.

H. CAMPBELL, President.

John B Livingston, Sec'y.

Our Book Table.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION in its National Aspect. Being also an Incidental Reply to Mr. H. R. Helper's "Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South." By Elias Peissner, Professor in Union College. New York: H. H. Lloyd & Co. Pittsburgh: Hunt & Miner.

What Mr. Piessner means by "Incidental," we do not clearly perceive: we should have thought, if left to ourselves, that the *direct* purpose of the first half of his book was to criticise Mr. Helper's arguments and modes of argument, and show that both are fallacious and inconclusive. We do not mean, however, to say that he has been altogether unsuccessful in his criticisms;—for Mr. Helper was too fervid and passionate to be always strictly logical. Though objecting to Mr. Helper's arguments and facts against Slavery, Prof. Peissner is no pro-slavery man. He has his own way of viewing that "peculiar institution"—but his view is entirely antagonistic to the aggressive, and propagandist phases of the creed of the modern Southern slaveholders, as well as to that which is no creed but an unutterable baseness—the policy of subserviency advocated by the mean minions who are their Northern allies.

"KING COTTON."—The Steubenville *Herald*, of Tuesday, says: "Since the existing obstructions to the seaward transportation of cotton from the port of Charleston to northern cities, shipments of that staple are now made from Memphis, and other cities, and pass in boats up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburgh, where it is shipped *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were at our landing, this morning, in addition to our two Wheeling packets, three steamers, on their way up, heavily laden with cotton, and a goodly number of free colored persons, who find the South, at present, rather too hot for them.

DEATH IN A SLEIGH.—Frederick Hass, an old citizen of Mead township, Crawford county, died very suddenly on his way home from Meadville, on Friday evening last. He was in a sleigh accompanied by his wife, and got out and walked up the Kilts hill. After he got in again his wife spoke to him, and he not answering, she turned round and found him, as she supposed, in a fainting condition. He died in a very short time. A post mortem examination developed the fact that he had received a gun-shot in his lungs many years since—probably before he left Germany—of which he was a native.

SINGULAR.—Augustus Bradley, jr., of Meadville, whilst engaged skating on the canal last Tuesday afternoon, fell upon the ice, and a companion going to his assistance, found him unable to rise without help. He was conveyed to a sleigh and taken home unconscious, and fears were entertained that he would not recover. His symptoms became gradually more favorable, however, but he has not yet recovered the use of his speech so as to give any account of the accident. His physician inclines to the belief that it was an attack of paralysis, as no injury has been discovered as having been done to any part of his person. He is gradually improving.

LEG TAKEN OFF.—At Cadiz, O., a son of Andrew Coulter got on the cow catcher of the engine running on the Cadiz branch one day last week, for the purpose of getting a ride, as boys frequently do. The engine ran some distance down the road, and the boy, thinking they were going to Steubenville, attempted to jump off the engine, and in doing so, fell across the track, with one leg on the rail, which the engine passed over, crushing it from the ankle to the knee in a horrible manner. The limb was amputated—the boy standing it like a hero, without a tear or a groan. He is doing well and will likely recover.

THE TESTS OF DR. COX PROVEN WORTHLESS.—Last summer, Dr. Cox, of Ohio, created some excitement in this city by declaring samples of the stock of several of our large beer and liquor dealers to be drugged. He did the same thing in Carlisle, and on the strength of his analyzation a dealer in that place refused to pay a bill to a house in Philadelphia. In a suit brought for the recovery of this bill, practical chemists declared the tests of Dr. Cox unreliable, and the seller in Philadelphia recovered the amount of his bill.

ROW AT A WAKE.—In yesterday's paper we noticed the miserable end of Henry Cassidy, who expired suddenly at his hovel in Hamilton's court. In the evening a party of his quondam companions collected at the wake house, and the bottle and pipe—particularly the bottle—were freely used, and an old fashioned row was the consequence. Alderman Rogers' police came down on them "like the wolf on the fold," and the place was soon cleared out. Eight of the parties were committed to jail, and the others were discharged.

LINCOLN'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.—We see it stated that the private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln was in Steubenville on Monday last, for the purpose of conferring with Judge Jewitt, in reference to the conveyance of the President elect and escort over the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad—should they determine on passing that way to Washington—the Judge having previously tendered Mr. Lincoln that courtesy.

ARREST OF DISREPUTABLE FEMALES.—On Wednesday night, Alderman Rogers' police arrested Mary Martin, keeper of a disreputable house on the corner of Fayette and Wayne streets, together with three girls whom they found in the house. Two of the girls were discharged on the payment of fines, the other was not fined, and Mary Martin gave bail to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

COMMITTED FOR FRAUD.—Alderman Donaldson yesterday committed to jail George Cupps, charged with fraud, on oath of John M. Watson. He subsequently procured bail and was released.

Serious Accident—Girl Badly Burned.

On Thursday afternoon, a girl named Bridget Jackson, employed as a domestic in the family of James Lindsey, proprietor of "Lindsey's Exchange," in the Diamond, was dangerously injured by her clothes catching fire. She had been directed by Mrs. Lindsey to clean out the stove preparatory to baking, and while doing so her apron caught fire and she was soon enveloped in flames. She fled to the dining room, where she met Mrs. Lindsey, but the lady was too badly frightened to render her any assistance. She next ran through the hall to the bar room door, where she met Mr. Lindsey, who had just returned from the post office. He immediately seized her, and tore the skirt from her dress, this cutting off the flames which were consuming her arms and sides. By this time Mrs. Lindsey had procured a table cloth, and a gentleman in the bar room had drawn his coat, both of which were wrapped round the girl and the fire was completely smothered.

Dr. Murdoch was speedily summoned, and found the principal injury to be on the arms, above the elbows, and on both sides of the body, above where the skirts were tied—the body of the dress and the chemise having been burnt through. Her hair was slightly crisped, but her face escaped injury. She is between fourteen and fifteen years of age, and after being dressed was conveyed in a carriage to the Mercy Hospital. Her mother, who is a widow, resides in the city, and partly depended upon her for support.

Mr. Lindsey had both hands badly burnt, in putting out the flames, but his injuries are not of a serious character.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Patrick Teague, an old and valued hired man in the employment of Hon. A. W. Loomis, met with a terrible accident on Wednesday, on the Beaver road, near Allegheny. He was returning from Economy, on horseback, and had reached the point referred to, when, it is supposed, the animal stumbled, and threw the rider over an embankment twenty or twenty-five feet deep. When taken up he was insensible. He was removed to the Lodge of the Mount Union Cemetery, where, upon examination, his physician, Dr. Elliot, discovered that his skull was badly fractured. Several pieces of his skull were removed. He was conveyed to the residence of a brother, in the Sixth ward, where he is now lying at the point of death.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The new Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh met last evening in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, and was organized by calling Jas. Cassidy to the Chair, and the appointment of I. Whittier, Secretary. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: James Cassidy, President; John F. Loy and W. O. Barr, Vice Presidents; W. H. Kincaid, Corresponding Secretary; W. P. Thomson, Recording Secretary; James Robb, Treasurer; J. Culbertson, Librarian. Executive Committee: R. S. Davis, A. F. Brooks, W. Frew, H. W. Strickler, S. Morrow. Rev. J. K. Miller was unanimously elected Agent for the ensuing year.

ANOTHER NEW $10 COUNTERFEIT.—Kennedy, of the Bank Review, has just received information of a new ten dollar counterfeit on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans. The vignette represents two females seated, steamship, &c. Observe the letters H A N, in the word "Merchants," in title line, and the AN in Bank, in same line. In the genuine they are connected—in the counterfeit they are not. The paper is also thin and light.

BROKE JAIL.—On Monday night last, Lewis Lang, who was confined in the Greene county jail, at Waynesburg, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, made his escape. He effected a passage by breaking out a heavy stone which formed the cell of a window. This was done, it is said, by means of a heavy bar of iron. He is about five feet high, has sandy hair, and is of a sanguine complexion.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—A few days since a little son of Michael Painter, of Canoe township, Indiana county, aged about fifteen months, picked up a grain of coffee and in endeavoring to swallow it, it lodged in the windpipe. Every effort was made to remove the obstacle, but without success. The little sufferer lingered until Monday morning, when death released its sufferings.

A SINGULAR COMMITMENT.—Alderman Dalt yesterday committed a lad named Wm. O'Brien, charged "with being without a home and no protector, age eight years," to be kept in prison "until an opportunity shall offer for his removal to the House of Refuge. The mother of the child was committed for thirty days, at the same time, for vagrancy.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Wm. Evans, a resident of Washington, Pa., died very suddenly on Friday last, while on his way home from Waynesburg. He is supposed to have died from affection of the heart, as he was known to have been suffering from that complaint for some time.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—A girl named Maggie Wilcox, aged about thirteen years, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday afternoon by Mayor Drum. Her father died a few weeks since, and she has lately become entirely unmanageable—running away from school, and refusing to do any work.

LARCENY.—Jacob Keller's liquor store, on Liberty street, Fifth ward, was entered on Wednesday night by a thief, who carried away the money drawer and rifled it of its contents. A small amount of money was taken, with several very valuable papers, none of which have yet been recovered.

THE FIRE PLUGS.—The intensity of the cold renders it necessary to pay some attention to the fire plugs, that they may be kept from freezing. In Allegheny men were engaged yesterday morning in opening and testing the plugs, and the same thing should be attended to here.

A VICIOUS DOG.—Mr. Robert Matthews was severely bitten in the leg, Wednesday morning, by a dog, which attacked him near the end of the Birmingham bridge. The owner of the animal promised to kill him at once and no legal steps were taken.

FOUND DEAD.—A young man named Augustus Cline was recently found dead in a tobacco house in Independence, Ohio, with a bullet hole through his head and a gun beside him. It is believed he discharged it intentionally, as it is said he recently declared his intention of destroying his life.

ACCIDENT.—Henry Goshring, one of the Poor Directors of Beaver county, was seriously injured a few days ago, by his horse slipping and falling. His leg was broken, and he was otherwise badly hurt.

LEG BROKEN.—A son of Capt. Zeigler, of Butler, had his leg broken, just below the knee, on Saturday last, while skating on the creek, caused by collision with another boy.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—John W. Smith, of Centre township, Butler county, had thirteen head of sheep killed by dogs, one night last week. The depredators escaped.

RE-COMMITTED.—Young English, charged with stealing some seventy dollars from a countryman named Gibson, was re-committed yesterday, for a further hearing on Saturday.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A child of Washington Carnaghan, of Brady township, Butler county, was scalded to death by falling into a tub of boiling water last week.

J. L. DAVIS, of Vernon, Crawford county, fell on the ice a few days ago, and fractured his skull—his injury causing delirium and endangering his life.

JAMES LALLY, a brakesman on the Marietta Railroad, was killed a few days ago at Tunnel Station, by being run over by a train.

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

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

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

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Over in Monroe county, Ohio, last Sunday evening, Mrs. Greiner, wife of Mr. John Greiner, living in Green township, came to an untimely end, under the following distressing circumstances: Mrs. Greiner was left with the children, and is supposed to have been doing something about the fire, when she took a fit, (to which she was subject,) and fell into the fire. Her brother was the first to arrive at the house, and found her with her clothes still on fire. She had gone to the bed, most probably with the intention of rolling the bed clothes around her to extinguish the fire, as the quilt and bed were much burned. She had gone out and rolled in the snow. She lingered for several hours after the accident, when death terminated her suffering. The deceased was much respected. She leaves a family of five small children.—*Wheeling Int.*

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE WAYNESBURG BANK.—A report was current yesterday in the city, that the Farmers and Drovers Bank, Waynesburg, Pa., had failed. This bank being located in a neighboring town, and a large number of its notes being in circulation here, the news of its failure is important—if true.—*Wheeling Int.*

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

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SUNDRIES—500 bus. Oats; 150 bus Prime White Neshannock Potatoes, 300 do Pink Eye Potatoes, 200 bbls assorted Apples, in store for sale by ja31 CULP & SHEPARD, 366 Liberty st.

LARD—10 Kegs Leaf Lard rec'd for sale by ja30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31.

Gen. Cass is making preparations to return to his home, Detroit, Michigan.

The President has relapsed in his former course of vacillation; he appears ready to adopt the counsel of Slidell, and other traitors, who have openly assailed him.

Ex-Secretary Floyd has been formally indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The disunion extremists are urging a collision with the Government forces at Forts Sumter or Pickens, in order to promote the co-operation of the Border Slave States in their traitorous schemes for establishing a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Lincoln has not authorized any statements concerning his Cabinet appointments. The claims of Pennsylvania will not be decided until after full conference with his friends here.

The Morrill Tariff bill, as modified by the Special Committee to which it was referred, is expected to pass within a fortnight.

Important intelligence is expected from Pensacola, Florida, regarding the U. S. Sloop-of-War Macedonia, which arrived at that port with transports, yesterday. If Fort Pickens is once re enforced without collision with the rebels, no further fear of troubles in that quarter need be entertained.

H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., introduced a bill to prevent and punish the counterfeiting and use of private stamp labe's, trades' marks, etc., of mechanics and tradesmen; persons found guilty are to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, and fined a sum not exceeding $3,000. Its consideration was objected to.

Mr. Riggs, of N. J., and Mr. Stratton, of N. J., severally presented memorials, extensively signed by citizens of New Jersey, urging an adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., presented a petition asking the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Martin T. Conway, claiming to represent the State of Kansas, has been legally and constitutionally elected Representative to Congress from that State, and that the said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

It was agreed to have a night session for debate only.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on State of the Union on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment appropriating 300,000 dollars to ratify the provisional contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, to secure to the United States certain valuable priviliges in the province of Chiriqui.

Mr. Morse offered a proviso that the contract be not approved until the United States be secured on the supply of coal, etc. Proposed by it and protected from a failure that the United States shall acquire no right of sovereignty in New Granada or Costa Rica; no transport troops over the territory unless voluntarily assented to by the governments of those countries.

The House again went into the consideration of the Deficiency Bill, and debated the Chiriqui amendment, and without action took a recess till 7 o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward, of New York, presented a monster petition from the citizens of New York, asking for the passage of resolutions, being substantially those recommended by the Border State Committee. The petition was signed by 38,000 persons, and is 1,200 feet long.

Mr. Seward, in presenting the New York petition, said:

I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment which could be practically made, and I have therefore been obliged to ask this Committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and to the Senate that the spirit in which they come is perfectly commendable and perfectly satisfactory. It is gratifying to me to see that the proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness, of consultation and affection is adopted by so large a portion of my fellow citizens of the State to which I belong. I have asked them, also, in return for performing my duty on this occasion, that when they have arrived at home, they will act in the same spirit and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interests and all other sentiments, by speaking for the Union; by voting for the Union; and, if it should be demanded, by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and fighting, in the last resort, for the Union, taking care always that speaking goes before voting; voting before giving money, and all before a battle, which I regard as dangerous, therefore the last, as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union. This is the spirit in which I have determined, myself, to come up to this great question; and pass through it, as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it. For although this great controversy has not been already settled, I do not, therefore, say the less, calculate upon and hope and expect that it will be amicably settled, and settled for the Union. I have not been so rash as to expect that in the sixty days which have been allowed us since the meeting of Congress, and I will be frank in saying that I have not expected that in ninety days which are allowed to this term of Congress, that this great controversy would certainly be adjusted. I know, sir, that these sixty days or ninety days were fixed for definite objects and purposes by that portion of my fellow citizens who have thought it would consult the interests of the States to which they belonged, to disserver the Union. I have not expected that reason and judgment would come back to the people and become so pervading, so universal, in that time, as that they would appreciate the danger and be able to agree on the remedies. Still I have been willing that it should be tried, though unsuccessful; but my confidence has remained the same, for the simple reason that as I have not believed that the passion and frenzy of the hour, could overthrow this great fabric of constitutional liberty, this empire in ninety days, so I have felt that there would be time even after the expiration of the ninety days for the restoration of all that has been lost and for the re establishment of all that was in danger.

A great many and very various interests and elements were brought into a conflict by this sudden crisis. There were a great many personal ambitions and a great many sectional interests and it would be strange if they would all be accommodated, arranged, and made harmonious so as to admit and give full effect to one of the profoundest, strongest and most enduring sentiment, or passion for the United States devotion to the Union, these, whether you call them secession or revolution on the one side or coercion, or defiance on the other, are all to subside and pass away before the Union is to become the grand absorbing object of interest, affection and duty on the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partizan interests are to be suppressed, such as the partizan interests impressed by the Charleston platform, the Baltimore platform, and the Chicago platform. If the Union is in danger and is to be saved, these interests and these platforms, and everybody standing on them, are to pass away before the Union can be saved. But it will require a very short time, if this Union is in danger and does require to be saved for all these interests, and are these platforms and these men to disappear. Everybody who shall oppose, resist or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as moths on a summer eve, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises. That shall be excited at the full discovery that this Union is engendered. I have hope and confidence that this is to come around just as I have said, and quite soon enough, because I perceive that, although we may shut our eyes to it, that the country and mankind cannot shut their eyes to the true nature of this crisis.

Mr. Douglas renewed his expression of the hope that unity would yet be restored.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, objected to all such fudge and balderdash.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resolution to appoint commissioners to the Washington Convention was laid on the table was adopted in the House yesterday, but after much discussion and the adoption and rejection of various amendments and substitutes, the whole subject was again tabled, thus defeating the Senate appointments.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the nomination of unconditional Union men as delegates to the State Convention, was held yesterday, at which two or three hundred persons were present. Resolutions declaring unreservedly for the Union, and opposing mere party men for the convention, were adopted. The meeting adjourned till Monday next.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Governor has appointed as Commissioners to Washington City the Hons. Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thos. E. Franklin, A. W. Loomis and Wm. Tuckerman. The three first named have accepted the appointment; the other four have not been heard from.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The House to-day passed a resolution appointing W. P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Breckner, and John D. Coulter, commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately convened, and the Governor was requested to notify the Commissioners, without delay, of their appointment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31.—The House this afternoon concurred in the Senates amendments to the Convention bill, and it was passed finally, the bill orders that the question of convention or no convention be put to the people who are to elect delegates at the same time. It also restricts the operation of federal laws. The election to be held on the 28th of February.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning at Tweddle Hall. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Ex-Governor Church, as Chairman. Mr. Church, on taking the chair, made a patriotic speech.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—An arrival from Sierra Leone reports that a Spanish brig had been captured by a British cruiser. No slaves were found on board, the slaver having landed them the day previous to the capture.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate's Select Committee will report the Tariff bill on Friday. It is Mr. Morrill's bill essentially altered.

The ware-housing feature is amended so as to allow goods to be in store for three months, instead of thirty days, before the duties are paid. They can remain six months thereafter, and when taken out for importation, the duties are refunded.

John Cochrane, of New York, to-day, in reporting a bill from the Select Committee further to provide for the collection of the revenue, accompanied it with an expression of his views. He fully concurs with the President in the opinion against secession. Therefore all acts and ordinances, so far as the same may be carried into effect, are to be considered as revolutionary infractions of the supreme law of the land, however they may be regarded as the proper exercise of an indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be endured.

He also concurs with the President in the opinion that the Federal Constitution has abstained from conferring on the Federal Government, any power to wage an oppressive war against a seceding State in order to coerce the repeal of any act or ordinance of secession she may have passed, or to compel her to remain nominally as well as *de facto* a member of the Federal Union a just conception of the constitutional authority of Congress combines with other and, if possible higher and more commanding motives to prescribe other measures than an aggressive and coercive war to remedy the grave inconveniences, perils and evils of such secession. In framing the bill there has been kept steadily in view, first, the obstacles of every character which oppose any attempt of the Federal Government to coerce action of one revenue system has from its inception been founded. The bill proposes that vessels from a foreign port bound to a port within the scope of its provisions shall, with its foreign cargo, be liable to seizure, and in the same view of applying its restrictions only to foreign commerce on which revenue is, by law, collected, all vessels lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade are exempted from the operation of its purely remedial and defensive operations. It further expresses that when the revenue laws are obstructed, and it becomes impracticable to collect the revenue, the President shall, by proclamation, specify the port in which the obstruction exists.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn has probably joined the U. S. frigate Macedonia at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not now improbable, within a short time, considering the advice of those now distant from the scene, these vessels will co-operate with Lieut. Slemmens in its defense, although it is supposed here that he would be able successfully to maintain his position without additional succor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Captain Randolph is the only naval officer of that rank who has resigned, and he was on the reserved list. His resignation was accepted before information reached the department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

More care is now taken, than heretofore, by both Navy and War Departments, to prevent their secret or private orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the administration to the public detriment.

Application continue to be received from Postmasters in seceded States, for supplies of stamps, blanks, wrapping paper, etc., but these are furnished on the condition that Postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service.

The Secretary of State has declined to admit the secession authorities in possession of commercial ports, to have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties.

In a letter to Lord Lyons he has defined positions of this Government, and declares the revenue laws will be regarded as in full operation.

T. J. Judge, Alabama commissioner, to arrange property question, arrived, is in conference with Hayne and others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The select committee of five have examined about twelve witnesses as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capitol. Nothing startling or convincing has been elicited. Lieut. Gen. Scott was before them more than two hours to-day. He said that there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify him in making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character. There is certainly nothing to show that an organization for that purpose exists in the District of Columbia. The bill reported yesterday from that committee, providing for calling out volunteers, did not meet Messrs. Branch and John Cochrane, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend, by proclamation, the revenue laws, when obstructed by illegal combinations, met the approbation of all, Mr. Branch excepted.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 31.—The Pony Express passed at 4 o'clock, p. m., yesterday. It was four days behind time, owing to bad storms in the mountains.

The steamer Cortes sailed on the 10th, with a large number of passengers for New York, $1,428,000 in treasure for New York, and $18,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The limited business that might be looked for in due season at this period of the year, has been further diminished by the events of the past few days.

A. L. Stockfleth, Consul for Hamburg at that port, a merchant of extended connections and resident partner here, of the Lady Adams Co., of Sacramento, one of the oldest firms in California, committed suicide early on steamer day, the 10th inst. He was found to be largely involved, both in business liabilities and in obligations, of a personal and confidential nature, to his friends. In despair of any chance for extrication, and unable to meet the reproaches or lost esteem of his friends, he deliberately put an end to his existence. So highly was he esteemed, that not an unkind word has been uttered against his memory, even by the principal pecuniary sufferers. The remark is made with sincerity, that all he had borrowed, and more, was at his service to arrest the calamity that had occurred. Mr. Stockfleth's liabilities were the result of unsuccessful relations during two years past. The Lady Adams Co. is compromised, but it is thought not beyond their ability to pay. Legal proceedings have been taken amongst them. The amounts claimed was due here by Mr. Stockfleth, upon hypothecated merchandise.

The legislature has transacted no business on account of the failure of the Assembly to el ect a speaker. Twenty-two ballots have been taken and the Assembly adjourned over till Monday.

A well informed correspondent represents the prevailing sentiment of the legislature as follows: So soon as an organization of the legislature is effected, a serie of resolutions expressive of the unutterable attachment of California to the Union as it now exists, and of her inflexible opposition to secession or disunion, in any form, will be introduced. Who will have the honor of presenting it is not yet known, but more than one member in each house has expressed a determination that the matter will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. Such resolutions, if framed directly, and so as to express directly and unequivocally the loyalty of California will meet with very little, if any, opposition, and whatever discussion may arise upon their consideration will be confined almost exclusively to the wording, not the sentiment. There may be as has been stated two or three avowed disunionists in the House, but in the face of the overwhelming majority against them, they will hardly be willing to come out and take a very decided stand against such expression of opinion. If there are any such men in the legislature they are unknown to most of the people of the State and without doubt will choose to remain so.

The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 28th, has arrived.

Oregon advices contain nothing important. The newspapers are discussing the probability of another Indian war from the fact that most of the tribes manifest an unfriendly disposition.

The special correspondent of the N. Y. Herald on board of the United States steamer Niagara, had been put ashore at Yeddo on account of presenting the Captain with a copy of his correspondence with the Herald, written at Hong Kong, reflecting on the Captain. He had been taken away from Yeddo by the United States steamer Saginaw, and landed at Hakodadi.

JAMESTOWN, Ky., Jan. 31.—The Allen House, Chautauga county, and Jamestown Bank buildings and Howley's block, were destroyed by fire last night. The books, papers and funds of the bank were saved; the loss amounted to 152,000 dollars; the fire was caused by an incendiary.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 31.—The commissioners appointed and confirmed by the Senate are Chase, Ewing, J. C. Wright, Groesbeck, V. C. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Backus.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The Indiana Legislature has authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention. Their names will be announced tomorrow.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: The Senate held a working session to-day, and passed quite a number of bills. The following, I presume, are of interest to your readers:

"An Act to incorporate the Ardes county Oil Company."

"An Act for the relief of Wm. K. McClintock."

The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus last evening. Subject of consideration the Union in general, and the propriety of revising certain sections of the Penal Code, which it is alleged conflict with the whims of certain Southerners. The caucus was not a model for unanimity.

The "Resolutions to authorise the appointment of seven Commissioners to a Convention of the States," came up in the House, in the morning session, when it was determined to hold an evening session for their special consideration. As I write Mr. Williams, of your city, is delivering a powerful speech on the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure. The indications are that they will pass the House by a large majority.

Yours, C. P. R.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS.—THE HIGH AND ENVIED CELEBRITY which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Piles, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, obstinate Head Aches, and all General Derangements of Health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. MOFFATT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS will be found equally efficacious in all cases of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, and every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs.

For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFATT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally, throughout the country.

CHOICE DRIED APPLES.—55 bus. prime Ohio Dried Apples, rec'd this day and for sale by ja31 WATON, CERR & MACRUM, 17 Fifth st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.

JAMES PARK, JR., J. J. GILLESPIE, O. H. PAULSON, JOSHUA RHODES.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1861.

Business during the past week has not, we regret to say, been characterized by any perceptible improvement, but continues to move on in the old channel, without any new or important change to notice. How long it will continue thus it is impossible at present to conjecture, but it is hardly possible that a change for the better will take place until our political affairs have assumed a more settled condition, and confidence has been restored.

The general market continues dull inactive and spiritless without any material change in rates. Flour remains unchanged with but a local demand. Groceries are dull but firm at previous rates, while in grain there is little or no change.

In money matters there is little or nothing doing. Currency and Exchange have undergone no material change; while Gold commands a premium of 2 ℔ cent on par, and 4 ℔ cent on currency. The bank statements for the week show more favorably for the banks, and a resumption of specie payments is looked for.

APPLES—continue in moderate request but the supply is ample to meet it. The current rates now are $1,25, $1,50 $1,75 and $2—as per quality.

ASHES—quiet and dull. Sales Pearls 5¼; Soda Ash 3@3¼; Pots range from 4@4½.

ALE—Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with steady shipments to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	bbls.	half bbls.
Kennett	$8	$4,00
Cream	8	4,00
X	5	2,50
XX	6	3,00
XXX	7	3,50
Porter	6	3,00

BAGS—the price current of Messrs. Herbst & Barker, for printed bags is as follows: flour sacks, 12½ lbs, $35@37,50 ℔ 1,000; 25 lbs $50@55; 50 lbs $65@75; 98 lbs $100@110; salt bags—5 lbs $12@16; 10 do $22,50@25; 14 do $25@30; 20 do $35@40; 35 do $32@45. Ham and beef bags—18 lbs $5 ℔ 100; 16 do $4,75; 12 do $4,50; 10 do $4,25. Grain bags—2 bush, muslin, $10 ℔ 100; 2 do, drilling, $18; 2 do, Osnaburg's, $14 @18; 3 do do, $18@24.

BEANS—are rather dull. We note sales of Small White at 87½@90c ℔ bush.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied and prices have a declining tendency. We note sales at $1,75, $2,25 and $2,75 for common, medium and choice.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—The factory prices (cash, par funds) at Fallston and New Brighton are for Buckets $1,50 @$1,75, and Tubs, $4,75@$5,75 ℔ doz. From store, buckets sell in the retail way at $1,75@$2,00.

BACON—The new stock is commencing to be put in market. Several sales have been made during the past few days at 8c for Shoulders, 10 for Sides and 10½ for plain Hams. Country Bacon is selling a shade lower.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is very dull, and the receipts have been unusually large for this season of the year. Sales of Roll have been made at prices ranging from 11 to 13c—12½ however may be regarded as the ruling rate for prime Roll. Eggs are also dull, and selling at 12½@13c ℔ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—very dull there being no demand whatever. We note small sales at $1,70@1,75 ℔ cwt.

CHEESE—The demand has fell off considerably but rates are unchanged. Western Reserve commands 10 cents, and Hamburg 11.

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, coil,	10 c ℔ lb	Manilla Rope, cut,	11 c ℔ lb
Hemp Rope, coil,	12 c ℔ lb	Hemp Rope, cut,	14 c ℔ lb
Tarred Rope, coil,	11 c ℔ lb	Tarred Rope, cut,	12 c ℔ lb
Packing Yarn, fine,	12 c ℔ lb	Packing Yarn, com	12½c ℔ lb

BED CORDS—Manilla, $1,50, $2,25@$3,00 ℔ doz. Hemp, $1,87, $2,00@$2,75 ℔ doz. Hemp coil, 11 cts ℔ lb.

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 87 cts ℔ doz. Hemp, 70c.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady at the following quotations which are corrected to date:

POUND YARN.

Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive	20 c ℔ lb	No. 16	25 c ℔ lb
Nos. 11 & 12	21 c ℔ lb	No. 17	26 c ℔ lb
No. 13	22 c ℔ lb	No. 18	27 c ℔ lb
No. 14	23 c ℔ lb	No. 19	28 c ℔ lb
No. 15	24 c ℔ lb	No. 20	29 c ℔ lb

DOZEN YARN.

No. 400	11 c ℔ doz	No. 800	8 c ℔ doz
No. 500	10 c ℔ doz	No. 900	8 c ℔ doz
No. 600	9 c ℔ doz	No. 1000	8 c ℔ doz
No. 700	8 c ℔ doz		
Carpet chain, ass.col.	25c ℔ lb	Twine	21c ℔ lb
Do do white, 29 to 35 cnts,	21c "	Caulking	16c "
Do do 36 to 44c	22c "	Family Batting	15c "
Coverlet Yarn	25c "	Batting, No. 1	13c "
Candlewick	20c "	Do No. 2	12c "

SHEETINGS.

No 1	8¾ c ℔ yd
No 2	8½ c ℔ yd

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles have declined. The following figures can be relied on as strictly correct:—mould and dipped 11; adamantine and star 18@20c; Opal 16@17c. Soap—Rosin 4¼@5¼ for No. 1 Palm, and 10 for Toilet & Castile, 4½ for Sawyer's Chemical Olive; 7 for Sawyer's German, and Woman's Friend 7c.

CORN MEAL—dull, with occasional sales at 45@50c ℔ bush.

CRACKERS—have declined a little recently, and we now quote as follows by the bbl: water crackers, 6c ℔ lb; butter, 7c, sugar 8c; soda, 7c; pilot bread, $5 ℔ bbl.

DRIED BEEF—In the absence of sales we omit quotations.

FEATHERS—are very dull. Prime are held at 45@50c; mixed 30@40; Pigeon 25, and Chicken 10.

FISH—Are quiet but prices are unchanged. The operations have been few and generally confined to meet the wants of the city trade.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in fair request, at prices ranging from $1,75 to $2,25 ℔ bush—for sun and kiln dried. Apples dull at 75@87c ℔ bush.

FEED—dull but unchanged. We quote middlings at 90 @95 ℔ cwt; Shorts at 55@60c; Bran at 49@50c; ship stuffs 70@75c.

FLOUR unchanged with a limited demand. The inquiry is generally for the best brands. We quote: Extra $5,10@5,25; Extra Family $5,40@$5,75 and Fancy $6@$6,25—the inside figures for Spring Wheat.

GRAIN—Oats are very dull and have declined 2@3c ℔ bush. 25@30c may be considered the ruling figures from store. Corn is unchanged. We note sales from first hands at 37½@38c, and from store at 40@42c. Wheat is dull and unsettled. Red is quoted at $1,05@1,10; and White $1,10@$1,15. Rye commands 53@55 and Barley 50@60c for spring and fall.

GROCERIES—Sugar unchanged with increased receipts. Sales at 7@7½ and 7½ in hhds, and 8 for choice in barrels. Molasses steady with a fair local demand at 34@35c, cash and time. Coffee unchanged. Rio commands 14½ to 15¼, as ℔ quality. Rice—We note a sale of 3 bbls to-day at 5¼c ℔ lb.

GERMAN CLAY—is nominal at $23@30 ℔ ton.

GAS PIPE—the following are the quotations for wrought iron tubing:

	Per Foot.		Per Foot.
⅛ Inch Gas Pipe	7 cts	1½ Inch Gas Pipe	21 cts
¼ "	8 "	2 "	30 "
⅜ "	9½ "	2½ "	90 "
½ "	10½ "	3 "	1,00 "
¾ "	13 "	3½ "	1,20 "
1 "	17½ "	4 "	1,60 "
1¼ "	20 "	4½ "	1,90 "

Subject to the customary discount.

HOPS—Sales of Eastern were reported at 17@18.

HAY—Regular sales were made at scales at prices ranging from $8 to $11 ℔ ton.

HOGS are a shade better, and good averages command $5 @$5,25 ℔ 100 lbs, gross, and $5¾@6c ℔ lb dressed.

HOMINY—We note small sales at prices ranging from $4 to $4,50 ℔ bbl.

HIDES—The following are the current rates now: Dry Flint 16@16c; Green Salted 5@6c; Dry Salted 12@14c.

LEATHER—Rough country leather is dull at 26@27. Dressed Leather is quoted as follows:

Red Spanish Sole ℔ lb	
Slaughter "	21@25
Upper Leather ℔ doz	26@29
Bridle "	$33@38
Skirting Leather ℔ lb	30@36
Harness "	26@34
	26@29

IRON & NAILS—six months' rates, or 5 ℔ cent off for cash:—

FLAT BAR.		HOOP IRON.	
1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2¾, 2¼ and 3 inch, by ¼, ⅜ and ½ inch		1½ inch	
2, 3, 4, 4¼ and 4½ by ⅜ to 1 inch		¾ "	
2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ by ⅜ inch		⅝ "	4½
2, 2½, 3, 4, and 4½ by ¼ and 3-16 inch		SHEET IRON.	
2, 2¼ and 2½ by ⅛ and 3-16 inch		Nos. 18, 14, a 15 ℔ lb	
6 and 6 by ¼ to 1 inch		18, 20, 22 a 24	4
1¼, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅛ and 3-16 inch		26	4
Dandy Tire, 1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜-16 and ⅝ inch		BOILER IRON.	
Horse shoe, 1 and 1⅛ inch by ⅝, 7-16, ⅝ and ⅝		Best quality	6
⅝ by ⅝, ⅝ and ⅝ inch		NAILS.	
⅝ by ⅝ and ⅜ inch	3	10d to d40 Nails ℔ keg	3,00
Saddle Tree, 1¼ and 1⅝ by 1¼, 3-16 and ⅝ inch	2⅝	8d to 9d " Brads	
⅝, 1 and 1⅝ by ⅛, 3-16		& Fence Nails ℔ keg	3,25
and ⅛ inch	2¼	6d a 7d "	3,75
⅝ by ⅛, 3-16 and ⅝ inch	3	5d "	4,00
⅝ by ⅛, 3-16 and ⅝ inch	3⅝	4d "	4,50
⅝ by ⅛, 3-16 and ⅝ inch	8⅝	3d "	5,25
ROUND AND SQUARE.		2d "	6,25
⅝ inch ℔ lb	2¼	Cut Spikes 3 to 4½ inch	3,50
⅝ "	2¼	5 to 6	4,00
⅝ "	2½	Pressed Spikes ¼ inch	
⅝ "	3	all lengths	5,75
⅝ "	3¼	5-16	5,50
		Boiler Rivets ℔ lb	8½
		IRON, &C.	
		Iron Plow Wings "	3¼
		" Slabs "	3¼
		NAIL RODS.	
		Best quality	6
		Steel Plow slabs	6½
		" Wings	7½

LUMBER—in fair demand but the supply is ample to meet it. The prices at river range—for common 7@10 ℔ M ft, and clear at $20. Timber 7@10c ℔ cubic ft. Shingles $2,25@3,50 ℔ 1000.

YARD—Common lumber, seasoned, $14 ℔ M. feet; clear do do at $31 ℔ M. feet; dressed flooring. boards $18 ℔ M. feet. Shingles: prime 16 inch $3,25 ℔ 1000; do No. 1 18 inch $2,75 ℔ 1000. Lath: $2 ℔ 1000. Paling: $15 ℔ 1000, and Maryland at $1.75.

LIME—Unchanged. Sales of Louisville at $1,25 ℔ bbl and Maryland at $1.75.

LARD—is firm, Prime country is selling at 10c per lb in kegs.

MESS PORK—firm and rates are well maintained. We note sales of Mess at $18 ℔ bbl.

OIL—No 1 Lard steady at 90@92 city and country, and No 2 at 75@80; Crude Rock 30c ℔ gall. for 39 gravity; Refined Carbon 60@65c; Lubricating 50@55c, and Linseed 67@68c.

ONIONS—dull with occasional sales at 45@18 ℔ bush.

POTATOES—Good Reds command 40@45 and Neshannocks 50@55.

PIG METAL—There has not been a single operation that we could hear of during the past month, in the absence of which we omit quotations.

RYE FLOUR—More active without any improvement in prices. The prices now current are $3,75@3,87 ℔ bbl.

SALT—The demand has fallen off but prices are unchanged. Sales of No. 1 at $1,20, and No. 1 Extra at $1,25 $4,30@1,35 from store. Timothy is unchanged at $2, and Flax $1,25 ℔ bush.

SEEDS—Clover meets with but a moderate request at

STEARINE—steady at 10½.

TALLOW—has declined. Sales of rough at 7½@8c, and country rendered at 8@8½c.

VENISON—We notice several sales of Venison hams at 10c ℔ lb.

WINDOW GLASS—prices are firm, and we repeat our quotations for the small sizes, city make:—6x8 and 7x9, $2,00; 8x10, $2,25; 9x12 and 10x12, $2,50; 8x12, 9x14 and 10x14, $2,75; 9x15 and 10x16, $3 ℔ box of 50 feet;—15 ℔ cent discount off.

WHITE LEAD—firm and in steady demand at $2,50 ℔ keg for pure in oil, and dry 9c ℔ lb; subject to the usual discount. Red Lead 8½@9, net, and Litharge 8½.

WHISKY—Common rectified commands 17@18c ℔ gall—cash and time. Raw is held at 15c and Old Rye 75@1,50 as in age and quality.

Imports by River.

WHEELING—per Minerva—68 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 45 tons metal, H Childs & co; 14 oil bbls, Jas A Fetzer; 20 do do, J Schmidt; 100 bgs corn, McDonald & Arbuckle; 400 bbls pe ee, John M Perkins; 111 bgs barley, Rhodes & Verner; 5 bbls pap r Hanna & co; 18 do do, Foster & Fleeson; 8 cks ware, J Tanner; lot moving, D Haugh; lot marketing, J McKibben; 27 sks rags, J P Riggs; 70 do barley, Mr Stevenson.

CINCINNATI—per Moses McLellan—900 bales cotton, 200 bbls mess pork, 50 bbls cotton seed oil, 28 do soap stock, Clarke & co; 121 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & co; 3 cks whe, F Felix & son; 3 pkgs, White & bro.

CINCINNATI—per Reliance—441 bales cotton, 11 bgs do, 8 cases, 12 bxs pain killer, Clarke & co, 50 bbls whisky, Jas Boyd; 20 do molasses B H Myers & co; 150 do do, Graham & Thomas; 8 do alcohol, Jos Fleming; 6 do do, 86 do whisky, 18 do spirits, R B Sellers & co; 80 hhds sugar, Shriver & Dilworth.

Imports by Railroad.

P, FW & C R R—27 tons pig metal, John Moorhead; 1 bundle, Jas Wood; 3 bgs lard, McCurnan, Herron & co; 10 bbls oil, Jas B Lyon; 9 do do, John McGill & son; 36 idle paper, John M Perkins; 1 bx hatchets, Lenfman & bro; 1 do do, Woodwell & co; 4 do do, S Fahnestock & co, 21 empty bgs, John Rowlands.

P & C R R—25 doz brooms, F H Thurston & co; 800 bbls flour, Jas McCully & co; 330 bgs wheat, L Wilmarth; 1 car iron ore, Jacob Reese; 1 do do, Jones & Lauth, 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was cold and clear to-day and apparently settled. In the after part of the day however, it moderated considerably, and the indications now are, that the present cold spell will not be of long duration. There was a good deal of heavy ice in the Allegheny, which would interfere seriously with boats bound up. The arrivals were the Minerva from Wheeling and Reliance and Moses McLellan from Cincinnati. The two latter boats brought up an immense quantity of cotton, the most of which was destined for the East via Penna R. R. The J W Hailman, for New Orleans got off at about noon, and the Kenton for Memphis went to leave last evening. The Minerva has tied up for the present, but feeling disposed to venture on making trip for all the business that is doing between here and Wheeling.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1861.

Business to-day, as usual, was light, which, however, is not an unusual thing, and not altogether unlooked for. The general market presents no new or important feature; the transactions being quite limited and all in the small way. Prices, however, with but few exceptions, are firm and well maintained.

Flour—Continues inactive and dull, without any change in rates. The demand remains limited and the operations are generally of a local character. Sales were, 25 bbls Winter Wheat, extra at $5 25; 48 do Extra Family at $5 75; 30 do do at $5 75@5 84; 30 do Extra, Extra Family and Family at $5 18, $5 75 and $6.

Green Apples—Sales 15 bbls at $1 25@1 50, and 50 do do at $1 17@1 50 according to quality.

Whisky—Sales of 30 bbls raw at 15¾c, and 7 do rectified at 16¼c—30 days.

Molasses—Sales 11 bbls N. O. at 34c cash, and 9 do to country at 36c.

Seed—Sales 40 bush Clover, from first hands at $4 50; 60 do do from store at $4 35. Timothy; sales 80 bushels from first hands at $1 83.

Corn—Sales 3 cars Ear, on track, at 37½c ℔ bush.

Oats—Dull, with a declining tendency; sales from store 140 bush at 25c.

Turkeys—Sales 1 doz from store at 8c per lb.

Sugar—Sales 18 hhds N. O. at prices ranging from 7@7½c according to quality.

Lard—Sales 15 kegs prime country at 10c.

Coffee—Sales 10 bags Rio at 14½c ℔ lb.

Mess Pork—Firm but unchanged; sales 5 bbls at $18.

Rice—Sales 3 bbls at 5¼c per lb.

Cheese—Sales 15 bxs W. R. at 10c per lb.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.—The receipts of Flour, grain, &c, in this city during the past week compare as follows:

	Past week.	Prev. week.	Cor. week 1860.
Flour, brls	18,586	18 672	6,757
Wheat, bu	81,827	137,986	60,556
Corn, bu	143,300	144,582	106,762
Oats, bu	6,064	9,251	20,716
Rye, bu	2,083	4,532	5,693
Barley, bu	5,201	11,001	8,455
Dressed Hogs, No	15,464	13,847	2,806

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

Flour, bbls	
Corn, bush	46,156
Wheat, bush	718,793
	1,367,152

PORK PACKING.—Although the packers are all still nearly all at work, yet we have ascertained that there have been packed here this season a trifle over 200,000 hogs, and it is generally supposed that we will cut from 30,000 to 40,000 more before the close of the season. In 1859-60, there were packed in this city, 175,918 hogs; and in 1857-58 185,000. Thus far, therefore, Chicago is second only to Cincinnati as the largest packing point in the Union.

The total receipts and shipments of hogs since the 1st of November till Saturday last compare with previous seasons as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
1860-61	288,756	71,473
1859-60	214,927	71,933
1858-59	224,440	40,539

—[*Trib.*

THE HOG CROP.—The Cincinnati Price Current says: The receipts of Hogs at this place during the week, and for the season up to last evening, have been as follows:

From Kentucky	125
By Railway	9,322
By River	524
Driven in	800
Total for the week	10,772
Previously reported	417,548
Total for the season	428,320

This is within about 6,000 of the whole number packed last season.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Flour in fair demand, and the market firm at $5,50 for Superfine. Mess Pork in fair demand and the market firm at $21,50. Lard has declined to 9¼c for bbl, and in moderate demand at the decline; keg 11c. Whisky unchanged; Rectified 17c. Sugar in good demand and prices have advanced to 5¼ and 6¼c for fully fair to choice, holders at the close asking a further advance. Molasses unchanged, and in fair demand at 22@23c. Corn is dull at 65c for mixed.

The money market is without any quotable change, and the demand outside the Banks light, really first class paper being scarce and wanted at 9 ℔ cent ℔ annum. Call loans are made at 6 ℔ cent and money plenty at that rate. The Boston banks gained $61,000 in specie yesterday.—Phila N Amer.

We annex a statement of the exports, (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,302,701	$1,431,842	$2,765,760
Previously reported	2,523,700	4,037,579	7,775,490
Since Jan. 1	$3,826,101	$5,469,421	$10,541,250

The exports it will be seen, continue to be nearly one hundred ℔ cent in excess of those of last year.—[*Trib.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

UNION DROVE YARDS, ALLEGHENY CITY, Jan. 31, 1861.

J ALLINDER.........Proprietor.

The offerings this week were moderate. Cattle found a rather dull market at figure ½c below last week. Hogs sold at an advance of ½c ℔ lb on an average. The greater portion of the Sheep offered were sent East. Below will be found a statement of the market:

BEEVES—There were 716 head offered of which 460 were sold at prices ranging from 2½ to 3½c ℔ lb gross. The balance, 256 head, were sent East.

HOGS—There were 2131 head offered, of which 703 were sold at prices ranging from $5,25 to $6 ℔ 100 lbs, according to quality. The balance, 1028 head were sent East.

SHEEP—There were 937 head offered, of which but 90 were sold at from $3 to $3,25 ℔ head. The balance, 847 head, were sent East.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 23.—The current prices for the week, at all the markets, are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality	℔ cwt. $8,50@ 9,00
Ordinary quality	7 50@ 8,25
Common quality	6,50@ 7,25
Inferior quality	5,50@ 6,25

SHEEP & LAMBS.

Prime quality, ℔ head	$5,75@ 7,00
Ordinary	4,50@ 5,00
Common	3,00@ 3,75
Inferior	2,75@ 3,00

SWINE.

First quality	5 @6¼c
Other qualities	

REMARKS.

Allerton's yards in 44th street were literally flooded with beef cattle of all imaginary sorts and sizes, but long bony ordinaries predominated. There were a goodly number of first-class steers on sale, but the immense number of the common grades almost hid them from sight, and it was almost like "looking for a needle in a hay stack" to find them. The demand was of course very light and prices tumbled down to a lower average than have proved acceptable to buyers at any previous time this season.

But they were glad to sell out even at our reduced quotations above, for the prospect of yarding them over for another week was very unpromising, as it was known that a large number are near by which will be sent along next week. The market was the dullest of the season.

Sheep and Lambs were tolerably active at last week's prices.

Swine were in demand at the revised quotations above.

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts of all stock, at all the yards for this week and last week, were as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veal Calv's.	Sheep & L'ms.	Swine.
At Washington yard	3250				
At Browning's	137	20	83	4323	
At Chamberlain's	28	28	21	1648	
At O'Brien's					
Bergen Hill	600				
Do last week	4701	81	361	5543	

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Cotton firm; sales of 2500 bales—Flour firm; sales 17,000 bls Wheat buoyant; sales 72,000 bus at $1 25@1 28 for Milwaukee club, $1 33 for red western, and $1 45@1 50 for white. Corn firm—sales 36,000 bus at 74 for prime white. Lard firm at 9½@10¼. Whisky dull at 18@18¼.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—There is a good demand for Flour, and the prices are firmer; sales 3000 bbls at $4 60@4 65 for super; the demand is chiefly for super. There is no change in Grain; the demand is fair. Whisky is in good demand at full prices; sales of 1000 bls at 13. Hogs firm at $6 50@6 75; there are very few on the market. Provisions dull and unsettled; Mess Pork is offered at $17. Bulk Meats 6¼@8¼, but hardly any demand; the news from New Orleans unsettled the market. Lard dull at 9½. Bacon is offered more freely for future delivery, but there are no buyers except on the spot. Sugar is active and ½@¾ higher; sales 200 hds at 6@7. Molasses is held higher; sales of 1400 bls at 29; it is now held at 30. Coffee unchanged. The money market is quiet and steady. Exchange on New York ½ and on New Orleans ½ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Flour rather weak; sales at $5 25 @5 37½ for superfine, $5 44@5 56¼ for extra, $5 75@6 25 for extra family and $6 37½@6 75 for fancy. Wheat is steady; sales 4500 bus red at $1 27@1 29, and white $1 35 @1 40. Corn declined 2c; sales 4500 bus yellow at 68@70. Mess Pork $20 cash. Bacon Hams 11¼@13, and Sides at 10¼@10½. Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Flour active at a decline; Howard street and Ohio $5 31@5 37, city mills $5 25. Wheat steady; red at $1 30@1 35, and $1 45@1 65 for white. Corn active; yellow 61@63, and white 70@71. Provisions steady; mess Pork $18. Lard 10½c. Rio Coffee is steady at 11½@12¾. Whisky dull at 18@18¼.

THE letter-writers at Albany, New York, announce that the contest for the place in the U. S. Senate, to be made vacant by the expiration of the term of Mr. Seward, is between Evarts and Greeley. The chances of Evarts are best, but Greeley's friends are strong and active.

Special Notices.

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PARK, M'CURDY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners Machines and Tools.

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