Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1857.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. ☜

News of the City and Neighborhood.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Wm. B. McClure, G. Adams and J. E. Parke.

SATURDAY, July 4.

Capt. J. R. Hendrickson's testimony was resumed, in regard to the examination and conversations with the prisoners. Stewart told witness he did not think Fife was so drunk at the market house as he let on to be.

B. B. Coursin's testimony corroborated that of Capt. Hendrickson.

Capt. Gallaghan and Samuel Hoffman, of McKeesport, testified materially the same, in regard to the conversations with the prisoners and their demeanor.

Uriah Applegate, residing in Elizabeth township, testified that, while at Wilson's house, about a week before the murder, the old man had some forty-five dollars in notes on Indiana stock banks in his hand.

John Gamble, testified that on Tuesday before the murder, Wilson gave him about sixty dollars of Indiana stock money to make purchases for deceased in Pittsburgh.

Samuel Stroh, for whom Henry Fife had worked up to the time of his arrest, testified that, on the evening before the murder, he gave Fife a quarter of a dollar at his request.

J. H. Phillips, jailor, identified the clothing Charlotte wore when taken to the jail, and which had been sent for and taken in charge by Mayor Weaver.

Henry A. Weaver, Mayor, was called for the purpose of showing that no inducement was held out to Charlotte Jones to obtain the confession which she made at his office.

The defence recalled Jailor Phillips, who testified he had perhaps influenced her to make a statement, telling her that, if the Commonwealth would see either of the three defendants as a witness, it would be her.

John T. Whitten, Mayor's clerk, was called by the Commonwealth, and testified that the confession of Charlotte Jones was in his hand writing; that the Mayor had given her the usual caution three or four times, some time elapsing between them; she seemed irritated at so many cautions, and said she'd tell the truth if she hung for it.

The remainder of the day was then occupied in arguments by counsel in regard to the admission of this confession in evidence, which was objected to by counsel for defence.

The Court said the point would be decided after the most thorough examination and mature deliberation.

Court then adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

MONDAY, June 6.

The Court gave its opinion in regard to the admission of the confession of Charlotte Jones, deciding that it should be admitted. «This was based on a careful and full consideration of the whole matter—both in regard to the arguments of counsel and the decisions of the Courts.

Mr. Howard offered an additional objection, on the ground that Charlotte Jones had not been allowed to see counsel until after her final commitment. This fact not being proved, the objection was overruled. Mr. Howard also objected to its admission on the ground that he could not obtain a copy of it until after all the witnesses in regard to it had been examined.

The Court said that the defence had no right to the confession until it was decided by the Court that it was admissible in evidence—that the District Attorney would have been violating his duty to the Commonwealth if he had delivered it before the point had been so decided. The District Attorney, immediately upon said decision, had handed it to counsel for defence. This was precisely the time when they were entitled to receive and peruse it.

Counsel for defendants then objected to its admission because it contained on its face interlineations, interpolations and erasures.

The District Attorney rejoined by calling Mayor Weaver, who testified that the alterations had been made at her request, and that there were none made subsequent to her signature being affixed; that, as it now stands, it is her exact and correct statement.

The statement was then read as follows, substituting letters of the alphabet for names of the defendants:

"On Monday last, 27th April, 1857, Fife told me that he wished to see me on Thursday evening at the bars above George Wilson's. I asked him what for. He said he would tell me when I came. I left Monongahela City on the boat, and got off at Elizabeth, and left there in the afternoon and arrived at the appointed place at dark. I waited there about fifteen minutes after nine-o'clock when Fife came. He had a bottle of brandy. Stewart came about ten o'clock. He also had a bottle of brandy. They were both in liquor. They gave me some brandy. I drank a good deal of it.—Monroe Stewart then told me that they wanted me to go to Uncle George's I asked them what for. They said they wanted his money. I told them I did not want to go, when Monroe Stewart drew a knife, and threatened that if I did not they would kill me. I then went with them. Monroe Stewart told me to knock at the door, which I did. Uncle George asked who was there. I answered "Charlotte Jones." He said he would get up and let me in. Then Monroe Stewart and Fife allowed that they intended to kill him. I told them for God's sake not to do it. I did not think that they would do it—thought they said it to frighten me. Uncle then opened the door, and I walked in. He said "good evening," and I walked up to the bed where aunt was lying. I asked her how she was. She said not very well—she was sick. While I was talking to my aunt, uncle went to the door. Stewart and Fife then rushed in. Fife had a knife in his hand, and struck him (uncle) in the breast with it.—He fell, and great scuffle ensued. Stewart took hold of aunt, who cried for God's sake not to kill her. Aunt jumped out of bed and caught hold of me for protection, crying for God's sake not to kill her. I then told them again not to murder them that way, when they said—shut up, or they would do the same to me." Stewart first threw her down, and choked her, and then stamped on her with the heel of his boot, on her head. He then called to Fife for his knife, who said it was no use, it was hurt. He then caught for a new knife.—That not killing her, he ran to the corner of the room and took a poker, struck her twice on the head, when I ran out, as I could not stand it any longer. After I went out in the back yard I heard them breaking open the chest. There was no light but a fire in the fire-place. I took some coals and aunt plainly. They were in, I should judge, fifteen minutes. I did not go into the house again. When they came out, they took hold of me, and threatened if I would tell they would kill me. They then made me swear the Almighty God to conceal it, and be careful of it, she said she had been scarcely two or three times more, and they had not got the money yet; after some private conversation, Fife commenced singing a song; the words were—

"In Montreal where I was born,
I thought my friends to shame and scorn;
At Hickory I took a wife,
I loved her as I loved my life;
She did support her fine and gay,
I took to murdering on the highway,
I murdered Wilson, I do declare,
And Elizabeth McMasters, with her silver hair"

Cannot remember the words that followed, but the last were that

"His gold and silver he carried to his heart's delight"

Then heard a conversation between Fife and Stewart; Stewart said to Fife, you know whether I am guilty of this; Fife said "Stewart, you have been a friend of mine, and I'll do you justice;" Stewart then cautioned Fife that he was afraid somebody might be listening; Fife commenced the song again, and Stewart repeated his caution; Fife said, "Stewart, we'll quit talking about this; you know whom that is; if I'm hanged, you get it and put it to your own use;" this was about all I heard.

Cross-examined—Fife only sang the song once.

Mr. Howard then offered to read a similar number of lines of the same rhythm for the purpose of testing the memory of the witness, to be repeated by him. Counsel for the Commonwealth objected. The Court said that counsel were verging on the ridiculous, but the test could be applied. The lines were read, but witness said he could not repeat them.

Witness was then requested to repeat part of his evidence, which he did, almost verbatim; he also recollected that Fife had said if she had kept it on her brother Bill and Jim Williams, they would all have been cleared.

Mayor Weaver testified that he had instructed officer Moon to proceed as he had related in getting into the cell between the prisoners. He then described the situation of the cells, &c. Same day his Honor authorized his officers to search Charlotte Jones at the jail, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she had any money secreted about her. Officers Wray and Reed were sent to make the search, immediately after the final commitment against the defendants.

One of the jurors complained of being unwell at this stage of the case, and the Court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A more glorious day never shone out of the sky than was last Saturday.—The preceding day, full of clouds and quite cold, gave no promise of what we have experienced during the jubilee of the nation's birth day. Our city was very wisely spent, as we think, by the people of this city. Every body, almost, went into the country; every grove and valley, almost, had their occupants for the day; the whole city was scattered broadcast throughout the country. All along the lines of railway, parties were spending themselves with music, dancing and general hilarity. A good many people came to town from the country but not enough to make up for the numbers who had gone out.

We have heard of no accidents of a serious nature occurring through the day. At Oakland one young man broke his leg which was shot by a ball, and a young man, a German, had his fingers mangled by the premature explosion of a pistol. But the May'r's ordinance against the exploding of fire arms in the streets, and the general ban of the people into the country preserved the town from the presence of anything like an unusual amount of drunkenness and its concomitants,—fighting and rioting.

Indeed things in the country were more a delightful aspect. The trains of cars decorated with boughs and flags, were during here and there, loaded with happy and gaily dressed groups, while the groves, rolling first temples" were rich with the songs of birds and human voices, and the quiet limpid streams with its rich promise of crops and stripes of foliage, hoped on one every tree smiled under the glowing sun or changed before the gentle breezes that came to the sober hue that was yet more beautiful from contrast.

We spent the day under the trees at Springer's where with music and good cheer, friendly groups assembled and laughed and talked and sported the hours away. There is no pleasanter place in the vicinity of this city. Beauty of situation, such as is found in the broad fertile valley, with the river on one side by green hills, and divided by the sparkling waters of the Ohio, combines with the productions of taste in building and landscape gardening to render it a delightful spot. Hartman's table gave us a generous hospitality prevail on all hands, so that one might search far and wide without finding a more pleasant locality or a more desirable neighborhood than Springer's for the lovers of spiritual and social life. Jolly or any other day, or any number of days.—The landscape is nearly perfect for it combines in itself nearly all the elements of beauty—grand trees, high and swelling hills, fine meadows, and in addition to this still life, the moving scenes of steamer and locomotive appearing and disappearing as they fly on their ways. Peace and plenty smile on every hand amid the scenes of beauty, and what on earth can be desired besides such blessings and comforts as we have enumerated. The pic nics at Springer's have long been among the permanent institutions of the Fourth of July, and we are long if such pleasant memories.

PITTSBURG BUTTER.—Our citizens will undoubtedly remember that one year ago a circular was issued, signed by many of our active business men, having reference to the Bostonian's Church, of which Rev. J. Dallas is pastor.

Statistics were given in that paper, showing that we have employed on our regular river and canal trade, not less than 1793 men and boys. An effort was then made to obtain sufficient subscriptions to sustain the Missionary in his arduous labors, and to place the enterprise on a sure and permanent basis. That call was very generously responded to. Rev. Mr. Dallas has prosecuted his labors through the year with great faith fulness, and much has been the result. An interesting Sabbath School is connected with the Bethel, regular preaching sustained and missionary labor performed during the week, among a large class for whose moral improvement no other special effort is made.

He has been at Soamons Friend Society, Rev. Mr. Boughton is in the city, and will call upon the citizens generally, to receive their donations to this cause.

We bespeak for him, (which he will no doubt receive) a kind reception.

DEATH OF A BUILDER.—As we passed on the Fourth by the Hayswitle station where a train going East meets one going West, a number of gentlemen with uncovered heads bore out from the hotel the mortal remains of Isaac Patterson, Esq., enclosed in the narrow house appointed for all the living. This gentleman died in that place on the night of the third of July, and his body was brought hither on the Fourth. He has been failing for some time past, but death came upon him as we learned, quite suddenly at last, no particular symptoms giving premonition of his approaching end. The great change came upon him while in a violent paroxysm of coughing, by which a blood-vessel was ruptured and all was over. He has left his monuments behind him, builded by his own hands. We esteem the decease of the workers as a vastly greater loss to a community than that of those who scheme and plan but never produce. An industrious man has fallen in our midst, a man who in the line of his business was indefatigable and faithful and who has been snatched away as it were in the midst of holiday rejoicings and the clare of noisy celebration.

Peace to his ashes.

THE TRIAL.—While the city was rejoicing in the joy and Freedom of the 4th of July, and hill and valley were ringing with shouts of mirth and the sounds of music and singing floated up every breeze, the jury-men were in their seats, the Judge on the bench, the throng of eager and untiring listeners clustering around the bar, and the individuals now on trial for the highest crime known to the law sat through the weary hours of the sultry day as witness after witness was examined, and hour after hour glided into the unreturning past. The inexorable finger of a just law seemed to mark out and set apart the court house as that law's highest temple when it could set it apart on such an occasion and not permit even a wave of the general hilarity to cross its threshold as justice feels its way off to the truth of the case so that truth what it may.

The trial of the case is still going forward, and for any thing that appears may continue through the week. A careful synopsis of all the important facts and events of the trial may be found in our columns this morning.

BIGAMY.—A woman named Mary Davis made oath yesterday before the Mayor charging her husband, Thos. Davis, with bigamy. Davis was arrested by officer Richardson, and conducted before the Mayor, who held him in $5500 bail to appear on Tuesday, at one o'clock, for a further hearing. The defendant averred that he is not married, but admits living improperly with the woman to whom his wife alleges he is married.

THE *Pennsylvanian* has a letter from the celebrated tragedian Mr. James E. Murdoch bearing date of Juno 6, and written from the Lake of Como over whose waters he has pensively both studying the Lady of Lyons. He is in excellent health and after completing the tour of Switzerland and Germany, will return home in time to fulfil engagements in September.

LIBERTY STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The parents of this congregation and the children of the school had a very delightful excursion on the fourth to M'Kee's rocks, where they spent the day in innocent sport. Dr. Baird, Ed. of Pittsburgh *dedicatee*, Rev. William Lynch, of Liberty street church, and Rev. P. M. M'Grew were present.

The only thing that occurred to mar the pleasures of the day was on the return of the party a collision between the ferry boats Patrick Henry and the Black Hawk; the former having run into the latter near Saw Mill Run. The conduct of those on board the Patrick Henry is described to us by a gentleman who was present, as having been culpable in the highest degree. He says that 500 persons were placed in peril of their lives by this event, but fortunately no one was injured unless by fright.

SAD CASUALTY.—Mr. Charles Bond, a brakesman on a freight train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, was killed yesterday at Hanover. Mr. B., in attempting to couple the tender to the car, missed in setting the connecting bar at the bunter, and was caught between the tender and car, and so injured internally about the breast that he survived but a few moments. He is an Englishman, over 20 years of age, and a very worthy man. He had been employed for some time about the depot in this city, and on trains for a couple of months. He was careful but timid, and it is thought the failure to insert the bar was owing to nervousness rather than carelessness. *Cleveland H ald*, July 4.

THE KELLER TROUPE.—We see this celebrated troupe advertised to appear at our Theatre this evening. They represent in a sort of living painting, historical, mythological and allegorical scenes, and it is said they are unsurpassed in the sphere they have chosen in which to display their talents. There are in the troupe no less than forty persons and in some of their representations they employ besides the regular company at the theatre. As this evening they will make their first appearance in this city, we have no doubt the eminent success they have met with elsewhere will attend them here. For particulars see advertisement in another column and the bills posted everywhere.

WE would remind our readers of the large amount of improved city property, valuable coal land in lower St. Clair, St. Clair and lands in Pitt township, to be sold by order of the assignees of James Gray, Fourth street, on the second floor of David's New Auction House, No. 54 Fifth street, this evening at eight o'clock, a quantity of stocks will be sold immediately before the above.

WE were in error, on Saturday, in stating that Rev. Mr. Yerkes of *this city* accepted his appointment to a Professorship in the Danville Theological Seminary. It is the Rev. Stephen Yerkes, late Professor of Ancient Languages in Transylvania University, a relative of Rev. Mr. Yerkes of this city.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judges Hampton and Williams.

MONDAY, July 6th.

To-day the Equity Argument List was taken up, but nothing worthy of reporting occurred. On Tuesday the regular law argument list will be taken up.

Telegraphic.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer Columbia arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 22d, and the shipment of cable was commenced forthwith.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Weather fine, favorable for crops. Corn very dull and declined 6d. Provision market generally closed dull; Bacon heavy at 63s@53s6d.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spencer & Co. quote as follows: Western Canal Flour 30s6d@32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s6d@32s6d; Ohio 32s6d@33s6d. Red Wheat 8s9d@9s6d; white 9s6d@1s. Mixed Corn 37s6d@38s. Messrs. Brittand, Athga & Co. quote mixed Corn at 1½d decline.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated that the opinion of the law officers of the crown had not yet been obtained in reference to the legality of the opium trade with India and China.

In the house of Commons Mr. Smith moved the following resolution: That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that Parliament shall direct immediate attention to the best mode for the removal of the obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers in India.

He followed up the resolution with a speech, principally adverting to the growth of cotton in India. He stated that the province of Candeish alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced by the United States, and that there was plenty of English capital available to promote the cultivation, if a guarantee were given that property in India would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

In the House of Commons the Oaths Bill was recommitted to prevent Jews from holding any office which are now held by members of Parliament, or in any other manner to exert influence in affairs of Church.

FRANCE.—The election for members of the New Corps of Legislature came off on Sunday and Monday.

The result in the democratic opposition continued until the end.

The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was little doubt that the government backswept the provinces. The reports of the parties are conflicting. According to the most authentic sources, the government had carried seven and the opposition three, the latter being Carnot, Goudchaux and Cavaignac. A despatch to the Times, however, says Cavaignac did not receive an absolute majority, and that a new election would take place. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the government, 95,000 for the opposition.

The oath question remained in suspense, but was considered certain that Cavaignac and Carnot would refuse to take it, and would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The grain crops through France are in magnificent condition.

It was believed that the grape disease had disappeared, and a very large vintage was anticipated.

NEW YORK, Sunday July 5.—Several riots occurred in this city yesterday. The most serious one took place in the Bowery. The fight was continued with the greatest ferocity for an hour, and clubs, stones, bottles and firearms were freely used. The Five Pointers were finally driven back. In this riot there were eight persons killed, and about thirty, including several policemen, wounded. At one period the rioters had the streets barricaded, defying the police, of whom there was upwards of a hundred present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out and kept in reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police.

In the minor riots which occurred during the day, two persons were killed and twenty or thirty badly wounded.

In nearly all the disturbances ex-policemen were conspicuous as actors. With the exception of these riots among rowdies, the day passed off finely.

There were other riots in different parts of the city. All cars on the Second Avenue railway were stopped by a mob of Irishmen and every conductor robbed, two who resisted at first, being terribly beaten.

ALBANY, July 6.—Hon. W. L. Marcy died at Sans Souci hotel, at noon Saturday. He complained of a pain in his side, and shortly after breakfast walked to Dr Morse's. Not finding him, returned to his room at the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes.

On going to Mr. Marcy's room, he found him dead, lying on his couch, with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to Jno. Minor Botts. The Common Council has sent a deputation to bring his remains here.

Great preparations are making for his funeral. The remains leave Albany to-morrow by a special train, and will be received here by the burgesses, and escorted to the capitol. His funeral will take place on Wednesday. Church services by Doctors Sprague, Hague and Welch. Business will be suspended. Councils, &c., &c., will attend the funeral.

BOSTON, July 5.—The National holiday was celebrated with the usual patriotic demonstrations; the weather was fine.

A melancholy accident occurred during the day which tended to mar the enjoyment of the festivities. A public display of fire-works was progressing upon the common, when a shell-rocket mortar burst, killing George P. Towksbury, formerly Harbor Master of this port; Ann L. Libby, Patrick Cook and John McMahon, and badly injuring Mr. Wiseman Marshall, the tragedian, and John C. Robinson.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Kansas dates to the 3d are received. The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress met at Lecompton on the 2d, Judge Gilmore presided. Ex-Governor Ranson of Michigan was nominated by a two thirds vote over Eli Morrs. Resolutions endorsing the policy of Gov. Walker, and expressing a determination to support him were adopted. A resolution to adopt the Constitution to be framed by the Constitutional Convention whether submitted to the people or not, was lost by a vote of 40 to 1.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour is in moderate demand; sales of 700 bbls at $5.40@5.50 for superfine, and $6.75 for extra. There is no change in grain. Corn is rather dull at 60@62. Whisky steady at 25c with a better demand, chiefly speculative. There is a better demand for Bacon; sales 400 hhds since Friday at 9¼@9½ for Shoulders, and 12c for sides, closing firm at the outside rates. Mess Pork had advanced to $22.50 with sales of 250 bbls. There is a good demand for Butter at 14@16c, receipts light. The river is falling slowly with 9 feet water in the channel. It has been raining since 4 o'clock.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Serious disturbances occurred in this city during Saturday. A man named Robert Frazier was killed; also, a German in a tavern row.

Two children were accidentally shot by the careless handling of fire-arms. One of the children is dead and the other fatally injured.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Six feet water in the Canal and falling. It is raining. Mercury 72 degrees.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—The affairs of Kansas have formed the subject of Cabinet deliberations since the receipt of the resolutions of the Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions, condemning the course of Governor Walker. Although his conduct is not entirely by the administration it will firmly sustain him, believing that he acted with wisdom and justice in advising a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people and that he thus followed a safe line of policy. The Southern attacks are considered ungracious in view of the fact that he was sent to Kansas by an administration pledged to the defence of Southern rights and opposed to the Topeka constitution and in conformity with which policy Gov. Walker is now claimed to be acting. The views of the administration carefully elaborated will, there is reason to believe, soon be officially promulgated.

The President and each member of the Cabinet to-day received an invitation to attend the funeral Mr. Marcy. The President replied by telegraph expressing deep regret at the sad event and saying that the pressure of public business would prevent him and his associates from attendance.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The fourth of July was celebrated here with unusual demonstrations.—The weather was fine and business was entirely suspended. The public buildings and private residences were handsomely decorated. The procession was very long and made a fine display, the principal feature of which was the steam fire department. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works.

At Lexington at the event of laying the corner stone of the City monument there was a grand turn out: the military display was large, and there was a fine Masonic display which was very extensive. The Corner stone was laid by T. N. Wise, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. The Rev. R. J. Breckenridge was the orator of the day. Many distinguished gentlemen were present. The festivities were concluded with an extensive barbecue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The celebration of Saturday was of a meagre character There was no public demonstration. The democratic meeting in the morning was very poorly attended, and was addressed by John W. Forney.

DETROIT, July 6.—A row occurred last night in effort to quell which, Deputy Sheriff Small and Austin received severe injuries, from the effects of which Small died this morning, and the latter lies in a precarious condition. Twelve arrests have been made.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The river is still receding slowly and all the upper streams are falling or are at a stand. The weather is alternately clear and cloudy. Mercury 78 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Desert News of May 27th announces the return of Brigham Young and his party after an absence of 16 days. The prospects of a plenteous harvest are flattering. There is no news.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. July 6.—The ship William Rogers, of Bath Me., foundered at sea on the 21st of June. Eleven of the crew were lost. The remainder have arrived here

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cotton closed buoyant; sales 250 bales at an advance of ¼ Orleans Middling is quoted at 15, Uplands 14¾. Flour is firm; sales 9000 bbls. Wheat buoyant; sales 8000 bush. Corn heavy; 38,000 bushels sold; quotations nominal. Provisions are generally dull. Coffee quiet at 10¼@11. Sugar firm at 9@10½c. for Muscovado. Bacon is quiet. Freights firm. Stocks firmer: Michigan Southern 47; Reading 74; Pacific 90; Chicago 94½; Michigan Central 83; Erie 27½; Cleveland & Toledo 35½; Milwaukie & Mississippi 48½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Flour is very dull and prices are low, having declined 25c; shipping brands are offered at $7.50 without buyers; extra brands at $7.62½@7.87½ and extra family from $9 to $9.50. Rye Flour $4.75 and Corn Meal at $4.—Wheat dull at 2c⁄c per bush lower; sales of red at $1.85@1.87 and white at $1.90. Rye sells slowly at $1.10. Corn is steady; yellow is held at 72c, with no prime offering; sales of mixed at 70@71c. Oats dull slow. There is little doing in provisions or Provisions. Whisky dull; sales 200 bbls of ohio at 23 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Flour dull; none sold at $7. Wheat; more or less offered and no have competitors. Corn; white is made at 80c; sales yellow at 78@80. Whisky dull at 23@24c.

Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market

Reported expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.

The week just closed has been one of but little business in our city, the transactions being almost entirely of a retail character, and confined to the supply of the immediate wants of our citizens, the country dealers being generally from home on their annual visits to the cities, for the purchase of their fall and winter stocks. In some of the principal articles of trade the aspect of affairs is more favorable than we have to record in other departments, the demand for Flour, Grain and Provisions being quite active, and the tone of the market for the first mentioned article has ruled firm for some time past, while the other articles have ruled quite lively, and we find it necessary to advance the prices of Provisions.

The farmers are now in the midst of harvesting. The crops, we believe, never more promising; and if the weather continues fair for a fortnight longer, will be a fair average crop for some.

The Iron Works are still kept in full blast, but the demand for Iron is not so brisk as formerly, being principally for the supply of the Western and Southern markets. The demand appears to be in a general stagnant state, arising from the uncertainty hanging upon the future aspects of business, the biggest time usually being over at the close of July and first week in August, so we state in our quotations, the low prices, but at the same time, if the weather continues favorable for a short time longer, we think it will be a good year to come.

The Coal trade is very active, and although there is a good supply of boats, we have to record a further advance in the price of Coal, the demand being for a particular description that cannot be obtained at the present time, and which will depend upon a fine weather for the month of July and August. Wheat harvest has already commenced in the New York Genesee, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the yield is very above good.

Such are evidences of the necessity for the West of a bountiful harvest to replace the deficiency in the Eastern States, and our eastern banks have all been heavily drawn upon for coin during the last month. The Kentucky oil in bond amounts to $500,000 in coin in one week, in the shape of specie or exchange, their notes being returned upon them to that amount by interior dealers. This drain of coin from the East to the West has served to keep up the supply of Gold in the New York banks in the face of the immense loan to Europe. If the crops of the Eastern States are as good as indications to move out west the drain of coin will cease.

The number of applications to the Legislature for new banks, which have to be published in the city papers, amounts to 29, and the proposed capital amounts to $2,000,000. The number of applications for charters, which the Legislature granted in 1856 amounted to 18. Three of the proposed applications for the Commercial Bank, $1,000,000; one for the Commercial Bank, $1,000,000; and one for the Bank, $50,000. In a number of the applications above mentioned, the Legislature will be asked to pass a general Free Banking Law.

The new trained published bankruptcy records in June are as follows: The New York Bankrupt Law, which is the law for the last quarter, N. Y. Central stock, which started at 90, closed on the 27 at 82. In Indiana and Illinois and in Kansas it was a bad week for banks, call their noteholders, and this will probably be the ultimate fate of many of the Western Wildcats.

The free banks of Indiana have made a beginning in establishing a strong House at Indianapolis for the redemption of their issues, and checking, if possible, the systematic drain upon them for coin by western dealers.

The N. Y. Courier of Saturday says:—

"The Money Market was very active during the week, but less stringency than was anticipated. Timely arrangements were made for the payment of the large amounts of duty required on holiday following another. The actual duty required was very considerable, and prevents any great stringency. Specie is still in the hands of cash loans were in demand, and higher rates than prevail were obtained for the use of money longer than thirty days.

"Discount rates have not materially changed, the general demand being for money on call. First-class paper ranges from 6@7 per cent, according to the character of the paper.

"Exchanges at the banks do not exceed those of last week, but the disposition shown to buy freely about noon, in the action of the new Tariff is definitely known, throws some paper into the market.

"The movements in specie at the sub Treasury do not warrant the apprehensions which were so generally entertained. Although every effort has been made in collecting some classes of goods, especially those paying the highest rate, 30 per cent, the receipts yesterday were $20,000 less than the payments from the Treasury. The receipts from Customs were $77,000."

The Boston Post says of the new Tariff went into operation, the amount of goods in the warehouses is large, but the receipts of money at all ports was hardly up to the average, owing to the reduction in the revenue. The quantity of foreign goods thrown on to the market is however, extremely large, the amount of wool, duty free, was taken out of warehouse for the use of manufactures.

The effect of the new Tariff upon wool is not yet developed. In the wool growing states of the West, throughout the West keep up well, and there is an average supply going forward.

The demand for money in this market is steadily kept up, and rates are without change.

ASHES—there is nothing doing in Pearls or Pots. We quote Pearls nominally at 6¾, four mos, and Pots at 6¼@6¾ cash and time. Sales of Pots at 6¼@6¾ for ordinary.

BEANS—there is a light demand from the retail trade, and sales are trickling steadily at $1.50@$1.75 in small lots.

BUTTER & EGGS—there continues a good demand for butter, and we quote prime roll at 14@15; packed may be quoted at 10@12, but we hear of no offering, the bulk of receipts being coarse. Eggs have been in better supply, and the demand is not so brisk; we quote at 12@14.

BACON—the sales are steady but in small amounts, we quote Shoulders at 10@11, as to quality; Sides 12½@12¾; and plain Hams 13@13½. S. C. Hams 14.

BUCKETS & TUBS—the Butter tubs manufacturers are selling buckets at the factory at $1.65, cash per dozen. Pittsburgh manufactured buckets sell here at $1.80 to the trade, large tubs $6.50 per dozen; nests of four $6.75; nests of three $1.87.

BROOMS—the market is tolerably well supplied, and sales are making regularly at $1.25 for common, and $1.50@1.75 for better qualities, fancy lots commanding $2.25@$2.50.

CORDAGE—

Manilla Rope, cut, 14 c ℔	8	Manilla Rope, cut, 14 c ℔	8
Hemp Rope, cut, 10 c ℔	8	White Rope, cut, 10 c ℔	8
Tarred Rope, cut, 14 c ℔	8	Tarred Rope, cut, 10 c ℔	8
Packing Yarn, 13 c ℔	8	Packing Yarn, cut, 12 c ℔	8

BED CORDS—Manilla, $1.75; $2.50@$2.75 per doz.

Manilla, ½ coil, 16 cts ℔ lb.	
Hemp, $1.87; $2.75@$3.75 ℔ doz.	
Hemp, ½ coil, 12 cts ℔ lb.	

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 8 cts ℔ doz. Hemp, 70c.

COTTON YARNS—we are not advised of any further change in figures, and continue our quotations:

Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive	24 c ℔	No. 16	29 c ℔
Nos. 11 & 12	25 c ℔	No. 17	30 c ℔
No. 13	26 c ℔	No. 18	31 c ℔
No. 14	27 c ℔	No. 19	32 c ℔
No. 15	28 c ℔	No. 20	33 c ℔

FOLDED YARN.

No. 400	12 c ℔	No. 800	16 c ℔
No. 500	12 c ℔	No. 900	16½ c ℔
No. 600	14 c ℔	No. 1000	18½ c ℔
No. 700	16 c ℔		

CANDLES AND SOAP—there is a steady and regular trade demand at 7@8c for Adamantine Candles, 14 for mould and 12 for dipped. Soap is steady at 5 for common, 7½ for Palm, and to see Sawyer's Toilet and Castile, 0½ for do Chemical Olive, and 7 for do German.

CHEESE—the market is extremely dull and the supply larger than the demand; sales in the small way at 6@6½.

DRIED BEEF—sales only in small lots; sales within the range of 14@15.

DRIED FRUIT—there is scarcely any demand. Apples are altogether nominal at $2.25@2.50, and Peaches at $4.50.

FEATHERS—sales on arrival of prime western at 60 cts from store held firmly at 65.

FISH—sales from store at $4@4.25 ℔ 100 lbs, and very little inquiry.

FISH—Mackeral No. 3 large, of the new catch, are in the market, and selling at $14 old do at $13@13.50; half do at $9.75. Baltimore Herring, new, $3.75 half Baltimore Shad, new, $14. Halifax Herring $4.50@5.00. Codfish 5¾@5¾. White Fish, ordinary, $4.50@5.00; do Lake superior do $12; half do ordinary $5.75@6.00; do Lake Superior $6.25; Trout, lbs $9.50@10; half do do $5@5.25.

FLOUR—the market has remained quite steady since our last report, the figures being about the same or a shade lower. Sales on arrival of superfine at $5.50 and extra at $5.75. From store the ruling price for superfine and family lots are $5.75 for super, $7 for extra and $7.25 for family do. Rye Flour, sales from store at $5.25. The ingredients during the last month were 14,000 bbls.

GRAIN—Oats are dull and but little offering; sales from first hands at 50, and from store at 53@55. Corn is also dull; sales on arrival at 70, and but little inquiry. Rye, sales at 75 from first hands. New BARLEY has not yet made its appearance. WHEAT, sales of Red to mill at $1.70, which is the ruling figure.

GROCERIES—there is a steady demand from the local trade, and we quote fair to prime Orleans Sugar at 12½@13. New Molasses 35@37c. Syrups 35@50. Coffee steady at 12 @12½, and Rio at 9@9½.

GERMAN CLAY—sales regular at $22 ℔ ton, four mos.

HAY—A full supply at scales and steady sales at $16.5 $14 per ton.

HIDES—Butchers' Green Hides sell at 5c and are firm. Dry Flint Hides are dull, and dealers are selling at 18 @20c.

GAS PIPE—the following are the quotations for wrought iron tubing:

	Per Foot.		Per Foot.
⅛ Inch Gas Pipe	2½ cts.	1¼ Inch Gas Pipe	32 cts.
¼ " "	3 "	1½ " "	50 "
⅜ " "	5 "	2 " "	90 "
½ " "	10½ "	2½ " "	1.20 "
¾ " "	13 "	3 " "	1.50 "
1 " "	17½ "	4 " "	1.60 "
1¼ " "	22 "		

Subject to the customary discount.

IRON AND NAILS—Without change, and quotations maintained with moderate firmness as given below:

Common Bar Iron per lb	2¾ c ℔	BOILER IRON. Per pound	6¼
Juniata " "	4		
Iron Plow Wings "	4½	HOOP IRON.	
" Slabs "	4½	¼ inch ℔ lb	4½
NAILS.		⅜ " "	4½
10d to 16d Nails ℔ keg	3.50	½ " "	4½
8d to 9d " "		¾ " "	5¼
4 Fence Nails ℔ keg	3.75	NAIL RODS.	
6d & 7d " "	4.25	Best quality	6¼
5d " "	4.50	ROUND AND SQUARE.	
3d " "	4.75	¼ inch ℔ lb	3½
2d " "	5.75	⅜ " "	3¾
4d " "	7.00	½ " "	4
Cut Spikes 3 to 4		⅝ " "	4½
Inch	4.25	HEAT IRON.	
5 to 6	4.75	Horse Shoe I by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3½
Wrot Spikes ½ inch		Dandy Iron, ½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	3¼
all lengths	6¼	Saddle Tree ½ and 12¼ by 3-16 and ⅜ in	4
" 5-16	6¼	do ⅜, 7 and 1¼ by 3-16 ¼ in	4¼
" ⅜	5¾		
Bolter Rivets ℔ lb	6½		
" silver Hoop			

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ℔ lb 4½
" 18, 20, 22 & 24 " 4¾
" 26 " 5
" 28 " 5¼

LEATHER—The market continues unsettled and drooping, but without much quotable change. We correct our figures:

Red Spanish Sole ℔ lb	22@30
Slaughter " "	35@40
Upper Leather ℔ doz	$33@42
Binding " "	$45@52
Skirting Leather ℔ lb	34@36
Harness " "	30@33

LARD—Prime City Lard No. 1 is now held firmly at 14@ 14½; there is very little here to operate on.

METALS.—Pig Lead is nominal at 7¾. Bar lead sells in the small way at 8. Sheet Copper is firm at 35@36, and Sheet Iron at 3½.

MESS PORK—very little doing; sales in small lots at $24 @24.50 ℔ barrel.

OILS.—Lard Oil No. 1 is selling steadily at $1.10; Linseed, sales of English at 92, and Western at 90@97.

PIG METAL—the market is dull; we quote Anthracite No. 1 at $29@30, and charcoal cold blast at $30@31, six mos.

POTATOES—the season is over and there are but few to be had.

SEEDS—the market is very dull; Clover is altogether nominal at $4.50@5. Timothy is steady at $2@$3.50, and Flax at $1.65.

SALT—a steady demand and sales at previous rates—$1.62 for No. 1 and $1.75 for extra.

SAND STONE—regular sales of Huntingdon Co. sand stone at $2 a ton.

WINDOW GLASS—prices are firm, and we repeat our quotations for the small sizes, city made window glass, 6x8 to 8x10, $3.75; 8x11 to 9x11 and