Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 53 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M., rain	00	60
12 " M	104	79
6 " P. M.		68
Barometer		29 1-10

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 Welsh 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. mr31-dawtT.

X L all Refrigerators.
Stone Water Cooler, and Butter Crock inside, at GEORGE W. HUBLEY'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.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA.—This gentleman, whose advertisement we have put aside for sometime back, proposes to visit Pittsburgh on Monday and Tuesday, June 11th and 12th, and will be prepared to examine patients at the well known Drug Store of our friend Dr. GEORGE H. KEYSER. Dr. Schenck is the proprietor of Schenck's RESPIROMETER for examining lungs, and will also give advice in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and other chronic diseases. Dr. S. has cured some very difficult cases of lung disease, as well as dyspeptic and liver complaint. Those who call on him will meet with a skillful physician who understands these ailments thoroughly. His medicines are "Pulmonic Syrup," "Seaweed Tonic" and "Mandrake Pills."

HEARING OF THE CHARTIERS RIOTERS.—The hearing of James Patterson, James Moles, David Brown, George Lewellen, Hugh Sweeny, John Perfater, Anthony Thompson, and Wm Kernton, the persons charged by Michael Smith, of Tinkerville, with riot, came off yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. It will be remembered that they attempted to ride him on a rail, for deserting his sick wife to live with a woman of bad character; but he escaped and came to the city, where he made the information against them.

The prosecutor, being sworn, testified that he was surrounded, near Mrs. Kain's house, by the defendants, and after some threats to take his life, etc., Moles and Brown brought a rail and laid it down a few feet from him, where it was tarred by Patterson, who said they would either ride him on the rail or take his life; while they were engaged in tarring the rail, he managed to escape into the house and then to the city. He said he had rented a portion of the house Mrs. Kain lived in, for 12 months, and had resided there.

The counsel for the defense here asked him if his neighbors had not warned him that if he did not stop going into Mrs. Kain's part of the house, they would stop him; and that it was a shame that he should leave his sick wife and children to starve, as he was doing, while he was living with a woman of bad character? Smith would at first return no answer, but on being told he must answer, said they told him he must stop at home, and only that.

After identifying all those present as the persons named in the information, he left the stand, and Hugh Brogan was called. His testimony in relation to the riot was similar to that of Smith.

Mr. Rippey, the counsel for prosecutor, asked him, after he had finished, if he thought the rioters were *all* Lincoln men. Amidst loud laughter he answered he thought they were.

Mrs. Anderson testified she had seen the men Moles and Brown bringing the rail, and had heard threats made by them against Smith's life.

For the defense, John Currington was called. He said he was walking down the street, with his grand-children, when he heard Smith, who came out of Mrs. Kain's house, halloing to Patterson; the latter went over, and stood talking with Smith, until Mrs. Kain came to the door and commenced blackguarding and abusing him. A crowd quickly gathered, and several boys brought a rail to ride Smith on.

He escaped to the house, when, reappearing with a knife, he threatened to kill any one who would dare to lay hands on him. Patterson got a stick, and going up to him, said, with an oath, "drop that knife," which he did and left the place.

A number of witnesses corroborated this, among them, James Carnahan, who said Mike Smith came out of Mrs. Kane's and hallooed something to Patterson, who was on the opposite side of the street; the latter went over and commenced talking to him, until Mrs. Kane came to the door, and blackguarded him. Smith then said they should not ride him on a rail; just then one was brought and Patterson said, "Where's the tar;" got blue oil instead of tar; Patterson greased the rail; he then said "Mike, come on;" Smith went into the house then, and came out with his hand in his pocket; Patterson went up to him and said, "come on;" Smith pulled out his knife: Patterson said he'd make him drop it; picked up a stick and backed Smith to Brogan's door, where Patterson stopped.

Mrs. Brogan—Brown came over with the pole to the middle of the road, but did nothing more. George Duallan neither said or did anything; Perfater did nothing; Mr. Currington came across the road with a child in his arms; no one but Patterson laid hands on Smith; he was in no danger from Patterson.

Cross examined—If the men would ride Mike Smith on a rail, they would ride the woman on a rail also.

The Mayor, after hearing the testimony, fined Patterson $10, and each of the others $5, for disorderly conduct. An information will be made against Smith for adultery.

SHOT.—A difficulty occurred between some men in a grog shop, on Federal street, near Lacock, Allegheny, on Monday night, which made it necessary to send for the police to quell the disturbance. When they arrived they proceeded to arrest the men; one cried out, "Boys, you won't see me arrested, will you?" A man named McElfresh then knocked officer Long against the wall and drew a pistol, seeing which, officer Jamison drew his revolver and shot at him, the ball taking effect in his side and passing through to the back bone, where it lodged. No blame can be attached to Mr. Jamison, for if the row had not been thus suddenly stopped it might have ended fatally; as it was, it will only disable McElfresh for a while, and at the same time teach him better than to resist officers while in the discharge of their duty.

CORRECTION.—In the hurry of making up a news item from the Washington *Reporter* we unintentionally stated, the other day, the contested railroad tax case recently tried in Washington county wrongly, as follows: "Mr. Buchanan suffered the defendant, who is constable of Cross Creek township, to levy upon and sell twenty of his sheep to pay this tax, and upon his doing so, brought his action of trespass against him before a justice of the peace for Mt. Pleasant township. The justice gave judgment for the plaintiff, awarding $90 damage, the full amount claimed. Still the defendant appealed to court, and the sustained the judgment."—This was an error. The court *reversed* the judgment of the justice and sustained the validity of the constable's sale, thus in effect deciding that sales of property for railroad tax are legal.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN JONES.—We noticed yesterday the grave charge brought against Alderman Jones, of the Fifth ward, by Bernard Eakin—that of not making a return to the City Treasurer of $5 he received from the prosecutor as a fine for violating one of the ordinances, that of firing a gun within the city limits, and we expressed our opinion at the time that it was probably a mistake, and so it seems to turn out. The ordinance of October 6th, 1859, relative to returning fines to the City Treasurer, says that on the first days of January, April, July and November the Mayor and Aldermen shall make a return of all the fines collected by them, to the City Treasurer. This fine was received on the 8th of May, and therefore was not to be paid until the 1st of July, at which time it would have been paid.

NEARLY A MURDER.—Moses Luzell made information before Alderman Jones, of the Fifth Ward, Monday afternoon, charging Mary Buhra with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill his son Alexander, a boy about 14 years of age, by throwing a keg on his head.—He was so badly injured that it was thought at one time he would die, but the following note from Dr. McCook would seem to show he was out of danger now: "I visited the boy in Dr. Duncan's office and dressed his head. I do not think that there is any danger of his life, although there is a traverse fracture of the front part of the skull. I do not hesitate to say that he will recover." Mrs. Buhra was held in $2500 to answer this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SALES OF STOCKS at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by J. G. Davis, auctioneer:

117	Shares Bank of Pittsburgh	$62 50
132	do Merch'ts' & Manufact'rs Bk	57 00
5	do Exchange Bank	61 08
6	do Mechanics' Bank	56 12
15	do Allegheny Bank	55 25
5	do Citizens' Bank	55 25
10	do Allegheny Bridge Co	30 75
5	do Monongahela " "	25 00
20	do Monongahela Insurance Co	35 00
15	do Penna. Ins. Co., 29 92 paid in	15 50
5	do " " 20 00 " "	19 50

355 shares.

LYON'S NEW BUILDING.

Hunt & Miner's Literary Depot.

COL. FRICKER'S RESTAURANT.

IT must be a source of considerable gratification and pride to those who feel an interest in the prosperity of our city to observe the number and character of the iron fronts which have been and are being erected. Some of these are of colossal proportions; others are remarkable for their beauty; but all are an indication of progress in a community hitherto not conspicuous for a liberal spirit of enterprise.

One of the new erections to which the foregoing refers is Lyon's building, on Fifth street, adjacent to the Custom House. This magnificent structure is 80 feet wide by 120 feet deep, and rises 84 feet above Fifth street, while its massive foundations are sunk near the rear end over 30 feet below the level of the sidewalk in front. These foundations have been built with extraordinary care and strength, on account of the great weight they have to support, and to resist the lateral pressure of the earth against their outer side. The basement is 13 feet 6 inches high in the clear, has a cut-stone front on the street, and in the rear an open iron front towards a yard 30 feet square. It is lighted and ventilated by 7 windows on the side, and numerous flues. The floor is of heavy Youghiogheny flags, laid in a thick bed of gravel concrete, and trimmed around the edges with flagstone skirting, so as to make it impossible for rats or vermin of any kind to get under it. In the forepart of the basement is a large well, sunk many feet through the gravel, and as deep as the bottom of the Monongahela river below the bridge. It is covered with a large flag, having a strainer secured to its bottom to prevent any rubbish from getting into it, while the well itself acts both as a receiver for waste water used in washing the flags, etc., and for draining the ground under the floor. In the latter particular it has already proved to be valuable, having carried off the water in a couple of hours which flowed in from the Dispatch building adjoining it, when the cellar was flooded in consequence of the late fire there. Another well of larger dimensions, in the rear, serves a similar purpose for the yard, for water closets, and for the waste water of the boiler, which is located in a spacious vault below the rear of the basement and heats the whole building. Another vault alongside answers for a cellar, and is separated from the former by a double brick wall, with an air chamber between, to prevent the heat from the boiler penetrating it. A similar precaution—the erection of an additional brick wall along the entire length of the side wall of the basement, and at a little distance from the stone foundation—is calculated to prevent the moisture of the surrounding ground from reaching the interior. Access to the basement is gained by a fine flight of stone steps leading down from the sidewalk, under which are arranged two vaults, in one of which Col. Fricker keeps his oysters and in the other his ale.

Crossing a gently rising stone flag, which, avoiding a step, forms a bridge over the area which leads to the basement, the first story is entered, now occupied by Hunt & Miner as a Book and Stationery Store. This story is 28 feet wide by 18 feet high in the clear. It is richly decorated with handsome carving and stucco work, and is most admirably provided with lights. Besides the front windows, which are each filled with a single pane of massive French plate glass 13 feet 6 inches high by 61 inches wide and 7 16 thick, there are seven large windows on the side and four openings in the rear, which, excepting the three iron pillars which support the wall, is sash from side to side and from floor to cornice. The carpenter and stucco work of this room, as well as of the story above, is of a very rich and novel design, and in character with the corresponding parts of the front. The portion under the stairs leading from the street has been fitted up with an additional floor, so as to make store rooms, etc., in two stories. These stairs, which ascend to the second story, are constructed entirely of white ash, each piece selected on account of the richness of its grain. The second story is 20 feet high, and is finished in a style resembling the first story. Water closets are arranged in its rear, on the landing of the outside stairs, leading from each story down to the yard. They are now being constructed of an elegant and light pattern, the material being entirely wrought iron, excepting the cast iron columns intended to support the whole. Water is supplied near the front for the bar, in the centre for washstands, (with hose attachments for use in case of fire,) and in the rear to ensure cleanliness in the water closets. Another flight of stairs leads from the second to the third story and then turning to the right ascends to the fourth story, dividing each into a large front room of sufficient size for a ball room, and into a back room connected with the other, about 28 feet square. These storys are 17 feet high in the clear, and are richly adorned with carpenter and stucco work.

All the coils of steam pipes in the house (which will measure ⅞ of a mile in the aggregate) are screened by a beautiful casting of the architect's own design, and are so arranged that the hot water formed by the condensation of steam flows back to a regulating apparatus that feeds the boiler, thus rendering a less supply necessary from the street water pipe and diminishing very largely the consumption of heat and fuel. The whole building, thus complete and substantial, was planned by Mr. Bartberger, the architect, and is a chef d'oeuvre of its kind.—It is another star in the list of noble buildings erected by the same architect, who within the last eight years has built the Cathedral, First Presbyterian Church, Odd Fellows' Hall, the Iron Front Bank Block, Iron City Bank, Citizens' Bank, besides a vast number of churches, schoolhouses and splendid country residences outside of this city.

The store room on the first floor, as has been stated, is occupied by Hunt & Miner. These gentlemen are now enjoying the fruits of a princely business, which their exertions during the past few years have built up and established. On entering the store a number of ornamental cases, stained with oak graining, will be observed, containing a large portion of stock.—There are six on each side, and their contents may be enumerated as follows:

The first case contains the Tauchnitz edition of the British authors. This work is published in Germany, imported by Hunt & Miner for their own trade, and sold at a less figure than the cheap New York publications. The volumes are bound in the size of a small quarto, so that they can be readily held in the hand; the paper is good and the typography remarkably neat and legible. The second case contains works of fiction, annuals, albums and autograph books, a very fine assortment and bound in all styles. In the third case the most prominent English and American poetical authors figure in every description of binding. Number four contains Masonic and Odd Fellows works, Law and Form books, Mechanical, Scientifical and miscellaneous. Number five contains Biographical and Historical works, Fowler & Well's publications, and Juvenile books. Number six contains German works and Dictionaries, agricultural, school and classical books, cook books and books of game.

On the other side, number one contains blank books, writing desks, maps, bills, bibles, presentation books, encyclopedias, portfolios, &c. There are several sorts of writing desks—walnut, mahogany, and that superb article for a parlor ornament, papier mache. Number two, three and six are filled with stationary, and here it becomes rather a difficult matter to particularize. They contain every description of paper, Billet and Ladies Note, plain or gilt, Commercial Note, white, blue and assorted, Ball and Congress Letter, Bank Letter, ruled on four sides, in boxes, and all perfect quires. Also, every color of account Cap, Legal, School and Foolscap, with Card and Bristol Board, Manilla, Tissue and Straw paper. Envelopes of every color and variety, White, Buff, Canary, Opaque, Flesh-colored, Damask, Cream Laid, Floral, Silver Bordered, Illuminated and Enameled. To this may be added several varieties of lead pencils, (one of which is stamped with Hunt & Miner's name, and made expressly for their trade,) and Hunt & Miner's pens, including six sorts—the Amalgam, Commercial, Pittsburgh, 303, Regulator and Reservoir pens. These latter are all made to the order of Messrs. Hunt & Miner in England, and imported expressly for their use. Some estimate may be made of their sale of these articles, when it is known that they get from two to three thousand gross at a time. Number four contains playing cards, upwards of fifty gross, at prices ranging from 75c to $12 per dozen. The latter are of linen, with ivory surface, and are a superb article. Number five is filled up with miscellaneous works of a cheap character.

Besides the foregoing, there are two fine French silver-plated glass cases, 8 feet by 2½, mounted on metal stands, placed to the right of the counters as you enter the store. In them are kept a variety of fine goods, such as pearl and ivory opera glasses, pen-knives, ladies' reticules, gold pens, a splendid assortment of pocket books and porte monaies, &c., with the diamond-pointed India rubber pens. These pens are a new substitute for gold pens, and will eventually supplant the latter. Though not at present any cheaper, they are much more durable. It is supposed one of them will ordinarily last as long as a half dozen gold pens. They write like a quill, and would probably please those who still adhere to the goose feather better than any pen yet introduced.

The second case contains a fine assortment of pocket inkstands and several very fine desk inkstands, the latter being an article of French China, the finest of them sold as high as $18. Also chess boards and chess men of wood, ivory and India rubber, varying in price from 75 cts. to $10 a set; gold pencils, visiting cards, propelling lead pencils, etc. The counter, as is well known, is covered with papers and periodicals, which constitute the most important branch of Messrs. H. & M.'s business. Here are found no less than 71 weeklies, 47 monthlies, 6 quarterlies (mostly English) 7 semi-yearlies and several yearlies. Their weekly sales amount to 40,000 copies, of which 8000 are *Ledgers*. They dispose of over 10,000 monthlies, several thousand quarterlies and a limited number of semi-yearlies. They have a hundred country customers and fifty in the city. This may seem a small number until the amount of their purchases is figured up, which range from $15 to $75 per week, or average something like $60. The list will in all probability increase, as it is the interest of all country dealers to get their supply at this establishment. The publishers send their publications to Hunt & Miner in advance of the regular time, so that such as apply to them get their papers and periodicals quicker than they could by ordering direct from the publishers.

Hunt & Miner's Almanac and dime books have obtained an immense circulation, and a word in reference to them will be interesting. The former is calculated and edited by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., and is a large 72 page book, containing, besides the usual calculations, several pages of useful reading matter, anecdotes, useful receipts, &c. It is sold for 5 cents a copy, and its circulations exceeds 50,000. The latter are a series of Song Books, a Melodist, Speaker, Cook Book, Receipt Book, Book of Etiquette, and of Dialogues, each containing 72 pages, and sold at 10 cents. Over 150,000 copies have been disposed of since they were first issued. These gentlemen are likewise agents for all of D. Appleton & Co.'s works, including the new American Encyclopædia, a very expensive and valuable book, published in 15 volumes, 9 of which are now issued. They are bound in four different styles—at $3, $3.50, $4 and $4.50 respectively per volume. Over 200 subscribers have already been obtained for the Encyclopædia, and the list is increasing.

In connection with another house they are publishing two editions of the Lives of Lincoln & Hamlin—one a campaign edition at 25 cents and the other a large 12 mo. edition, including speeches, at $1. They are agents for the Cosmopolitan Art Association, and last year obtained over 200 subscribers. They pay particular attention to ordering works not found in the Pittsburgh market, and have ample facilities for filling such orders, as they deal with upwards of 50 houses, comprising nearly every establishment of any consequence in the Eastern and Western cities. So extensive are their dealings with these establishments that their freight bills exceed $75 per week. They have also added a new feature lately to their business, the sale of engravings. Over 5000 different pictures, comprising portraits, landscape scenery, public buildings of both ancient and modern dates, &c., are now on hand, and the stock will be enlarged.

In the rear of the store room is the office, (neatly carpeted and surrounded by oak railing) and the packing room. A tier of shelving surrounds the latter, divided off into square packing boxes, one of which is assigned to each customer. As soon as the papers and periodicals arrive, they are immediately distributed into these boxes, and then forwarded by express or other conveyances, 5 large tables being placed along the tier for the use of those engaged in folding. Promptness and dispatch is the motto observed in conducting this department, and it is due in great measure to a strict compliance with it that Mess. H & M. have secured for themselves a permanent and profitable trade. Work is going on at night as well as during the day, and the store then presents a brilliant appearance, lighted up with seven bronze chandeliers, made expressly to Mr. Hunt's order at the large lamp house of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

In the basement is the "Commercial Restaurant" of Col. Fricker, as has been before noted, an establishment that may well vie with the most popular in the Eastern cities. The Colonel's tact and experience in accommodating the most fastidious tastes are so well known that they need not be here adverted to. A short description of his restaurant may be interesting to those who have not visited it with the view of observing what improvements have been made on the old establishment. In the front, on the left hand, is the bar, where a variety of popular drinks are served up. The fixtures are of marble. Behind them are a succession of boxes, 12 in number, intended for guests, and capable of accommodating six each. On the other side of the room are two long tables or counters, the first a marble slab steam table, containing 24 dishes, heated from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night. The two will seat 40 persons. In the rear are the dining room and kitchen, the former filled with round tables of a convenient size, intended to accommodate 50 guests.

The kitchen is a kitchen, indeed, and provision is made for cooking on such a scale as the extent of the Colonel's patronage requires. First are three steam tables, used to cook what are termed light dishes, such as oysters, lobsters, eggs, fish, etc. Next is a large steamboat cooking stove, its dimensions 4 feet by 30 inches, in which roasts and other heavy dishes are prepared. Here, we presume is cooked that capital roast beef so relished by the sons of Merry England, who carry the transformed meat in their cheeks. Last is a cast iron boiler, 6 feet by 36 inches and weighing half a ton, used for cooking side dishes. The whole is covered with a canopy of sheet iron 15 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet high, arranged to carry off the steam, smoke and heat of the cooking apparatus. Under the kitchen is the provision cellar before mentioned, paved with fire brick, a cool, cleanly place, and well adapted to the use for which it was built.

The second floor is occupied as a billiard saloon. The third and fourth stories are vacant.

THE *Farmer & Gardener*, for June, is on our table, and as usual is filled to overflowing with choice matter and handsome illustrations. The publishers announce important changes in the July number. The form will be changed to a royal octavo of 32 pages, and the editorial charge of the Horticultural department will be assumed by Wm. Saunders, the distinguished writer. In addition to this, a large number of the ablest writers on Agriculture in the country have consented to contribute to the pages of the *Farmer & Gardener*. With these great attractions it will be one of the best as it is now one of the handsomest and cheapest publications in the country. Persons desirous of examining the new work can procure a copy, without charge, by addressing the publisher, A. M. Spangler, Philadelphia.

APPOINTMENTS.—We are very much gratified to learn that our good looking friend, Mr. H. H. Smith, local editor of the *Post*, has received the appointment of Notary Public from Governor Packer. We regard the appointment of Mr. Smith as an excellent one, as he is a thorough and active business man, and last, but not least, a very gentlemanly one.

Mr. Thomas Farley, of Allegheny, has received the appointment of Steward in the Marine Hospital, vice Samuel Smith removed. The office yields quite a handsome revenue to the party holding it, while the duties are so very light that their performance give but little trouble to the incumbent.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—Are the public aware of the great attraction now nightly presented at the above place by Manager Henderson, whose exertions in behalf of the amusement-seekers of our community deserve remunerative houses? Miss Marian Macarthy, one of the most beautiful ladies on the stage—and single at that—appears nightly in two characters, introducing several songs. Her singing alone is worth the price of admission, and to our American ears more enchanting than the warbling of all the foreign artistes we ever heard chant an unknown language. If she fails to draw full houses, we have less faith in a liberal public than in times gone by. The management here, and the strong attraction, deserve a generous support.

"The Life, Speeches and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln. New York: Rudd & Carleton."

This has the taking title of the "Wigwam edition," and is very neatly got up. It contains a full sketch of the life of LINCOLN, copious extracts from his speeches, with a portrait, and a sketch of the life of Hamlin. Get a copy. For sale by Hunt & Miner, Fifth street, next door to the Post Office.

PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. W. H. Reese, N. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia, a beautiful lithograph of LINCOLN and HAMLIN on one sheet. These portraits are life like, and the lithograph is the finest, we think, yet published. See advertisement in today's paper.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Thos. Rodgers yesterday made information against Barney Kenney, before Alderman Taylor of the Fifth ward, charging him with obtaining some goods, worth about $5, from Rabe, Dietz & Co., and having them charged to him, (Rodgers.) The affair was finally settled by Kenney paying for the goods and the costs of prosecution.

INQUEST.—Coroner Bostwick held an inquest on the body of the boy Forrester, who who drowned in the Allegheny river, in the Ninth ward, a few days since, and which was recovered yesterday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., involving the constitutionality of the Tonnage Tax, was up for argument in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on Monday, and the argument would probably continue through Tuesday.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Daniel Sweeney was arrested by one of Alderman Taylor's police, yesterday, on a charge of fighting in the Washington Hotel, preferred against him by the proprietor. He was committed, in default of bail.

WE are indebted to John W. Pittock, News Agent, for a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, received by railroad from Philadelphia on the day of its issue, by the noon train.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Library Rooms will be closed during Thursday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of renovation. By order of the Library Committee.

THE Political Debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated campaign of 1858, in Illinois, is sold by Hunt & Miner; stitched at 37 cents, cloth 50 cents.

The Lives and Speeches of Lincoln and Hamlin will shortly be published; the best edition, price in cloth, $1; paper, without the speeches, 25 cents. Send your orders to Hunt & Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street. This will be the best edition published.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-First Congress—Sixth Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 5, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Lewis Tappan and others, of New York, against the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt. Also, a memorial of citizens of Massachusetts, of African descent, to the same effect. Referred to the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was received from the House with the non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment, striking out the proviso for the restoration of discontinued mail routes.

Mr. Hunter asked for a committee of conference, which was agreed to.

The Houmas land grant was taken up. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition.

Without action, the bill was laid aside, and the Kansas bill taken up.

Mr. Green said he would vote for the admission of Kansas, but not with the constitution as it now stands. He reviewed the history of Kansas.

Mr. Collamer replied that there was no ground for the sweeping charges of Mr. Green against the people of Kansas, and his history of actions in Kansas was fallacious.

Mr. Wigfall spoke against the admission, and Mr. Wade in favor, and against Mr. Green's amendment to change the boundary.

The bill was postponed by a vote of 33 to 27. Messrs. Pugh and Latham voted with the Republicans and Kelly with the Democrats. Messrs. Crittenden, Nicholson, Douglas and Clay were absent. The latter two paired.

The army bill was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull said the effect of the vote would be to defeat the bill, and moved to postpone the army bill and consider, instead, the Houmas grant bill. Negatived by 28 against 29.

The consideration of the army bill was proceeded with. The amendment to pay $1,600,000 interest to the States on money advanced during the war of 1812, was deliberated at length and rejected by a vote of 25 against 29.

An appropriation for the regiment of Texas volunteers was concurred in by 23 to 18.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, limiting the pay of all officers of the army, except Lieutenant General, to $5,000 annually. Rejected by 19 to 21.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Reynolds called up the Senate bill making provision for the return and support, for a limited period, of the recaptured Africans.

The Committee on Judiciary proposed to amend by increasing the sum from $100 to $150, for their comfortable clothing, shelter and provision, for a period not exceeding a year from the date of their landing in Africa, and also increasing the aggregate amount from $200,000 to $250,000.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment that no contract entered into by the President shall be renewed until a concurrence shall be entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making a joint provision for the return of all recaptured Africans. Mr. Taylor advocated his amendment, saying that while we return such negroes, Great Britain does not want to leave the whole matter open for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Reynolds replied that this bill proposed only to carry out the existing law for the prescription of the slave trade and recommendation of the President in his recent special message.

Mr. Crawford wished to move to strike out so much of the bill as provides for the maintainance of negroes one year, desiring to test the sense of the House on that subject. He maintained that there was not a word of the act of 1859 which requires, justifies or permits the United States to support one year those returned to Africa. These wild Africans should not be supported from the Treasury, a boon not granted to any white man.

Mr. Reynolds showed that the provisions in the bill carried out the interpretations of President Monroe, of the act of 1819, which had been followed from that time to this, and the gentleman from Georgia would find that Congress, in March, 1859, appropriated $75,000 for the Africans of the Echo, in accordance with the request of President Buchanan.

Mr. Crawford said the House, in 1859, actually denied that any such use was to be made of the $75,000.

Mr. R. replied that one thing was certain; the President advised Congress that he had made a contract for the maintainance and clothing of the Echo Africans for one year. He asked for the appropriation and Congress granted it.

Mr. Smith, of Va., asked Mr. Reynolds to accept the amendment providing that no African negro found on any vessel engaged in the slave trade, which may be recaptured by an American vessel, shall be returned to Africa against his consent.

Mr. Reynolds could not consent to that under the operation of the previous question.

The amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was adopted by 77 against 99. The bill was passed by 121 against 56.

The Missouri contested election case was discussed. Adjourned.

CHICAGO, June 5.—From telegrams received last night and this morning, we learn the following further particulars of the tornado on Sunday evening. First heard of it was between Marion and Cedar Rapids, in Trim county, going northeast to southeast, in three different veins, crossing the track of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad several times at Lisbon Station. The depot, buildings and all the warehouses of the village were completely demolished. A train of ten cars, heavily loaded, was lifted totally from the track and dashed to pieces. We learn sixteen persons were killed from this point.

One vein of the storm passed north of Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, killing sixteen persons. The rest took in its course Union Grove, killing in this vicinity seventeen persons, and passed south on the railroad near Dewitt, killing twenty seven persons, sixteen of whom belonging to the family of Thomas Hatfield; it then passed south of Romesia and Low Moor, destroying the house of David Milliard, killing him and a portion of his family; it then struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life is much greater than at first stated. From all accounts there cannot be less than fifty-five killed; some reports state a still larger number, but the bodies cannot be found. There are also 125 wounded, some fatally, and ten missing. A large lumber raft from Chippewa river, manned by a crew of 24 men, having two women on board, tied up opposite Camanche, was completely scattered; 21 men and both women were lost.

The names of the dead, as far as we are able to ascertain, are as follows: Mrs. Amelia Davis and son, G. C. and Elizabeth Westphall and child; Hannah Curran, A. Hooft, Mary Greenleaf, Elizabeth Rathbone, D. Waggoner, D. Saltenburg, Philip Pepper, Margaret and Mary Foas, Eli Wilson, Mrs. George Barnham, Mrs. Jos. Stolenburg, Geo. Arp, H. McKeneyck, T. D. Bigelow, Jacob and Augusta Meyle and child. Mary Crapp, a child of G. W. Chase, a child of W. White, and others not yet identified. Six persons in a family at the Willard House were badly injured.

The tornado is known to have traversed the distance of 90 miles in Iowa and 70 in Illinois, doing an incalculable amount of damage to property. The loss of life cannot be less than 150 during the entire day. Yesterday two trains were ran every hour from Clinton to the scene of desolation. Through the aid of efficient committees, much relief was rendered.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The entire official vote for Mayor will not, probably, be announced before midnight, but a comparison of the returns thus far with those of two years ago, show that Wallack, Independent, is elected over the present incumbent, Berrett, the regular Anti Know Nothing candidate.—There were disturbances at several polls, and pistols fired and several persons wounded and beaten. A number of Baltimore rowdies participated in the disturbances.

Mr. Schell, and other officials in the New York Custom House, have been engaged in preparing a tariff bill to be submitted, if deemed advisable, as a substitute for that of the House bill. According to a careful estimate made in the New York Custom House, Mr. Morrell's bill will produce about $65,000,000, on the basis of last year's importations, which corresponds with the figures of the Ways and Means Committee. The same authority reports that one of the immediate effects will be to reduce imports, and it is expected that they will fall below $400,000,000 the first year of its operation.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 5.—The friends of Mayor Berrett claim his re-election to the Mayoralty by a small majority, but Mr. Wallach contests it on the ground of illegal votes. There is much excitement on the subject.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The storm on Saturday evening was very severe at Alton, Ill. The total loss will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The German Catholic Church was almost completely wrecked. The Episcopal Church lost its steeple, and is said to be almost a total loss, on account of the walls being cracked. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof, damaging the building to the amount of $3,000. About the heaviest loss is on the Democrat office, which is about $8,000. The damage by hail was considerable in the city. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. Northern Missouri also suffered extensively.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—The regular Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The committee on resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring that "we will take no step backward."

The Douglas convention also assembled here today. The attendance was large, and great excitement and confusion prevailed. J. E. Saunders was the permanent President of the regular convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—F. S. Lyons is President of the regular Democratic Convention. The Committee on Resolutions are soundly Southern. No step backward, is their motto.

The Douglas Convention is largely attended. It opened with some disturbances and hisses.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Graham's oil factory, on Filbert street, near Twenty-First, was destroyed by fire this morning, and ten adjoining houses were considerably damaged.

Mr. Graham's establishment included a meat packery, a large oil factory, a lard refinery, stables, cooper shops and salting and smoking houses. Loss $40,000.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—A violent but brief wind storm, accompanied with rain, this afternoon, did some damage here, and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroying buildings, crops of wheat, and uprooting the forests, etc., in Bullitt and Marion counties.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The earnings of the N. Y. Central Railroad for the month of May, show an increase of $121,707,31 over the same month last year.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—River stationary; 12f. water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool, with heavy rain last evening.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, died to-day, aged 81 years.

TOLEDO, June 5.—The earnings of the M. S. & N. J. Railroad for the month of May are $180,000, an increase over May, 1859, of $43,000.

UTICA, June 5.—The following letter from Ex-Governor Seymour, in relation to the use of his name in connection with the Baltimore nomination, is published in the Utica Daily Observer of this morning:

To the Editor of the Daily Observer:—Although I have, at all times, objected to the use of my name in connection with the nomination to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal, the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the national ticket. I find that I am still spoken of by the Press and individuals for office of President or Vice President, which I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I received from the State and other sections of our country. I deem it due to myself and others, to state publicly that I do not wish the nomination for either office; and I have requested the delegation from this congressional district to withdraw my name, in case it is presented to the Convention, which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst. In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope in the result of that Convention. I feel assured, that if any fit or patriotic person shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people, and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism, which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country, and so baneful in its effects upon the public majority. (Signed)

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—There was a terrible blow from the northwest to the southeast this morning, which unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys and damaged the river steamers and sailing craft. No lives were lost.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Wm. R. Hallett, President of the Bank of Mobile, died in this city to-day.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1, 1860.

Twenty-Seventh Day.—Bishop Morris in the chair. Religious services conducted by Rev. W. H. Norris, of the New York East Conference.

After the Journal was read, quite a discussion followed the offering of a resolution declaring that the chapter on Slavery was merely advisory, and 171 ayes so voted, to 6 nays; 41 absent or not voting. The presiding officer enquired whether the matter relating to Slavery was done with. The Chairman of the Committee answered "yes." The Bishop (Morris) said, may it stay so, world without end. [Cries of "Amen," "So be it."]

The Committee on Boundaries reported the boundaries of the fifty-one Conferences—including two Mission Conferences—which occupied the remainder of the session.

While the matter was pending, Conference adjourned with benediction by Rev. Dr. Curry.

Afternoon Session.—Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Janes in the Chair. Services conducted by Rev. A. F. Waller, of Oregon.

Immediately after the Journal of the morning was read and approved, Bishop Morris introduced Rev. P. H. Smith, Bishop of the M. E. Church, in Canada, and Rev. Mr. Gardner, a delegate from that Church, Bishop Smith delivered a brief address.

The Report of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up. After having fixed the boundaries of a number of Conferences, the report was laid on the table to consider the report of the Committee on the German Work. The action of the report, in brief, was as follows: To appoint a Committee to prepare a collection of Hymns for the German Members; arranging the boundaries of the German Work in the different Annual Conferences, and postponing the organization of the Cincinnati German Conference until the next session of the General Conference.

The Conference resumed the consideration of the Report on Boundaries. During the time the report was before the Conference, quite an animated discussion took place. The Report, as a whole and as amended, was adopted. This action embraced resolutions authorizing the Philadelphia Conference, and Missouri and Arkansas Conferences, to divide, if deemed necessary, before the next session of the General Conference; and, also, gave the Bishops authority to organize a Rocky Mountain Conference.

After some unimportant business, Conference adjourned to meet at 7½ P. M. Benediction by Rev. A. Brunson.

Night Session.—Bishop Scott in the chair. Religious exercises conducted by Dr. Goodwin. Journal of the afternoon read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was read, and also the minority report. The first named gave the number of petitioners and the action of official bodies on the subject, but inasmuch as so *very* few desired a change and these were not united on any uniform plan, the Committee would simply suggest that the Bishops present the matter to the various Annual Conferences, and the P. Elders before their respective Quarterly Conferences, to ascertain the mind of the Church. The minority report deem it inexpedient to inaugurate any plan until a full and clear expression is given by the Laity and the concurrence of the Ministry.

The subject was well ventilated by short speeches from over a score of members. The discussion continued until adjournment without coming to any definite action. Adjourned with benediction by the Rev. Moses Hill.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.—Last week our community lost one of its most deserving citizens in the death of Capt. Geo. Armor, a gentleman highly esteemed and beloved by all who had any intercourse with him. Though born in Maryland, he spent his youth in Hunterstown, Adams county, and came here when he was just verging towards the prime of life, buoyant with the prospects which the world held out to an ardent temperament and vigorous constitution. He soon became conspicuous as a cutter, and retained his standing in this respect until his death, among a large number of friends, who believed no other man could cut a garment to suit their views. At the time Patrick Delany experienced that great flush of fortune shortly previous to his death, Mr. Armor was employed by him at a salary of $1200 per year, and his popularity was instrumental, it is thought, in building up Mr. D.'s large trade. He made two or three attempts at carrying on for himself, and the first was successful, he having amassed a little property, which was, however, lost by an unfortunate adventure made about four years ago. He was enthusiastic in his love of cutting, and probably, for this reason, was better fitted to do business for another man than for himself. In such a position he won friends and favor.

Mr. Armor was a Mason of high standing, and the fraternity turned out in large numbers at his funeral. He had a strong religious belief, though we remember times when his mind was laboring under doubts and perplexities, finding their source probably in his worldly concerns. These clouds were, however, removed long before his death, leaving his spiritual horizon clear and bright. Believing, as we do, that he died a sincere Christian, we may indulge the hope that he ascended from the troubled scenes of earth to enjoy the perennial sources of happiness prepared for the devout in the Spirit World. He died in the communion of the Third Presbyterian Church.

SLATE ROOFING.—The advantage of slate over shingle or flat roofing is well known. It is more safe, more durable and more handsome, while on the whole far more economical and water tight. It cost less and, we think, is more desirable than tin or copper roofing, and has, therefore, with the exception of shingles, which are still adhered to on account of their cheapness, become more popular than any other style. To those about to put on a new roof, we would suggest slate as the material and recommend Mr. Parry as the most skillful and experienced man they could get to put it on. He is a practical mechanic, and having spent much time at this business, has a thorough acquaintance with it, and will give ample satisfaction to any who may become his patrons. He employs none but the best workmen, has no apprentices who, with a mistaken economy, are selected to do men's work, but his slates are put on by those who understand the manner and the importance of putting them on well. Mr. Parry is also agent for the Patent Asphalte Roofing Felt, which has before been noticed in this paper, and will attend promptly to any orders received in that line.

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.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—On last Wednesday, about noon, a terrible tornado passed over the northern part of this county, and some of the adjoining counties, extending into New York, and spreading destruction in its path. In the vicinity of Rural Village, Armstrong county, it seems to have increased in violence; considerable damage was done. From that place to Smithsburg, in this county, a distance of 12 or 15 miles, the destruction was terrible, 58 buildings being demolished. The only personal injury of which we have learned up to this point, was sustained by a little daughter of Mr. Barnabas Lowe, near Smithsburg, whose thigh was broken in two places. Along the track of the storm grain fields were torn up and destroyed, and in some places the meadows were uprooted and the sod carried away. A few miles south of Punxsutawney, lumps of ice as large as a man's fist are said to have fallen, and in localities where the trees were not destroyed they were thickly coated with ice.—*Ind. Reg.*

FOUND IN THE OHIO RIVER.—The body of a drowned man was found floating in the Ohio, a few miles above this city, yesterday. Coroner Boals held an inquest. The deceased had on black tweed pants and a vest, was in his shirt sleeves, had no whiskers. There were found upon his person a white mull handkerchief, with a pink border, two keys, one watch key, pocket knife, pocket comb and a pocket book, containing a small amount of money, and in which was written "R. A. Laughlin, No. 38 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa." It would appear that this was the body of the unfortunate young man drowned recently near East Liverpool.—*Steub. Herald.*

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED [formerly Foreman for ROWLAND PARRY,] would respectfully inform those for whom he has done work, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SLATE of different colors, (green, blue and purple,) or put on SLATE ROOFS in the most approved manner. Orders for Roofing or Repairing of Slate Roofs (if left at the office of ALEX. LAUGHLIN, near the Water Works,) will be promptly attended to. my12-6md THOMAS PARRY.

FOUR THOUSAND SKIRTS PER DAY!
Requiring Four separate Factories,
And the Labor of One Thousand Hands
Are required by the demand for
THOMSON'S SKIRTS.
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PREPARED GLUE.—Glue in a liquid state, always ready for use, for mending dishes, furniture and household articles generally, which are liable to be broken. For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

1000 BUS. POTATOES at reduced prices, at HERBST & BARRERE'S.

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FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES OF EVERY VARIETY, for weighing LIVE STOCK, HAY, GRAIN, ORE, COAL, IRON, and for ALL purposes of Merchandising, whether Dormant or on Wheels; with Hoisting Lever or without; Iron or Wooden Columns, and of all classes and capacities, from Railroad purposes down to the small Counter Scales and Balances.

ALSO, they are the Patentees and only Manufacturers of the unrivalled JANUS FACED DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES for right or left hand doors, of every size and variously trimmed and finished. COFFEE MILLS, PAINT MILLS, CORN MILLS and SHELLERS, SAUSAGE CUTTERS and STUFFERS, BOLTS, SELF-SHUTTING GATE and SHUTTER HINGES, BED CASTORS, AXLE PULLIES, WARDROBE HOOKS, FIRE IRON STANDS, &c., &c.; together with every variety of Malleable Castings and Domestic Hardware generally. no24-lyd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY & JUNE.
JAMES PARK, Jr., V. P.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER. | SAMUEL ROBINSON.
SAMUEL SHRIVER. | REESE OWENS.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860.

FLOUR—the transactions in flour yesterday were small, and without change in price. The following are the sales:

			Super	Extra	Ex Fam.	Fancy.
150	bbls from store		5 45	5 80	6 00	6 50
270	do	do	—	5 80	6 00	6 50
44	do	do	5 45	5 80	6 00	—
60	do	do	—	5 80	6 00	6 75
40	do	do	—	5 80	—	—
33	do	do	—	—	6 00	6 40
60	do	do	—	5 80	6 00	6 50
50	do	do	—	5 80	—	—
60	do	do	5 40	5 85	6 10	6 72
100	do	do	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
70	do	do	—	—	6 10	—
25	winter wheat		—	—	6 25	—
40	do	do	—	5 90	6 25	6 60

The transactions in grain yesterday, as usual, were confined to corn & oats. We note sales of 750 bush shelled and ear corn on wharf at 56, del'y, 175 do do from store at 58; 300 do ear do on private terms. Oats are in good supply. sales from store of 400 bush, in bbls, at 40, 200 do do at 38; 100 do do on private terms.

BACON—in good demand at a slight advance. Sales 4000 lbs shoulders at 8¼@8½; 5000 do do at 8⅜@8¼; 1500 do do at 8¼; 4000 do do sides at 10½@10½. 4000 do hams at 10½, 5 tcs sugar cured hams at 12½.

FISH—the transactions in fish continue moderate, but prices are rather unsettled. Sales 10 bbls No 3 mackeral, large, at $12 50; 10 bbls Baltimore Herring at $7; 12 do do at $7,50; 20 hf bbls white fish at $5,5?; 20 do do at $? 25; 10 do do at $5; 10 do do Lake herring at $4.

POTATOES—Sales 60 bush neshannocks at 60; 100 bush blues at 45.

SUGAR—Sales 10 hhds at 8¾; 6 do do at 8¾@9.

COFFEE—Sales 30 bgs at 14½@15.

OIL—Sales 75 bbls No 1 lard at 85@85 and 25 do do seneca on private terms.

CHEESE—Sales 40 bxs W R at 9@9½; 10 do do at 9.

MOLASSES—Sales 20 bbls at 48.

BROOMS—Sales 10 doz fancy at $3 10.

EGGS—Sales 10 bbls at 12, 1 do at 11½.

BEANS—Sales 20 bush small white at 65.

DRIED APPLES—Sales 10 bush apples at $1,12½.

MESS PORK—Sales 15 bbls at $18,50.

CORN MEAL—Sales 50 bush at 62½.

STEARINE—Sales 10,000 lbs at 10½.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The grain trade comes firmer from all the English and French markets, notwithstanding good growing weather for the new crop on both sides the Channel. A confession of short supplies in France has been no secret for some time past. A similar deficiency in the last year's growth as compared with the actual consumptive wants of the Kingdom is now generally suspected, if not admitted, in England. And we must regard the present news as the most decidedly encouraging for the export of grain from this side, if kept within moderate yet remunerative quotations, we have yet had removing as it does the opinion that the English markets were influenced merely by the bad weather for farmers at the close of April and early in May. A report from one of the English Provincial markets, now before us, says:

The weather is all that can be desired at this season of the year. Our stocks of new wheat are all but gone into consumption, and very little is on the way; this, combined with the withdrawal of continental offers, tends to the belief that unless our supplies increase to meet the demand, (and at present there is no such prospect) a further improvement is inevitable, and our millers will be compelled to fall in with the general opinion entertained as to the late crop, which is, that it was one of the worst in yield that has been known for many years. To day we experienced a fair demand for wheat of an advance of 1s, over the rates of Friday, being 1s above those of last Tuesday.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in noticing the return of fine weather and the attempts made in the French market to check the advance in wheat, says that the farmers show great tenacity, and it was with difficulty that buyers could obtain the slightest concession. "It has become quite evident (the writer adds) that there is not near the quantity of wheat on hand at present that there was at this time last year." The advance in the London markets is called 1s@2 the quarter for the week.—N. Y. Times.

The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, delivers to-day $220,0 0 in Mexican silver, which, together with some other parcels of silver received by express, overland from New Orleans, will probably go to England by the Persia on Wednesday. The engagements of gold for the same opportunity are, at present, about $750,000.—[N Y Com Adv.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week and since January 1:

FOR THE WEEK.

	1858.	1859	1860.
Dry Goods	$497,753	$1,292,637	$830,193
General Merchandise	1,791,120	3,556,314	2,164,113
Total for the week	$2,288,889	$4,838,951	$2,972,306
Reported for week	46282,685	94,194,071	92,937,438
Since Jan. 1	$48,571,574	$99,033,022	$95,919,794

This large decrease in the imports is very satisfactory, while the exports of the week, exclusive of specie, were over 100 ₱ cent larger than in the same week last year;

The exports of specie from this port for the week ending this day were as follows:

Total for the week	$1,719,128
Previously reported	12,314,321
Total since Jan 1	$14,033,959
To June 1, 1857	25,900 091
To June 1, 1858	11,765,785
To June 1 1857	14,453,703

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	May 28.	June 4.	
Capital stock	$11,747,625	$11,756 250	In. $ 8,525
Loans	27,288,952	27,171,002	De. 117,950
Specie	4,886 579	4,682,610	De. 203 969
Due from other banks	1,651,728	1,560,456	De. 91,272
Due to other banks	3,974 809	3,744,441	De. 229 935
Deposits	18,884,903	18,620,293	De. 264 610
Circulation	2 818,719	2,824,191	In. 5,742

The loan column is still decreasing, the banks very prudently keeping in safe limits, so long as we are the losers in specie.—[Phila. Inq.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, June 2.—The following is the weekly report of Messrs. White & Elder, Coffee Brokers:—

We note sales of 200 bags Rio Coffee at 14c, and 500 bags in lots to the trade at 14½c. There is an improved demand for consumption, but the small stock on hand, comprising only 1700 bags, and the extreme views of holders, restrict operations.

We are still without additional receipts from Rio, and the advices thence to April 14th do not favor the prospect of anything like adequate supplies for some weeks to come.

We continue to quote prime Rio at 14 to 14½c, fair to good at 13½ to 13¾c, Laguayra at 14 to 15c, Java at 16½ to 16½c.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, June 4.—Dullness was the chief feature of the cattle market to-day. The offerings were very large, amounting to nearly 2000 head. The quality of the cattle was generally fair though there were a number of inferior beeves brought forward. The greatest portion of the cattle were from Lancaster and Berks counties. These brought rather high prices, averaging from $8 to $10 ₱ 100 lbs. At the close of the market, the tendency for all descriptions was decidedly downward, amounting to a reduction of 25@37c. Even at the decline the whole could not be disposed of, and about 500 head at least remained over unsold. The Cattle disease, which is spreading in the Eastern States, has not made its appearance among any of the stock that are usually disposed of at this market. The sheep market is very dull and prices have declined. Hogs sell freely. For cows a slight advance has been obtained.

We give below the current prices for the week at all the markets:—

Beef Cattle—First quality ₱ 100 lbs $10,12—10,50; ordinary to good quality $9,75@10, common quality $8,25@8,50, tolerable quality $7,00@8.

Milch Cows—First quality 50@60; ordinary to good quality $40@45; common quality $35, inferior quality $15@18.

Sheep and Lambs—First quality ₱ head $4,18@4 25; ordinary quality, $3 25@3,50; common quality, $3,00@4; inferior quality $2,87.

Hogs—Still-fed ₱ lb 6½@7¼; corn-fed at 7½@8½c.

At the Union Drove Yard, the sales were chiefly as follows:—

30 head	J Hamaker, Lancaster co		$ 8½@ 9¼
27 "	Ma berson	do	9½@10
100 "	Harley	do	8½@ 9½
14 "	Evans	do	8 @ 9½
40 "	J Keller	do	9 @10
25 "	J Lenan	do	9 @10
13 "	Brougham	do	9 @10
69 "	Eiserman	do	8½@10½
31 "	J Shelly, Chester county		8 @ 9½
84 "	S Rhodes, Berks co		9 @10

A few smaller lots at about the same rates.

At Afflick's Yard some small lots were sold at about the prices given above.

At the Bull's Head about 400 were sold at about previous rates.

Cows—The offerings amounted to 150 head at from $25 to $60 ₱ head.

Sheep—At the Avenue yard there were 10,000 head at market, selling for $4@4½.

Hogs—At the Avenue yard 475 head by Miller, and at the Union Hog yard 1493 head, at from $7@8 ₱ 100 lbs net. Market brisk.

At Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, 1400 head were at market. The following lots were sold:—

32 head	I Abrahams, Ohio		9 @10
118 "	E M'Quaid, Ohio		9 @10
180 "	Mooney & Smith, Ohio and Ill		8½@10
20 "	J Sanderson, Pa		9
40 "	J Yeitter & Ault, Ohio		9 @ 9½
25 "	Kennedy & McClees, Chester co		9½@10
21 "	Follheimer & co, Lancaster co		8½@10½
18 "	B Baldwin	do	9 @10½
70 "	B Seldomridge	do	9½@10
37 "	P Hathaway	do	9½@10
95 "	W McCall	do	8 @9½
31 "	J Todd	do	8¾@10
33 "	J McFillin	do	9½@10
29 "	Ullman, Berks co		9 @ 9
17 "	Frank & co		9 @ 9
22 "	Shamberg & co		7 @ 9
34 "	S. Kurtz, Lancaster co		9 @10

Several small lots within the above range of prices.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—P. M.—Flour is dull; and prices declining at $5,75@5,87 for superfine.

Sugar ½c higher, with an active speculative demand; closing at 7½@7¾ for fully fair.

Molasses scarce and higher; prime reboiled at 35c.

Imports by Railroad.

P FT W & C R R—1 lot castings, S S Davis; 83 bgs bran W Bingham; 130 bbls flour, J McCully; 61 do, Hitchcock & co; 6 bbls old copper, A Bradley; 100 bbls flour, T Bell & co; 1 bx tobacco, W D Rinehart; 1 car machines, I Dickey & co; 4 qdls paper, W McClintock; 14 bbls p ash, Blackburn & Ulam; lot s iron; Hallman, Rahm & co; 1 bdl steel, Bailey, Brown & co; 14 bbls d ash, Forsyth & co; 30 bdls chair stuff, J Rodgers; 17½ doz brooms, Means & Coffin; 1 car wheat, S Hartaugh & co.

C & P R R—1 bbl butter, 1 bx eggs, R Ellis; 1 crk ware, B J Gibson; 2 bbls sugars, J Gries; 2 cars sheep, J P Pownall; 3 sks bbls, Atwell, Lee & co; 100 bbls flour, Hitchcock & McCreery & co; 500 do do, D Wallace; 200 do, J McDevitt; 60 do, McKeown & Gregg; 1 hf bbl fish, J B Dubley; 1 bx h h goods, D U Hopkins; 5 bxs glass, Cunningham & co; 5 bls wicking, King, Pennock & co; 1 bbl oil, B L Fahnestock & co; 16 bbls copper ore, Park McCurdy & co; 1 bx hardware, J McCutcheon; 12 emt kgs, S Haid; 1 car sheep, W Rice; 4 bbls knobs, Jones, Wallingford & co; 1 do, Livingston, Copeland & co; 111 shoulders bacon, 95 sides, 100 hams, 6 sks flaxseed, J A Fetzer; 5 cars champlain ore; Everson, Preston & co; 40 bxs cheese, 1 qbl beans, 1 kg lard, R Robinson; 82 bbls h w paper; Livingston, Copeland & co; 7 bbls ale, Fleming & bro; 1 circular barrow, J A Speer; 122 sks corn, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 30 bxs cheese, Leech & Hutchinson; 3 cars champlain ore, J Reese; 60 bbls fish, Rodgers & Ellworth; 1 bx, T O Nevin. 5 bbls cra kers, W Smith; 45 hf bbls fish, R H Collins; 15 cks soda ash, McKee & scul; cars block stone, C Bissell; 3 bbls eggs, Beck & Lassler; 1 car sheep, J Allison.

Imports by River.

WHEELING, per Minerva—3 bxs, 1 bbl, J R Lindsay; 1 mule, 2 carts, 4 tines, G B Jones; 1 tine, 1 bx, S Dilworth & co; 1 bdl chairs, J W Porter; 4 plows, 3 plow points, S G Bidwell; 65 hf bbls ale, 10 bbls do, 1 horse, 1 buggy, Fleming & bro; 1 bg wheat, W Wallace, 2 hhds tobacco, Clarke & co; 40 bbls whisky, H Heupenhafer; 1 sulf Jones & Cooley; 74 g hides, J R McCune; 403 pgs lead, T H Nevin; 21 kgs shot, A Urdon; 50 bbls flour, R & J Watson; 2 do whisky, L Stewart; 5 do do, W Carr & co; 353 sks rags, S B & C P Markle.

ST. LOUIS, per Iowa—125 tons pig iron, Singer, Nimick & co; 50 bbls flour, McDonald & Arbuckle; 300 do, Clarke & co; 337 do Bradley, Forsyth & co; 25 hhds sugar, R Robison & co; 150 pgs lead, G G Hussey & co; 145 dry g hides, M DeLange; 84 do, J Y McLaughlin; 123 d hides, J R McCune; 105 do do, Watt & Wilson; 30 bxs soap, 10 bx candles, J A Renshaw.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and unsettled, with an occasional shower of rain. Business on the levee was tolerably active, there being a considerable amount of freight discharging. Shipments, although limited, were rather more liberal than for the past few days.

The Iowa from St. Louis, with a pretty fair trip, and Minerva from Wheeling were the only arrivals. The Alma for New Orleans, Poland for Louisville, and Moderator for St. Louis, with excellent trips of both freight and passengers, cleared.

The river is about stationary, with 6 feet in the channel. The indications, however, are favorable to another rise.

Capt. Houston's new Arkansas river packet, Frontier City, arrived from Pittsburgh, destined for the Arkansas. She leaves to-day.....The Sir William Wallace and Jesse K Bell also came in from Pittsburgh, with fair freight trips, the former for St. Louis, and the latter for New Orleans..... The Mary Cook, for Pittsburgh, and Ohio No. 2, for Marietta were the only departures outside of the local packets. The Messenger and B. P. Hibbard, from Pittsburgh, J. B. Ford, from Wheeling, Clara Poe, from Nashville, and Emma, from St. Louis, are due to-day and to-morrow.

The weather was warm and cloudy yesterday morning. During the afternoon, however, we were visited with a terrific storm of wind and hail, followed by a copious rain. Fortunately no damage was done to the steamers in this vicinity, although a score of stern lines were parted by the unexpected hurricane. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet on the shoalest bars. The Mississippi is falling steadily, and there is 8 feet to Cairo, 6 to Keokuk, 3 on lower and 4½ on upper rapids. The Missouri remains at about 3½ feet on the worst bars. The Illinois is falling, with 40 inches on Beardstown bar. The lower Mississippi is rising, with 12 feet at President's Island. Freights are offering in moderate quantities for Pittsburgh and Wheeling.—[Cin. Gaz., Tuesday.

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Telegraph, Brownsville;	Telegraph, Brownsville,
Jefferson, Brownsville;	Jefferson, Brownsville;
Col. Bayard, Elizabeth;	Col. Bayard, Elizabeth;
Minerva, Wheeling;	Minerva, Wheeling;

River—6 feet.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton continues heavy; sales 1000 bales at 11¼@11½ for middling uplands. Flour a shade lower; sales 13,600 bbls at $5 20@5 25 for sup state; $5 30@5 40 extra do; $5 20@5 25 super western; $5 30@5 60 common to medium extra western; $5 80@6 shipping brands extra rd hp O; closing quiet and steady. Canadian: sales 5500 bbls at $5 45@7 40. Rye Flour steady at $3 50@4 20 for common to choice super. Corn Meal plenty and dull at $3 40 3 60 for Jersey; $3 80@3 85 for Brandywine. Whisky steady; sales 600 bbls at 21½@22½. Wheat: sales 28,000 bus prime Milw Club at $1 30, delivered; 6800 bus white Ind at $1 44; 1500 bus amber Mich at $1 40; 750 bus white Canada at $1 50; 3000 bus white Cal on private terms; 1200 bus very choice white Mich at $1 58@1 60. Rye quiet at 92. Barley dull and heavy at 60@70. Corn lower; sales 148,000 bus at 63@64½ for sound mixed western, closing at 63½@64 for eastern do; 60@63 for white western; 68 for yellow do; 69½ and 70@70 for white sou thern. Oats 40@42. Fish: dry cod $4 25; Mackeral, No 1, $17. Pork dull, heavy and nominal. Beef quiet but steady. Cut Meats dull.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Flour very dull and prices nominal. Whisky steady. Provisions without important change. Groceries do. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull at 46@47. Oats down to 37 and nominal; buyers offer 35. More demand for money; exchange on the east firm at ¼ per cent prm.

Special Notices.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and best in the World!
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black without the least injury to the hair or skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
je5:lydawT 16 Bond street, New York.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES
surpass all. They are elegant light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

je5:lydawT 16 Bond street, New York.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,
The Only Remedy in the Whole World Sure to Exterminate
RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, MOLES, GRAIN WORMS AND GARDEN INSECTS, &c.

50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

These Celebrated Remedies have been extensively used for twenty-two years in all parts of Europe, and their miraculous power have been attested by the Courts of Russia, France, England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, Naples, &c., and their chemical properties examined, and approved by the most distinguished Medical Faculties all over the world.

Their destructiveness to all kinds of vermin and insects has been certified in this country by the Directors of the various Public Institutions, Planters, Farmers, Proprietors of Hotels, Warehouses, Manufactories, and by various distinguished private citizens.

Numerous Testimonials and Certificates of the efficacy of these Remedies can be seen at the Depot.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway (cor. Houston st.,) New York.

General Agent for the U. States and Canadas, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, New York.

For sale in this city, wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second sts.; JOS. FLEMING, Corner Diamond and Market st. BEEKHAM & M'KENNAN, Allegheny. de23:6mdfc

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE IN PITTSBURGH,
JUNE 11TH AND 12TH,
To examine patients, at the Drug Store of
DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, 140 WOOD STREET,
Where he has fitted up an office, for the cure of CONSUMPTION and ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

After Dr. Schenck's departure, Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER has been provided with a Respirometer, and will examine patients if they desire it.

Dr. Schenck is the inventor of what is called Schenck's Respirometer, for examining the lungs, which is highly recommended by the faculty.

One part of it is placed to the naked breast, and the other to the ear of the auscultator, then, when the patient draws a long full breath, it transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs, so loud and distinct, that by practice it is easy to determine how far and what portion is diseased, and can unerringly determine whether it is Tuberculous, Pleuritic or Bronchial Consumption, or whether it is an affection of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes, sympathising from the liver or stomach, and forming a prognosis accordingly.

Many years ago I was given up as being in the last stages of consumption, and was taken from my home in Philadelphia to my friends in Moorestown, New Jersey, to die. I wasted away to a mere skeleton, was confined to my bed and my physician, who had attended my father's family before me, said I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning cat catching at a straw, I heard of and obtained this preparation of roots and herbs, which made a perfect cure of me.

It seems to me that I could feel it penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as that began to sub ide, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have been growing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, as every one thought I was too far gone ever to be raised again.

Many of those people who knew me then are now living in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who could easily satisfy the most uncredulous as to the truth of this statement.—Mine was a family complaint; my father, mother, brothers and sisters all died with consumption, and I alone am left.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years weighed over 210 pounds. Immediately on my recovery I turned my attention to the science of medicine, and the study of this peculiar disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the great number of people coming to me or sending for me from all parts to cure them; and I flatter myself that at this day I have had as much experience and success in the treatment of this disease as any other person in the country, having visited many portions of it, and studied the various types and forms of the disease peculiar to the different phases of our climate. I therefore feel a confidence in my mode of treatment which those who confine their practice to but one locality can hardly hope to obtain.

I am the proprietor of three medicines, the Pulmonic Syrup for Consumption, Sea Weed Tonic for Dyspepsia, and Mandrake Pills for Liver Complaint. One bottle of Sea Weed Tonic often removes the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

The Mandrake Pills have become in common use for all billious complaints where purgatives are required. They act on the liver and stomach similar to calomel, without leaving any bad effects, and are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel or mercury.

The Tonic and Pills were originally intended to assist the Pulmonic Syrup in curing Consumption when the stomach and liver are much disordered; but they are often now used when the lungs are not diseased, with the happiest results.

The Pulmonic Syrup is calculated to correct the lungs, stomach and liver, and will ripen and remove all morbid matter from the system; but sometimes the bowels are so costive, and the liver so sluggish, that it requires something more active with the Pulmonic Syrup; then the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are required. The directions which accompany the Syrup explain when they are to be used.

Those wishing a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged three dollars, but all advice will be given gratis, and I will do all in my power to explain the nature of their case. Those desiring an examination, and feeling unable to pay, need not hesitate to call on me, for the same attention will be shown and the same interest manifested in them which I bestow on those more favored. I am anxious to meet and to explain to every one my manner of treating this insidious disease—Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK can also refer to some of the most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, whose names can be given, and have been, by calling at the Drugstore of
my10:dawT DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

STEAM BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.—All kinds of Binding in large and small quantities, either ornamental or plain; done in reasonable time. Having facilities superior to any establishment in this city, publishers may depend upon having their work done in the best style and in much less time than can be done elsewhere. A. H. ROWAND, Inventor of Improvement in Book Binding. Singerly's Building, Nos. 73 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. aul0-lydis

ARCHITECTURAL.—JAS. H. BALPH, late assistant to Charles Bartberger, Esq., informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an OFFICE ON ANDERSON STREET, between Lacock and Robinson streets, ALLEGHENY, and is prepared to make EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS promptly, for every description of Buildings.—A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. myl5:6tis

EAR CORN—1000 bus. Ear Corn in store and for sale by HUNTER & ROBINSON.