PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1855.

Bishop Hughes' Lecture.

Nearly three thousand persons listened last evening to Bishop Hughes' lecture, at the Cathedral.

The subject of the lecture was "the relation of our civil and ecclesiastical duties."

At eight o'clock, Bishop Hughes entered the pulpit, and read a portion of scripture from the 22nd chapter of Matthew, the closing words of which were, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The Bishop remarked that these words were the only ones recorded by the Evangelists at all analagous to the subject under consideration.—The Pharisees witnessed the influence of the miracles, the holiness of life and the doctrines of our Blessed Redeemer, and thought to place him in a position by which he would lose credit with those who loved their country, or with the government under whose yoke they were groaning. If he answered yea to the question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Cæsar?" it would have injured him with his people, for they bore the yoke heavily. If he had said it was not lawful, they would have accused him of want of loyalty, and sedition against the government.—These they imagined they had laid a snare for him. But He knew the malice of their hearts, and demanded of them that which was the sign of tribute and indicated that they were subject to Cæsar. This same hypocrisy, this same cunning device, this treachery of purpose has been resorted to in every age to the present day. It is an assumption by those who wish grounds of accusation against the church, that inasmuch as christians recognize the spiritual authority as the authority of God, it is improper to recognize any other except as subordinate to the higher spiritual authority, and therefore the church is assailed on grounds of divided or doubtful allegiance. The first cry of the Roman people was that the Christians were enemies of the Empire and their fabulous divinities. Whoever has read their histories, knows that in times of pestilence, defeat or danger, the cry was to "carry the Christians to the wild beasts, for it is with them that the gods are displeased." In subsequent times, we know this has been the pretext for persecution in nearly every country—even in countries nominally Catholic, where proud, selfish, worldly, interested, designing man took up the idea that the power of the church was overshadowing and subordinating the power of the state. This plea has excited persecutions unequalled by pagan barbarity.

Even in this country, continued the Bishop, the idea begins to be propagated and credulous and simple-minded people believe or pretend to believe it. Now the distinction drawn by the Savior makes man subject to two orders—the temporal and the spiritual. The first regulates man in his duties to the church and to God, and the second his duties to man and to his fellow citizens. If the fallacy of the Pharisees had any basis, it must have been this; that the spiritual and temporal are rival and incompatible orders—that the friend of one must be the enemy of the other. Hence, in some countries, you see a certain enthusiasm—not real—for the state—the state the fountain of all good—the state the lord and master before whom all things bend. There this idea prevails to any extraordinary degree, it is pregnant with danger. It is a fancy, a conception of schemers. It is not the proper idea of the church. Christianity and Reason teach that the two orders are perfectly compatible. God is the author of religion and through religion the author of those precepts and laws to be obeyed by men. God, then, is the author of civil government. If this be true, how could he institute two antagonistic orders, and oblige man to be loyal to both. God is the author of civil government, and man by every manifestation of his nature is a being for society. Society is a necessity, and cannot exist without government to execute them. Consequently, all laws, spiritual and temporal, come from God. Some are uncertain whether law comes direct from God—we hold it does. If both orders come from God, they do not necessarily conflict. If a conflict arise, it must be from the encroachment of one on the legitimate rights of the other. But, in the spiritual order we recognize the most salutary principle for the maintenance of the temporal. Suppose we did not believe in the spiritual life; suppose man were atheistic; what force would government have? where would be the bond to bind the civil law to bear on men's consciences? Where would be the sacredness of an oath! the obligation of truth? of honesty? of any civil virtue?—Where the reason which would restrain a man of capacity from enriching himself at the expense of his neighbor's property? You may say that the law has a penalty for such. But the penalty is visited upon him only when he is detected. We know that human laws do not go beyond the overt act. I may covet my neighbor's goods, but the law cannot detect or punish me. The law has nothing to do with me till I stretch forth my hand under the observation of a witness, to accomplish what my heart conceived. So, you see, to protect society the human law must repose on the eternal basis of spiritual law, whose witness is the eye of one who penetrates into the deepest recesses of the soul. Were it not for this influence, human law would be weak and inefficient to restrain crime.

These orders, continued the Bishop, are auxiliary, instead of antagonistic, and it should be the policy of wise governments to encourage the religious principle, since in that the state has its highest security. Society is kept together by the unspoken but efficient voice of the spiritual word in her heart, even when it is not audible.

It is supposed that the Catholic citizen must be a contradiction in himself. Permit me to say that our modern education in history, legislation and jurisprudence is so lamentably poor that truth is replaced by the grossest error.—More especially in this country, it is supposed that the Catholic religion is the ally of everything despotic and arbitrary. Never, under my notice or knowledge, has she sanctioned despotism, tyranny or oppression. The best proof of this is that the Catholic church found the inhabitants of the world the oppressed victims of such tyranny. Everywhere there was despotism.—She took society and infused into it those elements which are the basis of all true society.—Her writers have laid down the true principles of freedom and law more clearly than any other writers of jurisprudence not trained up in her schools. There was no such thing as an irresponsible sovereign of Europe when there was but one church over the whole world. At that very moment when, as we are told, freedom dawned upon the world, governments became irresponsible to the spiritual power. The meaning of that freedom was to gather all the influence and irresponsibility into the state and take all away from the church.

The fact that there was not a single irresponsible government in Europe at the beginning of the 16th century, ought to be sufficient answer to the assertion that Catholics are lovers of bondage.

Another idea advanced, remarked the Bishop, is that the Catholic in his own mind must be in conflict in the discharge of his political duties. It is want of candor, judgment, study, that induces such a belief. They say that the Catholic has a double ally in his heart—that he is ever in a position where his religion asks him to do one thing, and the State another.

But the Catholic religion has no particular form of government to recognize. She operates by a spiritual power. As time grew on, she brought about that amelioration which has elevated the christian church. When Christ came, slavery was everywhere. Little by little, the church began to operate on that condition of things, and slavery had disappeared from earth, at least from Europe, at the beginning of the 16th century. The Catholic religion has no doctrine on the subject of government—no doctrine to inculcate this or that course of policy in human affairs—no more than one blessed Redeemer had. It teaches that God is be obeyed rather than man. But that suggests a case where man may expect us to obey a law in violation of God's commands. Yet the church will not always have recourse to rebellion. We have before us the example of the martyrs, who, when commanded by the temporal authorities to hold their peace, answered "if it be lawful to obey God rather than man, judge ye," and went on repeating what they had said. Yet they still obeyed the civil government.—How? By dying! by submitting to the consequences! We see the church in the first three centuries going through such an apprenticeship. Rebellion was never preached. While governments changed, they submitted to all.

I would not depreciate the temporal authority, continued Bishop Hughes, but I would not even put it in comparison with the authority which embraces man's eternal being. The spiritual is far more important than the temporal, but the temporal can be sanctified as the auxiliary of the spiritual. The man who is trust to God is trust to the state. We read of Chlorus, governor of Britain, that when an edict came from Rome commanding the persecution of the christians, he promulgated a decree that a test should be made to discover them, and many were found who were weak enough to comply with the test. These, the wise and far-seeing pagan ruler dismissed from his presence, saying, "how can I rely on you when you have proved yourselves traitors to your God?" But to those who had openly avowed themselves, he extended a larger confidence than ever before.

Referring to the objections he had enumerated, the Bishop said, these guns ought not to be discharged in an age and a land like this. If ever there was a country which had no pretexts for mooting such points, it is this. The Almighty has favored this people with broad lands, free institutions, and a constitution on which the happiness of the people is based. Put all these aside, and for the first time in the history of the world, the government leaves the spiritual power alone. We read of some governments tolerating religion, whereas the wise founders of our's avoided this—leaving the spiritual free and intact, to produce its own effects undisturbed by human legislation. They did not even tolerate, because that would have implied that they had the power to do the reverse. They only asked men to discharge their civil duties. This was enough, and how unreasonable and unprofitable to raise a hue and cry about the Catholics—a religion which in every country from the rising to the setting of the sun is faithful to all governments—a religion that has been before history and the world for 1800 years. It is unreasonable and unwise to attempt to throw suspicion on such a religion as if some mystery was concealed in it. If followed up, it will bring confusion into the national family. If applied to one church, why not to another. Even civil strife, perhaps, might come, though I would scarce think of such a thing.

Such efforts will not tramp out such a religion—a religion which survived the whole power of the Roman Empire, and was not hurt by it. You may make martyrs—you might make apostates, but they would be mean, dastardly hypocrites. It would extend, not destroy, the creed it battled against. Such is the testimony of all history.

The Bishop defined his idea of a good citizen, at length, and then proceeded to note another objection.

They say the Catholic is entirely subjugated to his spiritual advisers—that he will obey what priest, bishop or Pope directs. They look at it as a man in the delirium of fever and imagine what is going on in their own disordered brain to be real. Why should not the Catholics love their country? They have sacrificed as much, have shed their blood as freely in proportion to their numbers as any other denomination. And they obey in temporal matters their priests and bishops, who have altogether another mission—whose it is to bring him to God—to make him a good christian and hence of necessity a good citizen! To think that they should stoop to the low tricks of politicians!—No evidence can be offered to show it. Such a charge is a foul, vile calumny. Every Catholic, however humble, knows it. He knows he can vote for whom he pleases, and he ought to make his election according to the end for which government was established,—the common good. But O! forbid it, Almighty God! that priests and bishops should stoop to direct him in a province entirely his own.

The Bishop continued further on this theme. After some further remarks, he concluded by addressing the young men of St. Paul's Institute in substance as follows:

Young men, you will never be faithful to your country if not faithful to your God. But by an upright and honorable course in your religion, you will give guarantee of a corresponding fidelity in temporal affairs. You will become good citizens, valuable members of society and fulfill the highest measure of your duty. At the end of life, the temporal order will sink out of view, and will rise to the spiritual. You are created for eternity and in discharging the duties of both orders, you shall in divine mercy be acquitted in presence of your Maker.

The audience then retired.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—Of Friday last an inquest was held upon the body of a man found in the Ohio river, between Rochester and Freedom. Appearances seemed to indicate that he had been a fireman on a steamboat; and that he had probably been in the water about two weeks. His clothing consisted of a pair of boots, light summer pants, flannel shirt and drawers. He had black hair; was about 5 feet in height; and in the neighborhood of 30 years of age. On the right arm he bore the initials 'P. G' and underneath a monument, surmounted with a cross—Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Coroner, Mr. E. Reed, at Beaver.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society met this morning in their rooms, in the Court House, at 10 o'clock. Members present—John Young, jr., Chairman; O. P. Shiras, Secretary; James Reed, R. K. Shalland, John Murdoch, jr., C. L. Goehring, John McKelvey, Samuel McClintock, Joseph Miller and J. M. K. Snodgrass. No business of importance was transacted, except the adoption of a resolution inviting the manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania to increase their exhibition of articles at the approaching Fair, in October. Mr. John Murdoch, jr., exhibited sixteen varieties of cherries of his own cultivation, which were very beautiful. The Board adjourned to meet at the same place on the last Wednesday in July.

HEALTH.—The Secretary of the Board of Health states that there were no interments in the Allegheny Cemetery during the week ending Tuesday, 26th inst., and but two in St. Mary's Cemetery. Our city is, therefore, in a more healthy condition than it has been at any time for a year past.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A little girl, daughter of Mr. Hamlin, residing on Virgin Alley, was severely burned on her arms and body, on Tuesday evening, by the explosion of a quantity of camphene contained in a bottle. Mr. Hamlin was also slightly burned.

TAKEN OVER.—Mrs. Maria Stratton, who was recently convicted of larceny, was removed from jail to the Penitentiary yesterday. She was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

TIPPLING-HOUSE CASES.—The following persons, in addition to those already published, have been fined within a few days past, the sum of $20 and costs for keeping tippling houses. They all plead guilty:

John Greenwood, John Jemison, Augustus Yeager, William H. Silvers, John Boyles, Daniel Herwig, C. C. Seely, and William Johnston.

SLANDER.—A summons was issued yesterday by the Prothonotary to Patrick Murphy and Mary his wife, at the suit of John Barr, for slander.

THE BREAD ORDINANCE.—The appeal taken from the Aldermen's decision in the Bread cases, by Mr. Shephard, the baker, was argued in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday by Col. Black for the appellant and A. B. McCalmont, Esq., for the city. Judge McClure will render his decision in a day or two.

BODY FOUND.—On Monday afternoon Coroner Lowry held an inquest on the body of an Irishman named James Girty, who was drowned in the Monongahela river on Saturday evening. Girty was engaged loading a large boat near Millinger's Mill, on the South Pittsburgh side of the river, where he accidentally fell into the water, and was drowned. The body was not recovered till Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held yesterday, it was resolved to open the institution for the reception of scholars on the 1st Monday of September next, before which time a faculty will be chosen.

Rev. W. A. Plumer D. D. and Wm. Bakewell, Esq. were selected trustees to fill vacancies in the Board.

LARCENY.—A colored boy named Shanley Davis was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by a German in the Fifth Ward named Christoph Friend, who alleges that Davis took a small amount of money from the drawer of his store. The defendant was committed for trial.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH.—The annual Picnic for the benefit of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, will be given this year on the Fourth of July, at Denny's Grove. We understand that the Managers having charge of the affair are making extensive preparations, and intend that the Picnic Nia shall be the pleasantest affair of the season.

A HARD NAME.—The *Chronicle* says Ald. Major last evening committed a woman named Ereka Samchembauehser, to prison on her own confession for vagrancy.

KIER'S TRANSPORTATION LINE.

THE subscribers have increased their stock of Boats, &c. and are fully prepared to transport Goods and Merchandise generally to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore via Pennsylvania Canal and Railroads. They will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Only one transhipment on our line to or from either of above named points.

KIER & MITCHELL,
Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

jel23-3md

SITUATION WANTED—by a German book-keeper of mature age, who has been engaged as assistant teacher in book-keeping at the Mercantile Colleges, St. Louis, Mo., and speaks and writes English and German fluently, is desirous to obtain a situation as such or as clerk in any respectable house. Can give city and other references. Address myself Henry Fry, 7th St. near ordinance. Book-keeper, care of Kennedy & Bro., Pittsburgh Post Office. jel1-1wd.

FIVE PER CENT ON AUCTION AND IMPORTATION PRICES.

GEO. M. TRACY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

No. 84 William st., (Corner of Maiden Lane) New York.

HAVING determined to adopt the cash system, would invite buyers to an inspection of their stock.

In this establishment may be found a large and well selected stock, consisting in part of rich Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Stocks London and Napoleon Ties, Shirts of all qualities, &c.—Having been engaged in this business for the last twenty years, comment is unnecessary, as they have made such arrangements in Europe that they are receiving by almost every steamer, the choicest articles the market affords, and purchasers need only call to satisfy themselves that every article in the Furnishing line may be found here.

je21-3md5P

Important to those Afflicted with Bad Sight.

CURE FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.—Those who suffer from impaired vision or whose sight is becoming impaired from constitutional decay, old age or other causes, are informed that full particulars for the restoration of sight by artificial means can be obtained by applying to:

P. R. SHAW, OCULIST & OPTICIAN,
22 FIFTH STREET, OPPOSITE A. A. HOWE'S.

☞ Will remain but a few weeks longer. ☜

je 22-1w

CHEESE—500 bxs prime new Cheese, for sale by:

J. B. CANFIELD.

je7

25 BBLS WHITING in store and for sale

FLEMING BROS.

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON CITY, June 27.—The President and wife will probably leave Washington this afternoon for Baltimore and elsewhere. Nothing will be done with the promotions &c. in the navy until after the report of the Navy Retiring Board shall have been made.

An impression prevails to-day that Mr. Clayton will be appointed 2d Auditor of the Treasury, but the report is not generally believed.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 27.—Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land office received his dismissal this afternoon direct from the President. He left the office immediately. It is thought Wilson Shannon will be his successor.

BANGOR, ME, June 27.—The State Temperance Convention yesterday passed a Resolution that experience demonstrates the necessity of a Prohibitory Law, and rejoicing that the Democrats have thrown off the mask and arrayed themselves in opposition; also declaring that the Portland riot was instigated by unprincipled politicians, and commending Gov. Morril as well worthy of re-election. Neal Dow was absent on account of serious illness.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 27.—It is said that Wm. Burwell of Virginia, is to be editor of the American Organ in the place of Ellis who will be but temporarily absent on account of ill health.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Collector was directed to give clearance to the Kinney vessel provided the law be complied with.

Mr. Bayly of Va, member of Congress, is represented to be in bad health from over exertion in the late election campaign.

The Secretary of War has returned.

A desperate effort is making to save Wilson, Commissioner in the Land Office, from being removed.

STRACUSE, June 27.—The Anti-Slavery Convention of ultra-abolitionists assembled yesterday. James McCune Smith of New York was chosen President. A platform was adopted on a basis of human slavery, as being unconstitutional, illegal wherever existing. The object of the convention harmonizes in feeling, and will produce unity of action among that class of anti-slavery men known as ultra-abolitionists.—The convention continues its session to-morrow.

BANGOR, ME, June 27.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned this evening. There is a strong feeling against the regular Democratic party, in consequence of the action of the Democratic State Convention. The course of Neal Dow has been sustained relative to the Portland riot, and Gov. Morril is endorsed, and recommended for re-election.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 27.—The President has appointed George C. Whiting chief clerk of the Interior Department, as acting commissioner of the land office. Mr. Wilson's removal was solely for political reasons.

The President and wife left this afternoon for Baltimore, thence he will probably go to Jersey shore or the country for the benefit of her health, which has been feeble of late.

CONCORD, N. H, June 27.—Bills have been introduced into the House for a ten hour law, and restricting the State in the choice of State Senators.

HARTFORD, June 27.—The Senate this morning elected Judges of the Supreme Court, but only two of them are the same as the House.—Subsequently after a strong and excited debate four of them elected by the House yesterday were confirmed.

BOSTON, June 26.—The passengers taken from the British brig Buffalo at Holmes's Hole were ordered and are now on their way to Boston in the revenue cutter, James Campbell.

Abbott Lawrence is so sick that he is not expected to live.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Atlantic sailed with 226 passengers and $797,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton dull with declining tendency, sales 1000 bales. Flour a trifle lower for common sales 6000 bbls good Ohio at $8,62@$8,25, and 1200 bbls southern at $10@$10,75. Wheat dull. Corn a trifle lower, sales 75,000 bush mixed at 97@$1. Pork firm with upward tendency, sales repacked Chicago at 16. Lard higher, sales at 10½@11 of bbls and kegs at 12@12½. Whiskey Ohio, easier, sales 500 bbls at 37½@38. Groceries firm, but moderate. Stocks steady. Money easy Indiana fives 85½; Tennessee fives 99; Cumberland 31; N. Y. Central R. R. 101½; Erie 53½; Reading 93; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 107½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The Flour market continues in the same state of inactivity; standard brands are freely offered at $10@$10,12½, without finding buyers; sales 250 bbls. extra for export at $10,50. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. Wheat continues to come in slowly; a very limited inquiry within the range of $2,20@$2,35 for red and $2,30@$2,45 for white. No demand for Rye: Penna. offered on change at $1,50 without buyers. Corn dull; prices 1@2c per bushel lower; sales 700 bush. southern yellow at $1,06, afloat, and 2000 bush. afloat at a price not made public. Oats in better request and sales of Penna. have been made at 60. Cloverseed scarce; a small sale at $6,75@$7 per 64 lbs. Whisky worth about $4 per bushel. Flaxseed $1,80@$1,90.. Provisions held firm. Mess Pork at 20. Bacon held at 11½@13½ per lb. for hams, 10½ for sides and 9½ for shoulders. Whiskey held firmly at 39 in bbls. and 37 in hbds.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour not saleable and prices wholly nominal. Whiskey steady at 31. Nothing done in Provisions.

Rain has risen 8 inches. Weather warm and cloudy.

The Pittsburgh High School.

THE Directors of the Central Board of Education, of Pittsburgh, are desirous of obtaining a Principal for the High School about to be established in this city. A man of the highest qualifications, largest experience and who can come with proper recommendations, is desired, and to such a person an annual salary of $2000 will be paid. The school is intended to be conducted in a similar manner to those of the Eastern Cities.

Applications may be made up to the 16th of July. Address, R. R. MCGWIN, Pres. of the Board.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1855. je21-dtd.

Daily Post, Journal, Union, Dispatch and Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh; copy one week and forward bill to Philadelphia North American, Boston Atlas and N. York Tribune; copy two weeks daily, and School Journal, Lancaster, three times and charge this office.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing the following described notes, as the undersigned claim the same, having given but one for the whole consideration, and therefore will not pay them.

All the notes bearing date Cincinnati, June 15th, 1855, in favor of John Lamb, one at three months, payable at Chautauqua County Bank, New York, for five hundred dollars; one at four months, for six hundred and eighty 16-100, payable at Kinney, Seyy & Co's Bank in this city; one at six months, for three hundred dollars; and one at twelve months, for five hundred dollars each, at Gilmore & Brotherton's, in this city.

WILTON, GLENN & CO.

Cincinnati, June 16, 1855. je21-dtd

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Margaret Whitten, dec'd. (late of Allegheny City,) are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

RICHARD FLOYD,
June 21st, 1855.-je22:1wd ALEX. SPEER, Executors.

WILLIAM BARNHILL, JAMES M. BEGGS.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

61 Penn st., below Marbury, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM BOILER MAKERS and SHEET-IRON WORKERS, Manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boiler, Locomotive, Flued and Cylinder Boilers, Chimneys, Breichen, Fire Bed, Steam Pipes, Goodeners, Bath Pans, Sugar Pans, Iron Vessels, Vats, Tubs, Boats, etc., Blacksmiths' Work, Bridge and Viaduct Irons, done at the shortest notice. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. je22

SIXTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A lot of ground situate on the corner of Logan and Clark sts., fronting on Logan st. 42 feet, and extending on a line with Clark st. 50 feet. Erected thereon are 3 three story brick dwellings, in good repair, containing six rooms and finished garret each. Also, a lot adjoining the above, fronting on Clark st. 31 feet, and extending on a line with Logan st. 40 feet, with 2 three story brick dwellings, with 6 rooms each, good yards, bake ovens, &c. The rents amount to about $700 per year, and is offered cheap. Apply to R. McLAIN & SON, 21 Fifth st.

FLOUR—200 bbls Banner Mills; 150 bbls Border Mills; Superfine Flour received and for sale by

N. HARBAUGH & CO., 56 Liberty st.

FINE FLOUR—75 bbls received and for sale by je20 S. HARBAUGH & CO.

HOPS—3 bales Ohio rec'd and for sale by je19 BELL & LIGGETT.

ORANGES—20 boxes Sicily Oranges; 40 do Naples do do, now landing for sale by je19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LEMONS—60 box s in store and for sale by je19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PIG METAL—500 tons Tenn. in store and for sale by je19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

2200 DOLLARS for a good Brick House of two stories, arranged with hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, 4 chambers and finished garret; good cellar and pantry. The lot is 24 ft. front on Pride st. by 104 deep, with paved yard, grape arbor, peach trees, &c. &c. hydrant in the yard and kitchen.—Terms, one-fourth in hand, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Also, a new brick house adjoining the above, suitable for two dwellings of four rooms each, all in complete order.—Price, $1,600, same terms as above.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140, 34 st.

je18

PEARLS—14 casks very fine rec'd and for sale by je19 BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

THE best way to ascertain a fact is to try for yourself. J. WILSON & SON, No. 91 Wood st. will sell the best quality of SILK HATS for $4. Terms cash. je6

A LARGE assortment of Summer Hats and Caps for sale low for cash, at No. 91 Wood st. J. WILSON & SON.

LEGHORN, Beaver and Felt Riding Hats at No. 91 Wood street.

J. WILSON & SON.

je6

BLUE LICK WATER—15 bbls. of this celebrated Mineral Water rec'd by

je13 JOS. FLEMING, cor. Diamond and Market st.

HEMP & CANARY SEED—A large supply of fresh Hemp and Canary Seed rec'd by

je13 JOS. FLEMING, cor. Diamond and Market st.

FISH.—50 bbls. large (new) No. 3 Mackerel; 50 hlf bbls do. do.

je13 JOHN WILSON, 288 Liberty st.

LARD OIL—25 bbls best quality. For sale by: jel4 J. SOMMERHARDT & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR *JUNE* W. R. SMITH, V. P.—JAS. M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, THOS. BARCLAY, W. P. JONES.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Thursday Morning, June 28, 1855.

FLOUR—no sales from first hands, sales from store of 130 bbls. extra in small lots at $9,75@9,87 and 85 do superfine at $9.62@$9,75 the inside figures ruling.

GRAIN—sales at depot of 550 bus oats at 55.

SUGAR—a sale of 4 hhds good fair at 7.

WHISKEY—sales of 45 bbls rectified at 34, and 5 do at 35.

BACON—the quotations indicate a firmer market; sales of 7000 lbs. Shoulders and Hams at 8¾ and 10¾, cash.

METAL—a sale of 15 tons Allegheny Charcoal, hot blast at $25.50, cash.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

A few days of seasonable sunshine would prepare the Wheat for the sickle in this section. In Southern Indiana a large portion of the crops has already been secured. The Vincennes Gazette informs us that the wheat crop in that vicinity, is one of the best, if not the best ever raised, and the breadth of land one-third greater than ever before.—The Corn was quite small for the period of the season, but the fields were clean, and the plants of remarkably good color. A correspondent writing from Randolph county, Ind., under date of Saturday, says the Wheat looks well, and if the rust does not strike it there will be a full crop.

A lot of new wheat was received to-day from Memphis, and offered in our market at $1,50, and a purchaser not being found, it was re-shipped to Pittsburgh. The impression seems to be that if the crop is safely secured, prices will recede to $1, but they will touch at several points before reaching that figure.

Barley is being cut between this city and Dayton. The views of buyers for the new crop range from $1 to $1,25 per bus.—[Cin. Gazette.

C. & P. R. R. CO.—The following is the balance sheet of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

LIABILITIES.	
Stock Subscriptions	$2,686,770 78
7 per cent, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1860	300,000 00
" " 2d " " 1872	546,000 00
" " Income Bonds, Oct. 1, 1855	154,500 00
" " " " April 1, 1856	138,100 00
" " " " Nov. 1, 1856	230,000 00
" " " " Sept. 1, 1857	52,000 00
" " " " Oct. 1, 1857	5,000 00
Notes and Bills payable	889,224 56
Accounts	241,257 46
Total liabilities	$5,308,952 78
ASSETS.	
Cost of Road and Exp's incl'd Equipment	$4,692,861 85
Real Estate	121,792 06
City and County Bonds, unsold	239,000 00
Wood	9,254 04
Personal Property	26,538 58
Accounts Receivable	97,801 38
Cash	12,704 63
Total Assets	$5,308,952 78

Of the cost of the Road, there has been expended upon the Steubenville Line, one hundred and one miles, $3,662,443 00

Real Estate	$3,662,443 00
Tuscarawas Ext'n, 32 m. in Real Estate	349,801 50
Equipping " 32 "	317,047 35
Beaver " 22 "	163,569 87
Total length.....194m. Total Expend'e	$4,492,861 85

The money market remains as before noticed with a continuance of the increased demand from stock dealers. The supply is however abundant.

The deposits in the Assay Office to-day from the California steamer reached $300,000, a considerable portion of which came from passengers. We learn also at the bullion office that the passengers have brought a very large amount of gold. In addition to this and the amount received at assaults, say $1,075,000, we hear of $243,000 of drafts on the Sub Treasury, making $1,918,000. The assay office in one month nearly if not quite $2,500,000. We shall fully supply the foreign drain before the next arrival.

The Stock market was again quite active to-day, with a very buoyant feeling in the morning, which was not sustained at the Board. Some of the better class of stocks continued strong during the day, but the bank generally fell off. Railroad bonds have been firm and in fair request. Such of the securities as are of first class have enjoyed the favor and credit they formerly enjoyed and which they lost during the disasters beginning with and following the Schuylkill explosion.

The Exchange market is heavy; and although some banks sell 10¼; first class bankers' bills can be had at 10 per cent. The supply of outside bills is better—the late rise of Southern rivers having created a considerable amount. The inquiry from remitters appears to be less than for the last steamer.

The Bank Statement annexed is quite as favorable in regard to specie as was anticipated, in view of the fact that the week commenced on a descending average. The loss, compared with last week, is about $270,000. The expansion of loans is about $1,000,000, and the increase of $600,000, and $2,500,000 during three weeks. The increased activity in the Stock market has measurably produced this expansion. The deposit line is nearly $1,000,000 less, which is partly the result of the accumulation of funds here from the interior for the payment of dividends, and partly the natural result of the increased line of loans. The comparison with the last week is:

	Loans and Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June 16	$23,100,235	$14,973,555	$7,472,161	$7,849,654
June 23	24,100,315	14,700,422	7,485,653	7,113,135
Increase	$929,040			$1,263,681
Decrease	.....	$272,929	$116,508	.....

—[N. Y. Trib.

The San Francisco Shipping List says:

"Gold dust is coming in freely, and the amount of coin in the country is now sufficient to establish a proper valuation for gold in the interior. Thus dust can be purchased for $16,75@$17 in the mines which will invariably mint $18, and can be sent by express to enter into the trade.

"The failure of the bankers here is working out its legitimate results, and day by day we hear of failures for greater or smaller amounts. There can be no question but many of our mercantile firms are at present really insolvent, and the quicker they announce the fact the better for themselves."

COTTON.—There has been considerable inquiry to-day for Cotton, but we have heard of no transactions having been made. The market continues firm. We quote fair to good fair at 10@10½, and prime do. 10¼@11 cts. We note the arrival to-day of the bark Baltimore from Rio, with a cargo of 1700 bales. This vessel has been below for several days. There were sales on Saturday not previously reported of some 800 bags out of this cargo at 10¾ cts. We note also to-day the arrival of the bark Eliza, with 3,945 bags Laguayra Coffee. No sales have been made out of this cargo. It is held at 11 cts. We quote Java Coffee at 14@15 cts.—[Baltimore American, June 25.

Money is still easy, and with the promise of abundant harvests it likely to be even more so. We do not mean to say that the rate of interest will be lower, for there will no doubt be increased demand for money, but to connote an greatly increased rates, credit will be so easy that almost any one may borrow. Enterprise is just now remarkable. Not but a little while will break loose, and there will follow lively times, much dealing and large profits.—In manufactures, manufactories are in motion, and a great activity is apparent. Every one will desire to be doing something, because all will feel that prices are to be higher to-morrow, next week, or next month, than at the present. We observe a great number of speculating from stocks, even on speculation. The demand for investment is on the increase, and prices have a strong upward tendency. It is stated that very large orders have been given and bonds have come out from Europe, but at prices too low to be executed. We also learn that orders have been received from France to buy flour in this market the moment prices fall to a certain limit, said to be eight dollars per bbl. Our crop prospects indicate that this limit will soon be reached.—[Phila. Ledger.

BANK OF TOLEDO.—The charter of this Bank has been purchased from the Executive Committee of the State Bank Board of Control, by Messrs. Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, Henry Harvey, H. B. Hulbert, and Joseph Perkins of the city. The Bank hereafter is to be managed by these gentlemen.

We may be permitted to say, that the gentlemen who have made this purchase are all men of undoubted wealth, of as much intelligence, of distinguished business capacity, and of unsullied honor. If such men can't make a good Bank, none can.—[Cleve. Herald.

THE RIVER.—The river at this point was at a stand yesterday, and the thousand reports sight from the Ohio. No change is reported in the Upper Mississippi. The illinois has risen twenty inches at Peoria, which rise had reached the mouth when the Roanoke came out of the river yesterday. The last arrivals from the Missouri report a rise of a half foot at the principal bars, and rising from the mouth of the Osage down.

CHICAGO, Saturday Eve., June 23.—All the leading staples continue to rule high, and shipments of Grain are held firm. Meats have declined a little, and Pork is offered, showing a slight rise in Corn, market buyers active. Only buyers are plenty at a rise of a cent or two if bought well. Wheat is not so much in request, with prices weaker.

FLOUR—Extra $8,75@9,00—Fancy $8,25@8,50—Superfine $7,50@8,00.

WHEAT—Sales of 100 bus spring to warehouse at $1,05. 100 bush milling spring to mill at $1,20. Fever River $1,00.

CORN—Sales of 10,000 bu on board now at 75c; 10,000 do at same; 3000 do at same; 5000 bus next week at same; 1000 bus on board at 74c; 77c @ 80 offered from depot; 3000 bus at this price, and 3000 on board at 74c @ 75c.

OATS—Sales of 600 bus to warehouse at 42c; 500 bus to do at 40c.

FLOUR—Yesterday, 50 bbls county superfine at $8,50; 200 city (Hamd) at $8, deliverable in July, from the 12th, at the Ohio, fresh ground, and 100 bbls do, same quality, small lots of country superfine and extra at $8,25 and $8; 100 country superfine, without guarantee, at $8 50. Much confidence is expressed that high prices will continue to rule, notwithstanding the abundant yield of grain. But time tries all things. And we shall be the better satisfied by actual quotations in a few weeks.

WHEAT—Yesterday, 130 aks spring at 139c; 120 do at 143@c; 145 bbls light fall, pkgs extra, at 147@c; 80 aks do at 150c; 38, 34 and 50 good fall at 115c; 71 prime at 152c. This morning only a few lots sold, but quotations of good and prime qualities show an advance upon 1 cent. Sales of 1000 bus Corn, 500 bus fall at 72c; 58 and 150 fall and 8 mixed at 100c; 21 fall at 160c; 32 and 7 good fall at 175c; 192 prime fall at 180c; 2 bbls Rye at 90c.

—[St. Louis Rep. Monday.

DYNEY MARKET.—The market continues dull, and sales of produce were confined entirely to the local trade to-day. There was hardly any wool in market to-day, it being rainy and snag from the canal junction to the city, wool must be almost over for the season, and we learn from buyers who are in the country that the greater portion of the wool has been sold along both the lines of railroads. The quantity purchased in this State up to the present date is said to be upwards of two millions of pounds. There are large quantities going eastward by every boat. The rates of wool have been ranging from 52 to 54 and 55 cents. Cloth has been under the stimulus of excitement, have brought a shade higher in some of the interior towns, but not as a general rule.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

BROWNSVILLE BOATS—50 bbls flour, 75 bus grass, 31 aks oats, cerasus 201 bus glass, Berry & co; 75 do, Lovett & co do; 50 W Smith; 80 bbl wool, 5 bbl W Smith; 100 bbl 20 aks wheat, Wilmarth & co; 45 bbls cement, 4 aks rage, sundry consignees.

BROWNSVILLE, by Forest City—144 aks corn, Ball & Liggett; 1 bbl gingr, J & W Rea; 6 bgs dried fruit, H H Collins; 9 bales wool, Simpson & co; 15 do do, Lovett & co; 162 aks wheat, Wilmarth & co; 80 bbls flour, 80 aks oats, 292 bdls paper, sundry consignees.

WHEELING, by Diurnal—30 aks wool, Nimick & co; 120 bgs corn, Bell & Liggett; 50 bbls whisky, J McCully; 100 kgs cheese, 8 bbls flour sundry consignees.

CINCINNATI, by Chicago—34 bgs beef, 50 do hams, 35 bbls grease, 1 do oil, 45 aks horse, 20 do feathers, 44 do wool, 100 box drugs, 2 bxs books, cast; 119 bbls rye flour, W Harper; 40 do flour, Wallace and Gardiner; 50 do, 50 do meal, J McCully; 50 bbl whisky, J Scott; 50 do do, Lovett; 50 bbls whisky, W A Sutton; 102 bales cotton, Park, Painter & co; 10 bbls oil