Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	50	49
12 " M.	60	48
6 " P. M.		45
Barometer	29 6-10	

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 Welsh Newspapers from all parts of the Union on file, public generally and strangers visiting Pittsburgh are cordially invited to call.

The Executive Committee of the Club meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at the Rooms at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
mr31-dwtr2

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.

23d District Congressional Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, and at the solicitation of a large number of the delegates of this district, they are instructed to meet as first announced, at the TOWN HALL, DIAMOND ALLEY, this day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CLOSING OF THE BACHOP CASE.—Yesterday the closing scene in the drama of the Bachop Habeas Corpus investigation was concluded, namely, the arguments of the counsel. Two of the counsel spoke on each side. We give but two of the speeches, those of Mr. Lewis for the relator, and Mr. Penney for the respondent.

Mr. Lewis set out with reviewing several cases in which the law as to illegitimate children was declared to be that the mother was entitled to the custody of her children. Instances were cited in which the court ordered children to be given into the hands of the mother, and would not let the putative father have them. The same rule, he said, prevailed in Pennsylvania, with reference to children within the age of nature. As to the two younger children, therefore, the mother's legal rights would be conclusive. As to the eldest, though the father was entitled to the custody, it is insisted that such circumstances had been shown as would take the case out of the rule. The law presumes the wife to be living with the husband and that the children are in the custody of both parties. If the wife left her husband, without any just cause, the court would not transfer the custody of the children into her hands. It became necessary, therefore, for us to show that she was living separate from her husband for a good cause.

A large amount of testimony was adduced for this purpose, a part of which will be reviewed. The parties were married in '59, and in '62 or '63, shortly after the birth of the first child, the ill treatment of Dr. Bachop began. Mrs. B. bore it patiently for 2 or 3 years, no one but her servant girl knowing her difficulties. It is not more than 5 years since these difficulties became a notoriety. Strong reason was afforded her for the exhibition of a violent temper. No female with the spirit of a woman could have endured such abuse for a period of 8 or 9 years, without giving some tokens of a violent temper. The brutalities of the doctor during the last 4 or 5 years had been so frequent that it was impossible to conceal them. Four barbarous beatings are proved. They are established by the testimony of Dr. Elliott, Mr. Beckham, Mayor Morrison, Miss Murray, Miss Getman, Mrs. Sweeny and others. Yet it will be contended that because Mrs. B. manifested some temper, she was not justifiable in withdrawing from her husband and is not entitled to the custody of these children! If the evidence is believed, it is clear these beatings were inflicted by Dr. Bachop, and that he thus compelled the separation. Having forced her to leave him, she is entitled to the younger children.

The only thing established by the respondent is the fact that Mrs. B. has a violent temper. If this be true, Dr. B. falls within the same condemnation. But independent of all evidence, a reason exists why these children should be given into the custody of the mother. Their tender age is such as to require a mother's care—that care which none but a mother can supply. The force of this observation is patent to the court. The gross ill-treatment of his wife is of itself a strong ground why Dr. Bachop should not be entrusted with these children. A man capable of such conduct is unfit for that charge. The court will also bear in mind that he had persons about his house who, so long the lady behaved so suspiciously as to excite the remarks of the children.

Allusion is made to Miss Caveual. I care not whether gentlemen on the stand testify to the chastity of that lady or not. One thing is certain, that while under the Doctor's roof, she was guilty of such conduct as to induce the children to remark "how father was loving Miss C." It is said children and fools always tell the truth. There is other evidence of the same description relating to Harriet Walling. It would be said that she was the guest of Mrs. B. Would that be any apology for improper conduct? Would it not rather be an aggravation?

I say from the evidence both were guilty of conduct which should not exist about the house of any genteel man. The testimony proved the Doctor gave Miss C. several presents. She was also charged with excessive intimacy with the Doctor, but made no reply or denial. Take the most charitable view of the matter. Suppose there was no criminal intercourse between the two, was Miss C.'s behavior such as a wife ought to tolerate? If their intercourse was not a criminal one, it had all its ear marks. While treating Miss C. with the warmest cordiality and friendship in his office, he behaved with the most unfeeling coldness towards his wife. Another instance of this same extraordinary conduct was the introduction of Cush Penney into the house, a notoriously bad character and frequenter of our county jail. This fact, taken with the others, affords the strongest reasons for suspicion. If it was isolated and alone, charity might lead us to believe Bachop was deceived. But linked with the others, it forms a chain of testimony which may well lead us to suppose that the Doctor is not a fit custodian of these children. On the other hand, the relator is above any suspicions of this kind. So far as temper is concerned, the two stand upon an equality. With regard to Mr. Galbraith, the court will bear in mind that he was Dr. B.'s guest; he heard his story, because the Doctor has not been backward in telling it; though he was extremely delicate in relating his own misdeeds, his wife's were painted in the most lively colors. Here is an entire explanation of the whole matter of Rev. G.'s conversation. He had been plied by the Doctor, and apprised of all Mrs. B.'s failings, while the other side was concealed. Posted up in this way, he set himself to reading her a lecture on her enormities, in the style a man of that minister's persuasion would use. Because, though I respect that church, I know the elder ministers have no charity for human failings. Believing Mrs. B. in fault, I know he would be very severe. Everybody knows her declaration was in jest—mere idle talk.

Dr. Elliott stated that no man is competent to take care of a sick child, and his testimony shows that Bachop's little girl during her recent illness was improperly cared for. Mrs. William, Dr. B.'s sister, says she was there, but Dr. Elliott says he saw a female but once during his medical attendance. If Dr. Elliott is correct, this proves one instance of a lack of attention on the Doctor's part when it was most needed. A female nurse should have been procured.—Mrs. Williams was not a lodger at her brother's house until the writ of hab. cor. was served. The Doctor got her to go then in order that it might be said he had a female at his house. He is old enough to know that a great deal depends on appearances.

I desire to refer, before closing to the barbarous transaction that occurred the night Mrs. B. had twins. One child had died and Mrs. B. desired to have its miniature. She was suffered to get up a few hours after delivery and put a wet cloth on its face to prevent mortification, while the Doctor slept in another apartment, thus leaving her alone in the charge of her two infants, one dead and the other living. This exceeds in brutality anything I ever know. If there is a depth of infamy lower than this, I would like to know where it is to be found.

Mr. Penney spoke for the respondent as follows: During all my professional experience, I have seen no sunshine—no exhibition of domestic trouble as this. I am sorry Mrs. B. has deemed it her duty to spread these disagreeable details before the world. The interests of her children did not demand it. The feelings of a mother could not have prompted it. Her children will look with sadness, among their early recollections, at this melancholy exhibition on the part of their mother. There was no necessity, he said, for her credit, nor for her husband's; it was not for her children's prosperity.

The wife here has sued out a writ of habeas corpus, claiming the custody of her children. The husband replies that he has a right to them and that they are not illegally retained.

As the first step, the relator shows she has left her husband's roof, in order to introduce testimony as to her husband's abuse. This is simply evidence to give her a standing in court to claim anything. This testimony as to the abuse to justify her desertion is sufficiently disgusting to be passed over without comment. That there have been continued quarrels is not denied, but it is not proved that they were by the husband, or that they were unprovoked. On this branch of the case I have no doubt that there were faults on both sides, and improper conduct on his part, such as no good wife would tolerate, and no husband, so far as I know, would tolerate, but it is better that

Now the question is stripped of all outside considerations, granting the wife has left with sufficient cause, will the children be taken out of the father's custody and put into the mother's, who relies on the precarious assistance of her father to support them. The father is liable for maintenance, must educate his children in literature and morals. Having these responsibilities he has also the consequent rights. He is always entitled to the custody of his offspring, except when his profligate habits render him unfit, or when they are at a very tender age, and must be nursed and suckled. No such exceptions exist in this case. But supposing the children under the age of 7 were now given to the mother. In another year or so the father would be entitled to them. Would it be the interest of these children to be dragged about in this way? It would be monstrous.

As to the allegation that he slighted his family, that objection has been met by contradictory proof. We have shown that ample provision was made for everything that was wanted.

As to the pretence of improper intimacy. This illusory objection has arisen out of the wife's jealousies. In this singular investigation, not only have we been called upon to defend the character of Dr. Bachop, but the reputation of innocent females has been scandalously assailed, a sort of inquisition has been started, the whole neighborhood has been called in to substantiate the fancies of a jealous woman, and the particulars of this slanderous investigation have been blazoned about everywhere to damage the reputation of Bachop and those who may have had the misfortune to be in his house. Not one scintilla of evidence has been introduced showing improper intimacy on the part of either Miss Caveual or Harriet Walling; no evidence except Mrs. B.'s jealousies has been adduced to sustain her in this triangular and multiform fight.

Is there any other rule of evidence to change the rule of law giving the custody of these children to the father. No witness has said the mother educated them in learning or morals. Who attended to them, sent them to school, was with them in the streets. The Doctor is as kind to them as she, and has sent them to school and to church. If they are to be taken out of his training, give us the reason.

The case does not end here. I wish it did. I could wish the children had gone to the mother without some developements regarding her character having been made, which this investigation has brought out. The attention of the court is called to the provision of our law, which requires the court to appoint a guardian of the same religious persuasion as the parent. This wife seeks from her husband these children. He, at least, has his religious persuasion. He sends his children to Church and Sabbath School. In the midst of his domestic troubles he requests his minister to make an appeal to her in reference to them. The minister expostulates with her, and she replies that she knows she does not do right, that she does not mean to do right, and expects to go to hell!

Mr. Penney reviewed the case at great length. His speech was able, eloquent and pointed, and we regret that our space will not permit a more extended report of it.

The decision of the Court, which is very lengthy, awards the youngest of the three children now in possession of the husband (a girl four years of age) to the custody of the mother. The two oldest boys, aged 7 and 9 years, remain in the father's possession. There are five children in all, the mother getting possession of the three youngest.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. RAILROAD.—The annual report of this company for the year ending December 31, 1859, has just been published. It is a very voluminous document, and contains a mass of facts, which are of a highly interesting character. From this document we learn that the tonnage of the road during the past year was 362,606 tons, of which 189,697 tons were transported eastward, and 172,909 westward. The increase on the eastward tonnage was 46,125 tons, and on the westward 30,818 tons over the previous year. There have been transported over the road during the past year 413,317 passengers, of which amount 201,922½ were carried eastward, and 277,394½ westward. A comparison with the business of 1858, shows a decrease in the eastward movement of 13,533½, and in the westward movement of 12,18½; in the aggregate, a decrease of 25,723, or at the rate of 5 9-10 per cent.; the percentage of decrease eastward and westward having been about the same, as in the aggregate. The relative proportions of this diminution, as regards the local and through movement, are 63 2-10 per cent. for the local, and 47 8-10 per cent. for the through movement.

Although the result of the year's business shows a decrease in the number of passengers transported, still this last number averaged a greater amount of mileage than the larger number carried in 1858; the number carried in 1859 having been 31,104,442, and in 1858, 29,282,783, showing an increase of 1,821,659 carried one mile, or at the rate of 6 2 10 per cent. To this fact, therefore, is solely to be attributed the increase in the passenger revenue, as the rate per passenger per mile was the same as in

The greater proportion of the increase in the number carried one mile has been in those transported eastward; the number having been 15,592,587—an increase of 1,776,773, or 12 9-10 per cent.; the number carried one mile westward having been 15,611,855—an increase of less than 3 10 per cent.

The revenue from passengers was $795,730 57—an increase over 1858 of $63,288 73, or a fraction less than 7.2-10 per cent. The relative proportion of the passenger revenue to the sum of it and the freight revenue was 45 2 10 per cent.; while in 1858 it was 52 7-10, showing a decrease of 7½ per cent. This result is owing to the large expansion of the tonnage traffic.

The total failure of the wheat crop in those counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which usually reach a market over this line, considerably curtailed the earnings of this company. Though the deficit was to some extent supplied by shipments from Chicago and the Northwest.

The through rates received in 1849 for the transportation of property, owing to the competition among the various lines, were reduced on the entire tonnage transported during the year, below the rates obtained in 1858, three mills per ton per mile, equal in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. And to this cause is mainly to be attributed the small increase in gross revenue.

Notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, and the large extraordinary expenditure rendered necessary in the maintenance of the property of the Company, the cost of transportation on the entire tonnage of the year has been reduced below that of 1858 two mills per ton per mile, equal in the aggregate to $110,842 41.

We are authorized to mention that the stockholders on the road, residing in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, can procure copies of this report at the office of the Company on Fifth street.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—We are informed that School Directors attending the Convention for the election of a County Superintendent, will be diverted on the various railroads at half the usual rates. They will pay full fare on coming, but will return free of charge, on presenting a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Quick, who is prepared to supply one to each Director, on application. The Convention meets in City Hall on Monday next, and from the number of candidates in the field, and diversity of opinion that prevails in regard to increasing the Superintendent's salary, a spirited time may be looked for.

POLICE ITEMS.—John Doran, of Allegheny, made information before Alderman Scott, Monday evening, against a colored man named John Phillips for assault and battery. Phillips was arrested yesterday, but the case was settled among the parties, by the defendant agreeing to pay the costs.

A man named James Kendrick was arrested and brought before Ald. Jones, of the Fifth Ward, on complaint of JAS. Porter, who charges him with assault and battery with intent to kill. Kendrick entered bail to appear at court and answer the charge.

DIVIDEND DAY.—Yesterday was dividend day—a day of serious interest to many. The Bank of Pittsburgh declared a dividend of 5 per cent., and the Exchange, Mechanics & Manufacturers', Allegheny, Citizens, Mechanics and Iron City 4 per cent. These dividends all indicate a healthy state of our financial institutions.

The Western Insurance Co. also declared a dividend of $3 50 per share—$1 50 on cash and $2 00 to the credit of stock.

THE BOND SUITS IN THE U. S. COURT.—Judge McCandless, of the U. S. District Court, yesterday refused to sit, we understand, in any of the suits on railroad bonds against the city or county, upon the ground that he is a tax-payer here, and therefore an interested party. The suits, therefore, will go over to the November term, when the Circuit Court sits, Judge Grier presiding.

NOTIFICATION ORDERED.—In Common Council on Monday night, a resolution was adopted instructing the City Solicitor to notify the Citizens Passenger Railway to have their road completed and put in good order within two weeks, and if not done within that time, to have an injunction issued to restrain the company from using the road.

The East Liberty Passenger Railway was opened yesterday, according to announcement. We are pleased to learn that it did a very brisk business. Eight cars have been placed on the track, and they will start at intervals of ten minutes. For the present the cars run as far as [illegible] Island.

[illegible] County Convention meets at [illegible] morning, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] Convention will

A YOUNG lady called at the Mayor's office, Allegheny, yesterday, and stated that she had just arrived from Maryland, and was now hunting for her brother, Thomas Abbott, but as yet had been unable to find him. She appeared to be much distressed, being a stranger in the place, and any person knowing of his whereabouts, can leave the desired information with Mayor Morrison.

NUISANCE.—J. Boobyer, Sr., was arrested by the Mayor's police yesterday on complaint of a man named Keefe. The nuisance complained of is that Boobyer, who owns a house in "Hard Scrabble," rented it to persons of disreputable character, causing much annoyance to Keefe and others residing in that vicinity. The defendant gave bail for his appearance at Court.

WIFE-BEATING.—A woman named Hopkins made information before Ald. Lewis, yesterday, against her husband, Dennis, who she alleges abused and beat her in a most outrageous manner. Dennis was committed to jail.

OWING to the meeting of the County Convention to-day, the Executive Committee of the Republican Club will not meet until 3 o'ol'k p. m.

SINGULAR DEATH.—It is stated that a lad named M'Comish, who carries the mails on horseback, between this place and Curwinsville, in Clearfield county, came to his death one day last week, in the following singular manner: When he rode up to the office in Curwinsville, he called on the post master to lift the mail bag off his horse, as he was ill. The gentleman observing something singular in the appearance of the lad, carried him into the house and laid him on a bed, where he breathed his last a few minutes later. As to the cause of his death, we have not learned.—*Indiana (Pa) Register.*

INQUEST.—The Coroner of Beaver county on Saturday, held an inquest on the remains of a man found floating in the Ohio river, near Grow Island. A silver watch and a silver ring were found on his person, and from the papers found in his pocket his name is supposed to be M'Clintock. He was dressed in casinet pants, check shirt and flannel overshirt. He had heavy red whiskers, brown hair, was about five feet six inches high, and perhaps forty-five years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on last Sunday, about 1 o'clock, Miss Margaret Bonden; a maiden lady of some 60 years, fell suddenly dead, at her residence near Peelor's Mill, in this county.

HARD FREEZE.—On last Wednesday and Thursday night, we were visited with a hard freeze. Ice was formed upon water standing in vessels to the thickness of a fourth of an inch. The peach buds it is thought were nearly all frozen.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.—A short time since, Mr. Robert Cambell, of Saltsburg, was thrown from a horse and severely injured. His right arm was broken, head severely by bru ed, and one of his wrists dislocated. He is recovering.—*Indiana (Pa) Register.*

THE "International Clipper," containing a full report of the fight, with a supplement containing the portraits of all the champions of the P. R., for sale at Hunt & Miner's.

The "New York Illustrated News," with illustrations of the great fight, for sale at Hunt & Miner's.

All the sporting papers, with full accounts of the fight, are for sale at Hunt & Miner's.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Democratic National Convention.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—St. Andrew's Hall, last night, was thronged with members of the Bolters from the Convention, John C. Preston, of South Carolina, presiding. On taking the chair, Mr. Preston delivered a short address. He considered this a great occasion. He said we only know the imperial institutions of our country. We are here to preserve our rights and redress our wrongs. If we had submitted, we would have done that which would have driven us from the land of our forefathers, and deprived us of the liberty they fought for, and ultimately have driven us from the spot on which their sacred ashes repose.

Mr. Yancy followed with a statement of his views of the position occupied by the Southern delegates. We appear here simply as citizens of the State in which we live. We were sent to the National Convention as delegates, but our mission has been fulfilled, and we resign as mere citizens from the late National Convention, which is now a mere sectional gathering. A few Southern delegates still remain there, in virtue, but it is in the hope of inducing them to return to their Black Republican purposes. Mr. Yancy proposed that they should take no action, but to remain here and watch all the proceedings of the regular Convention; should that convention nominate Douglas it would then become their duty to present and recommend to the people of the United States candidates for President and Vice President, and on a national and constitutional basis, and therefore a Southern basis. He thought no steps should be taken by the seceding convention until the proper time. Bayard, of Delaware, did not regard the influence that overruled principle in the national convention as much the spirit of Black Republicanism as it was a struggle for power and plunder. The conscious and bargain of a general scramble for office. Mr. Bayard regretted that some Northern delegates who came here. He said they were professing desires to join in such a nomination as would suit the South, but as soon as they had secured their seats, turned upon the South. (He trusted that the other States would withdraw from that convention, and that it would, therefore, be utterly disorganized. He did not, however, consider that the seceders had the power to make a regular nomination, but he would recommend that it should be found necessary, that they should join in the recommendation of some suitable candidates, with a written address to their constituents.

Mr. Matthews, of La., in behalf of his delegation, asked that no action should be taken by this body until we see, instead of eight States, at least twenty-four States represented. All the speakers pledged their States for the Little Giant by large majorities. Col. Flourney said he intended to address the Southern friends in the convention in favor of Douglas. It was stated that a dispatch from the chairman of the Louisiana State Committee declared that Douglas would carry that State by a large majority, notwithstanding the secession of their delegates. The secession is not regarded as serious. Only the extremes have bolted, and the conservatives of the South say that they are glad they are gone, as they say they injure the party even in the South.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Two fugitive slaves from Maryland, were arrested in this city yesterday, and after an examination before Commissioner Belt, were ordered to be sent back to their owners. Liberty District, Md. They are now on their way. There was no disturbance.

The dwelling house of a man named Hobbs was burned at Orange, N. J., yesterday, and four children of Mr. H.'s perished in the flames. Mrs. Hobbs and other children were rescued, but were badly burned. The boy himself set fire to the buildings, and is under arrest.

Early this morning a fire broke in the jenny house attached to the ropewalk, owned by Mr. P. Decevel, in Johnson street, near Beshwick Avenue. The entire building with the machinery was entirely destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insured for $20,000, in different insurance companies in N. Y.

The municipal authorities of New York, have the day appropriated $10,000, and engaged of the Messrs. Leland, the first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel for the Japanese Embassy, which they will occupy on their arrival in this city. They intend to give them a more brilliant reception and entertainment than any distinguished visitors have hitherto received.

The steamship New York, from Bremen via Southampton on the 18th, arrived this afternoon. She passed on the morning of 22d the Glasgow, from Liverpool, for New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.—The Supreme Court, to-day, decided against the Lone Land Claim, involving 270,000 acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frauds, perjury and forgery.

The House Postoffice Committee has agreed upon an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, authorizing the Department to use every quarter's revenue for the payment of transportation and expenses only, without waiting for the enactment of a special law or the annual appropriation bill, leaving the Congress the entire supervision over the salaries of third assistants, etc., and the defect to be paid out of the treasury.

The Covode Committee concluded its examination of Mr. Bean to-day, but did not gain much additional intelligence. He was offered a second five thousand dollars to go to Ohio and assume an Administration paper, but the English Bill having passed, the democracy came to the support of the Administration without this expense.

Gov. Samuel Medary was next called upon, the supposition being that some of the Lecompton frauds had passed through his hands. He, however, denied any knowledge of such funds, or of ever having received any money.

The five new territories which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize, contain respectively the following number of inhabitants:—Chippewa, from 5,000 to 10,000; Nevada, about the same; Dakotah, 8,000; Idaho, Pike's Peak, 15,000 to 20,000; Arizonia, 6,000 to 8,000. Each of these bills contain the following provision: "That, nevertheless, Slavery has no legal existence in said territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein." These measures will come up for consideration early next week.

Congressman Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Wilson, have left for Wheeling to make speeches there before the Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.—The editor of the Star says that General Lane has telegraphed to the delegation from Oregon to withdraw his name from the Convention; and that Mr. Hunter has similarly advised the Virginia delegation.

Lieut. Gen. Scott is still in visit Washington on official business, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas and Military Secretary Keys.

BUFFALO, May 1.—The 18th delegated General Conference of the M. E. Church convened this morning in this city. Bishops Jones, Scott, Baker and Ames were present, and at 9 o'clock the venerable Senior Bishop, the Rev. Thomas A. Morris, called the Conference to order. Religious services of an impressive character followed, participated in by the presiding Bishop. Bishop Jones, Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Wis., and Rev. Charles B. Tippett, of Baltimore, the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the last General Conference, were invited to come forward and act as Secretaries of this Conference till the be organized, which they did. The list of Conference was then called. No delegates were present from the Vermont Conference. Objection was made by Mr. Bronson to the admission of the 15 delegates from the Wisconsin Conference, on the ground of improper means used to secure the election of a fifth delegate from that Conference. The matter was tabled till the Conference was permanently organized. Bishop Morris decided that the first and the delegate from the Wisconsin Conference be entitled to their seats.

Two hundred and twenty-one delegates were elected, of whom sixteen were absent.

The Conference proceeded to the election of Secretary by a hand vote, and Dr. H. H. Harris, of the Delaware Conference, and Secretary of the last General Convention, was elected.

B. Griffin, of the New York Conference; Dr. Cox, of the Pittsburgh Conference; E. R. Cook, of the Wisconsin Conference, and A. N. Fillmore, of the East Genessee Conference, were elected Assistant Secretaries, who assumed the duties of their office.

The time of daily meeting was fixed at 8:30, a. m. and adjourned at 12 m.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 1.—The Santa Fe mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The conductor reports the road alive with emigrants, and getting along well. The grass is not good, but they can obtain corn 300 miles out.

There has been no through mail since the 4th, and there is no telling when one will arrive, as there are not a sufficient number of soldiers on the plains for an escort.

Two companies of Infantry were met on their way to Pawnee Fork.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The municipal election passed off quietly. There was a drenching rain during the day.

Great interest was felt by the Democrats on the news from Charleston, and to-day's proceedings were anxiously awaited.

COLUMBIA, Ga., May 1.—The steamer Calhoun exploded in the Oamulgee river. Mr. Crawford, the acting Captain, was mortally wounded, and Hugh Aitkas, two engineers and two passengers were dangerously injured. Six negro deck hands were killed.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—The Legislature meets tomorrow. The Republicans have nominated Hiram Goodwin President pro tem of the Senate, and O. H. Perry, Speaker of the House.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—River falling rapidly; 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal. Weather clear; mercury 55°.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The river is receding, with 8 feet water to Cairo. All the upper streams are on the decline.

A GOOD STORE ROOM AND CELLAR, No. 4 Girard Hotel Building, for rent by apl2 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 57 Market st.

TOBACCO—10 boxes I. C. Horne's 8s 1 bbl. I. C. Horne's Aromatic Smoking Tobacco, on consignment for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY FLINT HIDES—8 now landing from steamer S. P. Hibberd for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—8 sacks now landing from steamer S. P. Hibberd for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WATERED GREEN PAPER, for Side Lights, for sale by W. F. MARSHALL.

Thirty-First Congress—Sixth Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the Territorial business was postponed to Monday and Tuesday next.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on the President's protest were postponed till Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those engaged on the Indian wars prior to that period. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wilson attacked the Fugitive Slave Law and maintained that slavery ought to be excluded wherever the power can constitutionally be exercised.

Mr. Hickman spoke against sectionalism, as exclusively a Southern institution, and alluded to the cringing of Buchanan, in contrast with the inflexible Jackson. The North will endeavor to preserve the federal compact in its integrity, and was forming the determination of preventing others from infracting it.

Mr. Millson denied that the South was influenced by a spirit aggressive to the North.

After further debate between Messrs. Hickman and Wilson, House adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The inquest on the body of the female who was found gagged and sunk with a barrel of pitch at the York street dock, on the 11th of April last, was concluded last night at Jersey city. The remains were fully identified as those of Ada Richardson, wife of a young man known as Boston Charley, who stated that he had not lived with his wife for over two years; that she had resided at the Brandreth House, St. Dennis, and other places, living a fast life there. These facts were communicated to Deputy Carpenter, and furnished a clue to the officers to work upon, and by which means they track Mrs. Richardson for a period of over two years, during which time she lived in magnificent style at the St. Dennis; next at the house of a Doctor in Astor Place; thence to the St. Julian Hotel; next to a private house in University Place; from there to the Lafarge House; from whence she went on board the steamer Cahawba, on the 12th of January, for New Orleans, which was the last positive information they had of her. The hotel books revealed the fact that a wealthy young gentleman of formerly high standing in the community, had paid Mrs. Richardson's hotel bills, the rooms and board amounting to about $40 per week. From another source it is reported that this gentleman attempted to sever his connection with Mrs. R. as her demands upon him for money were becoming more and more exorbitant, sometimes compelling him to furnish her with $700 or $800 at a time, in order to prevent exposure, and that the manner amounted to nearly $20,000. From this fact, it was thought there was sufficient motive for the committal of the crime. This gentleman was indicted for a trip to Jersey City, and upon seeing the head of the female, he at once exclaimed that it was Mrs. Richardson. He was then required to enter into bonds to appear as a witness, but for some cause was not present last night.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Counterfeit Eres on the Wamsutta Bank, of Fall River, Mass., were circulated here yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The dispatches to Forney's Press say that Virginia has resolved to secede.—Maryland, Tennessee, a majority of Kentucky, North Carolina, and Missouri will remain in the convention. The Douglas men have held a tremendous meeting, at which addresses were delivered by gentlemen from Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, and other Southern States. All the speakers pledged their States for the Little Giant by large majorities. Col. Flourney said he intended to address the Southern friends in the convention in favor of Douglas. It was stated that a dispatch from the chairman of the Louisiana State Committee declared that Douglas would carry that State by a large majority, notwithstanding the secession of their delegates. The secession is not regarded as serious. Only the extremes have bolted, and the conservatives of the South say that they are glad they are gone, as they say they injure the party even in the South.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Two fugitive slaves from Maryland, were arrested in this city yesterday, and after an examination before Commissioner Belt, were ordered to be sent back to their owners, in Liberty District, Md. They are now on their way. There was no disturbance.

The dwelling house of a man named Hobbs was burned at Orange, N. J., yesterday, and four children of Mr. H.'s perished in the flames. Mrs. Hobbs and other children were rescued, but were badly burned. The boy himself set fire to the buildings, and is under arrest.

Early this morning a fire broke in the jenny house attached to the ropewalk, owned by Mr. P. Decevel, in Johnson street, near Beshwick Avenue. The entire building with the machinery was entirely destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insured for $20,000, in different insurance companies in N. Y.

The municipal authorities of New York, have the day appropriated $10,000, and engaged of the Messrs. Leland, the first floor of the Metropolitan Hotel for the Japanese Embassy, which they will occupy on their arrival in this city. They intend to give them a more brilliant reception and entertainment than any distinguished visitors have hitherto received.

The steamship New York, from Bremen via Southampton on the 18th, arrived this afternoon. She passed on the morning of 22d the Glasgow, from Liverpool, for New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.—The Supreme Court, to-day, decided against the Lone Land Claim, involving 270,000 acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frauds, perjury and forgery.

The House Postoffice Committee has agreed upon an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, authorizing the Department to use every quarter's revenue for the payment of transportation and expenses only, without waiting for the enactment of a special law or the annual appropriation bill, leaving the Congress the entire supervision over the salaries of third assistants, etc., and the defect to be paid out of the treasury.

The Covode Committee concluded its examination of Mr. Bean to-day, but did not gain much additional intelligence. He was offered a second five thousand dollars to go to Ohio and assume an Administration paper, but the English Bill having passed, the democracy came to the support of the Administration without this expense.

Gov. Samuel Medary was next called upon, the supposition being that some of the Lecompton frauds had passed through his hands. He, however, denied any knowledge of such funds, or of ever having received any money.

The five new territories which the House Committee on Territories propose to organize, contain respectively the following number of inhabitants:—Chippewa, from 5,000 to 10,000; Nevada, about the same; Dakotah, 8,000; Idaho, Pike's Peak, 15,000 to 20,000; Arizonia, 6,000 to 8,000. Each of these bills contain the following provision: "That, nevertheless, Slavery has no legal existence in said territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein." These measures will come up for consideration early next week.

Congressman Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Wilson, have left for Wheeling to make speeches there before the Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 1.—The editor of the Star says that General Lane has telegraphed to the delegation from Oregon to withdraw his name from the Convention; and that Mr. Hunter has similarly advised the Virginia delegation.

Lieut. Gen. Scott is still in visit Washington on official business, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas and Military Secretary Keys.

BUFFALO, May 1.—The 18th delegated General Conference of the M. E. Church convened this morning in this city. Bishops Jones, Scott, Baker and Ames were present, and at 9 o'clock the venerable Senior Bishop, the Rev. Thomas A. Morris, called the Conference to order. Religious services of an impressive character followed, participated in by the presiding Bishop. Bishop Jones, Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Wis., and Rev. Charles B. Tippett, of Baltimore, the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the last General Conference, were invited to come forward and act as Secretaries of this Conference till the be organized, which they did. The list of Conference was then called. No delegates were present from the Vermont Conference. Objection was made by Mr. Bronson to the admission of the 15 delegates from the Wisconsin Conference, on the ground of improper means used to secure the election of a fifth delegate from that Conference. The matter was tabled till the Conference was permanently organized. Bishop Morris decided that the first and the delegate from the Wisconsin Conference be entitled to their seats.

Two hundred and twenty-one delegates were elected, of whom sixteen were absent.

The Conference proceeded to the election of Secretary by a hand vote, and Dr. H. H. Harris, of the Delaware Conference, and Secretary of the last General Convention, was elected.

B. Griffin, of the New York Conference; Dr. Cox, of the Pittsburgh Conference; E. R. Cook, of the Wisconsin Conference, and A. N. Fillmore, of the East Genessee Conference, were elected Assistant Secretaries, who assumed the duties of their office.

The time of daily meeting was fixed at 8:30, a. m. and adjourned at 12 m.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 1.—The Santa Fe mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The conductor reports the road alive with emigrants, and getting along well. The grass is not good, but they can obtain corn 300 miles out.

There has been no through mail since the 4th, and there is no telling when one will arrive, as there are not a sufficient number of soldiers on the plains for an escort.

Two companies of Infantry were met on their way to Pawnee Fork.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The municipal election passed off quietly. There was a drenching rain during the day.

Great interest was felt by the Democrats on the news from Charleston, and to-day's proceedings were anxiously awaited.

COLUMBIA, Ga., May 1.—The steamer Calhoun exploded in the Oamulgee river. Mr. Crawford, the acting Captain, was mortally wounded, and Hugh Aitkas, two engineers and two passengers were dangerously injured. Six negro deck hands were killed.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—The Legislature meets tomorrow. The Republicans have nominated Hiram Goodwin President pro tem of the Senate, and O. H. Perry, Speaker of the House.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—River falling rapidly; 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal. Weather clear; mercury 55°.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The river is receding, with 8 feet water to Cairo. All the upper streams are on the decline.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MARCH & APRIL

CHARLES PATRICK, | JOHN DILWORTH, V.P.
WM. M'CREARY. | WILLIAM S. LAVELY, R. OWENS.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

(Reported Specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1860.

	Super.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy.
100 bbls flour store	—	5 50	6 12	6 50
150 do do	—	5 25	5 906,00	6,10 6 50
20 do do	—	5 50	—	—
40 do do	—	—	—	6 50
40 do do	—	—	6 00	6 45
200 do do	—	—	6 00	6 62
50 do do	—	5 50	6 12	—
100 do do	—	5 75	—	—
60 do do	—	—	6 10	6 25
60 do do	—	5 85	—	—
110 do depot	—	—	6 25	—
20 do St. Louis	—	5 75	—	—
400 do first hands	—	—	—	7 12
100 do Extra, and E. P. on private terms				

GRAIN—Sales 150 bush shelled corn at 60c; 50 do oats at 47c 9 bushel.

HAY—Sales at scales o' 20 loads at $15@18.

BACON—Sales 600 lbs shoulders hams at 7½ and 10.

FISH—Sales 15 bbls half herring at $6.00; 10 half bbls white fish at $5.50; 15 do at $6.50.

SUGAR—Sales 14 hhds at 8¾@9; 15 do do at 8¾.

CHEESE—Sales 30 kgs W R, new, at 11.

LIME—Sales 10 bbls Louisville at $1.25.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales 20 bush apples at $1.50; 10 do peaches at $4.25.

MOLASSES—Sales 40 bbls at 46@50; 50 do do at 48

COFFEE—Sales 75 sks at