Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	81	71
12 " M.	112	76
5 " P. M.		71
Barometer		29 7-10

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 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.

ap21-dawtC

SENTENCED.—Michael McAvoy, convicted of selling liquor without a license, was sentenced on each of two charges to a fine of $10 and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days.

James Agey, who plead guilty of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, make restitution of the stolen property, or the value thereof, and undergo an imprisonment for two years in the Western Penitentiary.

Charles Hays, Esq., made an appeal to the Court in his behalf, stating that it was the boy's first offence, and that it belonged to the discretion of the Court to determine whether it would impose such a sentence as would lead to his reformation or confirm him in guilt.

The Court replied that, although the prisoner had plead guilty, it had gone into an investigation of the circumstances attending the theft, the result of which was that it had concluded the prisoner had served his time in stealing other men's property, and exhibited an adroitness and dexterity in his calling which no tyro could have acquired. He had been in the habit of stealing from his infancy upwards, and it was only of sympathy with his mother that he had not been punished sooner.

Michael Smith, convicted of adultery, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of 5 calendar months in the county jail.

Mr. Rippey, his counsel, stated that previous to the late irregularities the prisoner had been a faithful and exemplary husband, and had provided for his sick wife in a manner which his circumstances rendered reasonable. The prosecution originated in the malice of a man named Patterson, who had attempted to ride the prisoner on a rail, and was arraigned for that breach of the peace before the Mayor. His wife, if deprived of his assistance, would be destitute of support and must become a charge on the county. She was in the room, ready to substantiate the foregoing statement, and was anxious for the welfare of her husband.

Judge McClure replied that these were extraneous facts, of which the Court was not judicially informed, and therefore could not take notice. The evidence against the prisoner gave glaring proof of his guilt; he had been convicted upon it and must be punished. The Court would, however, out of regard for his family, make the fine merely nominal.

Timothy Riordan, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for six years.

A NEW RAILROAD.—A railroad meeting was held in Brookville on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of building a track between Philipsburgh in Center county and Waterford in Erie. A charter was granted last winter and commissioners named from the several counties interested to take action in the matter. A meeting was held previously in Clarion county on the 15th inst., which the commissioners from this and Clearfield county attended, but no other counties were represented.

Judge Barrett, of Clearfield addressed the meeting, showing the great use of the Philipsburg & Waterford road to the section through which it passed. The lake trade he stated to be *thirty* six times as great as the Ohio trade, and he argued the necessity of constructing the road from this fact: That the double track of the Central road was hardly adequate to transport all that was offered between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. How much greater should the means of transportation be between the lakes and Philadelphia when the trade in the one case was so much larger than the other? That city had not done as much as her interest prompted her. New York was making every effort to secure the lake trade, while the second city in the Union was comparatively idle! It was not expected that the counties through which the Philipsburg and Waterford road will pass should build it, but it is expected that Philadelphia or the Central road or both together will undertake the task. If either one should take hold of it, it would be consummated.

The Judge stated that the company would bind itself to persons taking stock to expend the money in the county where it was subscribed, and that the work would not be begun until a sum is raised sufficient to build the road.

The foregoing is a summary of the Judge's views. The *Star* states that there is a competitor in the field—the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. Should *this* road be built and the Allegheny Valley Road made to connect with it, the two would not only get the Lake trade, but rival the Central Road in its Ohio trade, and to prevent the construction of these thoroughfares, the interests of the Central Road imperatively demanded some decided action.

Such are the views of the *Star*. As the Philipsburg and Waterford road is to pass through Brookville and the Central road would has powerful auxiliary, the views on this question could be made to tally with those of our cotemporary, we presume there is a little very natural bias in his expressions of opinion. We think, from the rank of public confidence in railroads generally at this time, that neither of the connections spoken of will be made for a considerable period yet.

THE CASE OF MICKELS.—The case of Hermon Mickels, convicted of seduction, was brought up for final disposition on Saturday, in the Criminal Court. Mr. Hampton called several witnesses, among them Mr. Patterson, who stated that he had known the prisoner for six years, and always thought him a decent young man; the defendant had worked for him for a long time, and he considered him a very industrious, though a very ignorant young man.

Mr. Shannon stated that he had known the defendant for three years; his character had been very good; prior to this difficulty he never knew him to be in a scrape of any kind; and that the defendant was a brakeman on the Cleveland Railroad.

Mr. Hampton thought the case made out by the prosecutrix was not so aggravated one. The defendant was young and inexperienced and could not be expected to govern his conduct with that discretion which would be looked for from an older person. After reading the act of Assembly, Mr. H. called three witnesses to the stand, and observed to the court that many more might be examined if it was deemed necessary. Each of these testified to the good character of the defendant previous to the present difficulties, he being characterized as an honest, sober and industrious man.

The Court, in answer to the counsel, replied that the defendant's good character was never denied. The Act of Assembly provided that where there were mitigating circumstances, the sentence might be alleviated. But the circumstances in this case were rather of an aggravating than a mitigating character. The girl was good enough for defendant, and he ought to have made her his wife. But he not only did not make this timely reparation, but puts it out of his power by marrying another woman.

The range of discretion placed in the hands of the Court was very large. His Honor wished it were less.

On consultation with Judge Adams it was determined to hold the matter over for the present. Mickels will therefore probably not be sentenced until next Saturday.

"OH, I'M A JOLLY BACHELOR."—This is the title of a new song just issued by Firth, Pond & Co., New York, and composed by our talented young fellow-townsman, Fred. B. Holmes, Esq. Until within a short time, few of the most intimate friends of Mr. Holmes were aware of the great musical talent possessed by him, and consequently were no little astonished when his first effort, "It is Recorded" appeared—a song which is fast becoming a standard brass band piece, a good evidence of its popularity. Both pieces can be had at Kleber's music store, Fifth street. We would suggest to some of our glee clubs the propriety of getting Mr. Holmes to compose for them some campaign songs. He can, if the past is any indication of the future, do it as well, better in fact, than most of the numerous campaign song books that are constantly appearing.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—The Mayor's police caught a woman, early on Saturday morning, named Mary Moore, in the act of stealing newspapers from under doors. She was promptly arrested and taken before his Honor, who, after a brief lecture on the enormity of cheating the people from their morning paper, discharged her, upon promising she would relinquish this mode of making a living.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by reference to another column that the members of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association hold their regular monthly meeting to-night. A revision of the Constitution and other business will be discussed. The members of the Association, and all others who take an interest in its prosperity, should attend the meeting.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's) corner of Penn and Irwin streets, was opened yesterday for dedication. The Doctor's text in the morning was from the 19th chapter and 18th verse of Leviticus: "Ye shall reverence my Sanctuary." He preached a very eloquent and interesting sermon, which was listened to throughout with the most marked attention by the congregation. In the afternoon, Dr. Swift, and in the evening Dr. Paxton preached.

THE RACE between the "Good Intent" and "Relief" fire companies came off, according to "programme," at the place previously mentioned. They raced with the reels—the "Good Intent" beating the "Relief" some three hundred yards. Each reel had sixteen picked men, and for a long time it was nip and tuck between them, until finally the "Good Intent" made a tremendous rush, and got ahead. The race was a very exciting one throughout.

THE following are the officers of the Republican Club in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa: President, D. D. Alter; Vice President, G. K. Rapp; Corresponding Secretary, James Fullerton; Recording Secretary, James Mahaffey; Treasurer, George Eppler; English Corresponding Committee, Dr. Magell, G. G. Gladson, Dr. McCourty; German Corresponding Committee, George Eppler, David Kraft, William Drommershausen.

THE CROPS.—The growing crops in this county present a promising appearance at this time. Wheat and rye look well, oats are growing finely, and corn is thrifty. The grass crop is unusually good, and some hay-making has already been done. Should nothing unfavorable occur, we will have a bountiful harvest.—*Clearfield Journal.*

FORESTALLING THE MARKET.—Patrick Regan was fined $5 on Saturday morning, by the Mayor, for forestalling the market. Patrick had purchased a bushel of cherries from a countryman and was caught by the police selling them over again contrary to the city ordinance and public morals.

BENEFIT.—Mr. Lester, the efficient stage-manager of the "Old Drury," takes a benefit Wednesday night, which should be well attended. During his stay here, Mr. Lester has made hosts of friends, who, on an occasion like this, should testify their regards for him in a substantial manner.

TO BE ENFORCED.—The Mayor has signified his determination to stop the practice that has been so much in vogue here of late, that of firing shooting crackers, &c., in the open streets. The ordinance relative to this imposes a fine of $5, which will be collected from every offender caught.

ATTACHMENT ISSUED.—An attachment was on Saturday awarded by the District Court against Wm. Hoyt, Esq., Treasurer of the Borough of Manchester, for disregarding the order of the Court directing him to pay a judge at the suit of Anderson for use vs. the Borough.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—The Republican Campaign Songster; price 10 cents.

Lives of Lincoln and Douglas, various editions.

Debates of Lincoln and Douglas.

Tribune Campaign Tracts.

Portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Republican Pocket Pistol, can be had of Hunt & Miner.

SHOULD you ask me, should you wonder, where to buy your Shoes and Gaiters: I would answer, I would tell you, go unto the People's Shoe Store, No. 15 Fifth street, where you can buy cheap ladies' kid slippers, 50 cents; gaiters, $1 00; buskins, 75 cents; gents gaiters, $2 00; calf boots, $3 50; Oxford ties, $1 50; shoes, $1 37 & 1.25.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-First Congress—Sixth Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 23.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Bonham, the President was requested to furnish the House at its next session all the information that could be obtained as to the disposition by the British government of the Africans captured by the British navy, and its disposition of the officers and crew of the slavers thus taken.

Much time was consumed in calling the yeas and nays on a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of private bills, some of which were passed.

A message in writing was received from the President, which was read. It recommends an alteration of the existing law, in order that the Postmaster General may provide for carrying the Pacific ocean mails on terms reasonable and just, the several companies and ship owners declining to perform the service for the compensation to which the department is now restricted.

Mr. Sherman, in response to the recommendation in the President's message, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing an extension of the present contract for carrying the mails between New York and San Francisco, via Panama, till the end of the next term.

Mr. Cortse and others objected.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., spoke against the ocean service. The mails could be carried over daily for $800,000 per annum.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., made an explanation.

This, Mr. Sherman said, satisfied him that the bill would not accomplish the purpose desired. He withdrew the bill which Mr. Wickliffe reported, and moved a suspension of the Rules, to enable him to introduce it. Disagreed to by 82 against 62.

Adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock.

SENATE.—Several private bills were passed.

A message from the President returning the Homestead bill was received and read at length.

The Post Office Deficiency Bill was considered.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment, the effect of which was the total abolition of the franking privilege, except to those granted by name.

The House amendment restoring the Island mail was disagreed to by 18 against 21. The Senate insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The House resolution reducing the price of printing 40 per cent, was passed.

An executive session was then held, when the Senate adjourned till Monday at 9 a. m.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21—On Monday morning, letters will be addressed by the President to the members of the Senate, summoning them to meet on Tuesday noon, for the dispatch of necessary business, which will include the Kansas and Central American treaties; also several with Indian tribes.

It may be considered certain that the Post Office Deficiency Bill is lost, as there is no probability that a quorum will be present to-morrow in the House to grant another conference with the Senate on that subject, and even were this accorded, the bill would not receive the President's approval, should the clause for the restriction of the suspended mail service be retained. Such is the present condition of the question. The total expenses for six months included in that bill, amount to about 7,000,000. Congress having passed a special law, appropriating the postages to the contractors for the quarter ending with March, being a little over $2,000,000, they will have to wait for the remainder of the amount due till the next session of Congress. The Post Route Bill may also be regarded as lost. As it left the House, it provided for various reforms, such as the transmission of seeds, cuttings and blanks at a cent an ounce, and for dealers to send packages of newspapers at pro rata rates.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The nomination of the Seceding Convention was tendered to Mr. Guthrie's friends as well as to Mr. Hunter's, but both candidates declined. It was understood that Mr. Breckenridge would accept.

A challenge has been sent by Mr. Smith, of California, to Mr. Nesbit, of Illinois, who was the delegate who declared in the Convention, during Mr. Smith's offensive remarks, that if Mr. Cushing, the President, would not protect the members they would protect themselves.

A large number of persons went to Washington to-day, both the friends of Douglas and Breckenridge. The New Hampshire delegation start to-night.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Fashion Spring Races were concluded yesterday with three fine races. The New York Hotel Handicap was won by "Prophet." The Ladies' Mile Race the State was won by "Nicholas I," and a Handicap for beaten horses was won by "Bourbon," and was the finest race of the meeting.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says it is reported that the President will veto the Civil and Miscellaneous Bill, on account of its appointment of Capt. Meigs as Superintendent of the Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The British steamer Vigo left to-day for Liverpool, with forty-five cabin passengers and fifteen steerage passengers. She takes out $697,857 in specie.

The U. S. mail steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, left this morning, with two hundred and eighteen passengers and $813,410 in specie.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: The bill to create a Printing Establishment has been signed by the President, but it is said that he will remove Mr. Hart, present Superintendent of the Public Printing, who is designated as one of the parties to purchase a building and materials, fearing that Mr. Hart would give the preference to Mr. Wendell.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Roman Catholic German Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The valuable altar painting of the Crucifixion alone was saved. Loss about $25,000; insured for $10,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 23.—Joseph and Robert Button, editors of the *Virginian*, were shot in the street to-day by the brothers Hardwick, editors and proprietors of the *Republican*. One of the Buttons is said to be mortally, and the other seriously, injured. Both the Hardwicks have been placed in jail.

RICHMOND, June 23.—The democratic delegates in this city, after caucussing all day relative to going to Baltimore, reassembled at 6 o'clock this evening and adjourned till Monday. They are still decidedly opposed to going to Baltimore, considering that as the Convention adjourned to meet here, it should do so. They therefore await further orders.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 23.—The Rev. Mr. Harden gave to his spiritual advisers a written confession last night. The details cannot be obtained at present.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—A fire broke out last night in Towers and Co.'s hat store, No. 149 Main street. Loss $11,000. The buildings adjoining were slightly injured.

The Democratic National Convention.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

NOMINATED BY THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

Breckinridge and Lane Nominated by the Seceders!

The Harmonious Democracy in a Snarl!

Breakers Ahead, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Mr. Russell, of Virginia, rose to make an announcement, amid great excitement. He said it was not consistent with their convictions of duty to participate longer in the deliberations of the Convention and they would bid the Convention a respectful adieu. Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew, leaving six remaining Delaware, Oregon, California, portions of Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland, followed suit. Missouri and Kentucky were allowed to retire for consultation. The Convention then ordered the previous question and adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify the platform, if possible, and if necessary, to withdraw his name. There is much excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas, by friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends. There is speaking in Monument Square to-night but very little excitement.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The theatre is again crowded. The Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama have taken their seats. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cummings. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to dispense with reading the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. Garret, of Alabama, moved to have the names of the delegates from Alabama corrected according to the list sent up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., stated that after the withdrawal of this delegation last evening they held a meeting, and reassembled again this morning. The circumstances in which they were placed were exceedingly embarrassing, and they were unable to come to a harmonious conclusion, the result was that ten delegates will withdraw from the Convention, and nine remain. Those that withdraw beg leave to submit a paper, stating their reasons for withdrawal. Five others desired for the present to suspend action with the Convention. Without taking part in any other body in suspending from the Convention, they hope there may yet arise an opportunity to act harmoniously with the Convention, and therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention. Should such an opportunity arise, it is the wish of the ten that withdrew that their votes may not be cast by any other party. The action on their part has been taken without anger and bitterness, and in the deepest sorrow. They do not cast censure anywhere. It was not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty, but it was felt to be their duty and policy to return to their constituents, and leave them free to act should there be two candidates in the field. He now withdrew the name of this disinterested patriot, Mr. Butterfield, from before the Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency. He then presented papers from those who suspended action, and also a communication from the Hon. J. B. Loeds, one of the retiring delegates, affirming the action of the Convention in harsh terms, as unfair, undemocratic and irregular, and attacking the majority in violent language. The latter paper was read first, and after it had been, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, with the intimation that the Convention declined to receive it. [Cries of "yes, yes"—"that's right."]

Mr. Payne did not recognize the right of delegates seceding from the convention to insult the majority, or to impugn the action of the convention, because the majority passed on the credentials of the claiming seats in the convention.

Mr. Caldwell answered the convention that he had no knowledge of the contents of the paper just read. It had been handed to him while on the floor. The other papers would be found perfectly respectful in language and temper.

Mr. Payne moved that the paper be handed back to its author.

Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, hoped that the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the convention, as impugning the convention, and a direct insult also to the Douglas delegates who had taken seats in the convention. He trusted that the paper would be instantly separated from the others and returned to the writer. He acquitted Mr. Caldwell of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and felt certain that he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. Crum, of Mo., hoped that the papers would be received. He desired to defend and justify the action of this convention on the stump, and the paper was the best argument against the seceders.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., suggested that the reading of the other papers be completed first.

Mr. Loesch, of Ky., disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the convention or any of its members. He believed that the acts stated in his paper were unconstitutional, and believing them true, he had stated them plainly, but without any intent to insult the convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, as it was returned to the writer. Mr. Wright, of Ct., called for the question on proceeding to ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the proceedings of the convention, and the country is weary of them.

Mr. Reed, of Ky., on the part of the Kentucky delegation, declared that they had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert a Democratic Convention and the Democratic party.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, attempted to take the floor, but objections were made, with loud calls for the question.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn, and it was represented that nineteen had withdrawn—but six were simply appointed by the others, and had no delegated authority. [Cries of "question," "question."]

Mr. Soule, of La., spoke nearly an hour in a powerful defence of the southern friends of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Cushing said that he retired from the chair to take a place on the floor, to abide the action of the Massachusetts delegation.

Mr. Todd, of Ohio, took the chair.

The first ballot was then announced as follows: Douglas 151, Guthrie 7, Dickinson 1, Breckenridge 1.

Mr. Hoge, of Va., after debate, asked to have another ballot, in order that all might have another chance of voting, and that then, if any refusal to vote depriving the Convention of a two-thirds rule, he would move to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee.

The Convention again balloted. Douglas 173½, Breckenridge 7½, Guthrie 5½—Seven of the Pennsylvania delegation declined to vote.

The resolution to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee was then renewed, and Mr. Douglas was proclaimed, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The Convention has taken a recess till 7 o'clock.

Seceders' Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The Seceders' Convention met at noon to-day in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The convention was called to order by Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee. Mr. Russell, of Va., was temporary chairman, and made an able speech characterizing this convention as the regular convention. The first business in order, he said, would be to reorganize the principles, usages and spirit of the States Rights Democracy of old Virginia.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Cantely, of Georgia, were elected Secretaries.

A committee was appointed on permanent organization, when the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock under.

The following States are represented in the convention, in whole or in part: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M. The Hall was densely crowded, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The vote was called and the following States responded: Vermont 1 delegate; Massachusetts 16; New York responded. Pennsylvania responded: Delaware and Maryland responded: Virginia 21; North Carolina 10½; Georgia 28; Florida responded, Alabama 22; Louisiana, all the delegates; Texas ditto; Mississippi 11; Arkansas responded, Missouri 2, Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; Iowa was responded to by Mr. Heath, of that State; Minnesota responded; California responded.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported Caleb Cushing for permanent President of the Convention. This announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The committee also reported Vice Presidents from each State. The committee also recommended that two-thirds of the votes of all the States represented shall be necessary to nominate a President and Vice President; that each delegate shall cast the vote to which he is entitled; that each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Cushing was conducted to the chair, amidst immense cheering, the Convention rising in a mass to their feet, and giving cheer after cheer.

Mr. Cushing addressed the Convention.

The committee on Credentials reported that 118 delegates were present, including two from New York, one from Vermont and two from Missouri.

A resolution was adopted inviting the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to Richmond, to unite with this Convention.

Mr. Atkinson, of Tenn., moved that the chairman of each delegation report to the committee on Credentials the names of the delegates entitled to vote.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, a committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the democracy of the Union upon the principles which governed this body in making nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and in vindication of the principles of the party.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, the Hon. Caleb Cushing was appointed chairman of the committee.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the committee on Resolutions the platform of the Seceders at Charleston, without crossing a T or dotting an I. He moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the platform adopted.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote or lay the motion on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Green, of North Carolina, all the States were invited to run an electoral ticket for the candidates of this Convention.

A resolution was adopted that the National Committee be appointed by the delegations, naming a member for each State.

A resolution was also adopted that the next Convention be held in Philadelphia.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Carried.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the casting of the votes of the several States on the nomination of President and Vice President.

A telegram from the two delegates from Minnesota was received, asking that Mr. Johnson of Maryland might cast their votes.

Mr. Avery thought it a dangerous precedent to allow these votes to be cast by proxy.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon moved that Mr. Johnson be entitled to cast the votes. Agreed to.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., addressed the Convention, pledging Massachusetts to stand by the South in her struggle for Constitutional rights. They desired to present the name of a man for the Presidency who had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. In behalf of the Democracy, he presented the name of the gallant son of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Ward, of Alabama, nominated R. M. T. Hunter, of Va. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ewing, of Tenn., nominated Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

An attempt was made to nominate by acclamation, but failed.

The Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result: Breckinridge 81; Dickinson 24; the whole number of votes was 405.

The States which cast their votes for Dickinson now withdrew them and cast them for Breckinridge.

The President announced the result, declaring Mr. Breckinridge unanimously nominated, when the Convention rose in a body, giving round after round of applause.

Mr. Green, of North Carolina, nominated Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., moved that Mr. Lane be nominated by acclamation. (Cries of "no, no.")

The vote was called. On the first ballot the whole number of votes (105) were cast for Lane, and he was declared nominated amidst deafening applause. Loud cries were made for Yancey, who responded in a brilliant and eloquent speech.

A number of other speeches were then made, when after the passage of several unimportant resolutions the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Meleta.

FASTNET POINT, June 24—The steamer Meleta has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th, via Londonderry on the 14th.

The capitulation of Palermo was signed on the 6th. The Neapolitan troops were to embark with arms and baggage. They are to encamp till their embarkation on the Montepelagrino.

The fort of Castellamare has been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation is effected.

A Naples telegram, of the 10th, says: The evacuation of Palermo will terminate to-morrow.

The troops have already begun to arrive at Naples, and had been dispatched towards Castellamare and Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops in Sicily will be concentrated at Syracuse, Marsala and Agosta.

The damage by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The Treasury was destroyed. The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. Three hundred houses were burned by the Neapolitans in only one square of the town, as well as several convents at the moment of retreat, and women and children who sought to escape from the burning houses were killed. Carini Palace was sacked and burned. As they retired, the soldiers set fire to all the houses in their unanimously with the Convention, and therefore retain their seats and the right to act with the Convention. Should such an opportunity arise, it is the wish of the ten that withdrew that their votes may not be cast by any other party. The action on their part has been taken without anger and bitterness, and in the deepest sorrow. They do not cast censure anywhere. It was not for them to question the action of any independent sovereignty, but it was felt to be their duty and policy to return to their constituents, and leave them free to act should there be two candidates in the field. He now withdrew the name of this disinterested patriot, Mr. Butterfield, from before the Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency. He then presented papers from those who suspended action, and also a communication from the Hon. J. B. Loeds, one of the retiring delegates, affirming the action of the Convention in harsh terms, as unfair, undemocratic and irregular, and attacking the majority in violent language. The latter paper was read first, and after it had been, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to return the paper immediately to the gentleman who presented it, with the intimation that the Convention declined to receive it. [Cries of "yes, yes"—"that's right."]

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Mr. Payne moved that the paper be handed back to its author.

Mr. Sayles, of Rhode Island, hoped that the motion would prevail. The paper was a direct insult to the convention, as impugning the convention, and a direct insult also to the Douglas delegates who had taken seats in the convention. He trusted that the paper would be instantly separated from the others and returned to the writer. He acquitted Mr. Caldwell of all knowledge of the contents of the paper, and felt certain that he would not have presented it if he had known its true character.

Mr. Crum, of Mo., hoped that the papers would be received. He desired to defend and justify the action of this convention on the stump, and the paper was the best argument against the seceders.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., suggested that the reading of the other papers be completed first.

Mr. Loesch, of Ky., disclaimed any intention to offer an insult to the convention or any of its members. He believed that the acts stated in his paper were unconstitutional, and believing them true, he had stated them plainly, but without any intent to insult the convention.

The reception of the paper was unanimously declined, as it was returned to the writer. Mr. Wright, of Ct., called for the question on proceeding to ballot for candidates. This is the sixth day of the proceedings of the convention, and the country is weary of them.

Mr. Reed, of Ky., on the part of the Kentucky delegation, declared that they had seen no cause why Kentucky should desert a Democratic Convention and the Democratic party.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, attempted to take the floor, but objections were made, with loud calls for the question.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that only thirteen delegates from Tennessee had withdrawn, and it was represented that nineteen had withdrawn—but six were simply appointed by the others, and had no delegated authority. [Cries of "question," "question."]

Mr. Soule, of La., spoke nearly an hour in a powerful defence of the southern friends of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Cushing said that he retired from the chair to take a place on the floor, to abide the action of the Massachusetts delegation.

Mr. Todd, of Ohio, took the chair.

The first ballot was then announced as follows: Douglas 151, Guthrie 7, Dickinson 1, Breckenridge 1.

Mr. Hoge, of Va., after debate, asked to have another ballot, in order that all might have another chance of voting, and that then, if any refusal to vote depriving the Convention of a two-thirds rule, he would move to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee.

The Convention again balloted. Douglas 173½, Breckenridge 7½, Guthrie 5½—Seven of the Pennsylvania delegation declined to vote.

The resolution to declare Mr. Douglas the nominee was then renewed, and Mr. Douglas was proclaimed, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The Convention has taken a recess till 7 o'clock.

Seceders' Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The Seceders' Convention met at noon to-day in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The convention was called to order by Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee. Mr. Russell, of Va., was temporary chairman, and made an able speech characterizing this convention as the regular convention. The first business in order, he said, would be to reorganize the principles, usages and spirit of the States Rights Democracy of old Virginia.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Cantely, of Georgia, were elected Secretaries.

A committee was appointed on permanent organization, when the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock under.

The following States are represented in the convention, in whole or in part: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M. The Hall was densely crowded, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The vote was called and the following States responded: Vermont 1 delegate; Massachusetts 16; New York responded. Pennsylvania responded: Delaware and Maryland responded: Virginia 21; North Carolina 10½; Georgia 28; Florida responded, Alabama 22; Louisiana, all the delegates; Texas ditto; Mississippi 11; Arkansas responded, Missouri 2, Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; Iowa was responded to by Mr. Heath, of that State; Minnesota responded; California responded.

The committee on Permanent Organization reported Caleb Cushing for permanent President of the Convention. This announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The committee also reported Vice Presidents from each State. The committee also recommended that two-thirds of the votes of all the States represented shall be necessary to nominate a President and Vice President; that each delegate shall cast the vote to which he is entitled; that each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Cushing was conducted to the chair, amidst immense cheering, the Convention rising in a mass to their feet, and giving cheer after cheer.

Mr. Cushing addressed the Convention.

The committee on Credentials reported that 118 delegates were present, including two from New York, one from Vermont and two from Missouri.

A resolution was adopted inviting the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to Richmond, to unite with this Convention.

Mr. Atkinson, of Tenn., moved that the chairman of each delegation report to the committee on Credentials the names of the delegates entitled to vote.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, a committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the democracy of the Union upon the principles which governed this body in making nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and in vindication of the principles of the party.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, the Hon. Caleb Cushing was appointed chairman of the committee.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the committee on Resolutions the platform of the Seceders at Charleston, without crossing a T or dotting an I. He moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the platform adopted.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote or lay the motion on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Green, of North Carolina, all the States were invited to run an electoral ticket for the candidates of this Convention.

A resolution was adopted that the National Committee be appointed by the delegations, naming a member for each State.

A resolution was also adopted that the next Convention be held in Philadelphia.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Carried.

A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the casting of the votes of the several States on the nomination of President and Vice President.

A telegram from the two delegates from Minnesota was received, asking that Mr. Johnson of Maryland might cast their votes.

Mr. Avery thought it a dangerous precedent to allow these votes to be cast by proxy.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon moved that Mr. Johnson be entitled to cast the votes. Agreed to.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., addressed the Convention, pledging Massachusetts to stand by the South in her struggle for Constitutional rights. They desired to present the name of a man for the Presidency who had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. In behalf of the Democracy, he presented the name of the gallant son of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge. (Loud and enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Ward, of Alabama, nominated R. M. T. Hunter, of Va. (Loud applause.)

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY & JUNE.

JAMES PARK, JR., V. P.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER. | SAMUEL ROBINSON.
SAMUEL BREVIER. | REESE OWENS.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, June 25, 1860.

FLOUR—The transactions in flour on Saturday were so few, and lots so small, that they are scarcely worthy of notice. The demand, which is now entirely limited, is principally confined to the higher grades. The following are the sales reported:

	Superf.	Extra	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
40 bbls from store	—	—	5 00	6 40
150 do do	5 00	5 50	5 00	6 40
100 do do	5 25	5 50	5 00	6 40
110 do do	5 25	5 50	5 00	6 37
200 do do	5 25	5 50	5 00	6 40
80 do do	—	—	5 00	—
50 do do	—	—	5 00	—
25 winter wheat	—	—	6 20	—

GRAIN—Corn continues full and prices are with no sign of improvement. Buyers take hold very sparingly, feeling confident that a further decline will take place. Sales of 500 bushels in store at 70c, 600 do at 69c, 500 do at 68c. Oats have rather more steady. There was sold a large sale that we could hear of at 35c.

FEED—Sales in fair demand and prices steady at former quotations. Sales of 50 bbls Western Mixed at $12 50, 50 do do at $11 50, 50 do do Northern herring, in sale, at $7, 20 half bbls white fish at $4 25, 60 do do at $3, 10 do do Lake herring, at $4 50.

CHEESE—rather more steady, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 25 kegs Wilkes' at 7½c, 50 do do at 8½c.

COFFEE—steady. Sales of 40 bags of Rio at 14½, 100 do at 14¾, 12 do do at 15, and 10 do do at 15½, and 40 do do at 15½—mostly trade.

SUGAR—Firm but unchanged, sales of 5 hhds at 4½, 5 do do at 9, 14 do do at 9¼c.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls at 42c.

LIME—Sales of 50 bbls Louisville at $1 25.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK CITY MARKET, June 20—Issues are again in excess of the requirements of the market, and the low prices of one week ago are not sustained at the present market. The decline is equivalent to about ½c. to ¾c. on demand weight. Most of the cattle come from the West, and generally show good feeding. There is now no hope for