Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Republican Naturalization Committee,

ROBERT F. M'DOWELL, Chairman.

C. L. Magee,	S. Palmer,
E. S. Wright,	A. E. Brown,
Jacob Slagle,	Thos. P. Wilson,
J. G. Sackofen,	W. Sech,
John A. Ferguson,	William Owens, Jr.
Matthew Land,	Kennedy Marshall.
W. J. Richardson,	

Office, 144 Fourth Street, at which one of the Committee will be in attendance every morning at ten o'clock.

☞ TO LET.—THE FOURTH STORY of the GAZETTE BUILDING, for a term of five years or less, on reasonable terms. Apply to S. R. ERWETT & CO., Gazette Counting Room.

CITY TAXES.—Those who have not paid their City Taxes and Water Rents will do well to take notice that, *unless paid to-day*, five per cent. will be added thereto. To-day is the last day for avoiding that unpleasant addition.

THE MARBLE WORKS CATASTROPHE.—The investigation of this disaster is still pending before the Coroner's Jury. Saturday afternoon the following testimony was given:

The committee appointed to examine the building having been sworn by the Coroner, Mr. Bartberger, a member of it, testified as follows:

I am an architect. The building in its upper works was not so heavily constructed as I would have made it. At the same time, I believe if the props that support the rear end of the house had not been knocked down by the falling of the stack, business might have been done there for the next twenty years. In case of explosions I always consider a frame building safer than brick. I only found one rotten timber, and this was one upon which the machinery rested. It was no part of the house. I give it as my opinion as an expert that the explosion was not rendered more disastrous by any defect in the building. It would have been better if the stack had been outside of the building. If the timbers had been new and heavier, and if they had not been reload, the mischief would have been greater.

Mr. Barr, Mr. Floyd and Mr. Patterson, concurred with Mr. Bartberger. Mr. Patterson added that he considered the building abundantly strong enough for the weight of the machinery it supported. Though the girders in front are a little weak, this is not uncommon in the strongest buildings, where the foundation gives a little.

Wm. Smith—I concur with the foregoing gentlemen in some things; in others I differ; the building, in my judgment, is a light structure to carry the amount of machinery and work that seems to have been done in it; I think if the timbers had been heavier and stronger, the falling of the stack would not have brought so much of the building down; my opinion is that part of the building came down in that way; one part came down with the stack and the other with the weight of the lathe and machinery in it; I consider a frame less dangerous than a brick. In this building the girders run into the brick walls of the adjoining buildings, which makes it a little different; I never was in the building until to-day; Mr. Wallace's lot is about 42 feet.

James H. McClelland said he agreed mainly with Mr. Bartberger, but questioned whether the building would have lasted twenty years; I found no decayed timbers; they were all covered with dirt and whitewash that it would have been impossible to form a correct judgment without using a hatchet on them; the concussion had no doubt something to do with the destruction of the building, as well as the fall of the stack; the adjoining walls were, I think, sufficiently strong; they were 18 inch walls.

James Thompson—The building, I think, was as strong as such buildings are generally constructed. I do not think the explosion was rendered more disastrous by any defect in the building. It might have been made so strong as to resist the weight of the falling stack. But then it would have been very much stronger than ordinary buildings. (Mr. McDowell, a member of the jury, here asked if he remembered of any objection being raised against the building at the time it was put up.) Mr. Thompson replied that he did not; but if there was any, he supposed it was on account of the city ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings.

James Francis—I consider the building safer than if it had been of brick; think it was sufficiently strong for the business carried on in it; I concur with Mr. Bartberger.

Mr. Thompson re-examined—I have seen the boiler; am a practical mechanist; there is no appearance of a deficiency of water, for if the boiler having been overheated; saw both heads; the one next the stack was the one that blew out. I could not tell whether there was any defect in the iron; so long afterwards, the iron being discolored by oxygen, I could not determine this; immediately after the explosion, I might have told; I have constructed a great many boilers with angle iron heads, but do not consider them as strong as flanged heads; *either* may be cracked by straining; in the angle iron, the strain is across the grain of the iron, which makes it more liable to give way. I think the boiler, with sixty pounds steam to the square inch, would hardly have been projected through several brick walls. I, however, speak with great hesitation on this point, as I do not know what force would be required to drive it this distance. In reply to questions by Mr. Wallace, Mr. Thompson stated that the boiler iron was of good quality. There was a good deal of mud on the east wall of the adjoining building, probably caused by muddy water, but I do not know where this water came from; I would not suppose it came from sewer. In regard to the building, I would say that if the front and back walls had been built of brick, the disaster would have been greater.

Thomas Kennedy, sworn—Have been a practical steamboat engineer for twenty-seven years; examined the exploded boiler with the other members of the committee; first examined the head of the boiler; could not tell much about it, as it was rusted all round; in the boiler, where the head broke out, it looked well all round, excepting where we discovered a flaw, or split, running eight or nine inches. The angle iron is about half an inch thick. The strong part, where the iron split, was a heavy quarter inch. The boiler did not indicate a water line at the time of the accident; we could see the old water line; but could not tell where the water was when the explosion occurred; there was about two feet in width on the bottom of the boiler and extending back five feet, which looked well; this would require a depth of seven inches of water to come up to this line; above this, and over the fire, the caulking was a little sprung, just about enough to notice; it appeared as though there had not been a heavy fire under it; there was no evidence of the boiler having been red hot; a light red heat, with a scarcity of water, would separate the seams; if there had been water over the seams, it would have required a tremendous pressure to start them; in a boiler, in order to prevent explosion, the water should be kept above the fire line; the lower gauge cock is always placed above fire line; *the water could not have been over seven inches in the boiler*, where there should have been at least *twenty inches*, as the boiler was forty inches in diameter; the iron in the boiler looks well; it is an excellent boiler, and has been well taken of; check valves very frequently fail; so as to waste the supply in the boiler, if not repaired; in our small city establishments they generally employ boys or incompetent men at low salaries, and this matter is not attended to; if there are any leaks in a boiler the water will waste away very fast when the engine is stopped; the best "indicator" I ever found was the gauge cock; if it is properly attended to there will be no danger of explosion; *the explosion was caused by not having a supply of water*; I have followed engineering for twenty-seven years, and my opinion is based upon my knowledge and experience in that capacity; it is very rarely that you will find an experienced engineer in steam establishments in the city, except in cotton and rolling mills; have seen seven or eight exploded boilers, and you can hardly ever discover the water marks; I am satisfied that a defect in the safety-head, at a pressure of sixty pounds, would not have been sufficient to produce an explosion; the boiler might have "blowed out," but it would not have exploded.

Wm. Harshill, sworn—Examined the boiler with Mr. Kennedy and others; the flaw spoken of would not have been material injury to the boiler; from an examination, I do not think that there had been more than from *four to five inches water in the boiler*; in one place, the caulking is sprung so that I can run my knife in half an inch; did not discover any evidence of an "old break" around the afterhead; on the bottom of the boiler, and up to where I supposed the water was, there is no scale; from this point up to where the water should have been, there is a distinct scale cast up on the inside of the boiler; the boiler may have been heated to a black heat, and that would have been sufficient to spring the caulking; I am satisfied that twice sixty pounds would not have been sufficient to explode the boiler, with a supply of water.

Mr. Wallace—Would not a heavy blow with a stone, or contact with some body, have caused the caulking to spring?

Mr. Harshill—It might, but it is not likely; the seams which are sprung were over the fire; and other seams, which are dinged in, and had not been heated, are perfectly sound and tight.

Joseph French, sworn—Did not examine any part of the boiler, except the flaw in the angle iron and the water line; the old water line extended about half way up the boiler. On the outside, found the part of two sheets in which the caulking was sprung; it was a considerable distance below where the water should have been; and over the fire, the boiler did not indicate a red heat; the springing of the caulking was caused by a lack of water in the boiler; the explosion was caused by *over-pressure* in the boiler; the might be from a want of water, or even with a supply of water; I do not think that sixty pounds would have been sufficient to drive the boiler where I saw it; the only indication of low water which I saw, was the opening of the caulking on the outside; in the inside the boiler looked well; the head was not bruised; strongly enough for a boiler of that size; a bar of iron, such as the brace used, would sustain a pressure of 5,000 pounds; here one of Ashcroft's "Low Water Detectors" in the Water Works, for experiment; it never fails to give the alarm when the water falls too low.

Mr. Wallace—Of course, generally in the statements made by the other members of the committee, one thing is apparent to me, had sprung fully one-sixteenth of an inch; the separation was between the second and third rings from the furnace; the explosion was from over-pressure from some source; *if the boiler had plenty of water in it at the time, the safety-valve could not have been working*; I did not discover that the boiler had been overheated to any great extent; I do not think the boiler exploded at a pressure of sixty pounds of steam; nor do I believe that one hundred and sixty pounds of pressure to the square inch would have sent the boiler where it went; judging from the sprung seams, there could not have been over five or six inches of water in the boiler.

LETTER TO THE CORONER—MORE TESTIMONY TO BE OFFERED.

Coroner Bostwick submitted the following letter to the jury, which he received during the day:

O. B. Bostwick, Esq., Coroner of Allegheny county:—The following gentlemen, practical machinists, who have been in the employ of Mr. W. W. Wallace, who are acquainted with some very important facts concerning the recent catastrophe, have signified their willingness, if summoned, to appear and give their evidence: Archibald Chisholm, machinist, employed at the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad shops; John Crawford, machinist, Anchor Cotton Factory; August Bowers, one of the sufferers; and Robert Pitcairn, machinist, at Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad shops.

Sir, We, the undersigned, believing the evidence of the above gentlemen important, think that they should be examined before the Coroner's jury.

JAMES L. DAREMAN, WALTER F. HUNTER,
CHAS A. MYERS, JAMES L. ATKINSON,
JOHN LARIMER, THOMAS KERILL,

A GOOD DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—There is probably nothing of more service to a community than a first class Daguerrean Gallery, especially when a high standard of talent, genius and enterprise is exhibited by the artist. When a portrait is taken of one in whom the dearest affections are centered, and that one, if not already gone, liable at any moment to pass away from the scenes of earth, the work which most nearly approaches the perfection of nature is the most desirable and the most valuable; and such results as these, in the art invented by the immortal Daguerre, can only, except accidentally, be attained by those who have given the art deep study and indomitable perseverance. The artist must be capable of understanding much more than mere mechanism of his instruments. On a recent visit to the convenient and extensive gallery of A. Jacquay, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, we obtained a forcible illustration of the truth of these remarks. He has large facilities in every branch of the art, and gives evidence of great experience and knowledge in delineating, by the aid of the camera, the features of those who visit his rooms. Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes—in fact, any style of likenesses—may be obtained there, and we would request our citizens to give him a call.

POLITICAL RECORD OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The Illinois Republican State Central Committee have issued a tract, entitled "Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question," It traces, step by step, his downward career, from the day when he proposed to prohibit Slavery forever in the northern portion of Texas—from the day when he declared the Missouri Compromise "a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb"—down to his endorsement of the Wickliffe (Slave Code) resolution of the Baltimore Convention. It should obtain the widest possible circulation among the masses of both parties. It places Stephen A. Douglas, as portrayed by himself, in the character of an apostate from the principles of true Democracy, and an advocate of the heresies of John C. Calhoun. It may be obtained by addressing "Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago, Illinois," as the tract of the committee.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, a new weekly paper, published by A. Hartshill & Co., No. 20 North William street, New York, contains sixteen pages, and forty-eight columns, forty-seven of which are interesting reading matter. The Journal is determined to take a high stand as to the morality of its tone, and will contain several departments never before found in a popular weekly. For instance—"Lessons in French," and "Lessons in German," which will embody all the valuable points embraced in Gilendorf's famous system, and in those of Robertson, Hamilton, and others. It will also have two full pages of music. In this day of vile weekly papers, we are ever ready to welcome any sheet which starts out with the determination to do no injury to the public.

The Journal is well printed, and convenient for binding.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Stevenson, conductor on one of the Lawrenceville Street Railway cars, made an information before Ald. Donaldson, on Saturday, against Captain T. J. Brereton, Cornelius Raffes and a Mr. Calder—the latter being a New York city—whom he alleges committed a violent assault and battery upon his person on Friday last, without any provocation whatever. It appears that while his car was near the Fair Ground the defendants had their wagon so close to the track that it was impossible for the car to pass by it without striking the wagon, which it did—the driver, however, sustaining any material damage. They then fell on Stevenson, knocking him down, kicking him, etc. The offending parties entered bail for their appearance at Court.

PRINCE OF WALES.—This distinguished stranger will arrive this evening at the Allegheny depot at 9 o'clock, where he will be received by Mayor Wilson and escorted to the Monongahela House. The Prince and his suite will be escorted through the following streets by the Duquesne Greys:

Along Federal to the Suspension Bridge, across bridge and up St. Clair to Liberty, down Liberty to Fifth, up Fifth to Smithfield, along Smithfield to the Monongahela House, where the Prince will be addressed by Judge Wilkins.

He departs Tuesday afternoon. The streets through which he passes on his departure will be announced in all the papers. The Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NATURALIZATION.—For the last two weeks Col. Rowley and Mr. Armstrong have been extremely busy in attending to applications for naturalization papers. Their offices have been thronged with these applicants, the great majority of whom will cast their suffrages for Lincoln and Curtin. The number of persons naturalized in one day has reached as high as two hundred, and the average for the past two weeks will not fall far short of that number. This is one of the many indications favorable to the Republican candidates; and combining it with the tremendous and imposing demonstration of Thursday, we may feel a little exultation in regard to their prospects of election.

NOT HEARD OF.—The Clarion *Banner*, of last week, speaking of the late robbery and murder at that place, says: "Nothing has been seen or heard of the party that robbed the store of Mr. Stewart and murdered Jared Lewis. Many rumors have reached us, but very little reliance can be placed in them." It was reported last week that a man in hunting his cows on Toby's Creek, above Penn Mills, discovered two men seated on a rock eating some bread, and whose appearance corresponded with that published of the villains. Our opinion is, that they are yet in the bounds of Clarion county, and our citizens should be on the look-out for them."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR CITIZENS.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Doctor Ayer, the celebrated Lung and Throat Physician, whose name is as familiar to our citizens as household words, has opened his rooms at No. 110 Fifth street, near Grant. Dr. Ayer needs no introduction to our city—he is a welcome visitor, and his rooms will be thronged daily.

LARGE COLLECTION.—Thomas Bakewell, Esq., member of the committee for the Second ward, collected the handsome sum of $232 for the relief of the sufferers by the disaster at Wallace's marble works. This is highly creditable to the liberality of this staunch old ward.

DR. KING is at home again, and can be consulted as heretofore for all diseases. He is prepared to administer electro-therapeutic baths in connection with his general practice, at one dollar per bath. Office 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—Mary Grogan, who keeps a drinking house, we believe, in the Seventh ward, was prosecuted, on Friday, by Matilda Wylie, for this offence. She was not arrested up to last night.

GYMNASIUM.—The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will be held at their rooms this evening, when punctual attendance is desired. See notice.

THE Allegheny County Educational Society held the first of its fall sessions, on Saturday. There was a good attendance, and the usual interest in the proceedings was manifested.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—The booming of cannon shortly after noon announced the arrival of Judge Douglas, who was received at the levee by a large multitude and escorted to the Louisville Hotel. He addressed some 30,000 people at Preston's Woods, charging that Buchanan and Breckinridge would be responsible if Lincoln was elected, as they were both working to that end. He showed the inconsistency of Breckinridge in inviting him to advocate popular sovereignty in Kentucky in 1855, endorsing his views then, and now denouncing them as a rotten plank in the Democratic platform. Mr. Douglas said that Breckinridge sacrificed himself to the Bolters who would not vote for him in the regular Convention, but after seceding, knowing they could not elect their candidate, took him up to kill him off. Mr. Douglas spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. Bonfires are burning before the court-house and in several streets. This evening the Anselmo Office is brilliantly illuminated, and the Douglas men are in high spirits at the achievement of their candidate.

The Nashville train, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, going out this morning, was thrown off the track by the flendish act of somebody. One person was killed, and one mortally and several badly wounded.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—The ball last night at Pike's Opera House was a brilliant affair, though the room was not crowded. The Prince and suite arrived at 10 o'clock, and walking down the parquette aisle shown a private box, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Prince was plainly attired, without decorations. The view of the room and the people was strikingly beautiful. The extensive stage with the Colorado scenery in the back ground, and the evergreens and flowers in the front of the parquette, was thronged with gaily dressed women, which made the scenery beautiful.

The Prince opened the ball in leading off with Mrs. Samuel N. Pike, the wife of the proprietor of the Opera House. During the evening the Prince danced with four other ladies, in the following order—Miss Rebecca Brosebeck; Miss Rachel O. Taylor, Miss Alice Hilton, and Miss Helen M'Gregor. The Prince left the ballroom a half past eleven o'clock. This morning the Prince and his suite attended St. John's church, on the corner of Seventh and Plum streets. The sermon was delivered by Bishop M'Ilvaine. Tonight they attend Christ Church, on Fourth street. The party leave at nine o'clock to-morrow morning for Pittsburgh, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. They are well pleased with their visit to Cincinnati, and will leave a favorable impression on our people.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 29.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived last night with a small treasure shipment of $1,570. The company, hereafter, will have messengers in the coaches tri-weekly. Many owners of quartz mines who, two months ago, became wholly discouraged and considered that they had lost all they brought, are now sanguine of success, and are coming back in more numerous numbers every week. At the last accounts [illegible] left Denver for the mines. Provisions are [illegible] Denver is very cold, with occasional rains or snows. The miners will not be able to commence operations before the middle of next m., on account of ice. The winter is rapidly approaching. The trains, consisting of merchandise, have left here this week for the number of fifty wagons, and more are preparing.

Gov. Seward arrived here last night and left this morning for the Kansas Territory, no speech.

The weather is cool and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Baron Renfrew and suite arrived at nine o'clock this morning. In consequence of a freight train having run off the track, they were delayed three hours. They were accompanied by Mayor Bishop, Judge Stowe, George Sibley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, John Torrence, President of City Council, Rufus King, President of the School Board, and R. B. Bowlen, who met them at Cochran, and tendered the hospitalities of the city to the guests. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, but few persons were at the depot when the train arrived. Lord Renfrew and party took carriages and proceeded to the Burnet House, where they occupy apartments on the second floor. The Prince will leave the Burnet House at eleven o'clock under the escort of the Mayor, and make the city excursion, and visit Mount Auburn. In the afternoon there will be a grand display of the fire department, and to-night he attends the opera at Pike's.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—A committee of 100 of our leading citizens have made arrangements for a grand operatic entertainment in honor of the visit to our city, of Baron Renfrew. They have engaged the entire New York Company and the combination will be the strongest ever witnessed in this city. The first and second proscenum boxes, together with 50 adjoining seats on each side of the balcony, have been secured for the use of the Baron, his suite and invited guests. The foyer will be handsomely decorated for the occasion. The repertoire of all the operas sung by the troupe, has been sent to Lord Renfrew, who will himself select the programme, and the British Consul, Mr. Carstairs, has sent a telegraph from Pittsburgh, so that there will be ample time for careful rehearsals.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The inflation of Prof. Lowe's balloon commenced last night, and at ten this morning every thing was prepared, the aeronauts in the basket, and the rope about to cut, when it burst near the top.

OMAHA CITY, Sept. 29.—A young man by the name of Erastus L. Van Vleit, was accidently shot about five o'clock last evening, near Fremont, on the Fort Kearney road, in this territory, by a revolver in the hands of Julius Rathsim, of Atchison, Kansas. The men were both of a company of returning miners. The deceased was from New York State, and about 23 years of age. The ball took effect between the neck and right breast, and killed him almost instantly.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Sept. 29.—The railroad bridge over Salmon Falls river, on the Great Falls and Conway railroad, fell this morning while a train was passing over it. The engine and four platform cars fell with the bridge. A brakeman on the train pulled out the pin coupling the freight with the passenger cars just in time to save the latter from going into the river. The engineer jumped upon the abutment. No one was injured by the accident.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The steamship Release will leave Boston on the 15th inst., for Fort Adams Texas. The Secretary of the Navy to-day cheerfully responded to the request that the vessel should be detained to convey thither articles of clothing and fabrics so generously donated for the relief of the sufferers in Syria, as the charitable of this country may contribute up to that period.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Rufus Choate, of Boston, commander of the war steamer Gladiator, was assaulted and knocked down in the St. Charles barroom. There is great excitement.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Darsie Anderson declines the nomination for Congress on the Constitutional Union ticket, in the first district. The reason assigned is ill health.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—River stationary, with 3 feet 3 inches water in the canal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German named Say, residing on Marion street, in the Eighth ward, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, the 26th instant, by hanging himself. It seems that he made a halter out of his neck tie, and attached one end of it to his neck and the other to a post in the yard. In this condition he was found by a woman, who gave the alarm, and Mr. B. C. Sawyer, Jr., being near by was attracted to the spot by the woman's cries, and after some difficulty succeeded in cutting the halter down before life was extinct. The cause which led him to the rash act is attributed to domestic difficulties. It is also rumored that he was under the influence of liquor, but we are not prepared to vouch for the correctness of this report. We understand that he intends to repeat it, and perhaps he will meet with better success the next time.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Lafayette Hall was comfortably filled on Saturday night, to hear Hon. Thomas Williams. After a song by Mr. Pope, Mr. Williams came forward and addressed the assembled multitude, for nearly two hours, in a speech of great force, eloquence and beauty. We regret that we have not space, now, to report it. Mr. Williams is an orator of great power, and enchained his audience as by a spell. He was frequently greeted with enthusiastic applause, and every one who heard him enjoyed the rich treat hugely.

The highly intelligent audience present were so well pleased with the speech that they unanimously requested the copy of it for publication.

ATTENTION is directed to the card of Mr. H. H. Nieman, Merchant Tailor, to be found in another column of to-day's GAZETTE. He has a large stock of desirable goods on hand, which, being a practical workman himself, he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable style, and on very reasonable terms. Now is the time to leave your measure for a new suit of clothes.

POLE RAISING IN EAST LIBERTY.—We neglected, in the hurry of our convention, to notice a pole raising by the German Republicans of East Liberty on Wednesday night last, after which a meeting was held, and an able address made by DAVID E. BAYARD, Esq. There are besides, two other Republican poles in East Liberty.

See advertisement, in another column, of gaiters wanted for "Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution."

SHINGLES.—The shingle market is very dull just now, and prices have a declining tendency. This decline is attributed by a great many to the supply being more than equal to the demand, but the real cause may be found in the fact that the demand is not so great as in former years, shingle roofs not being thought of when "Gregson's celebrated Asphalt Roofing Felt" can be obtained. The agent for this excellent material can be found at his office, Laughlin's building, Canal bank, near the city Water Works.

REPUBLICAN Song Books, Nos. 1 and 2; price 10c; Burleigh's Republican Song Books; price 10c; Young Men's Republican Vocalist; price 8c; Wide Awake Vocalist; price 10c;

Lives of Lincoln and Hamlin, 12 mo. cloth, $1; paper, 25c;

Greeley & Cleveland's Political Text Book, $1; Debates of Lincoln and Douglas; cloth 50 cents; stitched 37 cents.

All kinds of portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin; Medals, various kinds, with portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin.

All campaign documents can be had at Hunt & Minor's, 74 and 76 Fifth street.

☞ ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in today's paper.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

JAMES PARK, V. P.

DAVID CAMPBELL,	WM. H. WILLIAMS,
WM. MCCREARY,	R. S. WARD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860.

FLOUR—Remains dull and unchanged. The demand is very limited, and continues to be confined to the city trade, with but few exceptions. The following are the sales:

		Super.	Extra	Fam.	Fancy
70 bbls from store	.....	—	$ 5 60	$ 5 75	$ 6 00
82 do	do	—	5 50	5 75	6 00
150 do	do	—	5 37	5 75	—
100 do	do	—	p t.	p t.	—
100 do	do	—	5 40	5 75	6 00
80 do	do	—	5 40	5 75	6 00
75 do	do	—	5 50	5 75	6 00
103 do	do	5 25	5 50	5 75	6 00

GRAIN—Oats steady but unchanged. Sales from depot of 600 bush at 36½c; 200 do from store at 38; 160 do do at 38½c. Corn—sales from store of 350 bush at 53@54 cents. Wheat—sales of 440 bush prime red on private terms. Barley; sales of 240 bushels spring at 75c.

GROCERIES—Molasses—sale of 20 bbls at 46@49c. Sugar; sales of 10 hhds at 8¾@8¾c for fair to choice. Coffee; sales of 30 sks at 19½@19¾c.

BACON—Sales of 4,000 lbs shoulders at 9¼@9½c; 2,000 do sides at 11½c; 2300 do hams at 13½@13½c; and 10 tcs sugar cured hams at 11½c.

CHEESE—sales of 50 boxes W R at 9½c; 20 do Hamburg at 10c; 50 do do at 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Sales of 42 bbls common at 21@22c.

POTATOES—Sales of 220 bush mixed at 33@37c.

Offerings of 6 bbls No. 1 Lard at 9¾@9¾c.

FISH—Sales of 8 bbls No. 3 Lake Mackerel at $11.50 a bbl; and 10 half bbls white fish at $5.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET, Sept. 28.—Flour—Receipts 2,782 bbls; shipments 100 bbls. Market dull, and lower; sales of 300 bbls good spring at $4.00; 100 bbls Becker's do at $4 50; 100 bbls good spring at $4.62½; 15 do city Stone at $4.75; 70 do super at $3.50; 40 do do at $3.40; 56 do do at $3 00, all delivered.

Wheat—Receipts 126,416 bush; shipments 88,323 bush; market declined 1@2c; sales 4,000 bush northwestern club at 82c; 1,500 bush do at 83c, 23,000 do no 1 spring at 87c; 7,000 do do at 88½c; 3,000 do do at 2 spring at 81½c; 6,000 do at 84½c; 4,000 do at 84c; 1000 do do at 83½c; 300 do rej spring at 76c; 200 do do at 78½c; 1000 do do at 79c, all in store; 95 bags prime white at $1.15 on track.

Corn—Receipts 29 443 bush; shipments 3,003 bushels. Market steady; sales 4,600 bush no 2 canal at 49½c; 7,000 do do do at 50c, both afloat; 1000 do do no 1 at 53c; 1000 do no 2 at 48c, 700 do do at 48½c, all in store.

Oats—Receipts 15,420 bush; shipments 27,500 bush. Market dull; sales 4000 bush no 1 at 30½c afloat; 400 do at 32c on track; 1000 do at 30c in store; 80 bags at 32c del.

Rye—Receipts 1173 bush; shipments —— bush. Quiet. Sales 250 bags no 1 at 56c on track; 43 do at 52c del; 81 do at 50c on track.

Barley—Receipts 7235 bush. Market dull; sales 800 bush very choice at 76c; 400 do do at 75c, both delivered; 400 bush no 1 at 60c; 250 bags no 2 at 52c, both on track.

Seeds—Receipts 35 944 lbs. Timothy seed declined 5c, sales 120 bags common at $4.12½@5c; 50 sacks extra at $2.18; 200 bush prime at $2.10.

IN THE DRY GOODS trade there has been a fair business to note with both the commission and jobbing houses, especially the 3 expected in the near trade, during the past week trades too are beginning to come in from the west, from those who bought early in the season, and trade holds on well. Domestic brown and bleached Cottons keep well up and firm, with but little accommodation in the stocks of any kind. Prints are selling at steady rates, and all good styles being fairly stocked. Woolens are firm with a good demand to notice for all goods suited to the season at practicable prices. Foreign goods maintain previous quoted rates, with moderate but well assorted stocks of all desirable styles of cotton and woolen manufacture.—Philadelphia North American.

TEA—The demand for Pig Metal has fallen off, but prices remain without change. [illegible] Iron 1 and 2 Anthracite, [illegible] at $30 and 100 tons Foundry Pig at $35 cash, [illegible] Philadelphia Ledger.

The annexed comparative statement of the import of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$1,751,679	$1,864,610	$2,189,365
General Merchandise	2,860,613	3,089,777	1,920,775
For the week	$4,612,292	$4,954,387	$4,110,140
Previously, reported	102,993,170	118,756,836	172,160,111
Since Jan 1	$107,575,462	$127,691,223	$176,880,191

The receipts at Toledo for the four weeks, ending Sept. 25, have been:

Wheat, bush	1,186,861
Corn, bush	845,101
Oats, barley, and rye, bush	22,000
Flour in wheat, bush	382,865
Total, bush	2,437,450

Imports by River.

ST. LOUIS—per Key West No. 2, 20 bbls flour, Vorhaff & Koch, 500 do do, H Walker; 150 do do, Graham & Thomas; 200 do do, Stillson; 100 do do, Leach & Hitchcock; 200 do do, Mackowski & Gingo; 200 do do, H Walker; 100 do do, 10 ptcs Hubbard, 2 do do, 1 chest, Clarke & co; 6 cases do, Ely Brothers, 2 kegs do, 20 bbls whisky, J Lehm; 5 jugs feathers 1 bbl brewers, 6 do do, Hubbard & co; 1 crate pottery, M Delaney; 1 case copper, Park, McCurdy & co; 95 coil bale, G Wagner; 23 bxs bottles, Cunningham & co; 23 bxs candles, Little & Trimble; 10 bbls 1 bbl fish, A Buckenham & co; 25 bxs soap, Wm Frazier, Shell, Herron & co; 100 bxs soap, 2 bbls coal oil, J H Dalzell; 5 do do, Dilworth & co, 10 bbls potatoes, M Donald & Arnicht; 47 bales hemp, H Gwatkin & co; 3 bales do, Wm Frazier; 32 bbls cutlass, Bakewell, Pears & co; 2 chests, I Coy, Wainwright.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is clear little on saturday, but on Sunday it was stationary, with three feet and a half by the pier mark. The weather has been cloudy, moderate and cool, but not nipping, during the past few days.

The Key West No. 2 and St Louis, from St. Louis and Minerva, from Wheeling were the arrivals. With the latter for Wheeling, and Arkansas, for New Orleans, constitution the departures.

CINCINNATI—The Enquirer of Saturday, says

The weather was cloudy for the most part of the day, but blew out cold in the evening. The river has fallen of Wednesday night have extend of the entire length of the Ohio river, and continues to rapidly all the tributaries is probable, but the Ohio River at little improvement can be expected. Here the river has receded slowly during the past 24 hours, with 3¼ feet recent in the channel last night. The Memphing was also falling last night, with 3 feet second at Cairo. At Turkey Island the river is lower than at any other point, with 2 feet 2 inches. There are 26 inches on the Reports, 8 feet in the Illinois and 3¾ feet in the Missouri. Passage is easy to Cairo, and the Lower Ohio.

Freights are abundant for Pittsburgh and Wheeling at present, with a scarcity of tonnage for those points, however, and less for Louisville. There is a fair trade for St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans. The Jacob Poe cleared for Pittsburgh with a light trip.—Captain H. Devenney came down from Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, and took charge of the pilots of the steamer J. B. Pringle. It is stated that Captain Devenney has purchased a half of Isham & Fisher's interest in the ship and will hereafter be associated with them in the ship channel. Captain William Harvey, of Pittsburgh, and late command of the steamer, R. F. Hibbert, and John A. Davis, commander of the War Eagle, the partnership to commence in Monday.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the city late morning, that the Memphis and White River packet Rose Dudley struck a snag on her last trip, and sunk in a few minutes. The information, we think it will be safe enough to raise her.—The Belle, on the night of Sept. 22, struck a sunken log at Indian Charity Bar.—At New Orleans on Wednesday, the steamboat sales were off. The W. H. Burton, schooner loaded as one of the finest craft in any of the lower military trades, and owned by the Opelousas Packet Company, was disposed of to Stevens Bissy and Dunbar for the sum of $18,000. The Rose Hill, a fine Mississippi steamer, and a regular Saturday packet, Captain Maurice Lanhorne, a favorite and well-known river officer, became the purchaser of the steamer Duluth Packet, and will put her in the Omachita trade as soon as navigation permits.

Telegraphic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Flour dull, but prices nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, buyers asking concessions of 2@3c from last quotations. Receipts of wheat for the week, 70,000 bush at 76@77c, chiefly at the former rate. Corn dull and changed; sales 14,000 bush at 50c, and 1500 bush new, the first of the season, at 40. Rye dull and unchanged; sales 2000 bush at 56@58c. Whisky firm, sales 1100 bbls at 18½c. Provisions—Pork is firmer, and prices are nominal at $17 75@18 for mess pork and 15@16½c for lard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The demand for flour is limited, and the prices are nominally at $5 62½ for extra and family brands; sales at $5 25 for common and $5 50@5 87 for fancy. Wheat steady and the receipts are less; sales at $1 25@1 28 for common to prime, $1 31 for Pennsylvania red, and white at $1 40@1 50. Corn held firmly, 2000 bus yellow sold at 72, at no change in its offer. Whisky unsettled; sales at 21c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold. Flour heavy; 16,000 bbls sold; Ohio $5 37½@5 75. Wheat, sales 200,000 bush at steady prices. Corn firm; sales 82,000 bush round yellow at 72. Provisions dull. Whisky firm.

DIED:

On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, JOHN R. S. BRAM, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Monday) at 2 o'clock p. m. from the residence of his parents, Smithfield street, near Sixth, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Elizabeth Allegheny county, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes, JAMES, son of Rev. Samuel Jamison, Pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of that place, aged 21 years.

Many will read this announcement with profound sorrow. The subject of this obituary was the daughter of James Fleming, Esq., of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., by whom she was early taught the principles and precepts which she so beautifully exemplified in her walk and conversation. Mrs. Jamison was eminently a Christian, distinguished by the virtues of the Christian character and the graces of the Christian heart. Having consecrated her youthful affections to the service of God her life was marked by every other devotion, a simple and real which made her an ornament to the church and a blessing to all around her. All who ever knew her seemed to acknowledge her worth and feel her influence as she passed. As a believer, she was well known and judicious, and was indeed a "helpmeet" for one who was the partner of her joys and the sharer of her sorrows. But she has gone to join that assembly above, who, with all the redeemed from the earth, constitute that also "one company" called by the Spirit, "*the Bride, the Lamb's Wife.*" As an affectionate daughter, sister, friend, or sweet wife, she has gone; the loving wife, the tender mother, the affectionate daughter, the interesting companion, the devoted friend, has passed away; and the place that knew her once shall know her no more forever—a congregation, the missionary society, a neighborhood and a family deeply feel their loss. But husband, children and friends, weep not as you mourn over such a precious and triumphant death. She died in love, in faith, in hope, in triumph, she died in Christ. *Oh! there is a power in religion which sheds a light even over the power of Death.* Sorrow not, then, for the departed the blessed, the happy. Sorrow not, but be instructed; bereaved, but admonished; sad, but rejoicing, knowing that "*the Lord gave, the Lord taken, blessed be the name of the Lord.*"

She was laid in an early grave, amid the tears of a community, beside her little son, who died a few years before