Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN.SUR.	IN SHAD.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	31
12 " M.	00	33
6 " P. M.		35
Barometer		29 16-20

The Upper Oil Creek "Diggings"—Encouraging Prospects for Pittsburghers.

It may not be generally known that a company of Pittsburgh and Allegheny business men, among whom are John Woods, Wm. Bagaley, W. Palmer, J. H. Philips, Capt. Campbell, and others whose names we cannot now recall, are the owners of a very large tract of oil territory on a tributary of Oil creek, in the vicinity of Titusville, and known as the "Childs tract." If we remember correctly, the tract embraces about eleven hundred acres, and was purchased at an expenditure of upwards of $30,000, the land being valuable aside from its oleaginous productions. This large domain is admirably suited for oil operations, being traversed mainly by the valley of Pine creek, which empties into the famous Oil creek, at Titusville. This land, selected we believe by Major Philips, was at first regarded as "out of the market" entirely, but it seems that the Major will now be entitled to more credit for his judgment in this matter than some of his friends were willing to accord him.

The last number of the Titusville *Gazette*, in speaking of the oil operations in that vicinity says:

"The trade in oil is daily increasing. New wells are being opened and pumped. There are indications that territory hitherto considered "dry diggins" will yet be more fully developed and yield oil in abundance. A well up Pine creek, on the property bought of C. Childs, by Palmer, Wood & Co., at the depth of 150 feet, threw up much gas, and a workman, thinking to have a pleasant experiment, touched a lighted match to it. The experiment was probably satisfactory, for the explosion which followed was so great as instantly to knock the experimenter on his "beam ends"

"On the Seddon's property, bought by the Holland Company, is a well not fully developed, but sufficiently so to give assurance of plenty of oil in that vicinity. Oil has flowed continually over the top of the well.

"The Duncan well, in the same neighborhood, has long been considered a good well, but has not been developed in consequence of sundry accidents, such as the caving in of rock, and the tools getting lost. We have no doubt that it will yet prove to be good oil territory.

"Jonathan Watson and C. Childs have just shown the advantage sometimes attending persevering efforts. In the vicinity of wells with oil at little over one hundred feet, they sunk a well to the depth of 355 feet without a sign of oil; but at 355 or 358 feet a vein was opened. Another vein was opened on Monday last, at the depth of 392 feet, which threw gas that took fire and instantly flashed to the top of the derrick, setting everything on fire and clearing out the live stock in double quick time. Watson and Childs were at the time in the derrick, and the crisped ends of their hair give unmistakable indications of a near approach to combustible material from the lower regions. The drilling cable was burnt off, and, together with the tools, dropped into the hole. On Tuesday the tools were taken out, and while that was being done oil was taken off and sold to the amount of seventy dollars.

"Dobbs, Knapp & Co.'s oil well has flowed *four thousand dollars' worth* of oil in about four weeks.

"Custis & Bickock's well has flowed nearly or quite *seven thousand dollars' worth* in about two weeks."

Important Case in the District Court—Munn & Barton vs. the City.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of John Munn and John Barton, partners as Munn & Barton, vs. the City of Pittsburgh, was called up for trial. This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, to recover damages in the sum of $5,000, sustained in consequence of the bursting of a sewer, under a lot owned by the plaintiffs, upon which was erected a three-story brick mill for the manufacture of agricultural implements, grinding feed, etc. The washing away of the ground undermined a portion of the walls of the mill, damaging the building and machinery to the extent of between five and six thousand dollars. The mill is located in the Eighth ward, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Boyd street. Messrs. Marshall and Gilmore appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Slagle (City Solicitor) and Kuhn and Cassiday for the defendants.

Mr. Gilmore, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, stated that in 1831 or '32, a five foot sewer had been erected by the State to convey the water from Duke's run to the Monongahela river, and keep it from cutting the bank of the canal. When the Pennsylvania canal was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, this sewer passed into the possession of the Company; but the city, having found it necessary, in 1848, to construct a sewer to carry the water from Pennsylvania avenue, the new sewer was built with a diameter of five feet and a half, and connected with the old State sewer, with a diameter of but five feet, at a point about the corner of the lot owned by Messrs. Munn & Barton. These sewers joint at quite an angle, the new (or city sewer) descending a steep grade, and being of larger dimensions than the old sewer, threw an immense power against the sides of the old work, causing it to burst during a shower of rain in the summer of 1859, upheaving the ground, and damaging the mill as stated.

The plaintiffs' counsel allege that the city, in connecting with the old State sewer, adopted it as part of their own work, and being weak and defective from the manner in which the connection was made, they are responsible for the damages sustained by the bursting of the sewer.

The first witness called was Wm. Alexander, who owns the property adjoining that of Messrs. Munn and Barton. He testified that he had managed the construction of the city sewer in 1848, under the direction of the Committee on Streets. The "templet" of the sewer was five feet three inches in diameter, but the sewer itself was one inch or two wider, as the work is always "free" of the "templet." The descent was about two inches in ten feet, until they reached the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Boyd street, when the descent was more rapid—the fall being four or five feet from this point to the centre of Munn & Barton's lot, where the connection was made with the old State sewer. He also testified that, about the first of July, in 1859, the sewer became gorged, and bursted, forcing its way up to the surface, undermining the wall of the mill, and leaving a cavity some eighteen or twenty feet deep. The force of the water was very great, and the witness feared that his own property would also be destroyed. When the foundation of the mill gave way, portions of the wall fell out, and the boiler and engine were unsettled.

On cross-examination the witness stated that there were no heavy rains immediately before the bursting of the sewer. There might have been a shower about that time, but he did not believe that it caused the break. At the connection of the city sewer with the State sewer, there was a cut stone ring used. The fall of the State sewer was tenfold greater than that of the city sewer.

The case is still on trial.

Impostors Punished.

On Saturday afternoon a middle aged man called at the office of the Guardians of the Poor, and asked for relief. An empty coat sleeve indicated that he had lost an arm and he informed Mr. Fortune that he was a stranger here—had been a officer in the army, and lost his limb in a skirmish with the Comanche Indians. It was pitiful to see one of our country's defenders in want, and he would probably have succeeded in his mission had not a physician, who happened to be in the office, observed an appearance of symmetry about the shoulders unusual where an arm had been lost, and approached the man, when, upon examination, his "good right arm" was found concealed under his coat and pants! The would-be impostor's name was Charles W. Campbell, and he has been a common vagrant in our streets for the last nine months. Mr. Fortune sent for police officers and had Campbell arrested and, also, a companion of his, Henry Lane, who stood outside awaiting the result of the interview. They were taken before the Mayor, where they plead hard to be released. Lane asserted that his board was paid two weeks in advance, but his Honor was inexorable and sent them up for thirty days each.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A curious case of spontaneous combustion was discovered a week or so ago in the barn on the premises of Daniel Althouse, deceased, in Exeter township, Berks County. The hay in the centre of the mow was found to be in a charred state, from which it was evident that it had taken fire by spontaneous combustion, but for want of air had afterwards been extinguished without any damage. Cases of spontaneous combustion where hay is put away not properly cured, are not infrequent.

AN IRON PATENT CAR.—A freight car is now being loaded at the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad that is a novelty in its way. It was built at the works of Merrick, Hanna & Co., New Brighton, and is constructed wholly of iron. It is much stronger than the wooden car, and must last much longer. It is now being loaded for its trial trip to Chicago, and should it come up to the expectations formed of it by its friends, a number of cars of the same kind will be placed on the road.

CHARGE OF NUISANCE.—Capt. David Campbell, agent for a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Emma Israel and David Owens, appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and preferred a charge of nuisance against the above named parties, who keep a very disreputable as well as disorderly house. They had promised to vacate the premises on the first of February, if the agent would not prosecute them, but failing to keep their promise suit was entered. They will either have to leave forthwith, or give bail for trial.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—During the year ending January 31st, Mayor Wilson has paid into the City Treasury, the following sums:

Fines and forfeitures	$2,835 96
Dramshop licenses	748 00
Railroad whisk licenses	867 00
Total	$4,450 96

The increase in fines and forfeitures over the previous year is about $1,400.

DISCHARGED.—The lad English, accused of stealing a sum of money from a countryman named Gilmore, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was discharged.

Our Book Table.

"The Physical History of the Creation of the Earth and its Inhabitants; or, a Vindication of the Cosmogony of the Bible from the Assaults of Modern Science. By Eli Bowen, Professor of Geology and Mining Economy. Philadelphia: Published by W. L. Laird & Co., 1861." Agents for Pittsburgh: Hunt & Minor.

We do not know that "Modern Science" in the best sense, or in any sense which has had recognition and acceptance generally among discriminating and competent persons, has at all imperilled the authority of the venerable Book of Faith. Some scientific men certainly have written their own systems, with greater or less flourish of scientific trumpet to usher in the "latest and best" exposition of the results of "modern research" and the declaim, or *dictum*, of science up to the day! But *some* scientific men, whatever they may write or do, are not, and cannot be understood as entitled to speak in the name of "Modern Science." Though these may be both noisy and pragmatical, as we often find small bodies of dissidents are, yet were their numbers doubled, they would still be too insignificant to be fairly taken as *the* representatives of "Modern Science." Still, the school of "modern scepticism" has its "science," and its "profoundly learned" professors of such sciences, at least, as can be plausibly used to show the way *nowhere*—and to multiply negations *everywhere*: hence such books as the present may be useful to a certain class of readers. The author has had several able predecessors in this work which he has undertaken; among whom Dr. Buckland, Hugh Miller and Kurtz are perhaps the best known and the most successful.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL LAW FOR BUSINESS MEN, including Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, &c., and Book of Reference for the Legal Profession, adapted to all the States of the Union. To be used as a Text-Book for Law Schools and Commercial Colleges. With a large variety of Practical Forms most commonly required in Business Transactions. By Amos Dean, L. L. D., Professor of Law in the Law Department of the University of Albany. [New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1861. Agents for Pittsburgh, Hunt & Minor.

This is a convenient and carefully prepared summary of commercial law, which seems to realize the promise of its title-page very fully. It is at once a ready book of reference for business men and lawyers, containing not only a satisfactory exposition of the principles of commercial law, but such a collection of forms for use as will be found of great practical convenience,—and it also admirably serves the purpose of a text book for the class-room. One excellency of the work we would commend for general imitation in the preparation of all such works as this—namely, the careful, elaborate, and very complete indexes, which make the book available at once to every one who has occasion to use it.

BANK STATEMENT.

For the week preceding February 4th, 1861:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treasury Notes and Notes of other Bks	Due by Banks.
B'k Pittsb'gh	1,605,599	405,211	96,461	80,048
Exchange B'k	1,578,503	269,068	148,485	149,654
M. & M. "	936,890	210,130	53,918	82,066
Citizens' "	735,868	153,312	12,978	67,767
Mechanics' "	724,238	105,651	30,777	29,190
Iron City "	659,253	150,817	54,109	29,800
Allegheny "	806,070	154,314	35,027	15,218
	7,099,421	1,449,036	481,756	453,743
Last week	7,123,312	1,425,592	483,59	487,646
Increase	.....	23,444	.....	.....
Decrease	23,891	.....	1,752	33,903

LIABILITIES:

BANKS.	Circulat'n	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	205,705	650,503	104,941
Exchange	296,875	232,431	48,191
M. & M.	359,145	282,872	22,465
Citizens'	328,580	104,021	15,944
Mechanics'	289,215	90,612	24,701
Iron City	265,985	210,641	5,684
Allegheny	397,393	130,347	11,708
	2,642,821	1,701,427	233,634
Last week	2,636,706	1,657,037	242,595
Increase	.....	14,390	.....
Decrease	43,885	.....	8,961

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Bank Statement for the past week shows a decrease of Loans of $2,037,000; increase in Specie, $2,085,000; increase in Deposits, $493,000.

A Runaway Match and a Marriage Under Protest.

A marriage ceremony, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, was performed at the M'Lure House, on Saturday afternoon, under rather peculiar circumstances. About a week ago a young lady and gentleman arrived at the house from Allegheny city, and the young man walked to the register and put down a wrong name for the lady, and indicated his own residence as Chicago. During the week the couple manifested a great deal of anxiety for each other, though their actions were not such as to attract a great deal of attention. This was particularly true of the lady, who was quite young, apparently very modest and right good looking. The more curiously disposed guests wondered what the affectionate pair were doing here and where they were going, but nothing was known of them until Saturday morning, when a young man arrived from Pittsburgh, and enquired for them. Being informed that those he sought were in the house, the young man, who was no older than the young lady's brother, proceeded to make further inquiries and astonished that brother and peace of all parties, in view of the intimate relations which the young couple had sustained to each other in the house, demanded that they should be married. Accordingly he further notified the couple that they must be married right off. Both of the parties insisted that they were married already, and the young man declined at first to comply with the brother's request, but threats and persuasions at last had the desired effect. Rev. Mr. Perkins was sent for, and several persons being invited into the room as witnesses, the ceremony was solemnized, and in the evening all the parties returned home.

Probable Homicide.

A stabbing affray took place recently in the village of Evansburg, near Norristown, which is likely to result fatally. A fellow named John E. Wagner, aged about nineteen years, was accused by Henry Landis, aged twenty-three years, with having whipped a little brother of the latter, and when they met Landis attacked Wagner, knocked him from place to place, and used the most abusive language. Wagner finally drew a knife and plunged it into the side of Landis, the latter still continuing the fight until he fell from loss of blood. The blade with which the fatal blow was struck had not previously been in Wagner's possession, but was given to him for his defence by a school mate. The instrument was a dirk knife, which penetrated between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, cutting through the lungs and probably reaching the heart; bleeding was profuse from the wound, and a large quantity of blood was thrown up by coughing. Landis is not expected to recover, and Wagner has surrendered himself to the authorities.

Oil Sites on the Monongahela.

We learn that considerable excitement exists along the Monongahela Valley, in regard to Rock oil. If the theory that this is a chemical formation, having its origin in the vicinity of the vast beds of bituminous coal which underlie the western portion of our State, then, we think, the great valley would present a promising field for the enterprising capitalist.

We are informed that in the neighborhood of Elizabeth—but fifteen miles above the city—there is a good deal of "oil fever." R. C. Walker, Esq., of that place, has proposed to afford an opportunity of testing the question, as he has over half a mile of river front which underlies one of the heaviest coal beds along the river. This might prove a good opportunity for some of our citizens or oil companies, as leases can, as yet, be obtained upon very favorable terms.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A young man named Wilkin, residing near Smithfield, Belmont county, Ohio, a few days ago, was on a spree, accompanied by several companions. While drinking together, a discussion came up on the affairs of the nation. Wilkin sided with the South, and asserted that if it came to war, he would fight with them, at the same time drawing a pistol from his pocket and flourishing it about. One of his companions asked to see the pistol. It was handed to him. He took it and cocked it, and saying that if those were Wilkin's sentiments, it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placed the pistol just below Wilkin's breast and fired, killing him instantly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last week, an aged lady named Andrews, residing in this city, took passage on the steamer "Franklin," for the purpose of visiting some friends in Limestown, Washington county. Arriving at her destination, she was received by her friends, and sat dinner with them in apparent good health. After dinner, while engaged in conversation, she was stricken down with apoplexy and expired in a few minutes.

ASSAULT UPON A FEMALE.—Miss Mattie Brawdy, of the Fifth ward, appeared before Mayor Wilson yesterday, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Andrew Lewis, alleging that he had assaulted her most savagely, pulling a large quantity of hair from her head, and otherwise maltreating her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FIRE IN MANSFIELD, O.—On Saturday morning about three o'clock, the old Phoenix Hotel in Mansfield was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested it was entirely burned out. Loss about $4,000, and no insurance. The loss falls heavily on Mr. James Smart, the owner of the property.

COLLISION.—On Sunday afternoon, as one of the cars on the Minersville branch of the East Liberty Passenger Railway was passing down Wylie street, it came in collision, opposite the African M. E. Church, with the rockaway of Robert Robb, Esq., the hind wheels of which were broken to atoms, but fortunately no one was injured.

MURDER CASE DECIDED.—In the matter of the appeal of John Warren, convicted of murder in the first degree at the August session of the Berks County Court, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Court below. This seals the fate of Warren, as it is not at all likely that a pardon, if asked for, would be granted.

BOB.—A painting of the lamented Bob, a famous fire-dog belonging to the "Vigilant," can now be seen in Gillespie's shoe window, Wood street. It was painted by a member of the company, and is said to be an admirable likeness.

PARDONED.—Wm. Woodworth, of Jefferson, O., convicted and sent to the penitentiary some two or three years ago, for making counterfeit coin, has been pardoned by the President.

DOCTOR C. BABIN, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rathbun's celebrated Truss for Rupture. No. 139 Smithfield St.

Ads should not fail to read the advertisement of Fox Trot, in today's paper.

Explosion of Steam Boilers—Proposed Legislation.

A meeting of citizens was called at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Monday afternoon, to hear the report of a Committee appointed soon after the "Wallace explosion," to take some measures for protecting the lives of the public from similar catastrophes. There were certainly not a dozen persons in the room, aside from the Reporters, and the "great public" seemed very little concerned in the matter, notwithstanding its great importance. The meeting, slim as it was, organized for business by the President taking the Chair.

Ex-Governor Johnston, Chairman of the Committee, submitted a report, as follows:

To the President of the Board of Trade:—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by a meeting of citizens, to prepare for the consideration of the citizens and Board of Trade such proposed legislation as might be deemed effective in preventing casualties from steam boiles explosions, beg leave respectfully to report—

That after careful consideration of the subject they submit the annexed bill or form for a law, with a recommendation for its adoption, believing that it will be at least the basis of a system of laws that may result in great good to the citizens.

Your Committee are desirous that the measures proposed herewith should be carefully examined; that any deficits or errors may be supplied and corrected before it is recommended to the favorable action of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth.

WM. W. WADE,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

The Governor then made a few tart remarks in reference to the utter lack of interest manifested in this matter, but half a dozen gentlemen being in attendance. He concluded by stating that, if the citizens desired no protection from the shocks and disasters incident to the explosion of stationery boilers, he was physically able to bear these shocks as any man in the community. His colleague, Major Wade, had labored much in obtaining the necessary information, and had corresponded with the citizens of other States and cities, there being no statute in existence to guide them in their labors. He would present the bill, and in doing so he wished it to be understood that he was done with the matter.

On motion the bill was accepted, and the Secretary of the Board was authorized to have it printed.

In this connection we may mention that Mr. Thomas Merrith, a practical engineer, has prepared a bill, less stringent in its provisions than that reported by the committee, which he will lay before the Legislature at an early day. It has the approval of Judges McCandless and McClure, and other legal gentlemen who have examined it. Under the provisions of the bill reported by the committee, every boiler shall be subjected to a pressure of a hundred pounds; every engineer shall be licensed, and in case of death from explosion the proprietor shall be prosecuted for manslaughter, and be subject to a high pecuniary penalty beside, to be recovered by the next friend of the deceased.

In the bill drawn by Mr. Merith, the certificate of the inspector shall set the carrying capacity of the boiler; every boiler shall be provided with a fusible alloy, or that the water cannot fall below a certain point above the fire line. The melting of the alloy shall be *prima facie* evidence of neglect, and the engineer loses his position. Whenever the water falls below the fire line, the proprietor shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. Should an explosion occur he shall be subjected to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, nor less than six months.

The bill, as reported by the Committee, will be laid before our readers in a day or two, so that all can judge of its provisions.

GREAT PRIZE EXHIBITION.—Prof. Hambujer announces a grand prize exhibition, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the poor, on which occasion each of the holders of the first five hundred tickets will receive a prize. Turn out and try your luck.

DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, will be in the city the whole of to-day. We refer our readers to a certificate of a remarkable cure which they will do well to read. He intends to visit our city hereafter, the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. His patients will please cut this out to enable them to remember the time.

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

BLOOD FOOD—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the complaints specified, and especially those of a debilitated character, of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CRITTON & PITCHER, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world renowned Dr. RADAY'S INVALIDS' COMPANION, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine chest in case of need; and continuing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be prescribed with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints—vide *State Journal*, Columbus.

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:3tawlwF

H. WOODSIDE ..... V. PARRY

WOODSIDE & PARRY,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL,

Office, MINA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale, by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

WILLIAM DYER ..... SAMUEL DYER.

Our Trade Mark: DYER & CO.

PROVISION DEALERS AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1425 Liberty street, Commercial Row,

Near the National Passenger depots, Pittsburgh, will fill orders for Smoked Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Pickled Cured Hams, Lard, Lard Oil, Mess Pork, Butter, Cheese and Flour, and dispose of all consignments of Produce to the best advantage.

BITTER.—We are agents for Fairbank's Celebrated Scales, of all descriptions. Samples on hand. Also agents for Schuylkill Hydrolic Dissolvent, for the prevention and dissolution of Pan Stone in Boilers. Warranted to affect this result when used as per directions. jaSw

DE FORESTRENT, ALONG & CO.,

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane street

NEW YORK

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors—Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to jan31:1yrT

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRANK S. WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR,

WOULD call the attention of FARMERS, DEALERS, FRIENDS, and others, to the celebrated Telegraph Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter, of which he is now manufacturing a large number, of various sizes, for Hand and Power. Also,

Star Corn Shellers,

either Double or Single, for Hand or Power.

Ball's Improved Ohio Mower and Reaper, Horse Powers and Threshers.

Dog Powers, most Improved Pattern.

Ingersoll's Hay Press,

AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, wholesale and retail. For further information, address as above. de27:1yrT

BALMORAL SKIRTS

Another new lot in

SOLFERINO, PURPLE AND BLUE,

AT SAME LOW PRICES AS BEFORE.

EATON, CREE & MAGRUM,

17 Fifth street.

COAL AND COKE MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—See Circular

EIGHT WHEELED PLATFORM CAR

For sale, suitable for Coal or Coke. This car has been run but a short time on the Pittsburgh railroad and will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. H. JENKS,

jan19:tf Cor. First st and Redwoods alley.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS,

FOR A DISEASED LIVER OR DEBILITATED STOMACH, are the most effective remedy, thoroughly removing all impurities from the Stomach, and returning the Liver to its original healthy state. Sick Headache, Indigestion, &c., are speedily cured by the use of these pills.

Price 25c. per box. S. S. SELLERS & CO.,

Prepared by Wholesale Druggists, corner Wood and Second sts.

And sold by druggists generally. feb:1twF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., on the Estate of ANN SULVAIN, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, to GEORGE W. SULVAIN, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle.

feb:6tw GEORGE W. SULVAIN, Administrator.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of GEORGE BUTOS deceased, late of Fawcett Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

BARBARA BUTOS,

Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of JOSEPH ALLEHOUSE, late of Ross, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to

JAMES SWINBURNE, administrator, Swinburne P. O.

W. S. KIRKPATRICK, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 139 Fourth st.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

(Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4.

The President has committed the Capital entirely to Mr. Holt, who has in his hands the disposition of troops and other military arrangements. No apprehensions are now entertained as the means of defence are sufficient to overcome any conspiracy that might be attempted.

Mr. Holt consults fully with Gen. Scott.

Thirteen States are so far represented in the Compromise Convention, but more may come. No practical result is anticipated from its deliberations. The presence of the Commissioners is regarded with evident feelings of dislike by Congress.

Virginia will probably present her resolutions as an ultimatum. If the other border States insist on it, no compromise is possible, and the result may be the secession of all the Slave States, except Delaware. Peaceable separation is seriously discussed in important circles as a coming probability.

Commissioner Hayne has changed his tone considerably, and has made no demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter as anticipated.

Major Anderson writes that his former Contractor in Charleston is now supplying him with provisions.

The Sugar duties will probably be abolished, in consequence of the secession, by the authorities of Louisiana, of the United States money and property. H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClernand, of Ill., asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal to pay the drafts drawn by the United States on the government money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House at an early day, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interests. All the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore possession of the said property and treasure.

Mr. Burnett, Ky., said he would vote for the resolution with cheerfulness, but he objected to the preamble.

Mr. Clernand said he had therein only recited what was the current report; he affirmed nothing.

Mr. Craig, of N. C., objected to the reception of the resolution, and expressed surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. McClernand expressed his surprise that any one should object to a mere resolution of inquiry; it made no allegation.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., asked leave to introduce a resolution allowing the Commissioners from the States admission to the floor of the House.

Mr. Kunkel, of Md., proposed to amend by tendering the use of the hall of the House as the suitable apartment for their meetings.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., and others, objected.

John Cochrane, of New York, gave notice that he will, at an early day, call up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Five, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. Sherman, Ohio, in order to accommodate gentlemen, who desire to make speeches on the crisis, moved that the House take a recess from four to seven o'clock, during the present week.

Mr. Logan, Ind., hoped not unless it was confined to those who read speeches, for nobody was here to listen to them.

Mr. John Cochrane:—I propose a compromise. Let none but extempore speeche be delivered by day, and none but written ones at night. (Laughter.)

Mr. Logan insisted on his objection.

Mr. Wilson, Indy., presented a petition from Indiana, asking for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. He was free to say that he could not vote for it.

Mr. Briggs, N. Y., presented the memorial of seventy two citizens of Chetlo and Orange counties, N. Y., in favor of the border State Compromises. He said it was a good sign to see memorials presented here from citizens residing in the several districts, one in favor of a comp omise by which the dissolution of the country may be averted.

The House went into Committee on the Senate amendments to the Post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. Morse, Me., advocated the amendment appropriating $200,000 for ocean ferr and road advantages in the Chiriqui Isthmus, as proposed in the contract between A. W. Thompson and the Navy Department.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., opposed it on the ground that there was not a particle of title; that if there were privileges, these were not worth a farthing, and if Mr. Thompson had the title he would not transfer it to the United States. He spoke of the subject as a South Sea bubble.

After further debate, the committee non-concurred in the Senate's Chiriqui amendment.

The Senate's amendment appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of Mr. Wendell's establishment for a public printing office gave rise to a discussion, during which Mr. Colfax, Indy., said that he was reluctant to vote for any contract to which Mr. Wendell was a party. He would not tinker with a man who for the last ten years had been engaged in corruption for an old broken down establishment.

Mr. Curley, of Ohio, thought that the office was worth that much; it cost $185,000.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., was opposed to purchasing such an establishment. It would become an asylum for broken down printers and country editors. Besides, it is shingled all over with mortgages; the type is much worn, and some of the presses are useless.

Mr. McClernand charged that the lot on which the buildings are erected has incumbrances, without the removal of which a clear title will be unattainable. The whole property is assessed for only $37,000.

The Senate's printing office amendment was concurred with an amendment.

After further proceedings, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, it was resolved that after to-day, for the remainder of the week, there shall be a recess from four to seven o'clock, for the purpose of debate.

Mr. Stanton asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the time to take testimony before the Commissioner of Patents against the extension of McCormick's reaping machine patent.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented several memorials from citizens of the various States in favor of the Crittenden Resolutions.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the Constitution.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a resolution of inquiry asking the President to communicate to the Senate whether any forces or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the Mint of the United States at New Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons, and if any money of the United States and how much has been unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., presented a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut asking for the passage of the Border States resolution.

Mr. Fessenden, presented a memorial from the citizens of Maine, praying for the restoration of peace to the country, and the preservation of the bond of our fathers.

Mr. Slidell, La., sent up to the clerk's desk to be read, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana.

Mr. Slidell said that the document first read, which places on the official record the fact that Louisiana has ceased to be a component part of the United States, terminates the connection of himself and colleagues with the body. The occasion calls for some words in parting from those whom we leave; some of whom we hope to meet again in the noble task of constructing a new Confederacy. He said that the new Confederacy would not attempt to improve on the Constitution of the United States, but would recognize all the existing obligations, those respecting the African slave trade, included. It would be willing to assume a proportion of the public debt and account for all the property of the United States, which the authorities had been compelled to seize in self-defence, and would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi, to free navigation, without tax or toll of any kind. They hope and wish for peace, but the decision of this question will depend on the free States. He had no doubt that if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, we might have a peaceful separation, with the possibility and probability of a complete or partial reconstruction, but with the present representation in either branch of Congress, he could indulge no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist encroachments any pretext. He said the North might if it chose, consider them bound to the Union, and deny the right—he would not say of secession but of revolution or rebellion if they chose to call it so; they might ignore the Declaration of Independence, and attempt to reduce the South to subjection, and might declare a blockade but the South would meet them and permit no introduction of the commerce of the manufactures of the North, and would meet them on the seas under the old flag; for they did not intend to give up the old flag; it belonged to the South as much as to the North and we could get vessels from the same places which now carry on the slave trade, New York and New England. He referred to the blockade of the ports, and thought that foreign nations would not admit of any such thing. But they of the South would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that this movement was but a consummation of a long contemplated plot, and claimed that it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses he had received in the Senate and bade all farewell.

Mr. Benjamin, of La., said that for an ordinary occasion it might be enough to say that he fully concurred with his colleague, but he could not be insensible to the solemnity of the occasion. He then proceeded to argue against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because it was bought as the property of the United States. He claimed that Louisiana was not bought in any such way. You could not buy the sovereignty of a State. Louisiana was acquired under a treaty which guaranteed to the citizens of the territory the protection of their property, and they had their property taken and he claimed that Louisiana had special reasons for going out because the treaty stipulations under which she was acquired, were broken entirely by the government. You must first deny the sovereignty of Virginia, before you can deny that of Louisiana. He claimed that the right of secession had always existed, and it was a denial of it which caused one part of the difficulty. He said he had been told that the South is in rebellion, and that the people are traitors. He claimed that the charge of rebellion was an admission of oppression. For never, in the history of the world, did millions rise in rebellion against honor and justice, and when the people, with a common consent revolt, there must be a criminal against whom the revolt is aimed.

In bidding farewell to the Senate, Mr. Benjamin could not forget the many friendly relations he had formed, with many from whom he was radically separated in politics which had inspired him with esteem and respect, and which he would not willingly forget. From the Senators from the slave holding States he parted as on a temporary absence, with a cordial pressure of the hand in assurance of a speedy return to sweet intercourse.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., spoke on the political troubles. He was in favor of the Crittenden Compromise to any other plan for peace. He said the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, the attempt to make three routes, and the passage of the Tariff bill were acts directly against the interests of the South, and the Homestead bill giving away the public lands, would do much towards inducing secession, and drive many sensible men of the South into secession. The Republican Senators have too responsible duty of deciding peace or war, which will they give to the country. If they said war, the South would meet them, and rather than submit they would go down like the strong man in the Bible, taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. Hale said he wanted to protest against the assertion that the North were making war on the country. The position of the North, on the contrary, was such as to subject them to the charge of cowardice instead of making war.

The honorable Senator has said that the use of force in the North would be favorable to his section. Let not the Senator lay that flattering unction to his soul. If war should come, which God avert, the first thing we shall do will be to take care of Northern traitors.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, wanted to know right here, who he called traitors.

Mr. Hale said he meant exactly those men who fight against their own State.

Mr. Lane—They are fighting for the Constitution and the rights of the State, and I will allow no man to call them traitors.

Mr. Hale said he wanted to define no man position, but he repeated that if they were forced into war they would take care of treason at home. The honorable Senator had referred to the going out of the ten tribes. So they did go out, but they left the Ark of the Covenant of the living God with the tribe of Judah. The tribes did go out and neither God nor any body else knows where they have gone. He hoped such would not be the fate of the tribes now endeavoring to go out.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., the further consideration of the