Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	66	52
12 " M.	66	53
3 " P. M.		52
Barometer		29 4-10

Serious Accidents.

On Monday, about noon, an accident of a distressing character happened to Mr. William Creighton, a carpenter employed in the Outer Depot, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in Allegheny. Mr. Creighton was engaged in repairing cars, and while getting out some stuff with a circular rip saw his left hand accidentally came in contact with the saw. All the fingers were cut off at the upper joints, being held merely by the skin, which was not completely severed. A surgeon was called, and Mr. Creighton had to undego the pain of a further amputation, it being necessary to cut away a portion of the hand, in order that the wound might heal properly. The injured man resides near the depot, is about forty years of age, and has a family. He formerly resided at Coon Valley.

On Saturday evening, Mr. D. A. Pressly, of Allegheny, was very seriously injured, at the residence of his father, Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D. It seems that he had gone into the stable, for the purpose of feeding the horses, and while in the act of shoving hay from the mow he missed his footing and fell head foremost to the floor. It is not known how long he lay in this condition, but he was soon after discovered by a member of the family, in an insensible state. His head had struck the floor first, and his injuries were so serious that his life was for a time despaired of. He was immediately placed under the care of a physician, and on Sunday evening he had recovered so as to be able to converse a little. His recovery is still a matter of doubt.

On Sunday evening, an accident of a serious nature happened to a steamboat man named Shouse, a resident of Shousetown, who was driving through the city in a buggy, in company with Walter R. Bateman. The horse frightened on Wood street, opposite McCordy's hat store, and ran violently down to the corner of Fourth, where the vehicle came in contact with a post in front of Albree's shoe store. Mr. Bateman escaped with a few slight bruises, by jumping from the buggy. Mr. Shouse was thrown headlong upon the street, the force of the fall tearing the scalp from the forehead over the right eye, the white bone showing plainly through the wound. He also received a cut on the top of the head, but as the skull was not fractured his injuries are not of a dangerous character. He was taken to the office of Dr. Murdoch, who dressed his wounds, after which he was able to proceed to the house of a friend.

Increase in the County Expenditures.

A correspondent writing to the *Post*, gives a few facts and figures for the consideration of those who are opposing the resent "county reform bill," now before the Legislature. The following table exhibits the amount of expenditures for the several purposes designated, with the increase in 1858 and 1859, over the sums paid in 1854. During the years 1855-'6-'7 the increase continued, but we omit the figures, as the following will suffice:

	1854	1858	1859
District Attorneys	$ 501 00	$ 2,717 64	$ 1,918 76
County Auditors	534 00	668 00	1,320 62
County Commissioners	1,631 50	2,261 29	2,421 27
Clerks of "	1,906 09	2,625 91	3,194 11
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	1,579 75	2,253 80	8,616 82
Keepers to Court H.	2,041 37	2,243 35	11,816 99
Mayor, Aldermen & Const's	3,206 94	1,939 79	8,237 97
	12,527 49	20,664 18	34,546 47
Deduct 1854 from 1859			12,527 49
Increase in five years			$21,018 98

To the above, the writer adds: "Here are seven items, which cost nearly three times as much in 1858 as in 1854. Bear in mind that these are not by any means the only expenses of rapid growth; they, though not nearly the worst, are cited, because their applicability will be appreciated by the chief opponents of the proposed change; others will be adduced in due time. Now, if half the annual increase on these alone could be stopped, it would far more than pay all expenses of a controller's department."

Man Burned to Death—Body Found.

The rumor previously published by us, to the effect that a colored cripple named George Jones was supposed to have perished in the ruins of "Galloway's Castle," in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, on Friday morning last, has proved painfully true. Jones had retired in a room of the building, in company with a colored friend named Steamers, a few hours before the fire broke out, and as he was not seen to leave the place, and could nowhere be found, it was supposed that he had perished in the flames. Yesterday a party began to search the ruins, and at eleven o'clock they came upon the remains, buried among the debris. The arms and legs had been burnt off, and the body was reduced to a crisp, presenting a shocking spectacle. The deceased was about fifty years of age, was a widower, and the father of one child. He was a dissipated creature, and had been drinking the evening before the fire. Coroner Bostwick held an inquest upon the remains, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as stated.

Oil Well in Snyder's Hollow.

Those who are desirous of witnessing the modes *operandi* of boring for oil can gratify their curiosity by taking a trip to Snyder's Hollow, a short distance north of the Allegheny city line, and near Hillside and Mount Union cemeteries. A company of twenty men are now engaged in sinking an experimental well on the property of Mr. Conway, in the hollow. They are boring with a spring pole, and are now over twenty-five feet deep. The rock was reached at the depth of eleven feet, and the boring will be continued until the character of the location is fully tested. There are no surface indications in the hollow, and the enterprise is looked upon as a "wild speculation" by those who are not stricken with the oil fever. This should not discourage the company, however, as hundreds have been laughed at in the same way, and yet proved themselves not to be such great fools after all.

Distressing Death of a Physician.

On Saturday night last, Dr. A. Gamble, a physician residing on Wylie street, in the Sixth Ward, died at the Mercy Hospital, from the effects of exposure, caused by intemperance. It seems that he was out during the intense cold of last Thursday evening, and was so much exposed as to freeze his lower extremities. He was found at the door of his house next morning, unable to stand or walk. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died on Saturday night. Dr. G. had at one time an extensive practice as a physician, but all confidence had been lost in him of late by reason of his intemperate habits.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Mellon, Adams and Parke.

A. A. Mason & Co., for use of J. P. Palmer, vs. Edward R. Kernan; action on a book account for $74 60. Verdict for defendant.

Solomon K. Speer vs. James B. Galloway, tenant of the firm of Speer & Courtin; action to recover rent to the amount of $35. The defense claim that the rent was paid to Courtin, one of the partners. Verdict for defendant.

Bates & Johnston vs. John Morrison. Jury out. Thomas Briggs vs. Wm. H. Wigtsman. On trial.

LIFE SAVED BY A DOG.—One very cold evening last week, a couple of gentlemen, traveling along the road in vicinity of Youngstown, O., were attracted by the barking of a small dog in a thicket near the roadside. They paid no attention to the circumstance at the time, but one of the parties, returning that way some three hours after, heard the groaning of a man, as if in great misery. A light was secured, and the thicket was searched for some time, but the parties were about leaving in despair of finding the sufferer when one of them was encountered by a little dog, which begin to howl and bark most piteously. He followed the faithful little dog through the brush, and soon came upon his master, lying drunk upon the ground, and almost frozen to death. They took him to a good fire, got him thawed out, and through the kindness of the ladies of the house in administering to his needs, left him in a fair way of living to reward his faithful dog for having saved his life.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Sunday morning, a couple of Germans employed in West's carriage factory, in this city, hired horses at Jackman's livery stable, for the purpose of going to Noblestown. They got into Allegheny, not knowing the direct road, as they allege, and while galloping along Ohio street, at a furious rate, one of them lost his hat directly in front of the Mayor's office. He was arrested by one of the officers, and his partner, on halting to see the result, was also apprehended. The ordinance against running horses through the streets was read to them, and they were fined two dollars each, which they paid. Mr. Jackman also took possession of his horses, which were in bad condition from excessive galloping. One of the men, in palliation of his conduct, stated that he had never been on a horse before!

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—We have been informed that all the military companies of the county have been invited to take part in the reception of the President elect, on next Thursday evening. The Division, Brigade and Regimental staffs will be ordered out by their commandants. The County Executive Committee have a meeting called for Tuesday morning, and the Campaign Club for Wednesday—so that we may expect a fitting reception for the Chief Executive of the nation.

BURGLARY ON PENN STREET.—On Sunday night the office of Drs. Stebbins & Musson, No. 191 Penn street, was entered by a burglar, and robbed of a number of articles. The thief gained access to the hall by using a key in the night latch, after which they took the key of the office door from a nail, and entered the office. A gold plate, containing eight or ten teeth; a gold pen, with ebony case; a fragment of gold, and a small lamp of silver were stolen; after which the thief decamped.

AID FOR KANSAS.—The following additional sums are acknowledged by Mayor Wilson:

Citizens of Ritzketh township	$51 20
Wm. and Sarah J. McConnell, Duquesne	10 00
M. W. Rankin	5 00
J. P. Gerrin, city	5 00
Robt. C. Clark, Allegheny	1 00
Cash	5 00

DISTRICT COURT.—This Court did not meet yesterday, but it is expected to resume business on Wednesday next, when the fatal list previously published will be taken up.

Firemen's Association—Condition of the Department—Proposed Changes in the Constitution, etc.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening, at their room, in the Council Chambers.

Members present, Messrs. Reese, White, Hare, Gregg, Leonard, Kemp, Sarber, Wilkinson, Elliott, Kaye, Graham, Wilson, Montgomery, McCarty, Warden, Sawyer, Tibby, Rosewell, Mackey and President Stewart.

B. C. Sawyer, Jr., Chairman of the Committee of Conference and Inspection, submitted a report, of which the following is an abstract:

Eagle—Mossis' in good repair and excellent order. A No 1 Steamer in fine serviceable condition. Thirty sections of hose in use. Active members, 50.

Allegheny—House in good repair. Committee recommend that engine, (twenty-three years old) be condemned and replaced by a steamer. Hose carriage new, and a beauty. Twenty sections hose in use. Active members, 70.

Neptune—House should be repaired. No 1 hand engine in fine order. Good new hose carriage. Twenty-three sections hose in use. Active member, 115.

Duquesne—House in excellent order. Engine has been sold. Hose carriag every good. Hose in use, sighteen sections. Active members, 50.

Niagara—House is good repair. A No. 1 Steamer in serviceable condition. Hose carriage condemned. Twenty-six sections of hose in use. Active members, 50.

Vigilant—House needs repair; beautiful hand engine in fine order, which is soon to give place to a first class steamer. Hose carriage requires painting, and is all right in other respects. Thirty sections of hose in use. Active members 82.

Good Intent—House in very bad repair; engine in good serviceable condition. Hose carriage one of the best in the city. Twenty-three sections of hose in use. Active members 84. The immediate repair of the house is recommended.

Independence—House in good repair. Recommended that hand engine be replaced by a steamer. Two hose carriages—one in very fine order. Twenty sections of hose in use. Active members, 40.

Relief—House in very bad repair. Hand engine in use some twenty-two years, and Committee condemn her and recommend that she be replaced by a steamer. Hose carriage new, light and substantial. Twenty-one sections of hose in use. Active members, 130.

On motion, it was agreed by the Committee of Conference and inspection, to recommend the Association to ask Councils to pass an ordinance directing the employment of a competent engineer for each steamer.

The report was accepted, whereupon Mr. Hare moved that the recommendation relative to employing engineers be stricken out.

This gave rise to a very animated discussion, in which it was developed clearly that the steamers now in service had very competent men to work them.

The following resolution, offered as a substitute for the recommendations of the Inspection Committee, by Mr. Leonard, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Association request each and every company running a Steamer, to elect or appoint competent persons to serve as engineers.

Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., presented the credentials of James W. Vick, as a member of the Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Leyburn. The credentials were read, and Mr. Vick was admitted to a seat in the Association.

On motion of Mr. Kaye, the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution of the Association was discharged.

Mr. Gregg, of the Committee to sol cit donations from Insurance Companies, reported the following received for 1860: Allegheny $40; Citizens $50; Delaware $20; Western $100; Pennsylvania $40; Monongahela $50; North American $50; R. C. Loomis, agent, $50. Total, $375.

James Petrie, Chief Engineer, submitted the quarterly statement of the number of fires, with the amount of loss. The following is a summary:

Number of fires....75 | Total loss.....$23,580
False alarms.....15 | Insurance.....13,716

Loss over Insurance.....$ 9,875

The report was accepted, and the Chief Engineer was asked if he had anything to communicate for the benefit of the Association.

Mr. Petrie replied that he had nothing special to communicate, but he wished to call the attention of the Association to the urgent necessity existing for some system of giving the alarm in case of fire. At present there is no system at all, and the false alarms are so numerous that many active firemen refuse to turn out unless they see the light of the fire. These false alarms caused great annoyance and expense, and should be obviated by some means.

Mr. Sawyer moved that each company contribute their bell, to be recast in one large bell—the same to be placed in some central and eligible position, so that it could be heard generally through the city.

The motion was discussed, and did not seem to meet with much favor, as some companies have bells which cost $500 yet witnessed. Messrs. Crittenden and Budger were both hung up when nominated as Judges, by the Democratic Senate, and with far less reason than in this instance.

Since the Custom-House officers at Savannah and Mobile have disowned the Federal authority, and taken commissions under the State Government, some positive action will be necessary here for the protection of the revenue. Jos. Cowen's case has postponed the bill authorized by the Special Committee on this subject several times, on account of the presence of the "Peace" Congress, which, it only intended to arrest positive legislation, and to strengthen the hands of the Secessionists by delay. The time for emphatic action has come.

On the day Mr. Benjamin retired from the Senate, it appeared before the Investigating Committee, and testified that he called upon Mr. Floyd about a year ago, to inquire concerning the security of a considerable amount of acceptances held by Messrs. Slidell & Co. Floyd assured him they would be paid, and explained the mode in which they were issued, as advances upon transportation in process of execution under contract. Mr. Benjamin cautioned him against that course, as involving hazards which might embarrass him officially. He professed surprise at the suggestion, and afterward addressed him a note expressing acknowledgment for it, and stating he would give no more acceptances. After that time he issued $4,000,000 and, it appears in proof, that quite $4,000,000 above all the service yet rendered, and all the liabilities under the contract allowing Russell, Majors, and Waddell the largest margin of transportation up to the time of its termination, have been issued, not one cent of which will ever be paid. This enormous sum was put out illegally, and sold for what it could bring in market, while the proceeds were probably divided among an organized band of plunderers, who are concealed by perjury. The evidence points to them clearly, though perhaps insufficient to obtain conviction under criminal law.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Craig, of N. C., offered the following:

WHEREAS, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the confederacy of the United States and established a Southern Confederacy; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them and us, and that war should be avoided as the greatest calamity that can result from it; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment be received, and we receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that Government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Mr. Craig asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace should be preserved.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Craig, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McClernand introduced a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that by the secure of the mint, money and custom house, by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States has been put at defiance, and calling on the President if it be not incompatible with the public interests to send the House all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any have been taken, or are contemplated, to recover possession of the said property.

Mr. Palmer, of N. Y., introduced a resolution declaring that neither the Federal Government nor the people, or the government of the non-slaveholding States have any purpose or constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any state in the Union. The vote was called, and after much confusion the resolution was passed. Yeas, 146—nays, 4.

A reconsideration was carried, and, Mr. Sherman proposed the following modification:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people, nor the governments of the non-slaveholding States have any constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union; passed—yeas, 161; nays, none.

Mr. Sickles offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, to inform the House whether there are any obstructions to the Revenue Laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and also what measures have been taken to secure revenue cutters from seizure, and to recover those which have been seized together with other property.

Mr. Burnett proposed an amendment which was accepted, calling on the President to furnish the reasons which have induced him to have a large number of troops to Washington, and why they are kept here, and whether he has any information showing a conspiracy to seize the capital, and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, under a suspension of the rules, the Pacific Railroad bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was made the special order for to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., indicated an amendment proposing to repeal that part giving certain donations and franchises to the Texas railroad branch, in case Texas passes a secession ordinance and adhere to it for six months.

The House acted on the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills which agreed to, and the Senate informed.

Mr. Stout, of Oregon, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution making a bill for the payment of Oregon and Washington land debts the special order for this day week.

The resolution was passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented four petitions numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firmly by the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the difficulties of the country.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amendments to the Constitution to the people, and also for compromise, asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Several amendments were added.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., moved to strike out the several appropriations for the Pensacola Navy Yard. Carried.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to repeal so much of the act of last year as prevented the purchase of patented articles.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., proposed to amend so as to except firearms. Agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to build seven steam sloops of war.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., thought there was something a little strange about this. It looked like building such a class of vessels as could go into the ports of the States which had seceded, and he feared that there was something more than appeared on its face. He was opposed to anything that looked like coercion.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, disclaimed all such intention, but advocated the amendment as necessary for the proper increase of the navy.

After further discussion, the amendment was agreed to; yeas 30, nays 18.

The bill was reported to the Senate, when the appropriation for sloops-of-war was again debated.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone the navy measure looking to the retention of the seceding States.

Mr. King, of N. Y., said he had therefore voted against this measure, believing it to be unnecessary; but now that treason was abroad in the land, he would vote to put the country in a position to defend itself against domestic or foreign enemies. He would use all forbearance, and make every honorable concession he cannot never admit the right to divide the country and peaceably break up the government. Cabinet officers and Senators had been interested, and there had been no doubt a foul plot to disrupt the government was contemplated. Some Cabinet officers had been driven out in disgrace and indicted for grand larceny. He would tell the gentleman that this treason must come to an end.

Mr. Green, of Mo., expressed his intention to express his sentiments at another time.

The Senate adjourned.

Departure of Mr. Lincoln from Springfield—His Speech to his Friends—Affecting Scene.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11—Mr. Lincoln left the hotel at 7:30 A. M., accompanied by a large concourse to the depot, where nearly 1000 citizens had already collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of friends he took his stand on the platform of the car and spoke as follows:

My friends, no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To the people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century—here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me, which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he has at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

[Loud applause and cries of "we will pray for you."]

During the speech Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left precisely at half past eight.

The following persons accompany Mr. Lincoln: D. G. Nicolay, Private Secretary of the President elect; John Hay, Robt. L. Lincoln, Major Hunter, United States Army, Col. Sumner, United States Army, Col. E. Ellsworth, Hon. O. H. Dubois, State Auditor, Col. W. H. Lradon, Aid to Governor Yates, Judge David Davis, Hon. O. H. Browning, E. T. Baker, editor of the Springfield *Journal*, Robt. Irwin, N. B. Judd, and George Latham.

Mrs. Lincoln remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. Lincoln in New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamer Volanco has arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing the exiled foreign ministers and Gen. Miramon. The papal nuncio was insulted at Vera Cruz and took refuge at the French Consulate. Miramon escaped disguised, after great dangers. The archbishop and bishops are all exiles; the populace stoned them at Vera Cruz and they were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial. The American minister Weller, was received on the 30th ult.

The Texas Convention passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The steamer Charmer, laden with cotton, was burnt to the water's edge ten miles below Donaldsonville. Five lives are supposed to have been lost. The fire originated shaft the wheelhouse.

The Convention adopted a State flag. It consists of a red field with a single pale yellow star, with thirteen stripes, blue, white, and red. The ordinance makes it a penal offence for pilots at Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vessel. The Convention passed an ordinance to accept the criminal law of the United States District Court. The report of the Postal Committee was adopted. The report of the Committee on Federal property, was received and read.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Messrs. Moody and Heffrin met this morning near Newport, Kentucky, and while awaiting the arrival of the surgeon their friends interfered and the challenge was withdrawn. The matter was amicably settled, when the parties returning to Newport were arrested by the Sheriff of Campbell county, Ky., at 12 o'clock last night.

A German named Albert Kullenzieh was stabbed to the heart by Charles Klinger, and instantly killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Convention has resolved that under the present system it is impossible, for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people, and recognized the Central Government at Washington to carry it, and the Southern Congress will hereafter be called upon to form permanent postal arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The Vigilance Committee of the Minute Men of '56, of this city, desire that the various organizations of Minute Men in the country shall send copies of the Constitution, to carry it, and together with the names of their officers, to H. F. Bright, Chairman of the Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—The firing of thirty-four guns announced the approach of the train bearing the President elect and the party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton, and escorted to a carriage with four white horses. The procession formed a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here. The procession was composed of both Houses of the Legislature, public officers, municipal authorities, military and firemen. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march. The President stood in the carriage, acknowledging the welcome of the surrounding thousands. Reaching the Bates House, the procession halted. Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony. He said he came here to thank them for the support given him by Indiana to the true and just cause. Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of those words? Would marching an army into South Carolina, with hostile intent, be invasion? I think it would; and it would be coercion, also, if the South Carolinians be forced to submit; but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold the mails where habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things as these on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by personal attraction.

In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and country possess equal rights in a territory and its inhabitants, in what, say a matter of principle, is a State better than a country? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a larger division of itself? What mysterious rights to play tyrants is conferred in a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State. Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Gov. Morton being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tone to the multitude, which was now immense.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, the members of the Legislature welcomed Mr. Lincoln, who was now holding a reception at the Bates' House. The crowd swaying to and fro forgot all etiquette. Each one seemed to outdo his elbow companion.

Mr. Lincoln and suite leaves this city to-morrow at ten o'clock for Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—As far as heard from all the delegates elected are Union men. The majorities in their favor are overwhelming. The proposition for a Convention is defeated by a large vote.

In Nashville the vote stood as follows. Union candidates, 2890—Secession, 555; for Convention, 1290—against Convention, 1507.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Savannah, received here to-day by Gov. Pickens, states that the New York vessels seized by the Georgia authorities were released on the announcement from New York that the muskets seized at New York had been given in charge to Mr. Lanier.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer, charged with the embezzlement of moneys from the State, was arrested at Lansing to-day, and held in $25,000 recognizance, to appear for examination.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Memphis, on Saturday, gave between three and five hundred for the Union candidates to the State Convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The impression here among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject, is that no apprehension need be entertained relative to any immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as that question will be referred to the Southern Congress. In the meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep sufficient guard on the coast to intercept any attempt to reinforce Major Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and every possible means taken to weaken and starve out the garrison.

The names of several Republicans are freely used as being favorable to Judge Black's nomination, but for what reason is not stated. That appointment clearly belongs to the incoming Administration, and the attempt to appropriate it to Mr. Buchanan's closing hours is the most indecent exhibition of political impudence. Messrs. Crittenden and Budger were both hung up when nominated as Judges, by the Democratic Senate, and with far less reason than in this instance.

Since the Custom-House officers at Savannah and Mobile have disowned the Federal authority, and taken commissions under the State Government, some positive action will be necessary here for the protection of the revenue. Jos. Cowen's case has postponed the bill authorized by the Special Committee on this subject several times, on account of the presence of the "Peace" Congress, which, it only intended to arrest positive legislation, and to strengthen the hands of the Secessionists by delay. The time for emphatic action has come.

On the day Mr. Benjamin retired from the Senate, it appeared before the Investigating Committee, and testified that he called upon Mr. Floyd about a year ago, to inquire concerning the security of a considerable amount of acceptances held by Messrs. Slidell & Co. Floyd assured him they would be paid, and explained the mode in which they were issued, as advances upon transportation in process of execution under contract. Mr. Benjamin cautioned him against that course, as involving hazards which might embarrass him officially. He professed surprise at the suggestion, and afterward addressed him a note expressing acknowledgment for it, and stating he would give no more acceptances. After that time he issued $4,000,000 and, it appears in proof, that quite $4,000,000 above all the service yet rendered, and all the liabilities under the contract allowing Russell, Majors, and Waddell the largest margin of transportation up to the time of its termination, have been issued, not one cent of which will ever be paid. This enormous sum was put out illegally, and sold for what it could bring in market, while the proceeds were probably divided among an organized band of plunderers, who are concealed by perjury. The evidence points to them clearly, though perhaps insufficient to obtain conviction under criminal law.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid steamer POLAND, Capt. R. Gracey, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 4 o'clk p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS—The splendid steamer DACOTAH, Capt. Hendrickson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet Packet,

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catlettsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer BALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., agts.

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

IF YOU ARE ANNOYED BY RATS, MICE, or VERMIN of any description, Use the Rat Paste—A single box has been known to destroy fifty rats in one night. It is effectual in all cases when used according to directions, or

Money refunded.
Money refunded.

Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
Corner Market street and the Diamond.
Corner Market street and the Diamond.

N. B. NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID, at 50c. per gallon, always on hand.

CARBON—CARBON—CARBON—CARBON and COAL OIL COAL OIL COAL OIL COAL OIL SPERM OIL SPERM OIL SPERM OIL LARD OIL LARD OIL CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! 5:11:21

CONSIGNMENTS.—115 kegs Leaf Lard, 16 bbls Leaf Lard, 340 pcs Cedar Pail Peaches, Halves, 20 do do Pared do 20 boxes W R Cheese, 28 bbls choice Dried Apples, 110 do Green Apples, 30 bus Small White Beans, 15 bbls choice Cider, 160 bus Potatoes, 150 cases Fresh Peaches, 50 lbs Geese Feathers, 10 bbls Flint Hominy, 3000 lbs Buckwheat Flour, in sacks, 75 doz Brooms, assorted sizes, In store for sale by JAS. H. GRAFF, 247 Liberty st. 5:11

SUGAR—50 bbls. B Coffee Sugar, 20 bbls A Coffee Sugar, for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, 5:11 No. 20 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

IF YOU WANT STOCK IN AN OIL COMPANY, located within 300 feet of the GREAT BATH-TUB WELL, Apply to HENRY S. KING, Broker, 47 St. Clair st. 5:11

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl. prime just rec'd by railroad for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. 5:11

CRANBERRIES—12 bbls. in prime order for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. 5:11

50 BUS. CLOVERSEED, rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, 258 Liberty st. 5:11

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—55 sacks, for sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON. 5:11

EGGS—13 bbls Fresh Eggs, just received by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 74 Water and 67 Front st. 5:11

DRY APPLES—35 sks. Bright Dry Apples, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, 25 Wood st. 5:11

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! For sale at warehouse of JOHN B. CANFIELD & CO. 5:11

PEARLS—25 casks a prime article, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. 5:11

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Cotton heavy and irregular; sales of 1000 bales at 11¼@11⅝c. Flour declined; 5000 bbls at a decline of 5—10c; state at $5@5 10; Ohio at $5 45@5 55; southern at $5 35@5 65. Wheat declined; 20,000 bush sold at 2c decline of 1@2c; red western sells at $1 28; white at $1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 24, and Chicago Spring $1 16. Corn declined; 50,000 bush sold at 2@3c; mixed, 65c for new at depot, and 64c for new at wharf; yellow, Lard heavy at 9¼@10c. Whisky at 18@19c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Cotton unchanged; demand trifling; price better. Wheat dull and unchanged; late advanced to 130, and is good demand. Rice and Barley unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firmer; 15,000 bush sold at 50c, and in store 50@52c. Oats dull at 25@26c. Rye dull at 55@60c. Bacon Sides sold at 9¾@10¼c, the latter for clear sides. Nothing done in mess pork or bulk meats; both are firm. Groceries unchanged. Pork begins to come in.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Ohio at $5 25. City Mills $5 12½ without sales. Wheat dull at 125@130 for red, and $1 40@1 60 for white. Corn steady; yellow 58@60c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork $17,75@18; rump $13,50. Lard 10¼c. Bacon Sides 9 12@9¾c. Whisky dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Flour market continue dull and prices rather weak. Sales of 600 bbls Extras at $4,12½. and 1500 bbls Ohio extra family on private terms; superfine freely offered at $5. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bush red at $1,28@1,29; and white from $1,30@1,40. Rye dull at 65@70c. Corn continues dull. Sales 2,000 bu new yellow at 56@57c, and old at 60c. Oats sell slowly at 32@33c. Barley 120@125c. Clovers seed declined to $4,50@4,75. In Grocries no change. Provisions for less active and prices not so firm. Sales Mess Pork at $18,25@19,00, short time. Bacon selling at 11@12c for Hams; 10½@10¾c for Sides, and 8½@9c for Shoulders; Hams in pickle 9¾c. Sides 9¼c, and Shoulders 7¾@7¾c. Lard held at 10¼c. 100 bbls Ohio Whisky sold at 18c.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.
JAMES PARK, JR. | J. J. HILLIARD,
C. H. PAULSON, | JOSIAH RHODES.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1861.

Business was moderately active to-day—as much as could reasonably be expected, taking everything into consideration. The transactions however, were not very extensive, while rates remain unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was not characterized by any new or important feature. The demand continues quite limited and the sales consequently were not large. We note the following sales:

	Super	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Family
25 bbls from store	—	—	5 75	—
50 s w—w w do	—	—	5 37½	5 15
27 do w w do	—	—	5 34½	5 50
100 do w w do	—	—	5 50	6 00
25 w w do	—	—	5 62½	6 00
16 w w do	—	—	5 62½	—
50 s w do	—	—	5 00	—

GROCERIES—Sugar—unchanged. Sales of 10 hhds at 7c. 5 do do at 7@7¾c, and 15 bbls choice at 8c. Molasses firm. Sales of 5 bbls at 32c. 15 do do at 32c. Coffee dull. Sales to country at 26c. Coffee steady. Sales of 20 bags at 14¾@15c P lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in fair demand. A sale of 340 bush was effected, but the terms were not made public. 70 bush do at $2@2 25; 40 do do at $2,20. Apples—Sales of 20 bush at 75@81,00—as per quality.

BUTTER, &c.—Butter continues dull, while prices are unchanged. Sales of 500 lbs roll at 12c; 100 do at 12½. Cheese dull at 11c. Eggs—unchanged; sales of 220 doz at 17c, and 80 doz at 19@20c.

GREEN APPLES—In fair request. Sales of 100 bbls at $1@1,75; 20 do do at $1,75@2,12.

BEANS—In moderate local demand. Sales of 50 bush White at 75c ⅌ bush; 65 do do York State at 75@81.

BACON—Continue firm, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1000 lbs Shoulders and Sides; Cured Hams at 8 and 11½c; 9,000 lbs Shoulders at 8c.

BULK MEATS—Sales of 2,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams at 6½c for the former and 8½c for the latter—per lbs.

WHISKY—Sales of 10 bbls Rectified at 18c; and