Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 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	54
12 " M.	00	62
6 " P. M.		52
Barometer		29 4-20

The Late Attempt to Assassinate Mr. Hoevler—Attest of a Suspected Party.

A few days since we noticed an attempt made to assassinate Mr. Augustus Hoevler, at his residence in Lawrenceville, by means of an "infernal machine," or box of heavy pine, filled with powder and bullets, and wrapped with strong twine. The box was placed upon the outside sill of a window in Mr. Hoevler's bed room, and exploded by means of a slow match. The members of the family all escaped uninjured, notwithstanding the fact that numerous bullets were lodged in and about the room. The circumstance created great alarm in the mind of Mr. Hoevler, and failing to get any reliable information as to the perpetrators, he was obliged to overnite the premises, deeming his own life as well as the lives of his wife and children in danger, owing to the exposed situation of the house.

The police have been diligent in their efforts to ferret out the perpetrators of this great outrage, but it was not until Wednesday last that any clue could be obtained. A German named Grossmeyer, under the direction of Mayor Wilson and Chief of Police Higgins, visited the house of the suspected party, a German whose name we withhold, residing in East Liberty. Grossmeyer represented himself as a citizen of Hollidaysburg, and gave defendant to understand that his object in visiting Pittsburgh was to purchase Hoevler's brewery. He further stated that he had been informed that defendant was well acquainted with Hoevler, and his object in calling was to obtain some information in regard to Hoevler's character. Defendant did not say anything recommendatory of Mr. Hoevler, but in the course of conversation he remarked that if Grossmeyer would only wait a while he might get the brewery a good deal cheaper, as Hoevler had got a "blast" or a "shot" lately, and would have got another if he had not left the premises.

Grossmeyer, fearing that he might excite suspicion, pretended to pay no attention to this, and changed the subject—at the same time proposing a treat, and sending to a tavern for fifty cents worth of beer. In a little while the party became quite mellow, the man's wife joining in the chat. The subject of the "blow up" was again introduced, and when defendant admitted that he had made the box, and carried it to a house on Pennsylvania avenue, where it was filled with powder and bullets, he then carried it back in a carpet sack, and when an opportunity offered he exploded it on Mr. Hoevler's window. He represented Mr. Hoevler as a very mean man, and one who would take undue advantage of his fellows. He also talked of a law suit which he had with Hoevler, about which Grossmeyer knew nothing.

These circumstances being detailed to Mayor Wilson, he deemed it necessary to have some corroboration, knowing the police attached to "detectives" generally, and the disposition of juries to discredit anything they may say, even under oath. Accordingly, on Thursday, he directed Grossmeyer to go to Hollidaysburg again, in company with a second party, whom he was to represent as his partner in the purchase of the brewery. They went out as directed, but unfortunately the stranger could not fully understand the low Dutch in which the conversation was held. Something was said, however, about a box, but the man's wife appeared apprehensive of danger and cautioned him to keep his mouth shut. They managed to obtain from him a ball of twine, or marlin, a peculiar kind of tarred cord, which corresponds exactly with the twine used in wrapping the box, pieces of the cord being picked up by the police the morning after the explosion. As a further corroboration Mr. Hoevler stated that this man is a very bitter enemy, and he (Hoevler) now holds a judgment against him for a sum of money.

As information was then made, based upon the circumstances which we have just related, and on Friday officers Hague and Hamilton proceeded to East Liberty to arrest the suspected party. When the officers arrived the man had left home, and it was feared that he had got wind of the matter. On Saturday morning, officers Patterson, Hastings, Riddle and Moon were sent to make the arrest, and entering the house before daybreak they discovered the suspected party in bed, and took him prisoner. The house was then thoroughly searched, and about half a pound of bullets, slugs and shot were found, together with some lead which had been melted. Some of the bullets corresponded in size and appearance with those found in Mr. Hoevler's room after the explosion. Some twine was also found, the same as that used in wrapping the box.

The prisoner was brought into the city and placed in the lock-up, where he will be held for a hearing.

Allegheny County Educational Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held in Central Hall, Fifth street, Saturday morning, where the new officers, elected at the last meeting, were duly installed.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Denison, after which the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Eaton, the retiring President, delivered an impromptu valedictory, concluding with the hope that the present may be the most prosperous year of the Association.

The President elect then took his place, and delivered his inaugural. He referred to the troubles which now agitate our country, and the relation these events bore to our system of General Education. While the dawning of the new year witnessed the abolition of serfdom by what was represented as the "most despotic government on earth," our own country, "the freest on earth," is rent with internal discord, resulting from the efforts of corrupt men to extend and perpetuate a worse system on this portion of the globe—a system which is a deadly foe to general education. The growth of free schools is co-equal and co-extensive with the growth of free labor. Ignorance perpetuates slavery—Education exhibits the noble mission of free labor. The Speaker referred to the security of free schools in the Slave States, and deducing from it the only place where the free labor sentiment is predominant that the free school system properly progresses. The sensitive delicacy of the South are unwilling to be taxed for the education of the "poor white trash." For the perpetuation of our free government the free school system must be encouraged and protected.

A vote of thanks to the retiring President was passed, also, one to the Third Ward School Board for the use of their hall for the reunion held on the previous evening.

The Executive Committee proposed for membership Mr. James T. Rubison and Miss A. Gibson.

Mr. Elder delivered a very entertaining lecture on "The Baneful Influence of our National Anarchy."

The Executive Committee reported the following names as new members of the Association: President Wood and Prof. Hancock, of the Western University.

On motion of Prof. Dean, Mr. Newell, of the Fourth Ward public school, was invited to explain the principles and workings of his new method of Primary Instruction in the Alphabet and Orthography, which that gentleman proceeded to do.

Various gentlemen discussed the benefits of the apparatus—Mr. Newell said it worked with perfect success in his school. One gentleman referred to the fact that, as a printing office was an excellent school of orthography, the apparatus, based on the same general idea, whereby the learner will be obliged to handle the letters, must be beneficial. Several members expressed themselves favorably impressed with the principles of the method.

Finally, on motion, the inventor was requested to fix a day when the operation of the apparatus can be exhibited to Teachers and Directors, and the gentleman appointed Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock, at the Fourth Ward School. Penn street, when he hoped that as many as possible would be present.

The Executive Committee then made the following appointments of performers for the next monthly meeting:

Lecture on Primary Education, by Prof. Wensell; a Scientific Lecture, by President Woods or Professor Hancock, of the Western University.

The Association then adjourned.

Another Death from the Effects of Whisky.

A few days since, Victor Arthurs, a citizen of Versailles township, aged sixty-five years, died from exposure to cold, while intoxicated. He visited McKeesport, on Saturday, the 16th inst., where he got a gallon jug filled with liquor, and on his way home, stopped at Mr. Thompson's, a tenant on his farm, where he remained until three o'clock in the afternoon. He then started for home, considerably under the influence of liquor. Stopping on the way at the foot of a large tree, it is thought that the intense cold stupified him to such an extent that he fell over on his face, and was unable to rise. He was not discovered until Monday afternoon. On that evening Esquire Cochran held an inquest on the body at the residence of Chalfer Hardisty, with whom the deceased boarded. The jury returned the following verdict: "The said Victor Arthurs, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 16th of February, 1861, in a certain field on the farm of Jame Arthurs, was found dead; that he had no marks of violence appearing about his body, and that we believe that he came to his death by freezing while under the influence of liquor." Deceased was interred in the cemetery on Tuesday, by the side of his wife.

In Trouble Again.—Dr. Achenbach, who was committed to jail on Thursday evening as he thought in a joke, on a charge of larceny, but which to his great indignation turned out to be no joke, was before Justice Spring, on Saturday, on two charges—one for larceny of the person and the other for assault and battery, on oath of Mr. Kostkamback. He entered bail to answer for the offences at Court.

Bad Drunkard.—In the case of the Sixth Presbyterian Church difficulty—Com. of Peace, on attachment vs. Wm. M. Brown and James Chambers, which we noticed as having come up in the Common Pleas a week since, the rule was discharged at the cost of the Relators.

Garnart's Day of Execution Fixed.—Gov. Curtin has issued his writ for the execution of John Garnart, convicted in Clearfield county, for the murder of Mr. Kiff. The condemned will be hung on Friday, the 31st day of April.

Free Family Physician.—Hall's Binns have for sale a very useful little work, descriptive of family diseases, with modes of treatment, and rules for the preservation of health. Every family should have a copy. Price, ten cents.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The County Contractor.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since TAX payers are beginning to talk in reference to a bill which is now before the Senate—which they call a reform bill—I, a pretty heavy tax payer, and no office holder or office seeker, nor the relative of any past, present or prospective office holder—would beg to say a word or two about this bill. I have several objections to this so called reform bill, which I will briefly enumerate, and 1st. I object to having an officer with such extraordinary powers, appointed by our courts, pure as they may be. The tendency of our civil polity is unquestionably converging towards a concentration of power, and every concession, or yielding of the masses of their prerogatives, but strengthens the desire and influence of the managers, who often operate to a considerable extent even in our County Conventions. To circumscribe if it would be best to have one individual as a Controller, he ought by all means to be nominated by the suversigns of the county, and be elected by the free votes of free men. Another objection is the expense which is involved in this proposed change. The Auditors have been assailed, because they have been longer than usual performing their duties, and this is one of the leaks the advocates of this new bill propose to stop. But how? By paying for the same duties, or at least about the same work which they now perform—and which costs the county about $1,200 to $1,400—the snug sum of at least $4,000—a new kind of retrenchment! I favored a bill last winter, which made the Auditors a check on the Commissioners, and which would not allow the Auditors to make any contracts or issue any warrants, or be possessed of any patronage, but merely to be a check, and to have access at all times to the Commissioners' and Treasurer's books and to audit the accounts as they progressed, and which I believe would be as efficient and very much less expensive than the plan now proposed.

Another objection I have is the transferring of the duties of the Board of Licensers to the Commissioners. The Commissioners ought to be, at all business hours of every business day in the year, ready to attend to the interest and business of the county, and much of the necessary examination of accounts and claims, which is now attended to by the clerks, should be inspected by themselves; and if a portion of their time should be taken up as a Board of Licensers, the county would loss so much of their time and services as they would thus use. I would rather advocate an increase of the Commissioners par diem, and that they should give their undivided time and attention to the business of the county and its various interests.

Although no advocate of the present system of appointing Tax Collectors by the Commissioners, I do not think the proposed plan of making the Treasurer the Collector of Taxes a good one. This method may suit very well in some cities, and some purely rural districts of country, but in a county like ours, where there are so many persons engaged as miners, boatmen, millmen and laborers, many of whom cannot carry their small amount of taxes to the Treasurer or his deputy, in business hours, and some of whom delight to shirk their taxes, and which requires all the ingenuity of the Collectors to get, would cost the county in lost taxes and costs not less than $2,000 per annum over and above what is really lost by Collectors. I believe the Tax Collectors should be elected by the citizens of the different wards and townships. The people have the right to elect all their public officers.

These are the leading features of the reasons which induce me to oppose the bill, and some of my views of the subject under consideration. The idea that some advocates of the bill appear to entertain, that we can give a high salaried and extraordinary powers, we necessarily secure the service of a perfectly honest man, is not fully borne out by the history of the past experience of other corporations, nor indeed of our own county.

I hope, therefore, that the Legislature will give this matter careful consideration, and see if they cannot pass a better bill than the one so urgently pressed by this self-constituted committee. J. B.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

The Round House—William Price and the First Glass Manufacture—A Reminiscence.

Since the well regulated passenger Railway to East Liberty has come into successful operation, passers by often notice and make inquiry about that queer building near it, called the *Round House*, and when the inquirer has received the usual answer, with the traditional explanation why it was so curiously shaped, he is apt to laugh, to exclaim, "Price was an eccentric fellow," and there the matter drops.

But the name of William Price is too closely connected with the early history of an important branch of our manufactures to be lightly forgotten. I am told that in one single Flint Glass Factory in our suburbs three hundred hands are now employed, and the following extract of letters from Isaac Craig to James O'Hara will show that William Price introduced that business here.

Extract of a letter from Isaac Craig to James O'Hara, in Philadelphia, dated: August 15, 1800.

"A William Price, whose name was formerly mentioned to us by Mr. Eichbaum, is now in Philadelphia, and writes to Mr. Smiley from No. 203 South Front street, and wishes to be employed. I wrote to him that he will probably find it to his advantage to come on here. I wish you would call on him and endeavor to ascertain his merits. Pray send on diamonds; great complaints are made by Wentz for want of them. To morrow the Quarter-Master General sets out for the City of Washington. Capt. Strong with twenty men of the first regiment, are expected to-morrow from Natchez on board the General's barge; they will proceed to Niagara."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated Sept. 5th, 1800:

"Some weeks ago Mr. Wm. Price, lately from London, seeing our advertisement, wrote to Mr. Smiley that he professed making white glass, and would come to Pittsburgh if he could be satisfied. I directed Mr. Smiley to inform him that our works were in blast, and on his arrival he would be employed, if found useful. Mr. Smiley having shown the letter to Dr. Scott, who, with Mr. Redman, wishes strongly for Mr. Price offering him encouragement to come. He has, however, arrived, and offers his services to us in preference. He has offered to show us a process of his which we think valuable, and I sent for Mr. Wentz and arranged with him for the use of one pot, and assistance to make the experiment."

The experiment was made, proved satisfactory, and an understanding was had that he (Mr. Price) should be employed as soon as the necessary buildings were erected. C

"There were no steamboats, railroads or telegraphs in those days. Traveling on the Mississippi and Ohio in a barge was slow and tedious work, no doubt.

Oil News from Venango.

The editor of the Franklin *Citizen*, speaking of the Buchanan farm, on Oil creek, says:

"In March last, when we visited that section, but one well was pumping in fact, developments on the Buchanan farm had just commenced. At present there are about one hundred in various stages of progress. Some ten or twelve are being pumped and yield daily from 5 to 56 barrels each. Some idea of the vast amount of oil obtained in this single locality may be formed by stating the fact that the books of Messrs. Mitchell & Bowen, the original lessees, show that the Archibald Buchanan farm has yielded since April last, 4,600 barrels, and the John Buchanan farm adjoining 8000, making a grand aggregate of 14,400 barrels of oil obtained on a tract of land about a quarter of a mile in length and one-eighth in width. The sub-lessees on these farms pay five-eighths of the oil, and notwithstanding these apparently hard times, hundreds are anxious to obtain leases. The Eighth Interest in the famous Wolcott well was sold for $7000, in hard cash. Three-eights in a well not yet pumped and which presented only moderately flattering appearances, were sold for $3,500. Dr. Haldeman and Hostetter, a few months since, bought the landlord's share in one of these farms, one-fourth, paying therefor $10,000, and made, it is thought, a first class investment."

Other new wells, in the vicinity of Franklin, are noticed as follows:

"The well of Roberts, Boyd & Co., on the river opposite the Hoover & Stewart well, is now pumping at the rate of 40 to 50 barrels per day. And the impression now is that it will equal, if not surpass the Hoover & Stewart well. There are two wells just above town on the property of T. H. Martin, which commenced pumping last week and are found to be good paying wells. Fleming & Co., on French creek, on what is known as the 'Grass Flat,' have struck the richest vein of oil that has been struck in this vicinity, at the depth of 610 feet. This company were just on the point of abandoning the well, and were running their last bit, and had only some two inches more of 'temper screw' to let out, when they struck the 'regular.' This well was running over on Monday last, and we heard those capable of judging, state that 50 barrels of oil can be gathered from it in a day, without pumping. This same company have a well about 50 rods above this well, which is pumping a fine stream of oil, and is considered by all to be a good well. Phillips & Co., have a good well a short distance above Horse creek, which is pumping some 25 barrels per day. The Brockville company below the mouth of Horse creek, are said to be pumping from 20 to 25 barrels per day from their well."

The Concert To-Night.—The music loving public should not forget the grand complimentary concert to be given this evening, by the friends of Sig. Giamboni, previous to his departure for Cuba. The concert will be given under the direction of Mr. H. Kleber, and the programme exhibits a fair array of home talent, embracing the names of Miss Jones and Mrs. Downing, together with Messrs. Kleber, Giamboni, Brecht, Forstner, and Grebe. The selections are of the most pleasing character, and we hope to see a large audience in attendance.

A Gay Party Gaveman.—On Friday last Elliott Robinson, of Indiana co., made information at Harrisburg against one John Mundart, whom he charged with abducting and eloping with the wife of Daniel Biffy, of Westmoreland co., and carrying away divers goods and chattels belonging to the aforesaid Biffy. A warrant was issued, and the parties found at the tavern of Mr. Livingston, a few miles up the river. They were arrested and committed to jail.

Pittsburgers Drowned.—A Pittsburgher named Charles Jassett, was drowned on the Falls at Louisville on Wednesday night last. It appears that he, in company with six others, were in a skiff containing some provisions for a pair of coal boats, when by some means or other, it upset while passing over the falls, and Jassett, and another man named Missinger, a resident of Jeffersonville, were drowned. Of the remaining four, three were picked up, and the fourth swam ashore.

Burglary.—On Saturday night some person entered the cellar of Mrs. McIntosh, widow, residing in the First ward, Allegheny, and carried off her entire stock of provisions, consisting of bread, pies, meat, etc., leaving but little for their Sunday breakfast.

Victimized.—During the reception of Mr. Lincoln, in Harrisburg, on Friday, W. B. Lemmon, of New Brighton, Beaver county, had his pocket-book taken from him. It contained $60 in notes, and a number of valuable essays.

Our Book Table.

"The History of the United States of America, from the Discovery of the Continent to the close of the First Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress. By J. H. Patton, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1860. Pittsburgh: Hunt & Miner, sole Agents for all Appleton's Publications."

This volume of over 800 pages contains a very complete manual history of the United States. It is more in the form of Annals than many of our histories; and for the purpose aimed at, very properly so. We cannot do better than allow the author himself to state his design in his own words; we therefore give his preface entire to our readers:

"Elaborate histories of the United States have been ably written; compends, or school histories, and well adapted to the place they are designed to fill, are numerous. Between these compends and the works extending to six or more volumes, there is room as well as necessity for a history that shall be sufficiently elaborate to trace the direct influences that have had a power in moulding the character of the nation and its institutions, moral and political—a volume that should present as fully as consistent with this design, those which are interesting in themselves, or characteristic of the times and people. Such a volume the author of the present work has endeavored to supply. It is hoped the general reader will find in its succinct well as a comprehensive view of the subject, which of itself is worthy the study, especially of our own countrymen.

While the author has availed himself of original authorities, he takes pleasure in acknowledging his obligations, among others, to the following works: Histories of the United States, by Bancroft, Hildreth, and Tucker; Irving's Life of Washington; C. W. Elliott's History of New England; Broadhead's History of New York; Benton's Thirty Years' View; Abridgment of Debates in Congress, by the same author; Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature; Dr. Hawks' Ecclesiastical History of the United States; Dr. Robt. Baird's Religion in America."

A good index, we may add as a parting word, makes this useful volume still more available for ready reference.

For Kansas—Mayor Wilson acknowledges the following additional sums, in aid of the Kansas sufferers:

D. C. Irish, New Brighton	$ 5 00
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., New Brighton	10 00
Citizens of Johnstown	81 00
Knapp, Wood & Co.'s employees	20 00
John Huss Lodge, A. P. A.	10 00

Arrest of Gamblers.—A party of the rougher sort of young men have been in the habit of frequenting Nease's mill, in the First ward, Allegheny, on Sundays, for the purpose of card playing. The police yesterday surprised the party, and arrested Stewart Morrow and John Oaldwell in the act of playing "poker." They were taken before Mayor Drum and discharged upon payment of fine.

Escaped from Jail.—Yes, Finley, charged with rape; Martin Kelly, charged with abusing his wife; Amos Fine, for purchasing rait under false pretences; and Hugh Fraal serving out a sentence for rape, escaped from the Clearfield jail, one night last week, by making a hole through the wall. John Cathcart, the murderer, was in another cell, and did not escape.

Attempted Burglary.—A burglarious attempt was made Friday night to enter the watch and jewelry store of R. T. McGeagh, 274 Liberty street. About ten o'clock some scoundrels broke off the window shutters, and in doing so aroused Mr. McGeagh, who sleeps in the store. He gave the alarm immediately, and the rascals fled.

D. L. Eaton, Esq., one of the editors of the *Journal*, will deliver a lecture this evening, in Ex-cutor Hall, Allegheny, on "The Man of the North Temperate Zone." The subject is one embodying much useful information, and in the hands of a forcible writer and eloquent speaker, will doubtless prove highly entertaining and instructive.

Alleged Larceny of a Watch.—On or about the first of February, a silver watch and gold key, valued at about fifteen dollars, were stolen from Joseph Assion, and Alex. Cuckler was suspected of the theft. Friday night Cuckler was arrested by one of the police, and in default of bail committed for trial.

Adding his Wife.—Frank Nevergold, of the Fourth ward, was yesterday arrested on complaint of his wife, and taken before Mayor Drum on a charge of abuse. He was fined for disorderly conduct and discharged.

Eastern Papers in Allegheny.—Persons in Allegheny wishing any of the Eastern papers, can have them delivered at their residences or place of business, by leaving their address at Gildenemeyer's news depot, opposite the Theatre.

All the New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers, can be had regularly every morning at Gildenemeyer's news depot, 45 Fifth street. They are also delivered in all parts of the city. John W. Pittock, agent for Pittsburgh.

For latest news from New York, see New York *Evening Post*, with news up to 4o'clock last evening, received every day, and delivered to all parts of the city. Leave orders at Gildenemeyer's news depot, opposite the Theatre.

Doctor C. Ball, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician, also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 130 Smithfield St.

Dentistry.—Dr. C. Bill, No. 116 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in today's paper.

Blood Food.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entire new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is certain to satisfy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a scrofulous character—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Suffer-ers, try it!

Messrs. Gerhard & Hood, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world renowned Dr. Hayne's Infantile Cordial, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found as invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints—*Olde Hale's Parlour*, (Omaha).

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb17dawtf

S. McCORD. J. FINEAN.

WOODSIDE & PARRY,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL

Office, ÆNA STREET, between Canal and Water sts. ja31ly 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.

SPARKLING OATAWBA WINE—

Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine,
Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine,
Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine,
Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine,
Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine,
Sparkling Ostawba Wine, Sparkling Ostawba Wine.

Another supply of the superior Wine, received

at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street

feb16:tf

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his new stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising the newest designs in Foreign and Domestic Goods, for Gentlemen's Apparel. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing kept constantly on hand, and made to order in the very best manner, by JAMES O. WATT,

feb4 corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

ROGER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

IN POWDER.

AN AGREEABLE EFFERVESCENT AND LAXATIVE.

Taken in the morning, regularly, it removes Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling of all febrile complaints. It can be taken freely by the most delicate at any time, when a mild purgative is required. It is a cooler and decidedly more agreeable substitute for SALTS, and many Mineral Waters, and a cooling drink, it affords immediate relief after eating or drinking too freely. For sale, wholesale, by A. A. FOB & ANDUCE & Co., and all the Manufacturing Ch. Ch. Chemists, New York, and retail by most druggists. Price 25 c ats per bottle.

feb 4m

VULCANIZED RUBBER STEAM PACKING.—This article is considered by engineers and machinists indispensible wherever steam joints are to be made. It is made to be used in, and is warranted to stand at least 500 degrees Fahrenheit. All the different sizes, in Sheet, GASKET, MANHOLE and SQUARE ROPE, can always be had at the India Rubber Depot, 38 and 38 St. Clair st.

feb 6 J. & U. PHILLIPS

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, of the "Boston Belting Co.'s" manufacture. It is strong and durable, of 1 stand a heat of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and so the grse of cold or wet can injure its working. All that can constantly be had at the India Rubber Depot of

feb 6 J. & U. PHILLIPS, 38 and 38 St. Clair st.

A LARGE and well-assorted stock of all kinds of CUTLERY.

SKATES,

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, RIFLES, RAZORS,

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

KNIVES, FORKS, LIGHTNING RODS, SCISSORS,

Mechanics' Tools and Ammunition,

POCKET KNIVES,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,

No. 97 Wood Street,

feb 6 corner of Diamond alley.

N. O. SUGAR—7 hhds. in store for sale by

feb 15 ISAIAH DIPPY & CO.

FAR CORN—100 bus. Ear Corn, rec'd for sale by

feb 15 B. RAMSEY & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln wrote to Mr. Washburne, yesterday, changing his arrangements with regard to his quarters in this city, deciding to put up at Willard's Hotel instead of at a private house, as at first proposed.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House determined last night to sustain the Senate Tariff Bill, rather than submit the bill to a committee of conference. They will resist the Warehousing and Tea and Coffee amendments, but will change their votes afterwards, if necessary.

The Peace Convention will probably postpone a final vote on the proposed compromise, until after they have had an opportunity of conference with Mr. Lincoln.

It is ascertained that ex-Secretary Floyd sold nearly all the means of transportation for five companies of troops at Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, so as to prevent their use at this time by the government.

Large quantities of bogus claims are now being hurried through the Departments, in anticipation of the Fourth of March. H

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, and Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., reported back the bill for the better organization of the military of the District. Laid over. The Post Route bill was then taken up.

Mr. Green, of California, continued the remarks he commenced yesterday in favor of a committee of Conference. The Pacific Railroad was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Rice, and the bill was then postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred by California in the suppression of the Indian hostilities, was taken up and passed. Various propositions giving gold claims to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

After a discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853 was taken up and passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up; several amendments were passed.

After further consideration the bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Oregon and Washington war debt bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the tariff bill as returned from the Senate with the amendments.

Mr. Jno. Cochran appealed to him to let the matter stand till Monday in order to give members some opportunity to examine it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but desired to protect the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Sherman was glad to know that no factious oppositions was designed. He assured the gentleman that unless the bill was taken up to day, he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

During the debate, Mr. Garnett, while discussing an amendment, alluded to the coming of Lincoln here at an early hour this morning, saying that the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of Wade and Davis, who were there with a six pounder. It was necessary to put on an additional tax to increase the pay of the Lieutenant General that he might have additional peacock plumes in his wonderful career against his own native State. Scott has in his "Written on the Campaign," quoted Puffendorff, Pope and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published, but they commence by saying that Lieut. General Scott spent a sleepless night and had headache, suggested to the Secretary of the war.

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. Garnett.

The Chairman, Mr. Colfax, said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the committee.

Mr. Garnett—What, to the peacock's feathers?

He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Gen. Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former.

Money is wanted to establish a body guard for Gen. Scott to resist Jeff. Davis and ex-Governor Wise.

This remark was met with hisses.

Mr. Garnett said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt government.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the public gaze, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction without formality and immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. He was yesterday advised to come here without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon. The Mayor of Washington was to make the welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln anticipated the performance.

At about 10 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to the President, spending a few minutes in general conversation. Senator Bigler and Representative Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were introduced to him. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Peace Conference this morning, Chase and others offered startling propositions, to the following effect: That as far as, it is inexpedient to proceed in the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of the States and Congress, calling the conference together until all the States has participated in its proceedings, and until ample time has been afforded for deliberation among all the delegates. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn to meet again on Thursday, April 4th, and the President of the Convention be requested to address letters to the Governors of the several States, urging them to appoint Commissioners to this Conference, to meet at that time.

The resolution led to an exciting and earnest debate. There is a prospect that it may be carried.

At sixo'clock this morning the Cabinet was called to an extraordinary session. (One of the members says the business was most important.

After the interview between the President and Mr. Lincoln, the former introduced the latter to his Cabinet, who were all at that time in session. Mr. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, set sequently paid his respects to Lieut. Gen. Scott. Mrs. Lincoln and her family and suite arrived here in this afternoon's train.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23.—More than two hours were occupied to day by the Commissioner of Treasury in opening the bids for the eight million loan. There were about 150 bidders. The average amount offered on the dollar was 90.

Four million five hundred and ninetieth thousand dollars of the eight million dollar loan will be awarded to the following parties: at 90 15-100, Keech, Son & Co., $2,814,000; Fatterlee & Co., $135,000; Thomas & Corpen, 125,000; Read, Drexel & Co., $1,345,000. The remainder of the loan will be awarded at rates ranging from 90¼ to 96. No bids below 90 15 100 will be accepted; $14,555,000 were bid for.

The tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, was called up in the House 15-day. The first amendment reducing the loan was concurred in. After considerable discussion it was agreed to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the consideration of the tariff bill will be continued in Committee of the Whole till 1 o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted on shall be reported to the House for its action.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23, 1861.—The Convention of Old Soldiers assembled to-day. The meeting between some who had not met since they fought together was very affecting. Jas. Blake, of Indo., was chosen Chairman, Capt. Hayden, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against any change of the Constitution to conciliate traitors in any section, and approving the action of the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott in their precautionary measures for the protection of the Capitol, and that we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section, and to sustain the flag of the republic, and our government as it is now organized, and sustaining the President in maintaining the executive laws, were unanimously adopted, requesting the General Assembly to petition Congress to amend the pensions laws so that pensioners will not have to procure affidavits from two surgeons at each drawing of their pensions, to prove the extent of their injury.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a parade of the military, and the display of the National flag on many of the business houses and private residences.

The People's Convention was held to-day. Delegates were present from nearly every county in the State. W. Edwards, of Vigo county, was chosen President; and Vice Presidents were appointed from each Congressional district.

The resolutions declare it the duty of citizens to throw aside parties interests, and assent to any plan of adjustment which may settle the difficulty; they recommend a National Convention, to be called by Congress or the States, to whom to refer our National difficulties; they deplore the condition of the country, and deprecate all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The most simple arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln throughout the city. The entire police force were to have been out, fully equipped. All good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested. The apprehensions entertained were that certain disreputable parties, who had attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have around bad feelings in the minds of some and caused a disturbance. Otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23.—The proceedings in the public session of the convention to-day, were interesting; a large crowd, serious, was held. There have been no further political manifestations.

ATCHISON, Feb. 23.—The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1st, to Feb. 14th, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, provisions and seeds of various kinds, weighing 1,766,591 lbs.; they report having distributed in the same time, to 37 different counties, 804,720 lbs., including 12,350 to Leavenworth Co., which has been constantly supplied according to the receipts in the commissioners books, with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local commissioners, although the papers and those of the citizens of Leavenworth have stated that the county raised a supply. The roads are in terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing the teams from coming in here for relief. Some men from verge of starvation on account of the delay in getting provisions, though some seed wheat is being received and the Commissioner is making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all out of the ground and it will soon be time for putting in the seed.

The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people in the East in behalf of the destitute people of Kansas are some of the most prominent citizens there. W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature, John A. Martin, State Senator, 2d district, L. A. Hideman, pastor of Baptist Church, G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison, W. F. Adams, editor of the *Union*, Robt Graham, M Mahon, pastor of M. E. Church, W. W. Ross, editor of the *State Record*, Topeka, A. Sell, L. C. Chalers, J. H. Boyd, G. J. Stebbins. We feel called upon to appeal in behalf of the destitute and suffering people of Kansas to the humane and sympathising citizens of the East and to urge them that their efforts in the behalf of the sufferers in this State, be not relaxed. There have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city is daily thronged with destitute men who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress. The suffering thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas, and it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended by the charitable people of the Eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 4 000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them till the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The special train that was to carry Mr. Lincoln across the M. & D. line started at the appointed time with the family and suite of the President elect and the reporters of the press, whose services were rendered useless by the sudden movement. A large crowd greeted the arrival of the train at York, Pa., with music. Mr. Wood, of the President's suite, announced from the platform that Mr. Lincoln was not aboard, having gone direct to Washington, and introduced Mr. Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand by him, much to the latter's astonishment. The train moved forward, after a short detention, and at 11:40 o'clock passed the Maryland line.

The Baltimore Committee joined the party at Harrisburg. The following gentlemen