Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN.	SEM. IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	00	37
12 " " M.	00	37
6 " P. M.		36
Barometer		29 5-10

Republican Headquarters for 1860,

CORNER WOOD AND FOURTH STS.

☞ *Entrance on Wood street.* ☜

FREE READING ROOM open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. English, German and Welch Newspapers from all parts of the Union on file, and Republican Campaign Documents for distribution. The public generally and strangers visiting Pittsburgh are cordially invited to call.

☞ The Executive Committee of the Club meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at the Rooms at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

m1d-DAWCF

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious room in the third story of the *Gazette* Building; is well lighted; easy of access, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the counting room of this office.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Board of Agriculture held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in their rooms, No. 68 Fifth street.

Present—Messrs. Young, Reed, Knox, Chadwick, McFarland, Murdoch and Oliver.

The minutes of the two last meetings, the regular and special, were read and approved.

The Chairman of the Committee on Charter reported that the amended charter had not yet been received.

On motion of Mr. Knox, a committee was appointed, (consisting of Messrs. Young, Speer and Schoyer,) to call on the manufacturers in this city and urge them to take steps to have samples of their work on exhibition at the coming Fair.

The President remarked that the crops looked very well in his part of the county, and that wherever there was a root there was a straight stock of grain coming up. He said the apple trees were unusually prolific.

The following gentlemen also remarked on the crops and fruit:

Mr. Knox—Wheat looks very well in our neighborhood. I reported in our last meeting that the frost had injured the peach crop; the later peaches have not been injured to any extent.

Mr. Oliver—The fruit crop—apples, pears, cherries, plums and peaches—in our neighborhood has not been injured much by the frost. I have never seen a better prospect for the small fruits than there is this year.

Mr. Chadwick found that a great deal of wheat had been riddled and injured by the winter frosts. Fields that he had supposed were simply plowed, he was very much surprised to hear were sown with grain. The peaches were pretty badly riddled; they may, however, recover. The farmers are backward in their work, and they say they wish they had only waited longer.

Mr. M'Farland—The late wheat looks badly, and an extra crop can't be expected; wheat sown early looks well; that sown in drills looks better than broadcast. The difference is plainly perceptible to one who examines them. The portion of oats and barley that was drilled looks finely.

Mr. Young, two years ago, received a small package of large oats, from the Patent Office, and planted them in drills, two inches deep; when they came up, look like corn; the stalks were as large as a lead pencil, and on some of them there were 317 grains. Sowed them same way next year, and when the grain was cut, he considered that he had a quarter more than if the oats had been sown broadcast. His grain looks very fair this year.

Mr. Murdoch thought that the earlier grains looked well, and that the fruit crop promised fairly.

Mr. Chadwick exhibited a plant that has been used extensively for borders; it is called the oxeyed or bull-eyed daisy, and is likely some day to become a formidable enemy or pest to the farmer; it does not trouble the wheat fields, but the meadows and pasture lands; he had noticed that the plant was spreading in several districts; had heard that it existed in large quantities in Crawford co. The seed is carried to the city in hay, and returns to the country in manure; he believed it could be killed. It is a perennial; and when the core for the Canada thistle is tried —viz: turning it over before the seed is ripe—it will only do as long as the plant is in that state, for the instant that it is turned over, even if several years have elapsed, it will grow again.

Mr. McFarland thought that it was spreading out in his part of the country.

Mr. Chadwick noticed a large quantity growing near Wellsville; also along the Plankroad, near the City Poor House. He believed that it could be nipped in the bud, and farmers should be putting their guard against it. Mr. McFarland said that a succession of good crops will follow in meadow and pasture lands it is exceedingly troublesome.

Messrs. Chadwick and Murdoch were appointed a committee to investigate the subject of "oxeyed daisies," and to discover some method by which they may be destroyed.

A circular for the forthcoming County Fair was shown us, and it is really a very handsomely gotten up pamphlet. Messrs. Wm. G. Johnston & Co. are the printers for the Society. The premium list is very liberal, and judiciously made up.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet one month hence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF THIEVES.—Mrs. Jacob Hays made information before Alderman Rogers on Tuesday evening, charging Mary and Rosannah Mekins with the larceny of a crimson silk shawl. Officer Flanegin went to the house about 7 o'clock that evening, but not finding them at home he waited a while and then got in through the window. He commenced to search for the missing article, and while doing so overhauled some boxes and barrels, in which he found the shawl Mrs. Hays had lost, together with some $900 worth of dry goods, comprising, among other articles, a silk velvet cloak worth $30; 1 sett of mink furs, $20; 2 lace shawls, $30; 1 piece of silk fringe, $30; 4 set of white window curtains; 7 or 8 fine silk dresses, beside a large number of piece goods; 4 rolls of carpeting; 50 or 40 napkins; 8 or 10 pair of ladies' under sleeves; 30 or 40 bdkfs; 3 sets of silver forks, and a large number of other articles, making up at least $900 or $1000 worth of goods.

While the officer was prosecuting his search, the mother and daughter entered. They very composedly asked him what he wanted, and he told them what he was after, and showed them some of the goods that he had indentified from the description he had had of them.

The officer took them to Ald. Rogers' office to get a commitment, and from there to the jail. He afterwards returned to the house and made farther search, which resulted in finding some 6 or 8 dozen cans of various kind of preserves, bottles filled with coffee and tea; a couple of barrels of potatoes; and a whole room full of things—enough to set up a small grocery store. Some of the articles had marks on them, among which were a sheet and robe with the name of A. J. Laughlin on it; one sheet marked Hester Slocum, and a napkin with Mrs. Sahl's name on it. The women have always been thought very highly of, were both members of the Baptist Church, and received alms from that church last winter. They both went out to do work, such as scrubbing and washing. They lived in a house that belonged to Mr. Flanegin, free of rent, until he sold it to Mr. Chas. Jeremy. The goods were all nicely packed up and the women were going to leave the city shortly.

This is one of the most important arrests that has been made for a long time, and officer Flanegin deserves a great deal of credit for it.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PITTSBURGH.—This school, after completing the fourth year of its existence, closed last month for the summer session. During its existence it is believed that over eight hundred scholars have attended it more or less of the time, and some six hundred and fifty garments have been given out, mostly made by the little girls themselves, one of the aims of the school being to teach the children experience in useful needle work. There have been many young lady teachers, usually faithful in attendance, and they have manifested much interest in the improvement of the children; have visited the families from which most of them came, and have been rewarded for their charitable labors by many evidences of the usefulness of the school. Many books and rewards of merit have been distributed, and it is hoped that the donations have been judiciously bestowed.

In other cities, such schools are reported to be prospering, and enjoying a good degree of public confidence and liberality. Our school needs now a suitable place for meeting, as the room heretofore occupied can no longer be had, and it is hoped a generous public will be disposed to aid in securing such accommodations as are needed, before opening the school again in September. It is conducted on Christian Union principles, and without sectarian aims.

ORDAINED.—Mr. Wm. E. McLaren, at one time local editor of this paper, was ordained as a missionary to New Granada, in Beaver, on Tuesday of last week. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Swift, under whose ministry Mr. McLaren had been brought into the church. The charge to the missionary was given by his father, the Rev. J. P. McLaren, D. D. These exercises were very solemn and interesting. From the persons who were present many prayers will go up for his safety and success in the arduous work to which he has devoted himself.

LICENSED.—The Presbytery of Allegheny city have licensed the following persons to preach the Gospel: Messrs. Samuel V. McKee, E. D. Swift, Geo. H. Fullerton, John B. Smith, Jas. F. Holcomby, Samuel C. George, N. W. Conkling, and H. E. Lippert.

THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.—We were highly gratified by a notice of this admirable Hotel which we observed in a Columbus paper a short time ago. We laid a copy aside, intending at some future day to give the extract to our readers, but it has since been lost, and we can therefore only remark that it was highly flattering and altogether unsolicited. The editor himself states that he had "no chalk mark on his hat," that he paid his bills like other men and received no favors from the proprietors other than such is extended to all guests of the house.—Every candid man will admit that the favorable impressions recorded in our Columbus exchanges were well founded, and that the Monongahela House is an honor to our city. We have heard the same favorable expression of approbation made in reference to this establishment frequently before. Eastern merchants entertain a high opinion of it. They uniformly extend their patronage to it, and state that it is regarded by them as equal to any house in the country. They admit, to be sure, that some are more elegantly furnished and a few provide a more extravagant table, but in point of solid comfort, with a reasonable degree of elegance and luxury, it is not rivaled by any. Indeed Mr. Crossan's long experience in the business, as well as his intimate acquaintance with the manner in which other hotels of popular standing are managed, render him peculiarly adapted to conduct one of this class. The house was first organized in the Spring of 1841 under James Crossan. It continued in the charge of this gentleman until destroyed by the great fire of 1845. As is well known, it was rebuilt by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and reopened by James Crossan & Son.—These gentlemen managed the house until the death of the senior Crossan, in December 1849, after which it passed into the hands of the present lessee, John McDonald Crossan, and has been conducted by him ever since. The house, therefore, at this date has been about twenty years in existence, and few hotels in the United States have so fully sustained a high reputation for so long a period. Many establishments which were started with much finer prospects have been wound up and forgotten, while this one, having been coeval with our city, has grown up and improved with it, and is now flourishing in as full vigor and prosperity as it ever enjoyed during its life of twenty years. During the past year it has been thoroughly refitted. Its saloons, chambers and other departments have been painted, papered and refurnished, and gas has been introduced into every room. It is, therefore, in spick and span condition, and containing, as it does, accommodations for three hundred persons, we may safely announce to the travelling public that if they visit our city during the Spring or Summer, we can guarantee them pleasant quarters at the Monongahela House.

GRAND LARCENY IN KITTANNING—*Apprehension of the Offenders.*—It will be remembered that an account has been previously given of a large number of petty thefts committed in this borough, the perpetrators of which were not at the time ascertained. The thieves, emboldened by success, continued their villainous depredations, until they had filched upwards of $500 worth of property; for that amount has already been reclaimed. Dwellings were entered both in day-time and at night, and dresses, collars, under-clothes and every description of female apparel carried off. Stores were robbed while the back of those in attendance were turned, and the steamboat landing suffered with the rest, goods being taken to a large amount. On Friday night, however, says the Kittanning *Free*, Eliza Rummel, a female of the Amazonian stripe, was detected in the act of tapping a molasses barrel at the wharf, the property of P. Mechling, Esq., who having before suffered, in the same way, to no small amount, had a warrant issued for the arrest of her ladyship, and a William Jack, a brother-in-law, and for the search of the premises occupied by them. They were arrested and search instituted, which resulted in the finding of a vast quantity of stolen goods of all descriptions, from fine silks down to boss of candles, amounting in all to the value of $500. Part of these goods, the most costly portion, were found secreted at the residence of Miss M.'s parents, in Worthington, a distance of six miles from this place, having been taken there by a younger sister, on the same day of the arrest, it is supposed. Officer Moor and his deputy M'Masters, who went to Worthington in search of the stolen goods found there, relate that after they made their business known to Mrs. Rummel, she took a "than fainting spell" and fell on the bed in which their ill gotten gain was concealed, and strongly refused to move, but it was "no go," the officers were irresistible, off they came by main force, and out rolled the goods. From subsequent disclosures a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mary Rummel, the sister mentioned above, father and mother, and a younger sister. The three latter, and Jack, were released on bail; but the other two, Eliza and Mary, who appear to have been the chief sinners, were provided with close quarter at the expense of the county. A large amount of the stolen goods have been identified and claimed. The balance is in the possession of the District Attorney, Wm. Blakeley, Esq., at whose office they can be seen.

ADDRESS.—We received a Pamphlet containing the address of Dr. King before the Academy of Science and Art. It is a most admirable production, and, as a specimen of the sentiment it contains, we give the following extract containing some of the Doctor's views on habit as connected with science:

"Man following habit, looks down to the brute, and imitates the horse in the treadmill, or the dog in the spit; in the light of science he looks up to Deity, and endeavors after an imitation of plans that are divine. Slaves of habit would continue to transport all merchandise on sea in floats, and on land by wagons and beast of burden, as the cedars were carried from Lebanon for the temple at Jerusalem. They would write still as the ancients did, and we would have the Bible only written, and that, with a pointed iron on tablets of wax. For dispatching important intelligence they would use only mules and camels, as the posts in the days of Ahasuerus, when they were urged and pressed on by the king's commandment, circulating in all the provinces a decree concerning the life of the Jews. If an ancient amanuensis could threaten the tomb, and stand in the presence of Hoe's rotary printing press, and see 30,000 copies of the London *Times* struck off in an hour; if a teamster of King Solomon, or a raftsman of Hiram, could witness an engineer upon his engine moving a hundred tons burden at the rate of a mile in three minutes; and a mule rider of Ahasuerus could enter a telegraph office and see the operators dispatching a message from the President into all the States in an instant, they would either disbelieve their senses or imagine that "the gods had come down to us in the likeness of men."

ITEMS.—A little boy, son of Mr. Louis Stanly, residing in the Northern Liberties, Blair co., was severely burned, last week, by his clothes catching fire from a lighted cigar which somebody had given him.

Israel Sheffler, a brakesman on the Penna. Railroad, was killed, near Greensburg, by the car on which he was standing being run into by another, by some accident to the coupling, last Monday.

POLICE ITEMS.—There were 9 commitments to the jail yesterday—of these, 4 were for drunkenness, 3 for disorderly conduct, and 2 for vagrancy.

John Ford was arrested yesterday morning, charged with threatening the life of his wife. He was committed to answer.

LOST.—A little boy who lives with Mr. Hugh Tracey, about three or four years of age, strayed away from his home on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock. He had on clothes made of goods found there, relate that after they made their business known to Mrs. Rummel, she took a "than fainting spell" and fell on the bed in which their ill gotten gain was concealed, and strongly refused to move, but it was "no go," the officers were irresistible, off they came by main force, and out rolled the goods. From subsequent disclosures a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mary Rummel, the sister mentioned above, father and mother, and a younger sister. The three latter, and Jack, were released on bail; but the other two, Eliza and Mary, who appear to have been the chief sinners, were provided with close quarter at the expense of the county. A large amount of the stolen goods have been identified and claimed. The balance is in the possession of the District Attorney, Wm. Blakeley, Esq., at whose office they can be seen.

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POUND.—The Mayor has leased a vacant lot on First street, which is to be fenced in and used as a pound for stray animals. Good idea, that.

THE suit for malicious prosecution (Max Hanauer vs. William Siebert) was concluded yesterday, but no verdict rendered.

LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper, No. 230, contains lots of illustrations relating to the big fight for the championship, and the American horses in England. It can be had at Hunt & Miner's.

THE New York Ledger, with its common sense, of a new Indian tale by the popular author of "The Bride of the Old Frontier," entitled "The Crusade of the Forest; or, The Last Days of Katharine Montour"—and several other weekly papers, have been already received by Hunt & Miner.

CHIMNEY TOPS—50 of various patterns for sale by sp19 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Democratic National Convention.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Tribune's correspondence, dated Charleston, midnight, says: The Douglas managers express a willingness that the Cotton States should recede, regarding such a movement as quickening the chances for two-thirds, but do not estimate its effect upon the remaining Southern States. The result now depends greatly on the shape the platform may assume. Soon after the Convention adjourned, the belief was entertained that the Indiana resolutions, which covered Congressional protection to Slavery in the territories, could be carried, from the complexion of the committee, Northern members being willing to yield principle for the candidate. The Douglas men claim an accession of more than twenty votes by the rule allowing delegates to vote individually. In delegations which have not been instructed to vote as a unit, he will gain eight or ten in Pennsylvania, and if New York, as is expected, should unite, he would have more than a majority on the first ballot. It is said that should Mr. Douglas be nominated, he will come here to address a ratification meeting.

The Committee on Platform have just adjourned, after six hours session. They had an exciting discussion. One test vote was taken on the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, which was rejected, nays 17, ayes 16. Mr. Stevens then moved to incorporate with it the principle of the Dred Scott decision, which is still pending. It is believed that it will be adopted to-morrow, and be reported to the Convention as the basis of settlement.

This morning the more conservative portion of the South have conferred with the cotton States and persuaded them to remain in the convention until after nomination, with a view of controlling it if possible. Alabama's instructions fix no point of time for a secession.

It is improbable that a contingency may arise in which John Cochrane, and others of the New York delegation, may go with the seceding South, if the platform be unacceptable. Looking to the ultimate fusion of the Wood interest in the State of New York, he will vote for Douglas, unless a sudden reaction occurs, and his friends claim 150 votes on the first ballot.

The Committee on Credentials is still in session, and a majority are in favor of the Softs. A minority report, favoring the Wood delegation, will be presented.

The Illinois case is now under consideration.

The Herald's correspondence, under date of Charleston 24th, says: Last evening the delegations from the Southern States held another caucus, at which great excitement prevailed. They came to the final conclusion that unless there is a resolution inserted in the Platform to protect the rights of the South in the Territories, they will secede in a body from the Convention. As this will scarcely be done, there is very great probability of a secession.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received last night:

Battle Ground of San Jancinto, Texas, April 21.—The people assembled en masse here at this time and place nominated Mr. Samuel Houston as the People's candidate for President at the November election. A strong Electoral Ticket has been chosen. The platform is, "The Constitution and the Union; down with all its Sections."

(Signed) A. M. GENTRY.

The result here is electric. I am assured it is extremely probable that the Wood delegates are rejected and the platform does not suit the South, the Seceders will nominate the old hero for President and Fernando Wood for Vice President.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—*The Latest.*—The Convention met at ten o'clock. The gallery was crowded with ladies, and, on motion, several hundred were crowding outside, were admitted to the floor of the Convention, occasioning much good feeling.

Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Vermont delegation, died of apoplexy this morning.

A resolution relative to a debate, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, on all subjects except on platform was introduced, and a discussion thereon is progressing. A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag law on any subject.

The resolution restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and but once on a subject, was taken up, debated, and defeated; ayes 120, nays 121.

At 11 o'clock the resolutions was adopted limiting speaking to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform, and on that the rules of the House of Representatives will apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The Committee on Credentials announced that they would be ready to make their report this afternoon.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned at noon till four o'clock, p. m.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years was discussed, and finally referred to a Select Committee, to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee power to name both time and place of holding the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Maryland, the latter T. M. Lanahan and Robt. J. Brent, are entitled to their seats.

The report of the minority of the committee was presented. It was signed by members of the committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, and recommends that one-half of each of the New York contestants be admitted to the Convention, each to cast one-half the vote.

The Committee on Credentials will report in favor of the Dean Richmond delegation. The Wood delegation received but six votes, being those of Texas, Georgia and Mississippi.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials was continued till six o'clock, when it was closed by the previous question being called up.

A vote was taken on the Illinois question, and the Douglas delegation was admitted. A vote was then taken on the Maryland question, and Messrs. Brantz and Lanahan were awarded seats.

A vote was then taken by States on the report of the minority of the committee to divide votes between two delegations. The States that voted aye were: North Carolina; 6 Georgia 10; Virginia 3; Missouri 1; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7; Texas 4; Tennessee 9; California 3; Arkansas 3. Ayes 55; nays 110. So the Dean Richmond delegates were admitted and the Wood delegates excluded. The announcement of the result was received with cheers and great excitement. A resolution to admit the Wood delegates to honorary seats on the floor added to the excitement; but the resolution was finally laid over under the rules until to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the resolution for appointing a National Committee be laid over until after the nomination of candidates.

The death of Gov. Robinson, of Vermont, was announced to the convention, and a resolution of condolence with his family was adopted. It was also resolved to accompany the remains from the Mills House to the boat, immediately after the adjournment.

Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The platform committee have just repudiated the Cincinnati platform by a vote of 17 to 11, the Southern delegation demanding a platform that will not be liable to two constructions. The nomination of Mr. Douglas is considered certain, the entire New York and part of the South Carolina delegation will vote for him.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Tribune's correspondent says: The contested election cases will come on in the Senate next week. Mr. Howard's claim to the seat occupied by Mr. Cooper, of Michigan, will be first considered, and will probably be decided in favor of Mr. H. This will be followed by the case of Blair and Barret, of St. Louis. A majority of the committee on Resolutions report that Mr. Blair has presented such evidences of illegal and fraudulent votes having been cast for Barrett as entitles the former to a seat. The case of Messrs. Anderson and Chinman is next in turn, and the report is in favor of Mr. A. The case of Williamson and Sickles will probably go over, as also that of Davis and Harris.

As the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. Norris, of Ill., will urge the passage of the joint resolution appointing Messrs. Orr, of S. C., Doolittle, of Mo., and Wood, of Ill., Commissioners to negotiate with the Mormons, for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The Commissioners are to make their report to the President at the next session of Congress. The ground for this movement is to prevent a recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the history of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois shows that they cannot, owing to their peculiarities live on terms of peace and good neighborhood with contiguous settlements. It is also treated as a question of economy to the Treasury.

Mr. Burlinghame, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will report a bill in accordance with his resolution, asking for a first class mission to Sardinia, the envoy to receive $12,000, and the Secretary of Legation, $1,800. The Sardinian charge d'affaires is delighted with the movement.

Railroad offices state that a large amount of bills on the Clinton Bank of Newport, Md., a broken concern, are being forced upon the unwary, and it is believed that a still larger amount is being sent into the west.

BOSTON, April 25.—Late New-Brunswick papers contain details of the late great fire at Woodstock. One hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the town, including the Commercial and Central Banks, with all their contents; the postoffice, important contents saved; the printing offices of the Sentinel and Journal; the Mechanics' Institute, and all the hotels but one, and about sixty stores and places of business. The loss is from £75,000 to £100,000; insurance from £25,000 to £30,000. Active measures have been taken in the Province to relieve the sufferers.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, April 25.—A large steamship with three masts and one funnel passed here yesterday at 7 o'clock in the evening. She was about a gun shot distant from the shore and going west. The weather was quite foggy; the wind west and the ice close ahead. Port-au-Basque is the farthest western station in New Foundland, and the steamer in question would seem to be bound to Quebec, probably the United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 14th, or the North Briton, from Liverpool on the 18th inst.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The bark Charlotte A. Way was seized yesterday on suspicion of fitting out for a slave voyage.

John A. Dix has been offered the post of Commissioner under the Paraguay treaty.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The R. M. steamship Persia sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 230 passengers and $770,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Advices from St. Marks, San Domingo, state that the recent shocks of earthquakes extended also to that place, where several buildings were demolished and other damage done. During the shocks the inhabitants abandoned their houses and slept in the streets. It is supposed that great damage was sustained in other places. The shocks were also felt by vessels in the harbor, causing them to oscillate violently.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—River fell 5 inches in last 24 hours; 35 feet 1 inch water in channel. Weather cool but pleasant.

DEWEZO, April 23.—Three inches of snow have fallen since midnight; now thawing; wind north.

Thirty-First Congress—Sixth Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax introduced, by unanimous consent, a bill providing that the regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive packages at a pro rata rate, maps, engravings, photographical paper and envelopes, books (bound or unbound,) blank or printed cards, to go through the mails at one cent per ounce under 1500 miles, now charged letter postage, by a recent decision of the Department, on the present California postage, to apply on letters carried by the overland mail from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast, even if under 3000 miles.

Mr. Colfax stated that he would call up the bill when the House was full.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Florence briefly explained his tariff substitute, claiming that it avoids the perplexities and complications of the main bill; that it is free from compound duties, has no minimum, gives specific duties for our country staples, and leaves for further legislation any extension of the system.

Mr. Corwin, in reply to Mr. Elliott's allusion to him, says he did not agree to all the provisions of the fugitive slave law. If he had been in Congress when it passed, he would have voted for it, preferring the old law. He thought there was no constitutional warrants for one of the provisions, but there was higher authority than himself. When he was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet he said the bill was constitutional, and hence he approved of it. Mr. Corwin said he had no doubt as to the constitutionality of that provision of the law of 1850 which authorizes the Courts to appoint the Commissioner, and he regretted that they were not to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, owing to their judicial function. The old men who passed the Constitution determined that our rights should not rest on tradition like the British country, but they wrote and printed our Constitution so that there might be no mistake about it. Were there no fugitive law, a Southern man could go into the free States with the Constitution in his hand and reclaim the fugitive, because the Constitution gave him the right, and said that the person owing labor or service shall be delivered up. The framers of the Constitution put this construction, and therefore he adhered to this view of the subject.

Messrs. Carter, Elliott and Davis controverted the positions of Mr. Corwin, who, in his further remarks kept the Committee in remarkably good humor. When his hour expired, there was a general acquiescence that he should continue his speech.

Mr. Curtis wanted to know how much time he wanted.

Mr. Corwin thought he would get through before the Convention. [Laughter.] He made some good-natured hits at the South, which were all received in a similar spirit. He said, among other things, that some would dissolve the Union to-morrow, because their negroes ran so fast that they could not follow them; but they ought to recollect that those negroes have to run through slave States before they get to the free. Why not kill the negroes in the South because they dont catch the fugitives. John Brown got up a scheme in Canada, to operate in Virginia, contrary to our laws; why not call on the British government to deliver those engaged in that transaction? If there was no other reason why this was not done, it was because Great Britain wants our cotton, and we dont desire to go to war with her. [Laughter.] It would not be long before Massachusetts, following the example of Indiana, would pass a law prohibiting free negroes from coming thither, and so it would be with other free States when they found that they were to have a negro pauper population. The Republican party are not opposed to the recovery of fugitive negroes. There was not one in a hundred thousand who would undertake to repeal the present law and substitute legislation. Everybody knows that we would not be in our present condition if it had not been for the repeal of the Wisconsin Compromise. His speech was generally moderate and conciliatory.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

TOLEDO, April 25.—At the annual election of the M. S. & N. J. Railroad Company to-day, the following directors were elected: Albert Havemeyer, Allen Campbell, Milton Courtright, J. H. Ransom and Henry Keep, of New York; Elisha M. Gilbert, of Utica; Hamilton White, of Syracuse; Nelson Beardsley, of Auburn; Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, John S. Barry Constantine, of Philadelphia; Morehouse, Eckhart, M. L. Sykes, Jr., of Chicago, and Wm. Williams, of Buffalo. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Elisha M. Gilbert was elected President, and M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice President. The officers and employees of the company presented the retiring President, George Bliss, Esq., with a beautiful service of silver plate, and a complimentary letter, signed by all the subordinate officers and a large number of employees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The warehouses burned at Algiers involve a loss of $70,000.

Advices from Arizona on the 7th, just received, state that the convention held at Tucson for the organization of a provisional government, was very enthusiastic. Dr. Owings was elected Governor under the new constitution.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The river is stationary with 8 feet water in the channel to Cairo. There is no news from the upper streams. Weather clear and cold.

BOSTON, April 25.—The schooner Sailor reports the occurrence of an earthquake at St. Marks, Hayti, on the 8th inst. No damage done.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—River stationary—2 feet 10 inches water in the canal. Weather clear; mercury 50°.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Francis Church, JAMES G. McKNIGHT, Esq., of Greensville, Pa., and Miss MARY J. ANDERSON.

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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervous Irritability and Restlessness with Want of Attention, Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, existing in either sex, from whatever cause originating.

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BUILDING LOTS, DWELLING HOUSES, FARMS, &c., for sale by sp19 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

FOR ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine steamer ARIZONA, Capt. John T. McCombs, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 25th inst. For freight or passage apply on board. ap25

T. L. RODGERS has associated with him in the Produce Commission Business, Mr. F. A. DILWORTH. The style of the firm will be RODGERS & DILWORTH. ap2

WHITE BEANS.—50 bush Small White Beans. ap3 BECK & LAZEAR.

GREASE.—12 bbls. for sale by sp19 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED APPLES—100 bush for sale by sp19 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TESTER COVERS for sale by sp12 W. S. MARSHALL.

SCHOOL HOUSE FURNITURE made to order at the shortest notice. T. B. YOUNG & CO.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls. prime Roll Butter just rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

WANTED—1000 bus. prime Clover Seed 114 Second street. GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

80 BAGS HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED for sale by [ap23] M'BANE & ANJER.

FIREBOARD PRINTS for sale by sp13 W. P. MARSHALL.

OATS—400 bus. bright Oats in store and for sale by sp19 JAS. A. FETTER.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MARCH & APRIL

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.
CHARLES PATRICK, WILLIAM S. LAVELY,
WM. M'CREARY. R. OWEN.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

FLOUR firm with an upward tendency. A few small lots for the city trade, were sold at a slight advance. The sales reported yesterday were as follows:

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy.
30 bbls from store				7 00
60 do do		5 68	6 00	
130 do do	5 50	5 65	5 95	6 40
100 do do		5 70	5 95	
160 do do		5 70	5 90	6,25@40
83 do do	5 35	5 70	5 90	6 40
200 do do		5 70	5 90	6 25
75 do do		5 60		
25 do do			6 00	
21 do do				6 75
110 do do		5 65	5 90	6 50
75 do do			6 00	
110 do do		5 75		
200 do at depot, on private terms.				

GRAIN—firm, but unchanged in prices. Corn: sales of 650 bush at 58@60; 60 do rye from canal at 95, 300 do oats at 47; 117 do do at 56; 250 do at 57.

FISH—Sales 8 bbls No. 3 mackerel, large at $12 50, 7 half bbls lake herring at $4 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales 16 bush dried peaches at $4,24; 20 do apples at $1,50.

COFFEE—Sales 10 bgs Rio at 15

POTATO