Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by O. B. Shaw, Optician, 68 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	102	62
12 " M.	108	72
3 " P. M.		79
Barometer		29.9-20

Republican Headquarters for 1860, CORNER WOOD AND FOURTH STS.

☞ Entrance on Wood street.

FREE READING ROOMS 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 7½ o'clock, P. M.

my21-dawtc

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.

DISTRICT COURT.—The important case of Wm. McCully et al. vs. Robt. Forrester et al., was concluded yesterday. Its trial had occupied seven days, making it one of the most tedious causes we have ever known. The property in litigation is a valuable tract of land, containing four hundred acres, in Ross township, near Woods' Run, on the Beaver pike, and said to be eligible for country seats. It is said to be worth as much as $50,000. The plaintiffs claim on a paper title, that is, directly or indirectly by deed. The ground of the defendants' claim is adverse possession for 21 years. No less than twenty-three points were submitted to the Court by plaintiffs' counsel, most of them relating to the character of adverse possession. They were generally refused, the Court defining adverse possession to consist to cultivating the tract or enclosing it with fences, as well as in actual occupancy. Now the law did not require either cultivation without enclosure, or enclosure without cultivation, for 21 years, were deemed sufficient by the Court, to establish a good legal title. The jury returned a verdict for defendants.

ALLEGHENY POLICE ITEMS.—John Cook was bound over to keep the peace, on the complaint of George W. Dilion. John, it seems, had frequently threatened to take Dillon's life, and the latter, disbelieving the aphorism that "threatened folk live long," invoked the aid of the law to prevent such a catastrophe as that with which he was menaced.

A colored woman named Miller made oath against another of the same caste, charging her with disorderly conduct. The magistrate adjudicated the case by imposing a fine of $1 00 and costs on the defendant. Whereupon the latter, observing the difference in fact, if not in law, between the position of prosecutor and defendant, turned round and made the same charge against Mrs. Miller. The magistrate, with becoming consistency, imposed a similar fine on her, and both parties retired in an apparent good humor.

Frank Craig was sent to the House of Refuge on the complaint of Mr. Jas. Rush, who charges Frank with throwing at his children through the window, and, being, in most respects, a bad boy. This is the same boy that was brought before Esq. Morrison for some mischief, and was permitted to go home with his mother in the evening, with directions to return to the Mayor's office next morning. He did not return, however, and remained skulking about home until arrested by Alderman Scott's police.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Geo. A. Bradley, of East Bethlehem, Washington county, one day this week, had five of his ribs broken and was otherwise severely injured by being thrown from his wagon. He was returning from mill, when the horses ran off, throwing him forcibly from the wagon. He may possibly recover.

Mr. John Henry, a miner at the Cleveland Coal Works, near Monongahela city, was so severely injured, on Tuesday last, that his case is considered doubtful. His legs, right thigh and arm were broken; the bones of his left leg were drawn through the flesh, protruding several inches, and he was injured in several other parts of his body.

A lad named Pollock, residing in Webster, had his scalp torn off and his arm broken, on Saturday last. He was engaged in hauling coal, when the fore-gate came out of the wagon bed, and the coal falling on the horses' heels, caused them to run off. The boy was thrown out, and thus severely injured.

OBSTRUCTING PASSENGER CARS.—Considerable bad blood exists between the drivers of passenger cars and teamsters. We observed a fellow yesterday who detained one of the cars of the Manchester railway for some time, and finally yielded the track with great reluctance, alleging that he had as good a right to the street as the car driver. Mayor Wilson's attention was called to a similar instance on this side of the river on Wednesday. P. Downy, determined to dispute the track of the East Liberty railroad, with the cars running on it, but had to strike his colors, the Mayor deciding that the franchises of the railway extended to the free use of their track, without hindrance or obstruction. Parties will be obliged to pay five dollars for this misapprehension of his legal rights, and the public interests demand that any one guilty of similar behavior shall be served in like manner. Our efficient Mayor will, however, see that the matter is properly looked after.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.—In common with many of our cotemporaries, we have time and again suffered all manner of impositions and frauds from persons who have desired to set up our "Authorized Agents" for soliciting advertising and collecting subscriptions in the Metropolitan cities. These "men" have had their day. Few, if any of them, ever succeed in their rascality long, and have sunk into obscurity and infamy to eke out a miserable existence on their pilfering.

It is with pleasure we turn from the contemplation of such beings to make honorable mention of Mr. Jones Webster, of Philadelphia. Mr. W. has been acting as the agent of this paper for many years, and we have never found him derelict in any one particular. He does not seek, by shifting and delay, any postponement in rendering his accounts, which, considering the amount of business done by him, are correct to an extent truly surprising.

PATENT ASPHALTE FELT.—This is a new English material for roofing buildings, sheds, &c., and bids fair to prove more valuable for those purposes than shingles, slates, or any other description of roofing. It is impervious to rain, snow or frost, and is a non-conductor of heat. It has no smell, and combines the four great requisites of a good roof—elasticity lightness, economy and durability. It is used for roofing churches, cottages, verandahs, farm buildings, cattle sheds, for lining granaries and stores, (*as rats and mice will not touch it,*) for protecting ceilings under flooring from wet and damp, for covering conservatories, garden sheds and frames, (being a protective material to plants on account of its imperviousness to frost,) for covering boilers, ships, etc. We recommend it to the attention of the public.

SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING.—John Schlebaur was brought before Mayor Wilson, yesterday, charged, on oath of Lewis Weiss, with selling liquor on Sunday. The information states that Schlebaur did unlawfully sell spirituous and malt liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and did permit the same to be drunk on the premises, contrary to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. The offender was held to bail for his appearance at court.

This makes the third case of Sunday liquor-selling. Such traffic being in violation of civil and divine law, it is the Mayor's intention to have it suppressed.

MORE OLYMPICS.—Olympium games, at least one of them—foot racing—seem to be quite a popular amusement in Allegheny city. A race was reported day before yesterday, and we have another to announce this morning, which came off on Wednesday. The competitors were Frank Relston and Melcher Gwin. The stake was a purse of $400. They ran sixty yards, accomplishing that distance in 6¾ seconds. Gwin was the winner by two feet. There was considerable betting and a large crowd on hand.

DOGS.—It should be remembered by those owning dogs, that the law requires them to have their ears muzzled from the 16th of June until the 15th of September, also that each dog should wear a collar with a metal plate, on which the owner's name and residence should be engraved. It is the intention of the Mayor to put this law in force this summer, and people who value their canine property should look sharp, or their pets will get killed.

LIKENESS OF LINCOLN.—Mr. Schuchman, of this city, has placed on our table a likeness of ABRAM LINCOLN, the next President of the United States, which we can freely pronounce a good one, from an acquaintance with the personal appearance of the original. It is old Abe to the life. This likeness may be procured at Mr. Schuchman's at the low price of 25 cents.

CORRECTION.—The primary meetings of the Republican party will be held on Saturday week, the 2d day of June, and not on the coming Saturday, as reported in the *Gazette* of yesterday morning.

THE coal-scuttle bonnet fashion threatens to be a failure, not so much on account of its hideousness, but that it makes the wearer look older.

POLICE ITEMS.—There were 16 committments to the jail, yesterday. Of these, 8 were for drunkenness, 5 for disorderly conduct, 2 for vagrancy and 1 for larceny.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21, 1860.

Seventeenth Day.—Bishop Morris in the chair. Religious services conducted by Rev. J. B. Corrington. Journal read and approved.

The Report of the Committee on Missions reported recommending the General Conference to authorize the Bishops to constitute Missions of the M. E. Church in Arizona and New Mexico, and others adjacent, into a Mission Conference, at any time before the next session of the General Conference, if in their judgment it is deemed best. The Committee also proposed a new office, to be styled the Assistant Secretary of Missionary Society, to act principally in the West. After a long and spirited discussion, in which Drs. Durbin, D. W. Clark, Kingsley Curry, Revs. W. H. Goode, E. Thomas, G. Moody, and others, participated, the report was adopted.—The Missionary Board at New York were requested to give their legal concurrence to this act of the Conference. Carried.

Agreeably to the action of the Conference, the Committee of Appeals presented their official action on the following cases: The appeal of Alpha Wright, expelled by the North Ohio Conference from the ministry and membership of the Church, was reversed by the committee; W. H. Sheets, expelled by the S. E Indiana Conference from the ministry and membership of the Church, remanded back to the Conference for a new trial; G. C. Holmes, deprived of his credentials as an Elder in the M. E. Church by the Rock River Conference, was reversed; action of Wisconsin Conference, whereby J. W. Wood was expelled from the ministry and membership of the Church, was affirmed by the committee; also the case of O. F. Morse, of Wyoming Conference, and C. W. Sanderson, (noticed yesterday,) of Rock River Conference—both remanded for a new trial in their respective Conferences.

Dr. Holdich presented a report from the Committee on the Bible Cause; read and adopted. The following interesting statistics are found embodied in the report: During the year, according to the last Annual Report of the American Bible Society, its issues were 753,772, being an increase of 82,183 over the year before, making its total issues since its organization 14,278,-881. Its receipts for sales of books, and donations, reached the sum $435,956 92, the past year.

The Committee on Slavery made a lengthy report, classifying the memorials, &c., and giving the votes of the Annual Conferences on the proposed changes in the General Rule on Slavery. The petitions were: 1. Asking for the extirpation of Slavery: 2. That no change be made in the Discipline on the subject of Slavery. Result as follows: Against change, from 32 Annual Conferences, 187 memorials, signed by 8,999 persons, and 47 Q. M. Conferences. Asking for extirpation, from 33 Conferences, 811 memorials, signed by 45,857 persons, and from 49 Q. M. Conferences. Most of the memorials in favor of the extirpation of Slavery were from Conferences in New England, Western New York and the Northwest. The membership of the M. E. Church (North) being over 950,000, it will be seen that the whole number of memorialists is less than 50,000. Dr. Tippett, of the East Baltimore Conference, (embracing a good portion of Pennsylvania) stated immediately after the reading of the report that it had been the studied policy of the border to make no petitions on this subject. He said there were one hundred thousand opposed to any change on the subject.

Appended to the above was the report of the several Annual Conferences on the proposed change of the General Rule. The vote on the Cincinnati Rule was 319 for, 1,212 against; Providence, 1,242 for, 1,329 against; Erie, 1,705 for, 1,416 against. This vote is by the ministers connected with the several Annual Conferences. The Discipline requires a vote of two-thirds of the members of all the Annual Conferences to authorize the General Conference to change a restrictive or General Rule of the Discipline. These proposed Rules, emanated from the Conferences named, Cincinnati, Providence and Erie, but it will be seen, that neither Rule obtained votes enough to authorize a change, consequently all fell to the ground.

The General Conference, now in session, may adopt a Rule and send it down to the Annual Conferences for their concurrence, and if three-fourths of the members thereof vote to concur, it will be the law of the Discipline. The General Conference may, however, by a majority vote, change the chapter on Slavery, stating that the Rule of the Discipline is Anti-Slavery, and always has been so. Advocates for no change regard the General Rule strongly Anti-Slavery.

Conference adjourned with singing the doxology, and benediction by Bishop Morris.

Gen'l Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock, Thursday morning, and after spending half an hour in religious exercises, proceeded to the transaction of business.

The order of the day being an address from Rev. Dr. Wood, delegate from the American Board of Foreign Missions, that gentleman took the stand, and delivered an address of an hour's length, in which he went into the past history and the operations of the Board, and gave an account of its present financial condition.

After the gentleman had concluded, the report of the Committee on Education was taken from the docket.

Rev. W. H. Williams spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, and gave a history of the work of education in his field of labors.

Dr. Clark moved to strike out of the report the second resolution, which provides for the establishment of a general treasury for the assistance of students. The motion was discussed at length and con, when, it appearing that there was a general treasury already in existence, it prevailed by an unanimous vote.

Rev. Scofield, moved that the resolutions reported by the Committee, be taken up separately and disposed of.

The motion prevailed, and a discussion occurred upon the first resolution, which endorses the action formerly taken by the Assembly. After remarks by Revs. E L. Hurd, T. A. Mills, S. T. Seeley, Walter Clark, D. D., and others, the further consideration of the report was postponed. Rev. G. W. Roots, from the Committee on Mileage, made a report, which set forth that over three thousand dollars had been contributed, which would, after devoting a sufficient sum to the payment of mileage, leave a balance of $600 in the hands of the Committee.

Afternoon Session.—Rev. Mr. Curtis, from the Committee on Church Polity, reported: First, That Elders ought not to participate in the laying on of hands in cases of ordination. Second, That all communicants have a right to vote in the selection of Elders and Deacons, save in exceptional cases. Third, That business transacted by a Presbytery, consisting of less than a quorum, may be considered valid, unless objected to by a full board at a subsequent meeting.

The report of the Educational Committee came up in order, and Dr. Brainard, of Philadelphia, proceeded to address the Assembly. He expressed the opinion that under the plan here before in force there was no effective organization.

Dr. Mills, Secretary of the Educational Board, replied to the remarks of Dr. Brainard.

Rev. J. M. Sherwood, of N. J., intimated that the embarrassments and difficulties which heretofore stood in the way of the Educational Committee should be removed, or the plan of the Assembly could never be successfully carried out. The plan, he intimated, was defective, and was not understood fully by the ministry of the Church; nevertheless, he would not be willing to give it up, though he desired to see it modified so as to satisfy those who occupy conservative ground. The committee's report contained the modifications desired, and if adopted would work with advantage to the cause of education. The gentleman closed by contrasting the affairs of the O. S. Presbyterian Church (relating to education) with those of the New School denomination.

Rev. Azariah Eldridge, of Detroit, responded to some of the arguments advanced by Dr. Brainard, and advocated the adoption of the report.

Rev. Samuel B. Dod, of California, moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until Friday morning.

Before the motion was seconded, Rev. E. Whittaker, of Long Island, took the stand and spoke of the adoption of the report.

Mr. Dell again renewed his motion, which on the question being taken, was declared lost.

Dr. Mills read the rules provided for the government of the Assembly's permanent Committee on Education, and for the appointment of a Secretary, whose duty it should be to visit the different Presbyteries, and urge the work of education upon their attention, etc. He explained that the report was intended to deprive the Synods of administrative power, and to endow them simply with supervisory powers. A delegate moved a call for the previous question, pending which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

On last evening, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the members of the Assembly, in the Third Church, and this evening in the same place, Dr. Stearns will deliver the annual Missionary discourse.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Mary Sunjan, the Dresser's Blind Daughter. A Tale of Religious Persecution. By Sallie Rochester Ford. New York: Sheldon & Co., Publishers.

This is a story founded on the religious persecutions in England, two centuries ago, in the times of John Bunyan and his bold and earnest associates. It is a story abounding in thrilling scenes, and as it progresses inculcates a lesson of piety which should not be neglected by the reader, whatever may be his condition. The book is illustrated with engravings—and contains nearly five hundred handsomely printed pages of highly interesting reading matter. For sale by Kay & Co., Pittsburgh.

"The Oakland Stories." By George H. Taylor. New York: Phelps & Co., publishers.

This is a series of delightful stories for youth, written by a gentleman of Virginia. The beautiful volume before us, entitled "Cousin Guy," is the, second of these sketches. The author knows how to talk to the young, and is amusing and instructive at the same time. For sale by R S. Davis, of this city.

LECTURES IN THE ACADEMY.—The Hall of the Academy of Science and Art was well filled last evening to hear the lecture of Dr. Phillips, on Ichthyology. The lecturer had on the table before him, some specimens; among them were the Lake black bass, or *Centrarchus Fasciatus*, from English Lake, Wisconsin; the Gar fish, or *Scomber Scombrus*, of the Allegheny river; the Horse Mackeral, or Blue Fish, and many others. The Dr. delivered a very interesting lecture, and was listened to throughout with marked attention.

One of the stones that fell during the late meteoric shower in Ohio, attracted a great deal of attention. From all that could be ascertained, it was thought to be composed of sandstone, nickel, and sulphurate of iron, the former predominating. We understand the owner has refused $150 for it. It is now enroute for some Eastern or the Smithsonian Institute, where it is to be deposited. Some smaller specimens go with it, and will probably be analyzed, when they get to their destination, and perhaps the great problem of where they came from will be solved.

ON Monday evening last, during the prevalence of an unusually severe storm of wind and rain which visited this vicinity, the entire western gable end of the brick dwelling house of Mrs. Bauseman, on Main street, was blown in with great force, smashing through the garret floor, and falling upon the beds and floor of the second story. Fortunately no one was in bed at the time; otherwise loss of life would have been inevitable, as the beds were piled with heaps of brick and mortar.—*Wash. Rep. & Trib.*

THE Political Debates between Lincoln and Douglas in the celebrated campaign of 1858, in Illinois, can be had at this office.

THE new Metallic Rubber Slates are sold by Hunt & Miner. The metallic slate weighs only one-third as much as the common stone Slate; it will not warp or split; it cannot be broken by use nor damage by water; it cannot easily improve on it. The frames are made in the best manner of hard wood, secured at the corners by tubular rivets.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was killed yesterday near the head of Federal street, Allegheny.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-First Congress—Sixth Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 24.

HOUSE.—The amendment reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Civil Appropriation bill, was agreed to: yeas 93, nays 82. The bill was then passed. It contains an appropriation of $1,000,000 for taking the census. It also appropriates $40,000 for seeds and cuttings to be distributed by the Patent Office.

Mr. Colfax called up the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. Burnett's amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill was adopted, by a vote of 103 to 73. The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The House took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Curtis' substitute for the features of the bill reported by the Select Committee, which proposed the central route, with two branches—one from a slave and one from a free State.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Benjamin called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the regress now at Key West. It authorized the President to enter into contract with any person or corporation to receive from the U. S. authorities the Africans seized on by the vessels engaged in the slave trade, and support them for six months from the date of their landing on the coast of Africa; provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war for transporting them to Africa. $200,000 are appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported to not less than one year, instead of six months.—Adopted—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. Davis opposed the policy of making the appropriation. It did fall within the obligations of the government to provide for their support in Africa for so long a period.

Mr. Bingham responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without providing for their support.

Mr. Davis replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered an amendment to strike out the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. Benjamin advocated the bill, and contended that the treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. Davis caused the treaty to be read, to show that no such obligation existed.

Mr. Brown contended that the negroes, were slaves at home, and that it was inhuman to return them. It was not inhuman to bring them away.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee providing for the deportation of the captured Africans at Key West, was then passed in the shape reported, by 31 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Davis' resolutions coming up, Mr. Bingham read a long speech in opposition, and Mr. Bigler defended his position, on the other side. He said he had at one time expressed the same views as those contained in the resolutions, but regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Iverson said that he had intended to offer an amendment to Mr. Davis' resolutions, but now declined. He however read the resolutions which he intended to offer, as an expression of his individual opinion. They declared extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty of Congress in organizing the territories, to provide for the protection of Slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions, as the best that could be got.

Mr. Clay said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolutions, and was sorry that he was physically unable to do so.

Mr. Green contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried; ayes and nays as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dickson, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson—19.

The 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions were passed, by a nearly similar vote, Mr. Pugh voting nay on the 4th.

Mr. Clingman offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the word "not," after the word "does." Pending discussion, Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The second trot on the Union course, yesterday, between the stallions George M. Patchen and Ethan Allen, to wagons, again resulted in the victory of the first named horse, which won the race in three straight heats. The match was well contested and excellent time was made, the second heat having been trotted in 2.26. There were at least 6,000 spectators within the course.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the friends of Mr. Seward, who are the best authority to speak for him, refuse in the most emphatic terms, the suggestion that he will give a cold or failing support to Mr. Lincoln, or encourage anything like lukewarmness on the part of others.

Mr. Wendell again appeared before the Cowde Committee, and testified that while the President or Cabinet did not specifically direct him to apply monies to carry the Lecompton bill throught the House, his intercourse with them, at that time, fully justified the inference that he was to be benefitted by the expenditure, otherwise he would not have been induced to have appropriated $30,000 or $40,000 of his own money. The expectation was that he would receive remunerating patronage, which was subsequently realized, in part. All his testimony on this and other delicate points, has been constrained, and evidently embarrassed, by the knowledge that every disclosure affecting those in authority, would involve himself. In comparing his check book with the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis, several weeks ago, an item of $250 was found charged to Foster of Pennsylvania, among the money appropriated for electioneering purposes, and dated September, three weeks before the Congressional election. He was then asked whether the Foster thus named, was the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who ran against Mr. Cowde for Congress in 1859. No satisfactory answer could be obtained at the time, but when the interrogatory was repeated to-day, he admitted knowing no other Foster for whose benefit it could have been applied. He said large sums had been entrusted to Mr. White, as ex-member from Pennsylvania, for distribution during that canvass.

The case of Postmaster Reynolds, at Louisville, will be brought before the Committee. He was appointed through the influence of Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be proven that he deposited the receipts at a private bank from which Mr. Guthrie borrowed. Mr. Cobb pronounced this a violation of the Sub-Treasury laws, but through the influence of Postmaster General Holt the President keeps him in office.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—There was a duel this morning at Screven's Ferry, between C. A. L. Lamar and Col. Moore, late of the Texas Navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in Farnam's case. Shots were exchanged. The affair was then amicably settled.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch from Washington says Henry D. Johnson, of the State Department, is nominated Consul General to Constantinople.

The impression is now general here that the overissue of Pacific mail stock is much larger than was at first supposed. One statement, said to come from the company's office, is said to be 240,000 shares. It is said that certificates for 39,000 shares have been presented for dividends, and that all these are registered in the stock.

A Shanghai circular has been received per the Persia, which says that advices from Japan report Consul General Harris' health better. This disproves the story that he is dead.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A philanthropic scene occurred in the gate-room to the Representative Hall to-day. A handsome mulatto slave girl appeared in the charge of Dr. Davidson, of this city, with a statement that she had been sold to a negro trader, but by raising $500 cash, and securing the payment of $700 more by the 1st of August, she could purchase her freedom. The amount was promptly raised among the Republican members, and the girl is now free.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, May 24.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, and the Congressional Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Second District in this State, adjourned to-day. The old State officers were nominated for re-election. Wm. Vanderer was unanimously nominated for Congress.—Lincoln and Hamlin were heartily endorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, stating that a meeting of the principal citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully endorsed.

OTTOWA, May 24.—During a storm to-day, two boys named Peter Kelly and Alfred Collins were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others were slightly injured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 24.—Hon. Wm. C. Preston died at Columbia, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY & JUNE.

JAMES PARK, Jr., V.P.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER.	SAMUEL ROSENTOLZ
SAMUEL SCHOMAKER.	HENRY OWEN.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY May 25, 1860.

There has been no remarkable change to note in the several markets during the week ending yesterday. Business, although dull enough, has given evidence of a slight improvement, and continues more animated than was generally anticipated.

The prospects of a bountiful crop of both grain and fruit are becoming more favorable as the summer season advances. Our exchanges, with but few exceptions, speak in the most glowing terms of the coming crops, and if we are not visited by any more frosts, which is hardly probable now, the yields will be larger this season than for many years previous.

The river continues in fine navigable condition for the largest class of boats, there having upwards of eleven feet on the Wheeling falls, and a fine stage of water in the Monongahela, while steady rains have swollen the Allegheny to a point where it is large, and in short the water is exactly improved for navigation. The low grades are made in the best manner of hard wood, secured at the corners by tubular rivets.

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Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Benjamin called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the regress now at Key West. It authorized the President to enter into contract with any person or corporation to receive from the U. S. authorities the Africans seized on by the vessels engaged in the slave trade, and support them for six months from the date of their landing on the coast of Africa; provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war for transporting them to Africa. $200,000 are appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported to not less than one year, instead of six months.—Adopted—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. Davis opposed the policy of making the appropriation. It did fall within the obligations of the government to provide for their support in Africa for so long a period.

Mr. Bingham responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without providing for their support.

Mr. Davis replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered an amendment to strike out the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. Benjamin advocated the bill, and contended that the treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. Davis caused the treaty to be read, to show that no such obligation existed.

Mr. Brown contended that the negroes, were slaves at home, and that it was inhuman to return them. It was not inhuman to bring them away.

The bill from the Judiciary Committee providing for the deportation of the captured Africans at Key West, was then passed in the shape reported, by 31 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Davis' resolutions coming up, Mr. Bingham read a long speech in opposition, and Mr. Bigler defended his position, on the other side. He said he had at one time expressed the same views as those contained in the resolutions, but regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Iverson said that he had intended to offer an amendment to Mr. Davis' resolutions, but now declined. He however read the resolutions which he intended to offer, as an expression of his individual opinion. They declared extreme Southern ground, claiming that it is the duty of Congress in organizing the territories, to provide for the protection of Slave property. He should, however, vote for the resolutions, as the best that could be got.

Mr. Clay said he had intended to speak in favor of the resolutions, and was sorry that he was physically unable to do so.

Mr. Green contended that the resolutions were not intended as a platform for the party.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was carried; ayes and nays as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dickson, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson—19.

The 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions were passed, by a nearly similar vote, Mr. Pugh voting nay on the 4th.

Mr. Clingman offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the word "not," after the word "does." Pending discussion, Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The second trot on the Union course, yesterday, between the stallions George M. Patchen and Ethan Allen, to wagons, again resulted in the victory of the first named horse, which won the race in three straight heats. The match was well contested and excellent time was made, the second heat having been trotted in 2.26. There were at least 6,000 spectators within the course.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the friends of Mr. Seward, who are the best authority to speak for him, refuse in the most emphatic terms, the suggestion that he will give a cold or failing support to Mr. Lincoln, or encourage anything like lukewarmness on the part of others.

Mr. Wendell again appeared before the Cowde Committee, and testified that while the President or Cabinet did not specifically direct him to apply monies to carry the Lecompton bill throught the House, his intercourse with them, at that time, fully justified the inference that he was to be benefitted by the expenditure, otherwise he would not have been induced to have appropriated $30,000 or $40,000 of his own money. The expectation was that he would receive remunerating patronage, which was subsequently realized, in part. All his testimony on this and other delicate points, has been constrained, and evidently embarrassed, by the knowledge that every disclosure affecting those in authority, would involve himself. In comparing his check book with the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis, several weeks ago, an item of $250 was found charged to Foster of Pennsylvania, among the money appropriated for electioneering purposes, and dated September, three weeks before the Congressional election. He was then asked whether the Foster thus named, was the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who ran against Mr. Cowde for Congress in 1859. No satisfactory answer could be obtained at the time, but when the interrogatory was repeated to-day, he admitted knowing no other Foster for whose benefit it could have been applied. He said large sums had been entrusted to Mr. White, as ex-member from Pennsylvania, for distribution during that canvass.

The case of Postmaster Reynolds, at Louisville, will be brought before the Committee. He was appointed through the influence of Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be proven that he deposited the receipts at a private bank from which Mr. Guthrie borrowed. Mr. Cobb pronounced this a violation of the Sub-Treasury laws, but through the influence of Postmaster General Holt the President keeps him in office.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—There was a duel this morning at Screven's Ferry, between C. A. L. Lamar and Col. Moore, late of the Texas Navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in Farnam's case. Shots were exchanged. The affair was then amicably settled.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch from Washington says Henry D. Johnson, of the State Department, is nominated Consul General to Constantinople.

The impression is now general here that the overissue of Pacific mail stock is much larger than was at first supposed. One statement, said to come from the company's office, is said to be 240,000 shares. It is said that certificates for 39,000 shares have been presented for dividends, and that all these are registered in the stock.

A Shanghai circular has been received per the Persia, which says that advices from Japan report Consul General Harris' health better. This disproves the story that he is dead.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A philanthropic scene occurred in the gate-room to the Representative Hall to-day. A handsome mulatto slave girl appeared in the charge of Dr. Davidson, of this city, with a statement that she had been sold to a negro trader, but by raising $500 cash, and securing the payment of $700 more by the 1st of August, she could purchase her freedom. The amount was promptly raised among the Republican members, and the girl is now free.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, May 24.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, and the Congressional Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Second District in this State, adjourned to-day. The old State officers were nominated for re-election. Wm. Vanderer was unanimously nominated for Congress.—Lincoln and Hamlin were heartily endorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, stating that a meeting of the principal citizens was held there, irrespective of party, to take action in regard to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, and that the Southern platform was fully endorsed.

OTTOWA, May 24.—During a storm to-day, two boys named Peter Kelly and Alfred Collins were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others were slightly injured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 24.—Hon. Wm. C. Preston died at Columbia, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY & JUNE.

JAMES PARK, Jr., V.P.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER.	SAMUEL ROSENTOLZ
SAMUEL SCHOMAKER.	HENRY OWEN.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Market.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY May 25, 1860.

There has been no remarkable change to note in the several markets during the week ending yesterday. Business, although dull enough, has given evidence of a slight improvement, and continues more animated than was generally anticipated.

The prospects of a bountiful crop of both grain and fruit are becoming more favorable as the summer season advances. Our exchanges, with but few exceptions, speak in the most glowing terms of the coming crops, and if we are not visited by any more frosts, which is hardly probable now, the yields will be larger this season than for many years previous.

The river continues in fine navigable condition for the largest class of boats, there having upwards of eleven feet on the Wheeling falls, and a fine stage of water in the Monongahela, while steady rains have swollen the amount of tonnage in port to all points in large, and in short the water is exactly improved for navigation.

Flour—Our last prices remain almost unaltered there being but little change to note in any of the leading articles. There is a pretty fair supply of flour, and the demand is limited to equal to it. In grain there has been nothing done except in corn and oats.

Whisky—The week's sales were small at former prices viz: Bolts Ash 26@26½; Pure rye 24@25½; Pearls 25½@26. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.

APPLES—the season is over, and although choice apples would now command high figures, the market is so bare that sales so few that we omit quotations.

ALE—Pittsburgh manufactured continues in fair demand, with steady shipments to all parts of the country. The established rates at present are:

	bbls.	half bbls.
Scarrett	$4	$2.00
Oman	4	2.00
X	6	3.00
XX	8	4.00
Porter	6	3.00

BAGS—the price current of Messrs Hostet & Barker, for printed bags is as follows: Flour, Co. Corn Meal, Co. Oats $4 1-00, 2 lbs $5@$5.50, 5 lb