# Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 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. | 60 | 55 |
| 12 " M. | 60 | 58 |
| 6 " P. M. | | 60 |
| Barometer | 29 5.10 | |

Republican Headquarters for 1860, CORNER WOOD AND FOURTH STS.

☞ Reference 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.

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### X L all Refrigerators.

Stone Water Cooler, and Butter Crock inside, at GEORGE W. HUNTER'S, Federal street, Allegheny, opposite the Post Office. Call and examine them.

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.

OUR WEEKLY is issued for this week, containing all the most important news of the week—Congressional reports, Foreign news, Editorials on leading subjects, authentic Market Reports, &c., &c. Persons wishing to send a large sheet full of useful family reading to their friends, may obtain it, enveloped for mailing, at 5 cents per single copy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The following is Judge Mellon's charge in Watson vs. The Connellsville Railroad Company. It unfolds the whole doctrine in regard to the right to compensation for property taken by the Commonwealth or its agents for public uses, which, in these times of progressive internal improvements, is a matter of more or less interest to every citizen:

A right exists in the Commonwealth to take property when it is needed for public use. Subject to this right men hold all the real estate they own. This is a part of the original contract between the Commonwealth and her citizens. It is found the better plan for government to delegate this right to corporations, which can manage public improvements to more advantage than the government. Experience proves this.

The power of assembly usually directs the manner in which this right of eminent domain shall be exercised. It provides the mode of assessing damages. It is not alleged by Mr. Watson that the Cab. R. R. has done anything wantonly. We are therefore only to review the testimony and by means of it estimate the damage Mr. Watson sustained.

In relation to the principles of law that are to govern you in this case, as the counsel have very elaborately prepared points for the consideration of the court, it will be sufficient to refer to these.

The following are the propositions of the plaintiff, on which we are to give you instructions. [In this and the following points we endeavor to give the substance. They are too voluminous to be published verbatim.]

1st. Under defendants' charter, plaintiff is entitled to recover compensation for the damage sustained by reason of the entry and occupation of the land. The amount of the damage is a question for the jury, who are not confined to the mere value of the land occupied, but are to consider all actual and immediate injury.

This point is affirmed with this qualification, that the jury are to allow for no imaginary, speculative or conjectural damages or injury; nor for damages supposed to be consequential to other distinct parts of plaintiff's property not *taken or touched*.

Sparks from a locomotive are too uncertain a risk to entitle plaintiff to damages. As regards the upper part of the farm, the railroad company is bound to give the plaintiff access to his farm and some means of connection between the two portions of it by a suitable bridge or otherwise. This is a condition of the gift of their corporate privileges.

2d. That the jury are to consider all actual and immediate injury, whether from taking land, injury to houses by cutting off the yard and conveniences, leaving a narrow strip between the railroad and planktons, rendering quarry more inaccessible and cutting off the front of the land, which being level, rendered the balance valuable.

An answer is denied to this point, it being too affirmative and argumentative to be either affirmed or denied. If it merely means that the jury that may take into consideration the shape into which the road cuts the land, it is affirmed.

3d. Plaintiff is entitled to recover, besides the value of the land occupied, the amount his remaining lands will be depreciated.

This point is affirmed so far as regards the cut and parts cut through, but does not extend to inconveniences or disadvantages to remote parts of the lands, as, for instance, inconveniences of access or disadvantages to remote parts of the farm or to the quarry, and the like.

4th. The measure of damages in this case is the difference of the value of the land through which the railroad is located, at the time of the appropriation by the road, and the value after the road was constructed.

This point is affirmed.

5th. In estimating the damages, at the advantages, from the road, the jury are to consider the injury and advantages to the same tract through which the railroad is located.

This is also affirmed.

6th. That part of the land lying on the southern side of the pleak road is separate and distinct from that through which defendants' road is located.

This is refused. Whether it be a separate and distinct tract is a question of fact for the jury to determine.

7th. The advantages to plaintiff from the railroad are not to be deducted from the value of the land actually taken, but only from the damage done to remaining land of the plaintiff.

This point is refused.

8th. That the plaintiff is entitled to receive from the defendant the actual value of the land appropriated in money, and not in advantages to his remaining land.

This point is affirmed. Nevertheless the jury are not to disregard the advantages derived by the owner, by reason of the proposed improvements enhancing the value of the residue of the land. The law requires this.

9th. The advantages to be considered by the jury must be such as particularly affect the party out of land whereof a part is taken, not general advantages derived by him in common with the county at large.

This point is affirmed.

10th. The proper measure of damages in this case is the difference between what was the fair marketable value of the land at the time of the appropriation of part of it by the defendant in the hands of a man who could select the time and fix the conditions of sale, and what its fair marketable value will be when defendants' railroad is constructed. This point is affirmed.

11th. In estimating the damages, the jury are to take the fair market value of the land at the time of the appropriation by the railroad company, without regard to the causes which may have contributed to make up that value.

This point is affirmed in all respects except so far as the location of the road affected the value of the land before it was actually taken, if it had any such effect. The road cannot be made to pay for any increase of value which itself may have produced.

12th. Same as point No. 10 and similarly proposed by the Court.

13th.—If jury believe that the land was laid out in building lots prior to the appropriation of the same by defendants, then the jury in assessing the damages, are to consider the value of the land as subdivided into lots.

This point is affirmed. The jury may so assess, if they so find the fact to be and consider this mode the most accurate whereby to ascertain the fair market value of the property at the time of its appropriation.

14th. Plaintiff is entitled to recover for the cost of new fences, which it would be necessary to construct.

This point is affirmed, generally. Portions of land not intended to be enclosed at the time of the appropriation are excepted.

15th. Plaintiff is entitled to recover the price of a new stack, in place of the one cut off by defendant's railroad.

This point is affirmed, if the furnace had not fallen into disuse, and the grounds and buildings disposed of.

This concludes the plaintiff's points. The defendants have submitted the following:

1st. The plaintiff, if entitled to recover, cannot have more than the cash value of the land taken by defendants, and that mere speculative modes of determining what that is cannot be relied on.

This point is refused. They jury are not confined to the actual cash value of the land covered by defendants roadway, but must regard it in connection with the lands from which it is taken—the position of the land taken and the shape in which it leaves the parts out of which it is carved.

2d. The general rule that land was sold in the neighborhood of plaintiff's property by the acre, if the jury so believe from the testimony, should control them as to whether the land shall be estimated by the lot or acre.

This point is affirmed. Whether by the lot, the acre, or the lump, it is immaterial, so the jury arrive at the injury or damage, if any, by ascertaining the true market value according to the principles already indicated.

3d. That in estimating the damages resulting from construction of the road, the jury should consider all the advantages derived therefrom, and make a fair and just allowance for the same.

This point is affirmed, subject to the qualifications in the answer to plaintiff's point on the same subject.

4th. The engineer having stated on the stand that the drang! he produced of the land over which the road passes was made after the location of the road and the lots marked thereon shortly before this trial, the plaintiff is not entitled to have his land valued as therein indicated.

This is a matter of fact for the jury.

5th. The same opinion of plaintiff's witnesses as to the value of the land in lots is of no particular weight, unless fully sustained by sales of lots of a like character in the neighborhood.

This point is affirmed with some general remarks, as in many of the preceding cases.

6th. Actual sales of land adjoining by the acre, at and before the location of the railroad, form the only true guide to direct the jury in determining what damages should be awarded.

The court can give no positive instructions on this point.

7th. That under the charter of the defendants the plaintiff is not entitled to recover for consequential damages, resulting from the construction of the road through his land.

This point is affirmed.

In fine, gentlemen, having visited the premises and seen with your own eyes the injury complained of; having heard the testimony as to the quantity and quality of the land taken, and the mode and manner of the previous use and occupation by the plaintiff; and also the fair market value of this land at the time of its appropriation and since that time, derived from actual sales of land similarly located; and being informed, likewise, by the evidence, of the uses to which plaintiff's land so taken is to be applied—the character of the road and its trade and traffic—you are now to take the whole subject into consideration, and if, in your apprehension, the plaintiff has or will sustain damage by reason of the location of this road; you are to find by your verdict the amount of that injury or damage. And in such estimate you are to pay due regard to the advantages this road will afford to the residue of the plaintiff's property. Regard the plaintiff as he stood before this road was located. Then regard him as he will stand when the road is finished and in operation; and if, upon such comparison, he suffers loss by reason of the location and construction of the road through his property, ascertain how much, and make him as whole to-day as if the road had never passed through or by him. So that, in a pecuniary point of view, the plaintiff cannot be regarded as having suffered by this road. Dismissing you minds of all prejudice, allowing the fact that the land was taken by a corporation with plaintiff's consent to have no influence over you; your finding is to be predicated on a solid basis of actual, existing facts and calculation, not drawing upon the imagination, or finding aught by mere arbitrary force of will or inclination, for such would not be your duty. Guided by a proper application of the principles heretofore stated, it may be hoped you will easily arrive at a reasonable verdict, and consequent justice be done to both parties.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $2400 for plaintiff.

TERRIFIC TORNADO—TOWN OF MARYSVILLE DESTROYED—TWENTY LIVES LOST.—On Wednesday last a terrific storm broke over the country between the Allegheny river and the town of Brookville, accompanied with fierce wind, hail, thunder and lightning. Commencing near Gray's Eddy, on the Allegheny, a tornado of the most terrible description, extending in a strip a quarter of a mile wide and twenty-five miles in length, swept everything before it, levelling every tree, house and building in its path. The town of Marysville, 14 miles below Brookville, on the Redbank, was literally destroyed. Every house in town, numbering twenty in all, was torn to atoms, except one, and fifteen of the inhabitants were killed, many of the others being dangerously injured by the breaking of legs and arms, and by being buried under the ruins of their houses.

In the country adjacent, houses and barns were prostrated as completely as the houses in town, and our informant, Mr. Lucas, who passed there on Thursday, had heard of a number of deaths, two children being killed in one farm house, and the parents seriously injured. The number killed cannot be less than 20, and may be larger, as at the time our informant passed the scene of the disaster, but little was known of the injury done beyond the vicinity of Marysville. The scene of devastation presented in the path of the tornado is a fearful one—huge trees uprooted and hurled with crushing force to the ground—houses lifted up off their foundations and carried away, no one knows whither, to be dashed into pieces beyond the possibility of recognition—and a track hewn in the forest of appalling proportions, terrifying to look upon. It is a heavy disaster to that section of the country.

ELECTROPATHY.—The progress of this new medical science in the hands of Drs. Gregory & Stevens, is exciting considerable stir in the community. We have often adverted to the claims these gentlemen have on the public confidence because of their intelligence, experience and professional success, and we have now the pleasure of recording several fresh instances in which they have performed extraordinary cures. One man applied to them who had a chronic rheumatic affection that rendered him so lame he could but drag the diseased limb along. He was in one of the Marine Hospital and eight at another institution in one of the lower cities. He consulted Drs. G. & S. and he is now walking about. Another gentleman was afflicted with a chronic rheumatism of 17 years standing. He was for 2 years unable to walk and for 14 afraid to rest his weight on his heels without his boots. He now works every day, and is active as any man in the full vigor of health. Cases of deafness and of epilepsy have likewise been treated with success, and the list might be swelled to a great length, were it desirable to give publicity to a great many cases in which the Doctors have effected permanent and remarkable cures. Dr. Baird, of the *Christian Advocate*; Michael Krebs, Esq., of Duquesne Borough; Peter Tesh, Esq., of Duquesne Borough; J. L. Read, Esq., of the Methodist Book Concern, 5th street; Rev. Shriver, of Fairport, and Rev. McIlyar, of West Newton, and D. B Ferguson, Esq., of the *Gazette*, are selected as references, to whom those mistrusting the statement above made may apply.

The different uses to which electricity may be applied as a medical agent are not generally known or understood. Drs. Gregory & Stevens use the bath and the galvanic current. The latter is so applied as to produce a very pleasant sensation, and may be modified so as not to affect the nerves of an infant. It is perfectly under the manipulator's control. It may also be applied as an emetic or as a purgative, for any difficulty of the stomach, and thus becomes a most sovereign remedy for dispepsia or liver derangements. It is one of the most thorough medicines known for cleansing the blood. When properly used, it results in great benefit to the invalid, but when unskillfully applied may do him great injury. This is the secret of these gentlemen's success, and we would recommend to all who have any chronic ailment unhesitatingly to give electropathy a trial. It will certainly do no harm.

A TRAIN FOR LOCAL BUSINESS.—We learn from G. W. Cass, Esq., President of the Pitts. & Ft. Wayne R. R., that he is having built at Massillon, Ohio, a locomotive with tender and car attached, to be run on his road from Pittsburgh to Crestline, to do the local business of the road. This train weighs but thirteen tons, while an ordinary engine and tender weighs from eighteen to twenty-two tons, exclusive of the baggage and passenger cars. The train complete will cost but $6,500 and can be run for a more nominal sum. It will be large enough to accomodate about one hundred passengers. A somewhat similar locomotive and car is running on the same road out of Chicago, and has exceeded the expectations of the officers of the road in the vast saving it makes, and in the manner it accommodates the business. Both Mr. Clement and Mr. L'Hommedieu are watching with great interest the performance of this engine, with the view of placing similar trains on their roads.

THE RECENT STORMS.—The storms that have recently prevailed in this vicinity have had the effect of cooling the air to a degree unusual for the season; but notwithstanding this the demand for the X L All Refrigerators continues unabated, from the fact that while they are just the thing to render households comfortable amid excessive heat, they are invaluable even in cold weather, answering, as they do, as a receptical for all articles of a substantial or luxurious character, destined for table use. George W. Hubley, Federal street, Allegheny, would suggest to persons, who desire such an article, after they have examined all others, to give the X L All a careful inspection and satisfy themselves of its superior merits. Cook Stoves of all makes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, a general house furnishing establishment of the first class. The street cars stop at the door.

SUICIDE OF A PAUPER.—On Thursday afternoon a pauper named John L. Rapp, at the Allegheny City Poor Farm, on Girty's Run, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been a kind of privileged character on the farm and had been permitted to work out to raise a little money whenever he wished so to do. A little plot of ground, on which a board shanty was erected, had been assigned him, and he resided there, generally, cultivating a vegetable garden, when not otherwise employed.—About 5 o'clock on the day referred to, one of the paupers was sent to his shanty to get a tool and found him with his throat badly cut, but still alive. A physician was sent for, but the unfortunate man expired shortly after his arrival. A Coroner's jury was empanneled and held an inquest, returning a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide through partial derangement.

IDEMS.—The Catholics of Johnstown are about erecting a new church, the architecture being in the pure Italian style. The work will be commenced as soon as possible, and it is estimated will cost over $12,000.

### General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29, 1860.

*Twenty-Fourth Day*—Conference met at the usual hour; Bishop Scott in the Chair. Religious services conducted by Rev. N. Shumate, of Missouri.

After the Journal was read and approved, Rev. C. B. Tippett announced on behalf of the Committee on Expenses of Delegates, that the collections fall short about $3,500, of meeting the expenses of the delegates. On motion, the Conference authorized a Draft for that sum on the Book Concern. Adopted.

On motion, the Report on Slavery was taken up. Rev. G. Battelle, of the Western Virginia Conference, obtained the floor, and opposed the Majority Report. Mr. B. being stationed in Western Virginia, was able to present facts in regard to their work which a minister in the East could not easily obtain. This able speech was well received, and made a fine impression. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of the New York East Conference, who defended the Report in a strong speech. Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of New Jersey, followed in concurrence with the Majority Report. Mr. M. being considered one of the leaders of the Minority portion of the Slavery Committee, he commanded, as he deserved, the attention of the Conference. He handled the subject with ability.

At the close of Mr. Munroe's speech, the previous question was called for and sustained. Then the question on the resolution to change the Rule was taken by ayes and nays. The resolution read:

*Resolved*, By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the amendment of the General Rule on Slavery, so that it shall read, "The buying, selling, or holding of man, women, or children, with an intention to enslave them." Vote, 139 ayes, 74 nays. The vote not being two-thirds, the proposed change in the Rule fails to the ground. Revs. D. P. Mitchell and John Coil voted with the majority, and Revs. C. A. Holmes, W. Cox, H. J. Clark, L. Petty, C. H. Jackson opposed the proposed change.

The third resolution of the Majority Report was taken up, as follows:

*Resolved*, By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, that the following be, and hereby is, substituted in the place of the present Seventh Chapter on Slavery.

QUESTION.—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

ANSWER.—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, to be used as chattels, is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to "do no harm, and avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.

Rev. H. M. Shaffer, of the Delaware Conference, obtained the floor and spoke in favor of the resolution.

At the close of his remarks, Report of the Committee on Itinerancy No. 12 was read. Laid over, under the rule.

Conference adjourned with Doxology and Benediction by Rev. T. J. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC WEIGH SCALES.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday states that it is notorious that coal dealers use their coal tickets more than once, thus defrauding the coal buyers, and that the weigh-masters have been known to give tickets for coal never weighed. No complaints of this kind have been made to the Finance Committee, who have this matter in charge, and if any one will show to the committee that any weigh-master has been guilty of fraud, he will be promptly removed. As to the tickets being used more than once, that, if it has happened, is solely the fault of the buyer. The tickets state on its face that it is to be retained by the buyer; and if not retained, it is the buyer's fault; and if any one is guilty of selling two or more loads on the same ticket, the ordinance prescribes a penalty which is sufficient to prevent a repetition of the offense. Not a single complaint has yet been made, upon this subject, for by law, for which the ordinance does not make ample provision; and no one need be defrauded under it unless he chooses to submit to the fraud.

A MAN SHOT IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—Mr. Lewis Hutchinson, of Lawrenceville, came to the Mayor's office last evening about six o'clock, and delivered himself up, saying he had shot a man named Augustus Decker, about an hour previous. Decker had been slandering members of Hutchinson's family, and a few evenings since so aroused the enthusiasm of her auditors by the exquisite finish with which she accomplished one of her delightful melodies, that they involuntarily rose and gave her three hearty cheers. At a theatre like Laura Keene's, of course this is a rare compliment.

She makes her first appearance here Monday evening, and will doubtless draw crowded houses. Mr. Felix Vincent, one of the best, if not the best low comedians in the country, will accompany her. To-night, Mr. Chas. S. Porter, who for the last 25 years has been a prominent member of the Philadelphia profession, all over the country, and who for a long time fought against every difficulty in trying to establish a theatre in this city worthy of its patronage, has been offered a benefit by Mr. Henderson, which he accomplished what Mr. Porter failed in, which he has accepted. We hope he will have a rousing house, and he will probably never return to Pittsburgh again.

We can generally tell, when we see a piece of penmanship, what kind of a pen was used in writing it. We see some very bad manuscript occasionally, and often wish that the writer had used Hunt & Minor's "303" pen, which can be had at their store, 71 and 73 Fifth street, as in that case it would at least be legible.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be ready in a few days; price $1 in cloth and 25 cents in paper. Will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Hunt & Minor.

ASPHALTE ROOFING.—We are pleased to note the fact that the demand for the celebrated Asphalte Roofing Felt is steadily on the increase, and we doubt not that the time is fast approaching when it will supercede all the old roofing materials in use.—Thomas Parry, Laughlin's building, canal bank, near the city water works, is the agent, and will fill all orders with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Those interested are invited to call and examine specimens.

Who will not wear neat new gaiters or shoes, when they can be had at such extremely low prices, at the People's Cheap Shoe Store, Fifth street, second door from Market street? Gents' fine calf boots, $3,50; gents' gaiters, $2,00; Oxford ties, $1,50; Monroes, $1,37½. A full assortment of ladies', misses' and children's wear.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—From a long acquaintance and personal knowledge of WILLIAM MCKEE, of Peebles township, we recommend him to you as a suitable person to fill the office of County Commissioner; and have every confidence that from his thorough business skill as a financier, he will be able to economize the expenditures of the county and increase its assets; at the same time reduce the burden of taxation.

MANY BUSINESS MEN AND TAX PAYERS.


HEAVY ONE HORSE WAGON FOR SALE, suitable for iron or heavy hauling, by WELLS, BIDDLE & CO.

LIGHT BUGGY, WITH TOP, in good order. Price very low. Possession immediate. WELLS, BIDDLE & CO.

GOOSEBERRIES—100 sacks in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.


## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SIXTH SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 1, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution instructing the naval committee to make enquiries concerning the government purchase of the naval depot at Brunswick, Ga. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims of California was taken up and passed.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Slidell, relative to the reformation of abuses in Public Printing, came up as the special order of the day. Mr. Toombs moved its postponement, in order to take up the Houm's great bill, which motion was lost, made a fine impression. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of the New York East Conference, who defended the Report in a strong speech. Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of New Jersey, followed in concurrence with the Majority Report. Mr. M. being considered one of the leaders of the Minority portion of the Slavery Committee, he commanded, as he deserved, the attention of the Conference. He handled the subject with ability.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY & JUNE.

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### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, June 2, 1860.

FLOUR—there is no new feature to note in this article. The transactions were limited, and prices remain unchanged. The following are the sales:

| | Super. | Extra | Ex. Fam. | Fancy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 bbls from store | — | 5 85 | 6 10 | 6 50 |
| 125 do do | 5 50 | 5 50 | 6 10 | 6 40 |
| 40 do do | 5 50 | 5 50 | 6 10 | 6 45 |
| 200 do do | — | 5 60 | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| 50 do do | — | 5 50 | — | — |
| 120 do do | — | — | 6 10 | 6 50 |
| 90 do do | — | 5 50 | 6 20 | 6 50 |
| 72 do do | 5 50 | 5 80 | 6 00 | 6 40 |
| 60 do do | — | 5 80 | 6 10 | — |
| 70 do do | — | — | 6 25 | — |
| 60 do do | — | 5 90 | — | — |
| 75 do do | — | — | 6 00 | — |
| 40 do do | — | — | 6 00 | 6 50 |

GRAIN—there are but few sales reported yesterday, and prices are unchanged. Sales 1000 bush shelled corn on private terms; 250 do do at 45c; 100 do do at 46; 100 do do at 50. Oats—a lee 250 bush from store at 38; 200 do do at 36; 300 do do at 37. Rye—sales 100 bush at 65@65.

FISH—Sales of 10 bbls Halifax herring at $7,12½; 15 do do at $7,10; 20 kf bbls white fish at $5,50; 8 bbls Halifax herring at $5.

BACON—firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales 5000 lbs shoulders at 8@8½; 4000 do do at 8½; 8000 do shoulders and hams at 8, 8½@10½; 4000 do hams at 10½; 5 tcs sugar cured do at 12½.

POTATOES—Sales 75 bush nesheannocks at 50; 100 do blues at 45; 250 do reds at 50.

EGGS—Sales 5 bbls at 11½.

SUGAR—unchanged. Sales 10 hhds at 8¾@9; 10 do do at 9½.

COFFEE—Sales 15 tcs at 14½.

WHISKY—Sales 40 bbls rectified at 20@22.

TALLOW—Sales 15 bbls E. H. at 4c, cash.

RICE—Sales 10 tcs at 6½@5½.

DRIED APPLES—dull and declining. Sales 60 bush at $1,15; 20 do do at $1,20.

BLOOMS—Sales 73 d z at $2,60@3, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Sales 60 bbls No 1 at 88@85.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The Indianapolis Journal notices the fact that bankers in that city have advanced the rate of discount on Western Currency, meaning Illinois and Missouri, to 1½ ℙ cent.

The following table shows the condition of the Banks in the four leading cities in the Union, according to the latest weekly statement at hand:

| | Loans | Specie | Circula'n | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N York, May 26 | $123,110,700 | $24,431,778 | $3,826,478 | $30,123,610 |
| Boston May 26 | 61,229,000 | 6 201,000 | 6 660,000 | 29,220,500 |
| Phila, May 24 | 29,848,683 | 4,836,579 | 2,818,719 | 15,881,975 |
| N Orl'ns May 19 | 19,34,120 | 11,700,784 | 1,703,060 | 18,956,258 |
| Total | 233,918,512 | 44,220,110 | 25,469,401 | 125,385,321 |
| Last week | 231,450,094 | 47,022,808 | 25,469,401 | 124,874,365 |
| Last year | 232,419,065 | 34,335,149 | 30,250,272 | 175,919,111 |

The receipts of specie at New Orleans for the last week comprise $100,000 from Brazos per Galveston; $56,000, Galveston; $2000, Vera Cruz, and $300 from other points; and exports include $75,000 to Havana, and $200,000 to New York—the bulk of the latter was from the United States Branch in that city.

MINNESOTA BANKS.—The State Auditor gives notice that he is prepare to redeem the outstanding notes of the defunct Indian banks at the following rates, being the amount realized from the sale of the securities in New York—Bank of the State, 70c; Exchange Bank, 69c; Bank of Owatonna, 39½; Pillsbury County Bank, 20c, Chicago County Bank, 19½; Bank of Rochester, 16½.—[St. Paul Pioneer & Democrat, May 24.

WOOL.—A merchant of this city in the Wool trade, has just arrived from a business tour through Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and adjacent counties, and states that the clip will this year be nearly one fourth larger than last and that it will be in much better condition and of finer quality. The farmers generally will commence clipping in about a week.

With regard to the prices which will rule there are a variety of opinions. Buyers at present talk of 45@5c for Fine Merino, but there is no indication of what the market will justify. One thing, however, is noteworthy,—that the fact, but one of many, that the manufacturers are sent agents into the wool districts to make contracts or purchases.—[Chicago Press.

CHICAGO MARKET, May 31.—Flour, Receipts 1062 lbs shipments 1540 bbls; market quiet but firm; sales 300 bbls spring extra on private terms; 75 Jenkins do at $4,85; 100 bbls Green, $5 do Gates and 100 do Sortis Spring at $5,00, del.

Wheat—Receipts 40 863; market irregular; sales 250 bus No 2 spring at 1,08; 700 do do at 1,09½; 400 do do at 2,06; 1000 do do at 1,06½; 5000 do do in store; 700 bus club to bags at 1,12 on track; 160 bgs spring by sample at 1,05, del.

Corn—Receipts 70,052 lbs; shipments 127,307 bus; market opened firm with sales at 49, but closed steady at 47½; sales 20,000 bush at 45,30,46c; 1000 do at 47½; 1000 do at 47½, 5000 do at 47, 700 do rejected at 40, all in store.

Oats—Receipts 1298 bus; market quiet, sales 800 bus No 1 at 28, in store; 500 bgs at 30c on track.

Rye—Receipts 724 bus; sales 45 bgs No 1 at 56c.

Barley—Receipts 724 bus; sales 50 bgs No 1 at 65, and 44 do at 69, both on track.

### Imports by Railroad.

P RR W & O R R—16 doz brooms, R Rivers; 8 bdls wire, 1 vice, R Tow'ead; 3 bls twine, W Cooper; 15 bdls paper, 3 bgs rags, J M Perkins; 5 bdls rags, R Bar; 10 bdl do do, J A Syer; 8 bbls 1 hs s iron, Spears, Chalfant & co; 2 case milk; W G Thompson; 2 bdls carminal, J A Renshaw; 1 cak s iron, Sellers Brown & co; 4 kgs tobacco, 4 bbls dried apples, Shriver & Dilworth; 10 bf bbls fish, A G Cochran; 25 do do, J H Negelbach; 10 do, McCullough & Smith; 100 bbls flour, W McKelvey; 132 do, H Wallace, 8 do, D Wallace; 24 do, J Grier; 25 do, W Bingham; 2 bdls bitters, Hostetter & Smith; 2 bdls glue pots, Armstrong Hall & Spear; 4 bbls, J T McCombs & co; 1 hx bacon, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 1 bbl eggs, C A Carpenter; 1 hx butter, 1 bbl eggs, J Mitchell; 25 hds cheese, Wilson Bros & co; 1 bbl W and hgs, 1 hx butter, H McNamee; 1 ear corn, Hitchcock, McCreary & co; 4 shs rags, Chadwick & co; 2 cars carboys, B A Fahnestock; 2 bdls meat skins, Arthur & Dilworth; 2 bbls hams, T Bell & co; 15 cks parts, J Bell & Sons; 8 boxes salt of the Indian, who had murdered some whites at Miller's Station. They came upon the Indians, numbering 500, and well armed, at a narrow pass, 65 miles from Virginia city. The Indians opened a fire on the troops from behind the rocks and bushes, doing damage without suffering much in return. This lasted two hours, when the ammunition of the troops gave out, and the Indians closed upon them, killing many on the spot. The balance retreated in all directions. The number of slain will probably reach 50. Major Ormsby was among the slain. Only 35 of the party reached Virginia City. Companies are leaving California to chastise the Indians.

ST. JOSEPH, June 1.—The Pikes Peak express arrived this evening.

On the 25th of May the citizens of Denver City held a meeting to devise measures of defence in case of an attack by the Indians, reported to have been threatened by the different tribes now encamped within a few miles of the city. The old settlers apprehend no danger.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Republican says that the Constitutional Union Convention at Jefferson City, yesterday, was a failure—only about a dozen persons being in attendance. The Executive Committee appointed last spring met in a private room and nominated Robert Wilson for Governor, Robert Holmes for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full State ticket.

INDEPENDENCE, June 1.—The New Mexico Mail arrived to-day. The mail party overtook an escort bringing in the wives and children of officers.

The Indians were being pursued by several parties, and it is thought they will be forced to one for peace on any terms.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The famous Young Men's Club, known as the Minute Men of 1856, reorganize this evening for the fall campaign, after declaring for Bell and Everett. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union men in this city and State.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Yesterday a small but spirited meeting was held by the Republicans, Bland Ballard presiding. They ratified the Chicago nominations and formed a campaign club. A committee was appointed to invite Cassius M. Clay to come and deliver an address.

KEY WEST, June 1.—The