Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 56 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

		IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.		27	45
12 " M.		33	53
3 " P. M.			53
Extremes			63
		29 6.10	

A Matrimonial Episode.

On Wednesday evening, Madame Austin, a lady well known in the community, appeared before Alderman Gunnee, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against J. Charles Dicken, Esq., a young and aspiring member of the bar. From her statement, it appears that Mr. Dicken had been employed by her counsel for a year or two past, and during that time he had been quite intimate with her. She claimed to have loaned him a gold watch and chain, and had also presented him with a daguerreotype likeness of herself. A few weeks since Mr. Dicken had to the hymeneal altar a blushing bride, since which time the Madame has not felt so kindly disposed towards him. On Wednesday she addressed him a note, to the effect that she would be obliged to him if he would return her watch and daguerreotype. He answered by requesting her to call at his office on Grant street in the evening. When she called, however, she found Mrs. Dicken in the office, in company with her husband. The ladies confronted each other with astonishment, and the "green-eyed monster" pictured everything in the most unwelcome colors. Here were all the elements of an explosive, and an electric spark from the eye of Madame would be sufficient to produce a general blow-up. Some little time elapsed, and the object of the Madame's visit not being made apparent, Mrs. D. ventured to demand an explanation. A flash of lightning issued forth with from under the dark brow of the frowning Madame, and the storm burned in all its fury.

Mr. Dicken sprung to his feet, and informed the Madame that she had it was his wife, and he would not see her insulted. This was followed by a thunderbolt from the right hand of the Madame, in the shape of an ink-stand hurled at the combat's head. This interruption was regarded as rather dangerous, and Mr. Dicken at once seized hold of the infuriated Amazon, and (according to her statement) committed a violent assault and battery upon her—after which she was removed from the premises by an officer.

Not satisfied with the termination of the affair, the Madame subsequently entered suit, as above stated, and Mr. Dicken appeared and entered bail for trial at the next term of Court.

Sunday Liquor Selling—A Sharp Child.

A day or two since Mrs. Elizabeth Gallagher, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, appeared before Mayor Drum, and preferred a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, against Thomas Gardner, of St. Clair street, and Patrick Gormly, of Diamond alley. She stated that her husband had been in the habit of coming home drunk on Sunday, much to her mortification and annoyance. Last Sunday he started out as usual, but took along with him a little girl. On making several calls during his walk, and treating some quite often, the "drinker" then questioned the child as to where he had obtained the liquor, and the taverns above mentioned were positively designated, together with three or four others, the proprietors of which may yet be prosecuted. This is but another evidence that the Sunday liquor law is violated with impunity, in almost unlicensed and unlicensed houses. The defendants above named waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

A Sensible Request.

On Wednesday evening, a woman who gave her name as Hannar McDonald, called upon Mayor Drum and asked him to furnish her with lodgings for the night. She stated that she was a stranger, and had parted from her husband in Canada, for reasons that she would not like to mention. The Mayor informed her that he could obtain lodgings for her at a hotel; but she declined this generous offer, and hinted pretty plainly that she desired to be committed to jail! A commitment was accordingly made out, and the lady was taken in charge of an officer. On the way over, she stated to the officer that there was just where she wanted. She had been at the jail several times to see Johnny Last, but they would not let her in, and now they would have to admit her in! She imagined, however, that she would get out next morning, not being aware that the commitment was for twenty days, for vagrancy. She is a middle aged woman, heavy set, and by no means ill favored. Why she is so anxious to get a glimpse at Johnny Last, it is difficult to conjecture at present.

A Mind to Oil Southern.

The editor of the *Meyersdale Whig* has very little faith in the oil business, and says: "Hundreds of our citizens within a year past have engaged to a greater or less extent in the oil business—some at Moscow, in Venango, some in Crawford, some in Lawrence county, and others again in Kentucky and Virginia. We may safely presume that several hundred dollars have within the time mentioned been invested in oil lands, fixtures for their early business, and invested in oil mine, derricks, engines, labor, &c., &c. As yet no private returns have been realized for the money and labor expended, and we fear large numbers of those who have gone prospecting for oil will never be compensated for their toil. A few, however, have made a nice little vet of the business, and this has but stimulated their less fortunate neighbors to renewed exertions. A number of wells have been commenced in this county; but as yet no paying wells found, though oil in small quantities has been discovered in several places, and the work is still progressing."

Oil in Beaver County.—A company on Four Mile run, about five miles from Beaver, at a point known as Potter's Saw Mill, have come upon a fine vein of oil. The well near Sharon, under the direction of Mr. Stewart and others, has given extremely very fine indications of oil; in fact, it now seems that nearly every well that has been sunk in this county, to a reasonable depth, gives good indications. Every body, just now, is going in with a rush: How they will come out remains to be seen.

Donations for the Infirmary.—Rev. W. A. Passavant, Director of the Infirmary, acknowledges the following Annual subscriptions—J. King, $25; James Mailey, $20; A. Bradley, $5; J. H. Phillips, $5. Donations—*The Free*, $50; C. W. Jackson, $100; W. Thaw, $100; Hon. T. M. Howe, $100; W. Holmes, $100; E. Heer, $100; J. Park, $100; J. McCully, a barrel of flour; C. Lockhart, ditto; Mrs. St. Wisely, proceeds of articles sold from late Fair, $10 50.

The Theatre will open for the season on Saturday evening. Amongst the new faces that will appear in the regular company, we notice those of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stalson, and Miss Julia Irving. Mr. Mallory, an old Pittsburgh favorite, is engaged. Messrs. Blaisdell, Bernard, Manley and others are too well known to need a word. The opening bill will be Beckstone's comedy of "Married Life," and a new tragical, farcical, comical burlesque, entitled "The Yaller."

Going into Operation.—The rolling mill at Kittanning, which has been lying idle for a number of years, is about being repaired and put into active operation. It is a most extensive establishment, and will give employment to a large number of hands. Another at Blairsville, which has been for some time out of use, has been leased by an Eastern company, who propose to put it in operation shortly.

Call Moderated.—Rev. D. C. Bradford, of Allegheny, delivered a sermon on Monday evening in the United Presbyterian Church, Manchester, after which a call was prepared by the congregation, for presentation to Prof. Clark, inviting him to become their pastor. This charge was made vacant some time since by the resignation of Rev. J. C. Steele.

Malicious Mischief.—Conrad Hess, a resident of Reserve township, was charged before Justice Scriba, yesterday, with maliciously breaking in sash of George Shaver. Hess occupies a house belonging to Shaver, and having quarreled with his landlord, he sought revenge in breaking off the door-locks, smashing the windows, &c. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A Suspicious Character.—A German named Simon Rotander, hailing from St. Louis, was found asleep last night in a stable in Reserve township. He was locked up till morning, and committed to jail by Justice Scriba. It is supposed that his presence there was not without an object.

Assault & Bat.—Amos Fielding was arrested on Monday evening, in the First Ward, Allegheny, upon a charge of beating a son of W. W. Gibson. The boy had been pretty roughly handled, and Fielding was fined $5 for disorderly conduct, which he paid.

Rev. James Pressley, of this city, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening last, in Philadelphia, on "The Age and its Demands." This gentleman is one of the foremost ministers and scholars in the United Presbyterian church.

Fresh Butter and Eggs are received twice every week, fresh from the farmers, by David B. Ferguson, grocer, corner of High and Wylie streets. Old country teas and choice family groceries of all descriptions, at the cheapest rates.

Is it So?—We hear it stated that three Southern students, lately in attendance at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, have withdrawn from the institution, and returned to their homes.

Trial Concluded.—Two students connected with the United Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny, will deliver trial discourses this evening, in the First Church, (Dr. Pressley's.)

A Right for Lincoln.—Mr. Evans, the well known hatter, has made preparations for sending an elaborate hat, made of best, to Washington, to grace the Inauguration dinner table.

Full latest news from Washington, per yesterday's *New York daily papers*, to be had at Gildemeister's news depot, 101 Wood street—John W. Pittock, agent.

Error.—In giving a list of "Old Soldiers" of the vicinity who attended Harrisburg, on the 23d, the name of Charles Doyle was incorrectly given as Boyle.

Larceny.—Sarah Jane Bailey was committed by Alderman Rogers, in default of bail, on oath of Catherine Sterling, charged with larceny.

The Female Female Academy is advertised to be sold by auction.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of this morning appears a communication under the name of "Spectator," in which the writer says about our city, "why they ought to be able to cash their warrants, when they borrow money at ten per cent. to do it with, and such I am credibly informed, is the fact."

The statement is well calculated to leave an impression unfavorable to the present system under which the city finances are conducted, and therefore without understanding the nature of the controversy between "Spectator" and "Tax-payer," I desire to say, that the city of Pittsburgh, at the present time, has no "floating" debt, other than outstanding warrants amounting to between four and five thousand dollars, leaving no interest, and which will be cheerfully cashed any day, on presentation at the Treasurer's office, the cash on hand largely exceeding that amount. It is eight months since the last "Temporary Loan" was paid off, and the July, October and January interest on municipal bonds, was promptly paid without recourse to borrowing. The city is paying no interest except on her municipal bonds, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on some, and six per cent on all others.

In addition to meeting in cash the current expenses for the year ending on the 31st ultimo, she retired or paid off municipal bonds amounting to forty-four thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

Thos. Sykes, *Assistant Controller.*

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

Chambers, Bros. & Co., (an Eastern firm,) vs. Benjamin Singerly; action to recover the price of a book-folding machine, amounting to $160. Defendant purchased a machine for $600, which was warranted to give satisfaction. Proving valueless on trial, it is alleged that plaintiffs agreed to furnish in its stead another machine, which would do the work. They claim the price of the latter, denying the agreement above stated. Verdict for plaintiff for $185.

Catharine M'Farland vs. A. Hecker; action to recover the rent of a farm. On trial.

The following cases will probably be reached to-day:

29	G. W. Bean vs. J. Cisero.	
" 60	John Thompson and wife vs. John Chadwick, Sheriff.	
" 74	Jas. Cunningham vs. Wm. M'Cully & Co.	
" 94	Richard Carlisle vs. James Boyd et al.	
" 95	Mary Armstrong vs. John Stewart.	
" 97	James M. Sterling vs. James Dermott.	
" 98	Charles Slipper vs. Samuel Hood, Sr.	
" 99	David Graham vs. "	
" 101	G. W. Coffin vs. W. M'Clintock.	
" 104	James Rocco vs. Delaware, Mutual and Safety Insurance Company.	
" 114	Michael Kiro vs. John McCowan et al.	
" 115	George Balph vs. Fitzsimmons & Morrow.	

The "Infernal Machine" Case—Hearing before the Mayor.

Yesterday afternoon, Godfrey Westabey, charged with exploding an "infernal machine" on the window of Augustus Heevsler, at Lawrenceville, was brought before Mayor Wilson for preliminary hearing. Messrs. Selbenack and Ewing appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Koethen for the Commonwealth. A further continuance was asked by the Commonwealth, owing to the absence of witnesses. This was resisted by defendant's counsel, who argued a willingness to enter reasonable bail for his client.

After an animated discussion, the hearing was postponed until Monday next, at two o'clock—bail being required in $2,000, which was promptly given by Philip Winshields.

The Inaugural Dinner.—Mr. Geo. W. Evans, the enterprising butcher, and active Republican, has forwarded to Mr. Lincoln a Roast of Beef, for the Inaugural Dinner. The animal from which it was cut took a first prize at our late County Fair.

Mr. Evans addressed to the President the following letter:

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1861.

Hon. A. Lincoln, Washington City:

Sir—Accompanying this I take the liberty of sending, per Adam's Express, a Roast of Beef, cut from an ox fed in Allegheny county, and slaughtered by myself, which I trust you will accept, coming from

Yours, Respectfully,
Geo. W. Evans.

Larceny for Sunday School Funds.—Some time during Friday or Saturday night the kitchen room of the M. E. church at Washington, Pa., was entered by burglarious villain, who robbed the money box belonging to the Sunday School of its entire contents. The wretch gained access through one of the rear windows, after which he burst open the library and took therefrom the box and pried off the lock with a poker. The amount taken was about $10—the collections of the forty preceding Sabbaths—and was all in small change, principally coppers.

Drowned.—An Irishman, named Martin Collins was drowned in the Little Kanawha river, near the mouth of the Worthington creek, and about two miles above Burning Spring, Va., on Thursday evening last. He was on his way to the oil region, with a flat-boat which he was engaged in steering, when the pin of the steering-oar broke, and he fell overboard and was drowned before his companions missed him. His body was recovered a few hours after.

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

Baker & Harriel, Trustees Economy Soc'y, $100 00
North Huntingdon tp., Westmoreland Co..... 78 00
Employees Sligo Furnace, Clarion Co..... 90 60
Pittsburgh Society, Fifth ward..... 15 00
An old lady..... 5 00

Cross Suits.—Philip Wills made an information before Ald. Scott yesterday, against a Mrs. Catherine Weedeman, who he alleged, wantonly and maliciously threw a bucket of scalding water on his dog, while in his (promoter's) own yard. Mrs. W. was arrested and held to bail for trial. Subsequently Mrs. Weedeman, brought suit against Wills, before Justice Scriba, for keeping a ferocious dog.

Chief of Police.—Job G. Patterson has been appointed Chief of Police, vice Robert Hague, whose dismissal we have already noticed. Mr. Patterson is in every way competent to fill the post, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

Horse Stolen.—J. H. Boeslough, of Allegheny township, Blair county, had a fine horse stolen on Thursday night.

☞ Doctor C. Babel, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician, also agent for Balsbow's celebrated Tonic for Rupture. No. 139 Smithfield St.

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

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

☞ Blood Food.—Attention is called to the new and 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 diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Suffering, try it!

Messrs. Crunch & Dupont, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Brown's Sarsaparilla, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine chest to use when needed, as it can be relied upon with the most confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of scrofula or scrofulous affections. (See Notice.)

☞ See advertisement. For sale by G. RD. H. REITER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. de27:dw1ow

H. WOODSIDE. W. PARRY.

WOODSIDE & PARRY,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL.

Office, Anna Street, between Canal and Water Works
ja31:ly 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.

SOFT-FINISH SHIRTING MUSLINS—

Just opened, very superior

Soft-Finish Bleached Muslins,

and Irish Linens, at

BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth and Market sts.

ARCHITECTURAL.

JAMES M. BAILEY,

late assistant to Chas. Bushnyger, Esq., prepares ELEVATE DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of buildings, and superintends their erection, on reasonable terms.

OFFICE ON ANDERSON STREET,

between Locust and Robinson streets,

ja23 ALLEGHENY.

W. P. MARSHALL, having returned from the East, will soon receive a magnificent assortment of French and American

Paper Hangings,

for adorning town and country houses. The variety will be as great as heretofore, and prices lower, "suiting the times." 140 Wood st.

SUNDRIES—5 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
5 hhds P R SUGAR; 20 bbls S G MOLASSES;
20 hf-chests Y R and Black TEAS;
50 boxes assorted TOBACCO; 100 boxes assorted GLASS
50 casks No 2 NAVY NAILS; 15 doz. WASHBOARDS;
15 doz TUBS; 25 doz BUCKETS;
5 bbls No 2 MACKEREL; 10 bbls Salt HERRING;
10 bbls do in store for sale low by
H. RIDDLE, 783 Liberty st.

GROCERIES TO ARRIVE, per steamer
J. W. Hallman:
100 bbls prime N O SUGAR;
For Penna Railroad: 200 bags prime Rio COFFEE;
For sale by HERRON & DILWORTH,
ja23 130 and 132 Second st.

HOMINY.—12 bbls. Pearl Hominy, rec'd
by rail and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS,
ja23

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch from our Evening Edition.]

Washington, Feb. 28, 1861.

The general effect of the Peace Convention is good, and a much better feeling exists than before.

The Border States are prepared to make the proposition which passed the basis of a new party, and the fact is all the approaching elections.

The indications last night were that Chase and Cameron would be both invited, or both excluded from the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln is much perplexed on the point. Messrs. Seward, Bates, Smith and Wells are determined upon. Henry Winter Davis, Gilmer, of North Carolina, or Campbell, of Tennessee, will probably be invited. The Cabinet was made up at Springfield—the contest for the Secretaryship of the Treasury alone alters the programme.

Hon. John Bell has not been tendered, and does not desire a Cabinet appointment.

Mr. Crittenden regards the prospect for pacification now as quite cheering. He will speak in Virginia and in New England, during the approaching election campaign.

H.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

Washington, Feb. 28.

House.—The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution, yesterday, failed to receive the required two-thirds vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called on to give. But a few days ago they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning a resolution which was unanimously adopted, that they had no desire or disposition to interfere with the slavery in the states where it exists. Yesterday, however, they seemed to have forgotten this declaration, being carried away by wild fanaticism. The peculiar condition of the country required some action. If they had changed their ground since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the states, then he was no Republican. In the present state of affairs, he had said that those who accuse the Republicans of such a design uttered a slander. Should they say to the world, when they are about to take possession of the Government, that they are for using it to break down the sovereign states of the South and invade their privileges? If that was the doctrine, he could not subscribe to it. They should bear in mind that they were not the masters but the servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican party, he appealed to them to come forward to-day, and, with the same unanimity that they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing on the pending proposition, as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace, you will reap ruin—you that people—and on your heads will rest the responsibility.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said that when all the Southern States were in the Union it was a matter of little consequence whether such an amendment to the Constitution should be incorporated or not; but the state of the country is now essentially and radically changed; seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to the Government, and have proceeded to organize a separate Confederacy independent of the Federal Government. Whether it will be recognized or not is a question for the future.

If these States maintain their position for a year or two, and it should appear that nothing but war can bring them back, he would be disposed to recognize their independence. In this state of things, the remaining slaveholding States continuing in the Union, they are entitled to additional guarantees. (Exclamations on the Democratic side of "Good;" "that's right.") There are now seven slaveholding States and nineteen free. In ten years hence Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky will make twenty free and six slaveholding States, and in a few more years we shall have a majority of more than fifty. Give us additional guarantees, and we will be content with a majority of three-fourths of the States, to change the Constitution and confer on the Federal government the power to interfere with slavery in the States. He was in earnest when he said he did not desire to interfere with slavery in the States, and apprehended his associates did not look for it. The border slave States regarded it as in the Union they have a right to demand such guarantees, and as far as he is concerned, they shall have them. [Applause from the Democratic and Southern side.]

His friends on the Republican side were making a mistake. He would tell them that public opinion in the states they represent would not warrant their action. All wrestle, if was suggested to refer to the people an opportunity to express their opinion. Their position would not be sustained. He would say to his Southern friends, if their guaranty be now refused, let them forego any act of secession until there shall be an opportunity for an appeal to the people of the free states. (Applause.) He called for the previous question.

Mr. Lovejoy, amid great confusion, appealed to Mr. Stanton to withdraw his demand for the previous question; which Mr. Stanton most emphatically refused to do.

Several gentlemen complained of the confusion as it was impossible to understand what was going on. Some said that the noise was owing to the large number of strangers on the floor, while others charged the disorder on the members themselves.

The Speaker directed the doorkeepers to perform his duty. The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote rejecting Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution. It was agreed to: yeas 128, nays 65.

Mr. Hickman raised a point of order that two-thirds were necessary to reconsider, but the Speaker decided that a mere majority is necessary for this purpose.

There was another and still another outbreak of confusion. Members demanded the enforcement of the rules; and the Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform his duty.

The question was now presented, on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Corwin, to Article 13. The Speaker announced the result: yeas, 193; nays, 65.

The Speaker—There being the necessary two-thirds the resolution is adopted.

The result was greeted with tremendous applause on both the Republican and Democratic sides, and from the galleries.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, immediately raised the point of order that two-thirds of the whole number—two hundred and sixty-eight—who had just voted did not constitute two-thirds.

The Speaker overruled the point, and said that the House was composed of those who were present.

Mr. Ashley appealed, but subsequently withdrew.

The report of the committee of conference was postponed to consider the amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, the Senate amendment to the bill stopping the mails in the seceding States, was concurred in.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the Agricultural report, 40,000 copies of the Mechanical part of the Patent Office report. Adopted.

The report from the committee on conference on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon war steamer bill was concurred in.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Abstracted Bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. Pugh, of Ohio, Harris, of Md., and Case, of Ind., Commissioner to make a full and equitable settlement and adjustment with Wm. H. Russell, and others, on account of Abstracted Indian Trust bonds. Rejected; yeas, 19; nays, 134.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Joint Committee appointed to accompany Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, made report similar to that made by Mr. Trumbull in the Senate.

The House was engaged for several hours in considering the Senate's 42 amendments to the civil and miscellaneous bills.

Mr. Stanton ineffectually endeavored to have his volunteer bill taken up.

The House adjourned.

Senate.—By general consent, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the propositon adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Trumbull said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) and himself formed all the minority on the committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report; but the majority held that they were not competent to do so. He asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, to which the Senator from Illinois concurs, as follows:—

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey have applied to Congress for proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the other states be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. Hale objected to the consideration of the report to-day.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said there was a mistake in announcing that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the Convention. He had a proviso which at a proper time he would offer to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Convention, as follows:

Provided, that this section take effect on the express condition that no State, or any part thereof, heretofore admitted or hereafter to be admitted, shall have power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Constitution be the supreme law of the land notwithstanding anything contained in any constitution or ordinance of any State or Legislature to the contrary. The report and amendments and the joint resolution were ordered to be printed, and laid over.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., presented the credentials of Henry S. Lane, Senator elect from Indiana. He also made a report from the committee to wait on the President and Vice President elect to inform them of their election. He said the committee had performed that duty. The President elect expressed deep gratitude to his countrymen for this mark of confidence, and with great distrust of his ability to perform the duty, even in favorable circumstances, and now rendered doubly difficult by existing national peril. But with firm reliance on the ultimate loyalty of the people to the just principle on which it is founded, and above all with unbounded faith in the Supreme Ruler of Nations, I accept the trust, and be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective houses of Congress.

The Vice President said: *Please to communicate to both Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust conferred in me by a generous people, and while the position has seldom been sought nor desired, I am truly grateful for the confidence imposed in me, and deeply sensible of the obligation it imposes. It shall be my effort to discharge the duty in a manner which shall subserve the interests of the whole country.*

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered an amendment to the Post-office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mail by the central route to California, and a pony express, &c., for $1,150,000 per annum. This was discussed at some length, but one o'clock having arrived, a discussion arose as to whether the report of the Select Committee was in order.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., and Mr. Fessenden, of Me., argued that it was not, as an objection against it would carry it over.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., replied to Mr. Fessenden, and said that the Senator had no right to characterize anything that he said as presumption.

Mr. Fessenden—I did not say any such thing, sir.

Mr. Crittenden—You did, sir, if I understand it.

Mr. Fessenden—Well, sir, I say that I did not; but the Senator can take it as he pleases.

Then Mr. Crittenden turned to Mr. Fessenden's desk, and with his back to the chair, going close to Mr. Fessenden, but the conversation between them was inaudible in the gallery till the chair called the Senators to order.

The resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., objected to the report going to a second reading, and after further discussion the report and resolutions were laid over and made the special order for to-morrow at half past twelve o'clock.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the post-office bill.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., spoke in favor of Mr. Wilson's amendment for a daily mail, &c.

The discussion was continued at some length, and after Mr. Wilson's amendment was passed; yeas, 21; nays, 19.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., moved to reduce the amount of payment to $1,000,000.

This was debated at some length, and agreed to; yeas, 29; nays, 14.

After an executive session, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Bill.

Mr. Grimes' amendment was agreed to.

After further consideration the bill was passed.

The bill in relation to the distribution of books and reports of the Supreme Court was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lane, the bill donating to Minnesota and Oregon for school purposes was taken up, and passed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Canadian.

Portland, Feb. 26.—The steamship Canadian has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, by telegraph to Queenstown.

The steamer North Briton arrived out on the 14th, and the Teutonia on the 15th.

The Neapolitan troops at Gaeta have capitulated, and the royal family are to be permitted to leave in a French steamer. Those in the garrison are to remain prisoners of war until Messina and other places held by the Royalists are surrendered.

The flock of cotton is rapidly accumulating and the consumption largely declining. It is rumored that the mills at Manchester, are about to adopt the short time principle.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—Sales of cotton three days including Wednesday have been only 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and for export. Messrs. Hewin's circulars report cotton very dull at a decline for middling qualities of ¼d, and for lower qualities 1@1¼d. steady with a declining tendency.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable, with a decline for all quotations of goods.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull.

London, Feb. 4.—Consols quoted at 91@92 for money, and 92¼ for account.

The bank had advanced their rates of discount to eight per cent.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 23,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and 8,000 for export. The market closes very dull, and the holders are pressing their sales on the market; the decline is fully ⅛d and mostly affecting the lower grades. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with a declining tendency; middling Orleans 7⅛; fair 7⅞.

Ashe—Yesterday's *Breadstuffs*—Richardson & Spence quote flour as dull and quotations nominally unaltered; extra state 29s 3d. Wheat quiet but steady; red 11s 6@13s; white 12s 5d@15s. Corn quiet; yellow 27s 3d; white 30s@30s 3d.

Provisions—Beef quiet; pork dull; bacon quiet; prime easier, but quotations unchanged. Lard dull at 56s@56s 6d.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—*Evening Breadstuffs*—Richardson & Spence quote flour as dull and quotations unaltered; extra state 29s 3d. Wheat quiet but steady at 11s 6@13s; white 12s 5d@15s. Corn quiet; yellow 27s 3d; white 30s@30s 3d.

Provisions—Beef quiet; pork dull; bacon quiet; prime easier, but quotations unchanged. Lard dull at 56s@56s 6d.

London, Feb. 15.—Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 28@29 discount; Erie R. R. stock 30; N. Y. Central R. R. stock, 72@74.

The Bank of France has increased the amount of specie in its vaults 43,000,000f.

England.—A furious gale occurred on the English coast on the 9th inst. There has been an immense number of wrecks, and great loss of life. The disasters to American shipping are not so numerous.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell alluded to the difficulty of procuring British timber in America, owing to the civil war. He also said that the San Juan difficulty with the United States was smoothed, but that England had made propositions, in a fair spirit, and he hoped that they would be acceded to. Referring to the difficulties between Captain Wilkes and Governor Seward, he said the only correspondence received was a demand from the United States for his extradition and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

It is reported that the steamer Great Eastern will sail for New York in March.

It is said that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that negotiations be entered into with France for a mutual reduction of their existing duties.

A breakout of weavers in Blackburn and its vicinity is considered imminent. A large meeting of cotton spinners and manufacturers in the district resolved to resist the dictorial demands of the operators who in turn maintain their position with firmness.

France.—The Bonaparte-Patterson case is undecided. The Imperial Attorney had closed his argument, and the Court adjourned its judgment for eight days.

Sicily.—A telegram from Turin, says that on the capitulation of Gaeta, Cialdini will occupy Monte Orlando and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the Royalists will occupy the city, the garrison remaining prisoners of war until Messina and Civitella surrender. A Capuchin monk, on the way to raise an insurrection in Calabria, was arrested near Cosenza and important dispatches found on him.

Austria.—The subscriptions to the new loan exceed thirty millions of florins.

The Council of Ministers have voted an address to the Emperor as King of Hungary, declaring that the recent rescript had destroyed the confidence placed by the Imperial diploma of October and that an assurance of return to a constitutional policy can alone restore the King and the country.

The Latest.—By telegraph to Londonderry.—

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—The public are greatly excluded at the entrance in the Bank rates. Scarcely a single act justifying such a cause is known to the commercial people, and in fact as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes is wholly unchanged; seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to the Government, and have proceeded to organize a separate Confederacy independent of the Federal Government. Whether it will be recognized or not is a question for the future.

If these States maintain their position for a year or two, and it should appear that nothing but war can bring them back, he would be disposed to recognize their independence. In this state of things, the remaining slaveholding States continuing in the Union, they are entitled to additional guarantees. (Exclamations on the Democratic side of "Good;" "that's right.") There are now seven slaveholding States and nineteen free. In ten years hence Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky will make twenty free and six slaveholding States, and in a few more years we shall have a majority of more than fifty. Give us additional guarantees, and we will be content with a majority of three-fourths of the States, to change the Constitution and confer on the Federal government the power to interfere with slavery in the States. He was in earnest when he said he did not desire to interfere with slavery in the States, and apprehended his associates did not look for it.

His friends on the Republican side were making a mistake. He would tell them that public opinion in the states they represent would not warrant their action. All wrestle, if was suggested to refer to the people an opportunity to express their opinion. Their position would not be sustained. He would say to his Southern friends, if their guaranty be now refused, let them forego any act of secession until there shall be an opportunity for an appeal to the people of the free states. (Applause.) He called for the previous question.

Mr. Lovejoy, amid great confusion, appealed to Mr. Stanton to withdraw his demand for the previous question; which Mr. Stanton most emphatically refused to do.

Several gentlemen complained of the confusion as it was impossible to understand what was going on. Some said that the noise was owing to the large number of strangers on the floor, while others charged the disorder on the members themselves.

The Speaker directed the doorkeepers to perform his duty. The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote rejecting Mr. Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution. It was agreed to: yeas 128, nays 65.

Mr. Hickman raised a point of order that two-thirds were necessary to reconsider, but the Speaker decided that a mere majority is necessary for this purpose.

There was another and still another outbreak of confusion. Members demanded the enforcement of the rules; and the Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform his duty.

The question was now presented, on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Corwin, to Article 13. The Speaker announced the result: yeas, 193; nays, 65.

The Speaker—There being the necessary two-thirds the resolution is adopted.

The result was greeted with tremendous applause on both the Republican and Democratic sides, and from the galleries.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, immediately raised the point of order that two-thirds of the whole number—two hundred and sixty-eight—who had just voted did not constitute two-thirds.

The Speaker overruled the point, and said that the House was composed of those who were present.

Mr. Ashley appealed, but subsequently withdrew.

The report of the committee of conference was postponed to consider the amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, the Senate amendment to the bill stopping the mails in the seceding States, was concurred in.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the Agricultural report, 40,000 copies of the Mechanical part of the Patent Office report. Adopted.

The report from the committee on conference on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon war steamer bill was concurred in.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Abstracted Bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. Pugh, of Ohio, Harris, of Md., and Case, of Ind., Commissioner to make a full and equitable settlement and adjustment with Wm. H. Russell, and others, on account of Abstracted Indian Trust bonds. Rejected; yeas, 19; nays, 134.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Joint Committee appointed to accompany Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, made report similar to that made by Mr. Trumbull in the Senate.

The House was engaged for several hours in considering the Senate's 42 amendments to the civil and miscellaneous bills.

Mr. Stanton ineffectually endeavored to have his volunteer bill taken up.

The House adjourned.

Senate.—By general consent, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Trumbull said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) and himself formed all the minority on the committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report; but the majority held that they were not competent to do so. He asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, to which the Senator from Illinois concurs, as follows:—

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New Jersey have applied to Congress for proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the other states be invited to take the subject into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the 5th article of the Constitution.

Mr. Hale objected to the consideration of the report to-day.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said there was a mistake in announcing that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the Convention. He had a proviso which at a proper time he would offer to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Convention, as follows:

Provided, that this section take effect on the express condition that no State, or any part thereof, heretofore admitted or hereafter to be admitted, shall have power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Constitution be the supreme law of the land notwithstanding anything contained in any constitution or ordinance of any State or Legislature to the contrary. The report and amendments and the joint resolution were ordered to be printed, and laid over.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., presented the credentials of Henry S. Lane, Senator elect from Indiana. He also made a report from the committee to wait on the President and Vice President elect to inform them of