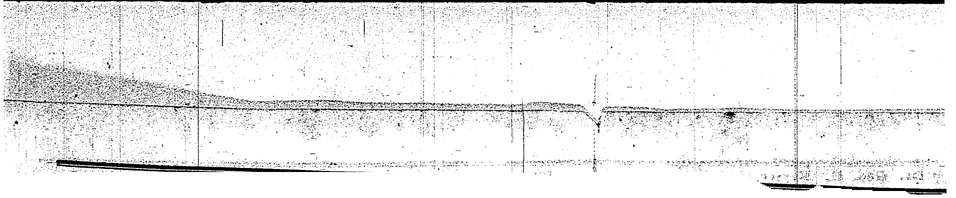

Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	100	72
12 " M.	116	79
6 " P. M.		72
Barometer		29 5.10

Supposed Mail Robber Shot by Mistake.

On Friday evening, the 21st of June, a lad named John Swab, aged fourteen years, went out with his father, Daniel Swab, residing at Beaver Mills, Clearfield county, to shoot deer. About 9 o'clock, the boy observed something move on the turnpike, and fired. A man came running towards the boy, exclaiming, "You have shot me! I am dying!" He fell dead at the boy's feet, the ball having entered the neck and severed the jugular vein.

The deceased was a stranger in the vicinity, and nothing could be found on his person to identify either his name or residence. His pockets contained only a knife and a small piece of tobacco. He was six feet two inches high, of muscular build, had very black hair, sallow complexion, heavy, dark eye-brows, and a scar about one inch and a quarter in length running up and down on the right side of his right eye. He had a high nose, a broad chin, and not a very heavy beard. Aged probably thirty-five.

From the above description, it is believed that this unfortunate man was none other than Isaac Keller, who was recently tried and convicted in the U. S. District Court, at Williamsport, for robbing the mail in 1859, and escaped from the custody of the Deputy Marshal, just after the verdict was rendered.

District Attorney Carnahan spent three days in trying the case, and finally succeeded in convicting the accused. Marshal Murdock was much mortified at the escape of the prisoner from the Deputy Marshal, and vigorous efforts have been made to re-arrest him. If the above description be correct, however, the world is done with Isaac Keller.

The Case of Howell, Bird and Arnold.

Some four months ago, Enoch Howell, John Bird and William Arnold, three notorious offenders, were arrested upon a charge of highway robbery, it being alleged that they knocked down and robbed, in the public street, Captain Herriott, of North Fayette township. The evidence before Mayor Wilson was so conclusive that he committed the parties for trial, but very soon afterwards the prosecutor was missing, and the officers, after repeated efforts, have failed to get hold of him. The District Attorney, in the absence of the prosecuting witness, was unable to try the case, and he held the defendants until the present term for trial.

Saturday, Mr. Coyle, counsel for defendants, made a motion for their discharge, the law being such that a prisoner cannot be held longer than two terms without a trial.

Mr. Miller, the District Attorney, objected to their discharge, for the reason that the present term had not yet expired. He also stated that the mother of Howell, and the sister of Arnold, had visited the house of Capt. Herriott soon after the robbery, and as it was alleged that money had been raised for the purpose, the inference was that the witness had been bribed or tampered with.

Judge McClure remarked that the present term did not close until the first Monday of October, when the new term commenced. The Court could not pass upon the facts until they were sworn to, and any further proceedings in the case would have to be by affidavit. The motion to discharge the prisoners was refused.

An appeal will probably be made to have these men discharged by some of the other Judges upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Oil Suits—Important Trial in the Circuit Court.

On Wednesday next, the 3d day of July, there will be a very important case in Chancery argued before Hon. R. C. Grier, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Hon. Wilson M'Candless, District Judge.

Freeman French, James M. Townsend, and Wm. A. Ives, citizens of the State of Connecticut, vs. Ebenezer Brewer, Jonathan Watson, James Rynd, Ruford Pierce, Nelson Kingsland, and Frederick W. Ames, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania; Bill in Chancery, filed May 20th, 1861; same time, motion made for a preliminary injunction.

Judge Church, of Meadville, is Solicitor for complainants, and A. B. M'Calmont, Esq., and James K. Kerr, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, are counsel for the respondents.

The present application is for an injunction to restrain the defendants from boring and taking away the oil from oil wells on certain property in the Oil Region. It is alleged that the oil upon the lands in controversy is worth one hundred thousand dollars, and those interested in the oil business will derive some light on the subject of leases of oil wells, by attending on the day of the argument. Judge Grier is expected here on next Tuesday, and the case will be brought up on Wednesday morning.

—Knox's Strawberries in New York.

The epicures of New York city are just now enjoying the luxury of a rich supply of strawberries from the well-known fruit farm of Rev. J. Knox. The *Tribune*, of Friday last, after naming the various places from whence the Gothamites formerly got their supplies, says:

"This year we have missed the Southern article, but we have opened up a new source of supply. New York city is in the daily receipt of strawberries from Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania! Reader, do you know where it is? It is 'beyond the Alleghenies.' It is even beyond 'Braddock's Field.' It is on the site of 'Old Fort Duquesne'—that very 'far West' of our boyhood. And 'tis from this far-off point that we get strawberries with our tea that were growing in a Pittsburgh garden at tea-time yesterday. Wonderful isn't it! More wonderful will it sound to some of our readers, to hear the size—not of the berries, though they are five inches in circumference, as a common thing, but—of the garden where they grow. *Fifty acres* in strawberries. That is the size of the 'patch.' It is owned by the Rev. Mr. Knox, on 'Coal Hill,' about two miles from the city. The two principal varieties are Wilson's Albany Seedling, and Triomp de Grand, both of which are of such firm texture that they bear transportation, and are so productive, that 400 bushels an acre is not a large estimate of their yield. Mr. Knox sends his fruit to New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Cleveland and Chicago, and we don't know how many other towns.

The Plummer Guards—Resignation of Capt. Owens.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, has the following in reference to this company:

"The Plummer Guards, brought here from Pittsburg, under command of Capt. Owens, some weeks ago, have acquired an enviable reputation for soldierly bearing and general good conduct, and became in consequence subject to general remark and admiration. A little difficulty which occurred in the company the other evening, when they were about to be mustered into the service of Capt. Craig, has been pretty extensively talked about. Before being mustered in, a petition, signed by some eighty odd members of the company, was presented to Capt. Owens requesting him to resign, which he promptly did, and a new election was had. There seems to be little doubt that the petition was got up and presented in consequence of the well known fact that Capt. Owens, having a pride in the company, and feeling himself in a great degree responsible for their conduct, enforced a rigid discipline and interfered with the arrangements and desires of the men. Particular complaints may have been made, but the above embraces the whole truth."

"We consider this explanation due Capt. Owens. It is exceedingly unpleasant to him, but he feels, and we verily believe, the whole thing resulted from his earnest endeavors to do his duty to the men, the service and himself."

Sentence Postponed.

Messrs. Jones and Coyle, attorneys for Philip Klein and Julius Weissert, convicted of maintaining a nuisance at their beer saloons on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, asked the Court to postpone sentence until Saturday next. They stated at the same time, that the defendants had abated the nuisance, and that hereafter they would obey the law strictly.

Judge M'Clure stated that the reason why sentence was not passed upon them immediately, was because the Court desired to learn whether the defendants would *respect* the verdict of the jury. The houses had been proved an *intolerable nuisance*, and he gave the defendants fair notice that if they did not *respect* the verdict of the jury, they would certainly *feel* the sentence of the Court. All the Court had in view was the abatement of the nuisance, and that they were determined to accomplish.

A Man Drinks a Quart of Whisky and Dies.

On Saturday, a man named Peter Finney, employed at Ormsby's Coal Works, above Birmingham, in company with two boon companions, determined to have a glorious spree, and for this purpose procured a quart of whisky—Minie rifle, no doubt. A suitable place was selected, and the bacchanal commenced. The first quart having been imbibed by the three, they determined to have a second, which was also drank. Their condition may be imagined. They were not insensible, however, as a third quart was obtained, and while engaged in drinking it—no doubt for the purpose of making each man master of his quart—Peter Finney took a fit and died.

Coroner Bostwick held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of "death from intemperance." The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, sentences were passed as follows:

Stewart Haney, convicted of keeping a disorderly house in the Eighth Ward, was sentenced to twenty days in the county jail.

James McClellan, who plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

James Thompson, convicted of the larceny of two coats from Barker's wool warehouse, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At six o'clock Saturday evening, fire accidentally caught in the oil and lamp store of W. M. Murphy, Market street, between Second and Third. It was speedily extinguished—and very fortunately, too, as the destruction might have been great had the fire communicated to the inflammable oils stored in the building.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

I am not surprised that the northern press exhibits some symptoms of impatience at the apparent inaction of the army now lying before Washington. It is natural that the heat of patriotic ardor should beget feverish and restless anxiety among the people who have so nobly risen up and sent forth one of the great armies of the world for the defense of the national existence. But is this impatience wise and well judged? I, for one, have the most unbounded confidence in Gen. Scott. He never yet lost a battle, or a campaign, nor does he intend to lose either, now. He has not yet men enough here to make the onward movement upon Richmond. There are, say 60,000. None less than about 75,000 will do. Moreover, the co-operation of McClellan, Patterson and Butler is not yet effective—does not yet make itself felt here. When the gathering at Manassas Junction begins to feel the circle lessening around them on all sides, then, forward will be the word.

Scott's army is gaining here every day, not in numbers only, but in discipline and self-confidence. The few chances some of his Generals have had to show their ability, has happily eliminated them in time from the supposed effective means of warfare. Schenck, with a locomotive, will not again appear in his favorite *role*; Pierce, no ways faint, will parade on the next Fourth, a year, before the delighted dames of Boston. Real war is a touch-stone. I believe that every thing necessary to the success of the campaign is just as rapidly going forward as though all of us editors had the war in hand, and had joined *funds*, and made general hotch-potch of our brains in the cause.

I do not suppose there are more than 20,000 men at Manassas. Their immediate connection by rail with Richmond and Lynchburg, would enable them doubtless, now, to concentrate a large army there, with their rear safe, at that point. But the public do not seem to see that the movement of steamboats at Pittsburgh, and on them the troops to Parkersburg, was really as much a movement, in the line of defense of Washington, as if that many men had been massed here.

As to the alleged "compromise," I am firmly of opinion, as I have ever been since the story started, that there is not a word of truth in it at all. When will the people learn that certain New York papers have men here who are hired at so much per line to make up news to create a sensation? It is disgraceful; it is an imputation upon the intelligence of the people, but I firmly believe it to be true that the whole story about Hunter, Bayard, and the alleged compromise, is manufactured out of the whole cloth. There will be, probably, from the North, two traitors in the coming Congress—the notorious gambler, Ben Wood, and the man who late showed a pair of twinkling heels at Dayton—Vallandigham. If the constituents of the latter would put him in jail as a spy, it would save the public the labor of re-damning him. As for the other one, the cause of the country may feel content that such a noisome creature dare not even seek companionship with honor or truth. I have talked with many members of Congress, and they all utter but one voice—"down with the traitors." Sixty thousand bayonets in and around Washington say "down with the traitors," and wo to the man who dare propose peace or truce to the vile and reeking nest of thieves, who, having grown fat at the treasury, now raise their arms against the nation's life.

I think the President's message will be full up to the necessities of the times; that he will ask and receive power, men and money to prosecute the war to the bitter end, and that before another Congress shall meet, we shall have no enemy to contend with.

There is, however, one contingency in which the enemy may, and doubtless, long continue to thrive. It is that which contemplates the continuance of disloyal men in places of trust, and the kind and even courteous treatment shown towards rebels taken with arms in their hands. They take the oath of allegiance freely because they contend that it is compulsory, and therefore not binding. A short shrift and a strong rope is the only good remedy I ever yet heard of. And, as respects the kind of creatures we have had for a long time in the departments here, and in some cases have yet: this very week, a man named Hal, of Tennessee, was lodged in jail as a spy and a traitor, who held a position in the Land office up to the 4th of March, and has ever since been prowling about Washington, God knows for what. He was in the building of the Interior Department, calling on his friends, and there he was pointed out to me on the day before he was arrested, as has been noted.

About the time Baltimore celebrated her own death, viz: about the 19th day of last April, a poor, deformed little creature from Maryland, who held a lucrative position under Secretary Thompson, and was transferred by Buchanan to the present administration as one of his jewels, resigned. "Ties of blood" bound this poor mannikin to the "Sooth." Poor little chap! He came to a friend of mine a week since in the streets of Washington, and begged for a quarter dollar. The answer was—"Yes, if you will go with me now, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, I will give it to you cheerfully." "No," said the little man, "I cannot," all the ties of blood are with the "Sooth," and so he went on begging, a much more respectable character, by the way, than they who who, traitors at heart, still feed full at the public crib; still take their daily bread from the hand they are eager to see smitten to death.

The public heart is again painfully shocked, to-day, by the news of the death of Captain Ward, of the United States vessel *Freeborn*. It seems as though a terrible fatality awaited all proceedings down the river. Since the Great Bethel affair, there has been total silence and dearth of movement, until this sudden and dreadful loss. It is very easy to find fault, and were it not a thankless task, we would complain that, with twenty or thirty thousand idle and very many drunken troops here, only forty men could be taken to erect a battery just where it is well known the rebels have been long lying in force. They have now an intimation of the intention of the Government to occupy that commanding and almost impregnable point, and they will, therefore, forthwith send a large force there, erect a formidable battery, and dispute the passage of the river. The channel for a long distance runs close in to the shore there, and once they are fixed, as at Sewall's Point, the capital will be cut off from the sea. The only thing which has hitherto prevented their seizure of that point, for the purpose indicated, is the difficulty of conveying heavy guns across the swampy ground which lies behind the bluff on the river. Once they establish themselves, it is plain to see how much damage they will inevitably do. Life had better be sacrificed in holding than in taking this position.

While all these matters here are dragging along slowly, and not unmingled with blood, shed by assassins, the *Journal of Commerce* and the Baltimore *Sun* can scarcely conceal their delight, and spare no pains to give aid and comfort to the traitors. This is no time for parley. Marshal Kane and his aiders and abettors should at once be crushed. The Government is struggling for its life, and it must lay about itself vigorously or all will be lost. This is the time for Jacksonian firmness, and the same prison that holds the man *armed* against the laws, should hold the man who has urged the traitor to his overt acts.

There are no movements among the troops here. Since they have been paid off, the deuce has been to pay about our streets. Drunkenness, fierce, gross, savage, maudlin—of all grades, shades and conditions, has rendered day and night hideous. Fights, cuts, shots and bruises are the order of the day among them, and the sooner the money is gone the better. There is no prospect of any other fighting here than such as I have described.

The city shows, also, symptoms of the meeting of Congress in the number of persons buttonholed by any other number of persons, the former wanting some office, and the latter learning the reason why the former, of all men in the world, ought to have it.

LUDOVICUS.

PITTSBURGHERS DESERTING.—A letter dated at Williamsport, June 25th, says;

"George Wachiter, of Scranton, Pa., Conrad Volmar and John Sueter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment, with John Coroner, of the Eighth Regiment, were brought to Hagerstown, yesterday, having been arrested for desertion. Their chances are very favorable for being shot.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—An elegant flag will be presented this evening, at six o'clock, to the Allegheny Greys, Capt. Boisol, at the residence of Col. J. M. Cooper, South Common, near Sandusky street. Hon. Thos. M. Howe will make the presentation speech, and John Bakewell, Esq., will respond on behalf of the company. The Columbia Rifles will attend the presentation and the occasion will be quite interesting.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—Washington Rupert, convicted of passing counterfeit bank notes, was brought in for sentence, when his counsel, Mr. Kuhn, presented reasons in support of a motion for new trial. Sentence was deferred for the present. Welsh, who was convicted for a similar offense, was also remanded.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—Hon. Robert M'Knight and Hon. J. K. Moorhead, representatives from the 21st and 22d Districts, will leave for Washington city, this (Monday) afternoon at four o'clock, to attend the extra session of Congress called for the 4th of July.

CLOSED.—The St. Nicholas' Hotel, corner of Third and Grant streets, has closed. The hotel business partakes of the general depression, and there seem to be too many houses for the limited business doing.

DIVORCE GRANTED.—A final decree was made Saturday, by Judge McClure, divorcing Elizabeth Smith from her husband Samuel Smith.

REOPENED—Since the 1st of June, 1861, H. W. Cimiotti's Summer Resort, Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa. 1mo

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[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Eds. Gazette: The friends of Hon. T. J. Bingham will propose his name for the Senate at the next Convention. Mr. B. has had a large experience in legislating, having served in that capacity for several years, which would render his services to the people valuable.

While at Harrisburg he was always found at his post, and vigilantly guarded the interests of his constituents. No one doubts his ability or his honesty or integrity as a legislator. The experience of the last few years has taught the people that these are rare qualities to be found among the aspirants for law-makers. The south side of the river is entitled to have the office filled by one of their number.

PITT TOWNSHIP.

☞ DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homœpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets. †

☞ DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. †

☞ LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SHACKLEFTER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner Wylie and Fifth Sts. mh1ly2dw

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

C J Piggott, Phil
D Riddle, Mon City
A S Landis, Hollidaysburg
C Barry, Butler
A Kuchleer, Balt
B C Hampton, Salem, O
S R Stephens, Cleveland
W A Hurst & lady, Meadville
W H Searles, Cincinnati
W Hartz, Newark, O
J B Loomis, Clarion
M Jacobs, Phila
Col J J Schwartz, Chicago
T Hall, Wash, Pa
S McConnell, Portsmouth
J K Sheffield, Hartford, Ct
L't J M Clark, Camp Wright
L't W S Bates, do
C Stewart, Uniontown
G W Hurst,
E S Golden, Kittanning
G J Payne, Pine Grove
O B Jones
J H Lenz, Balt
Hon J K McCalmont
W W Abel, Phila
J J Conner
Mrs Townsend & son, Cin, O
Miss C Townsend, do
D E W Megtone, do
H B Kembly, St Louis
J Mahon, Penna
J A Meehan, Phila
J C Brewster, do
O M Neal, do
Miss E Benoist, St Louis
Miss H J Clemens, do

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street.

GEORGE AURENTZ, PROPRIETOR.

J Fenton, Latrobe
B E Harmon, Cin
S C Coale do
C A Trimble & lady, Chillicoth
D Busha, Roxbury, Oregon
A C Chamber, Cin
M Russert, Freeport
J C Riley, C Wright
W S Thomson & lady, Ind
Miss Mason, Hagerstown
Mrs George Mason, do
A James, Mo
J R Lord, Cmda, N Y
J C Hays & lady, Mt Jackson
Mrs H Stewart, Enon
L M Hamilton, Mt Jackson
D DeFord, Cp Wright
P Shirk, Lancaster
G Kuhn, Latrobe
G Coopland, Uniontown
S J Little, Louisville
J Gardner, Piedmont, Va
C H McAlser, do
J W Grove & lady, Cincinnati
W M Kilpatrick, C Wright
G S Kune, Camp Wilkins
Mrs A Sounsend & son, Ky
E W Maylone, Kentucky
Mrs Frichman, Franklin
J Crowell, Cleveland
J W Hunter, Phila
R Crossland, Connellsville
J Morrison, Brady's Bend
L H Linhart, Springfield
G W Halderman, Butler co
G L Philt, Phila
G E H Day, St Antony, Min.
D W Mclean, Bolivar
F Karns, Tarentum
J C Bullard & son, W Whel'g
A G Sheffer, Williamsport
S McCoy, New Lisbon
Dr Campbell, Uniontown
Mrs Allison do
W S Sheer
Miss L Cowan, Greensburg
Lt J W Patton
A Graham, Greensburg
M Kro, Latrobe,
M S Selford, New Wilmingt'n

Mrs Cuningham, Portsmouth
F Theeler, Oldenburg
Mrs Coburn & family, Balt
J F Kaitnam, Massillon
J Seey, Weston, Va
J S Bendett, Grafton, Va
P M Farnsworth, Cin, O
P L Ashbrook, St Louis
D Sigler, Indianapolis
T J Simmons & lady, N Y
S Morrow, Ohio

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh.

JOHN MISH, PROPRIETOR.

M Fitchman, Westmoreland
J J Kunkle Irwin's Station
J B Copeland, Buena Vista
J Jennings, Greensburg
A R B Ranny, Brookville
D Bremer, Beaver co
J Millenger, Mt Pleasant
J Shumpe, do
J H Marsh, N Y
J Stewart, Mt Jackson
G F Reiter, Ft Wayne
W Wilson,
Mrs Hundman, Lamera Sta
S M Hamilton, Mt Jackson
A Carter, Camp Wright
A McJunkin, N Texas
M Thompson, Wilkinsburg
Maj T H Davidson, Enon
Miss Mary McClelland, Mt Jackson
Mrs McClelland, M Jackson
L't A Nesbit, Camp Wright
W Fullerton, do
W McClelland, do
W O Omholt,
J J Miller, Jacksonville
J Shanon, Latrobe
L N Bedie, Butler
S Pollar,
H Bahn, Rimersburg
E Lowary, Bethany, Va

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets.

S. L. HOCKERT, PROPRIETOR.

J H Willoughby & lady
C Stuart, Camp Wright
E W Lynch,
Jno Gumbert, Bellview
S F Hurd, Brownsville
R Hunt, Crestline, O
J P Donley, Greene co
Israel Stephens, Cookstown
Fred Metzgar,
F Miller,
E A Williams, Camp Wright
A T Leupohen, Coldwater, Michigan
E O Leupohen, U S A
Hiram Hultz, Locust Ridge
W H Burt,
R A McCombs,
R P Duff,
D McCallister,
L P Stone,
W D Cooper,
Jno H Stone,
G W Brickley, Covington, Ky
B J Wheelock, Cleveland
Jarthus Bentley,
Jos Wilson, Mon city
R S Sinclair, Steubenville
S B Greeff, Williamsport
J T Havice, do
E A Flaker, Cleveland

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth.

SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

Jos McKenn, Bridgeville
Thos Andreen Jr, Millers Run
J A Thomas, Butler co
J S Seaman, Washington, Pa
G H Hester, do
Jos Shalengbarber, Oil Creek
Alex Sweeney, Wash, Pa
D S Taylor, Washington
Jno Milligan, Florence
G W Wilcoxon, do
J M Stevenson, Cross Creek
J McCollough, Canonsburg
W S Baily, Candor, Va
Jacob Birvings, Harrison co
F S Nichols, Westfield, N Y
Wm Shockleit,
J H Reed, Canonsburg
P Keer, Keer's Station
Thos McCoy, New Lisbon, O
J H Stewart, Penna
Jas Armstrong,
Jos McGowan, Wash co
G W Fouker,
R Little, Buffalo
E S Wade, Clarion, Pa
L R Walker, Lebanon, Pa
A R Harper, Phila
Josiah Stevenson,

RED LION HOTEL—No. 5, St. Clair street.

S. P. OGDEN, PROPRIETOR.

F Callis, Carlile
J S Phillips, Bloomington
J Canett, Washington
W Devore,
W Baily,
R Armstrong, Penna
H D Cochran, Camp Wilkins
W H Lukens,
W S Minnis, Meadville
F N Clark, do
J Loiston, Butler
J J Brostal,
J Beny, Jr,
W Galligher, Kittanning
J Nave, Crestline
W Nave, do
A Kelis, do
A Carter, Camp Wright
S R McWilliams, Mercer co
A Ellsea, Camp Wilkins

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 137, Water street.

P. SHAFLAR, PROPRIETOR.

J Mahan, Brownsville
J Murphy, do
J D Wilgus, Braddock's
M Winnett, Greenfield
J Brinton,
W Dunseth, Elizabeth
J Murphy, Brownsville
C H P Green, Edenburg
M Stanley, Whibet
J Edmunson, McKeesport
J Birkshaler, do

A H Monroe & lady,
Mrs Snider & 2 children, Va

Cause of the Recent Disturbances at Milwaukie.

The "Bank" excitement at Milwaukie has subsided. The "Sentinel" of Wednesday confirms the telegraphic report that the banks have perfected a plan by which the bonds of the seceded States (the basis hitherto of their circulation in part) will be withdrawn from the Comptroller's office and their place supplied by the bonds of Wisconsin. It is also stated that within a few days, the securities of the banks on the current list will be made up to par, except the ten broken banks, and there is a prospect that even some of them may also be brought up. No proceedings have as yet been instituted against the rioters.

A writer, who claims to be well-informed, thus states the circumstances out of which this unhappy excitement grew:

Some three months ago, about forty country banks were thrown out by the banks of Chicago on account of the character of their securities, their entire assets being in southern bonds. Subsequently the remaining banks met in convention at Milwaukie, and agreed to receive on deposit the bills of all banks which were then considered good, some eighty in number, until the first day of December, when their new banking law comes into effect. By that law the banks of the State were not obliged, between March and the first of December, to redeem their bills in specie.

Recently several of the banks in Milwaukie, which were represented in the Banker's Convention, viz: the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukie, Juneau Bank, and Mitchell's Fire Insurance Company, the heaviest in Wisconsin, repudiated their own action, and refused the bills of the country banks. This action prevented the country dealers from making payments in the usual way, to the wholesale merchants of Milwaukie, causing great interruption and difficulty in their business. Hence the uprising and mobocratic demonstration.

An Unsuccessful Mission.

The efforts of the rebels to arm the savages of the forest is attended with some discouraging results. We learn that Albert Pike and Ben. McCulloch, who have recently been visiting the Cherokee Indians for the purpose of inducing them to put on the war paint and seize the scalping knife, have left in disgust, as they were unable to induce the latter to engage in the bloody business. Less savage than their tempers, they could see no good reason for making war against the United States; and indignantly scorned the brutal proposition. John Ross, Principal Chief of the Tribe, in a proclamation to his people, reminds them of their obligations arising under their treaties with the Federal Government, and impresses upon them the propriety of attending to their own business, and leaving the secessionists to fight their own battles and redress their own grievances.

What a rebuke to the miscreants who attempted to seduce them from their allegiance and send them forth to murder and pillage!

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. au2lyd&wF

☞ INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous [illegible] effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.
Sold by all druggists everywhere. my30-lwd

☞ BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*
☞ See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. de17:d&w1mF

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

OATS—500 bus. Oats to arrive and for sale by
my11 S. B. FLOYD & CO

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. in store and for sale by
my18 MEANS & COFFIN.

BEANS—8 bags White Beans for sale by
my12 R. DALZELL & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

HAGERSTOWN, June 28.—The body of young Welsh, of York, Pa., was sent home this morning.

Major Doubleday saw a party of rebel troops clustered around Cage Woods, upon the high hill opposite Williamsport, and threw a 24-pound shot at them, this afternoon. They scampered over the crest at more than a double quick.

Orders for a march of the reserve guard, consisting of the 1st Wisconsin, the 4th Connecticut, and the 11th Pennsylvania regiments, were issued this afternoon; also, McMullen's Independent Rangers. From the fact that this corps is the especial body guard of Gen. Patterson, I presume that he, too, moves his headquarters southward.

Lieut. Elder, of Captain Doubleday's command, learned from the party who brought in a flag of truce, yesterday, that the Virginians are forced to feed their horses exclusively on corn; they have no old hay, and acknowledge that not only provender, but provisions of all kinds, are very scarce. They said everything in the valley of Virginia has been literally exhausted.

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomac partly at Williamsport and partly at Sheppardsford, nine miles below. Both are excellent fords. If they cross at the latter point, and push rapidly forward, they might succeed in capturing at least 300 cavalry troops. All are inspirited at the idea of a forward movement; the enthusiasm is chilled by the fear that they will be marched ten or fifteen miles, and halted again for weeks.

Intelligence from Stevenson's station, where Johnson's headquarters now are, declares that the force encamped immediately about him, is full 5,000. He has sixteen pieces of artillery. Of these six are rifled 12 pounders, two 24 pounders, of the old kind, two 12 pound howitzers of the old kind, and the remainder are 6 pounders; none of the latter are rifled. The troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as ours. Under very strict discipline the men seem discontented and are slovenly in their habits.

Two regiments, one of Alabamians and the other of Mississippians, reached Harper's Ferry this morning and destroyed the balance of the railroad trestle work, and came over to the Maryland shore, seizing all the boats they could get, either breaking them up or taking them over the river. All the Union men of Harper's Ferry were again driven out.

Alvery, the secessionist leader, was arrested here ten days ago. He leaves here to-morrow for Fort McHenry by way of Chambersburg and Harrisburg. His trunk is already packed. He is under a guard of McMullen's Rangers. Any attempt at rescue would prove hazardous in the extreme.

I have just learned that McMullen's Rangers encamp to-morrow night at Sheppardstown. Some regiments will be thrown forward with them.

The head-quarters of Gen. Patterson will be advanced farther southward within a day or two. Capt. Newton, of the Engineers, has visited Maryland Heights for the purpose of selecting the point upon which to erect a battery to command Harper's Ferry.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—H. R. Walker, British Consul at Charleston, passed through this city last evening, going south.

The *Journal*, of this morning, says that the Colonel of the State Guard Regiment, at Columbus, resigns, being unwilling to support the neutrality policy of Kentucky. He is a secessionist. It is believed that the presence of the regiment at Columbus will produce much trouble, and is only a trick of Magoffin to create a panic in that region.

The same paper has a letter from Paducah saying that the Union men did not vote in their strength. Many were forced to vote for Burnett.

A Mr. Brigham, a Kentuckian, was suspected as a spy. He was arrested, shot at three times, and started for Union City, Tennessee, to be tried for treason. On the same day the Coroner of the county was killed.

The secessionists say that every man must declare either for the north or the south, and that northerners must leave.

The day after the election, a Southern flag was raised, and Gen. Prentiss invited to take it down.

A fight occurred between two Unionists and two Secessionists in Graves county, in which one Secessionists was killed, and the other had his arm broken. Two companies, one a Union and the other a Disunion one, were drilling near by. The latter started in pursuit of the two Unionists, when the Union company followed after. Nothing was heard of the result of the affair.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 28th, says that Cols. Hardee and Magruder have been appointed Brigadier Generals in the Confederate army.

The Nashville City Council appropriated $750,000 for the residence of the President, as an inducement to remove the capital there.

Joshua Pearle, of Mass., Superintendent of the Nashville Public Schools, has been notified to leave.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 28th has an account of the seizure of the steamer City of Alton, and the probable capture of 1000 Ohio troops.

The New Orleans *Delta*, special, says that Hurlbert was arrested at Atlanta as a spy, and delivered to the Virginian authorities. If the evidence is not sufficient to convict him, he will be turned over to the Confederate authorities.

Stephens was advertised to solicit subscriptions of cotton for the Confederacy at Lincolnton, Ga., on the 29th of June.

The State Treasurer of Georgia gives notice that on accounts with the Northern anti-slavery States, interest on coupons and bonds of the State, payable in New York, must be redeemed at Savannah.

An advertisement announces the re-opening of the Confederate loan at several places in Georgia, and says only $11,000,000 of the $15,000,000 has been subscribed.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—A corrected report in relation to the seizure of arms at the Marshal's office, says there were only about 250 muskets and rifles, instead of 700, as at first stated. Two six-pounds, and two four-pounds guns; half ton of assorted shot; 400 weight of balls, and 800 rifle ball cartridges were among the discoveries. They were secreted beneath pieces of coal, and some were found under the flooring of the back building of the old City Hall lately occupied by the Marshal. The search for arms is still in progress.

The United States Marshal having sufficient information to justify him, issued a writ on Adam Denmead & Sons, where the officers found five field pieces, six, eight and twelve pounders, all new and well mounted with carriages. Also, three siege guns, which had been manufactured, it is stated, at the order of Marshal Kane. These arms were supposed to have been designed originally for operations against Fort McHenry.

This afternoon the Twentieth New York Regiment, from Annapolis Junction, proceeded to Patterson Park, where they are encamped. The Fifth Maine Regiment passed through here this afternoon. The First New Jersey Regiment arrived here about ten o'clock to-night. The Sixteenth New York Regiment will reach this city, via the Northern Central Railroad, about midnight. The Fourth Michigan Regiment will probably reach here about daylight. The Second and Third Infantry Regiments are expected in the morning.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas Healy, a private in Col. Lyle's regiment, took place this afternoon. The corpse was escorted to the cars from Camp Pennsylvania, on Locust Point, accompanied by a full band. The body left by the evening train for Philadelphia, with a detachment of twenty men.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The new Police have found at the Eastern Police Station-house several drums, belonging to the Massachusetts Regiment, which were taken with other articles from the baggage car on the day of the riot. Drums much broken and defaced, but bearing the name of the Massachusetts manufacturer and the name of the owner, were also found.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The Third Jersey regiment; has just passed through, making the sixth regiment that has passed through Baltimore in less than twenty-four hours. The city continues quiet. There are many rumors as to the intended action of the police board, but nothing definite yet.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.—Col. Cass' Regiment arrived this morning from Boston, and proceeded to Washington without landing. Their orignal destination was Fortress Monroe. The Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments are ordered to march to-morrow morning; they will probably entrench themselves beyond Hampton Bridge, and form an advance of an important movement to march to Yorktown. Their time expires within three weeks. The Naval Brigade will probably accompany them to Hampton.

J. W. Bennett, of the First Regiment of Vermont, died, yesterday, at the hospital, of typhus fever. His body will be taken home.

Over one hundred sick are now in the hospital.

A large number of "contrabands of war" have come in, to-day.

The rebels, this morning, fired two or three shots from a new battery on James river, directly opposite Newport-News.

Among the visitors at Old Point, to-day, is Hon. H. J. Raymond, of N. Y.

The weather here is intensely hot.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29—*Via Baltimore.*—The 3d Massachusetts regiment will move from the Fortress, early to-morrow, to a strong position beyond Hampton and near Newmarket Bridge, where it will be joined by the 4th Massachusetts regiment, from Newport News. Col. Allen's regiment goes to Newport News. The incessant rain has prevented these movements to-day.

Col. Allen was placed under arrest, yesterday morning, for disregarding the safeguard issued by Gen. Butler. He is at large on parole.

Col. Cary Jones, of Hampton, has again been arrested, probably on account of letters found on the schooner Tropic Wind, implicating several individuals.

Mr. Wistar has at last [illegible] appointed Sutler at Old Point, in [illegible] of Mr. Moody. The appointment [illegible] comes from [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat*, says that hundreds of Missourians, from different parts of the State, are concentrating in Arkansas' border, where they receive arms furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi to overrun the state.

Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—After a session of about ten days, and a thorough examination of a great number of witnesses, the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict in the Seventh street shooting affair: That the subject of the present inquest came to their deaths from the effects of gun-shot wounds inflicted by Minie musket balls, discharged by certain members of Companies C, E, H, B and I, of the Second Regiment U. S. Reserve Corps, whilst marching down Seventh street, on the morning of the 17th instant. The jury further express it as their opinion that the said wounds were inflicted without any provocation, or the discharge of fire arms from citizens then present, and also without any order to fire having been given by the officers of said regiment.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—River stationary, with three feet three inches water in the canal; weather clear; mercury 74 degrees.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The 2d New York Regiment, now at Ball's Cross Roads, will soon change their camp several miles thence. It numbers about 850 men, and one company performing special duty on the Potomac.

W. E. Haskin, of New York, has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the Army.

Col. Blair, member of Congress from Missouri, who will arrive to-night, is to be complimented with a serenade.

A gentleman, just arrived here from New Orleans, reports that a British ship recently run the blockade and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

During this morning heavy firing was heard in the neighborhood of Washington, but it was ascertained to be the testing of heavy ordnance.

The South Carolina soldier who was arrested yesterday afternoon, near Falls Church, had, like too many of our own troops, imprudently ventured beyond his own lines. His arms were of the best description. He represents he is a Massachusetts man by birth, but long a resident in the South. He was at the attack on Fort Sumter. He also states that although money is scarce, there is no lack of substantial food in the Confederate army.

Owing to the number of affrays which have lately occurred, the military authorities have detailed a number of regulars to patrol the streets during the day as well as night, for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers.

The New York Sixteenth and First New Jersey Regiments arrived this morning; the other two New Jersey Regiments will arrive to-day.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29—This afternoon the President hoisted the National flag over the canopy recently erected south of the Executive Mansion in the grounds attached there. Among the distinguished spectators present were Secretaries' Stewart and Smith, Gen. Scott and Gen. Mansfield. Rev. Smith Pyne, of the Episcopal church, delivered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. The military were represented by the New York 12th, and a detachment of Regulars. The salute to the flag, the booming of cannon, the strains of music, the cheering of the President and Gen. Scott, concluded the ceremonies.

Capt Craven has been ordered to the command of the Potomac flotilla, in place of Capt. Ward, deceased.

The New Jersey Brigade, which arrived to-day, will immediately go into camp near this city, in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island regiment.

Two large scows are immediately to be built, each capable of mounting eight thirty-two pounder guns with moveable barricades for the protection of the troops thereon.

The steam-transport James Guy left the Navy Yard, this evening, with supplies for the Freeborn, which is reconnoitering between Mathias Point and Acquia Creek.

The steamers Cambridge, Ben Deford and Pembroke arrived at the Arsenal, this afternoon, the first named bringing Col. Cass' Boston regiment and the other vessels' army supplies.

The Cambridge, in passing Mathias Point, threw grapeshot into the bushes thereabouts, under the apprehension that the Confederates might be in their former hiding places; no responce, however, came from the shore.

Had Col. Cass been aware of the recent action, and the consequent death of Captain Ward, the Boston regiment would have debarked and thoroughly scoured the neighborhood.

The remains of Captain Ward left here in the 2½ p. m. train, to-day, and will arrive at Philadelphia at ten o'clock to-night, and then be carried to New York on Sunday evening.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—A whole block of buildings on Mississippi street, in Donaldsville, La., was burned on Friday last. Loss $20,000; insured for $11,000.

The Memphis *Appeal* notices the departure from there of Brig. Gen. McCloun, Col. Prentice, of Kentucky, and Col. Jeff Thompson, of Missouri, for White river, Arkansas, taking with them large quantities of arms. A special dispatch to the same paper says that Leonidas Polk, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, has been commissioned Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Lower Mississippi.

The Columbia, Missouri, *Statesman*, announces, on the authority of a gentleman from Newton Co., that there are 30,000 stand of arms, and 67,000 troops, at Maysville, Ark.

J. W. Hough, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, and Wm. E. Dunscomb, clerk of the Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, at Jefferson city, to-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—W. R. Stebbins, General Agent of the Missouri & Western Telegraph Line, arrived from a trip on the Plains, this morning. The various trains sent out by the telegraph company are progressing satisfactorily. The first 200 miles section beyond Fort Kearney is being constructed rapidly. Mr. S. reports that the California overland emigration is much larger than it has been any year since 1857. The Overland Mail Co. commence the daily service to-morrow. It is confidently expected that the telegraph line will be completed to California by the 1st of December next.

Reliable information from Springfield says that the 3d regiment, Col. Siegel, and a part of the 5th, Col. Solomon, reached there on Sunday last, and Col. Brown's regiment, 4th reserve corps, and battalion 5th, would arrive next day. Siegel's regiment started west and cut off Jackson, who was last heard from at Stockton, with 2000 men, only partially armed.

It is understood that the Kansas regiment has guarded all outlets from Missouri on the border of Kansas and the Indian Territory, which, with Siegel's outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

J. P. Knott, Attorney General of Missouri, is now a prisoner at the Arsenal.

The *Democrat's* correspondence says the Union Home Guards, at a battle at Cole Camp, on the 19th inst., lost 20 killed and wounded, and 23 were taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warsaw, and were liberated on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Union force was 500, and the Secessionist force 100 mounted men and 200 infantry. The Secessionist loss is reported to be 22.

Judge Tiery, 72 years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of Jackson's men, and his body literally riddled with balls.

Nine men, ten kegs of powder, and a small quantity of arms were captured by a company of Federal troops near Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, night before last. These men meditated the destruction of the railroad bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held as prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Thomas Brown & Co., bankers, have suspended. Their liabilities are not large.

Rosseau's regiment go into camp to-morrow. Recruiting has been very successful. A company of Artillery has been formed for the regiment.

Wickliffe, Grider, Mallory, Harding and Jackson, members elect to Congress, left this, noon, for Washington, via Cincinnati.

The Tennessee Senate passed a resolution authorising the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Nashville railroad in that State. The House laid the same on the table, and also chartered the American Letter Express of Jenkins & McGill, of this city.

The proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention have been received here. All the counties of that portion of the State, except Rhea county, are represented.

The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage has been obstructed by the disunion government; that they had been subjected to insults, flags fired upon and torn down, houses rudely entered, families insulted and women and children shot at by merciless soldiery, citizens robbed and assassinated; and in view of these facts it was resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing the Declaration of Independence, and forming a military league, was unconstitutional and not binding on loyal citizens; that in order to avoid conflict with brethren, a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial asking the consent of the Legislature that the East may form a separate seat. Arrangements were made for holding an election in the counties of East Tennessee for the choice of delegates to the General Convention to be held at Kingston.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of a declaration making the three-fifths black the basis of representation. The Augusta *Chronicle* says that, without such a basis, the Constitution cannot be ratified. It would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of counties with few slaves.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 26th has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas, saying that "to 15 000 men there are only 12 pieces of artillery, insufficient ammunition, guns without bayonets, whole companies without caps, cartridge boxes, tents, &c. I am not sanguine of immediate success. The refusal of the men to serve for one year was unfortunate. Promptitude is our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would make quick work at war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well entrenched. If the Lord remain not with us, we shall fare badly. Our day of a great fight is not far distant."

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.—The election for members of the State Legislature, under the Wheeling regime, which was to have [illegible] held to-day, has been postponed until [illegible] Tuesday. It does not appear to meet with much favor even among the Union men residing here, and the postponement, it is understood, has been made in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary number of the election commissioners as regimed by the laws of Virginia.

It is now believed here that Gen. McDowell will not be superceded by Gen. Dix, although such a change was announced in military circles several days since. If any change is to be made, it is thought probable that Gen. Fremont will be placed in command of this department, which has now become so extensive, that a higher grade of commanding officer is rendered necessary.

Gen. Fremont was closeted with Secretary Cameron at Washington, in company with Col. F. P. Blair, most of to day.

There is but little probability of a speedy advance from this quarter. The want of cavalry is seriously felt in guarding against the encroachments of the enemy upon our pickets, and for the purpose of scouting.

Companies G and J of the Zouaves comprising the scouting party alluded to yesterday, Superintendent Strouse, of the military telegraph, proceeded to Baltimore to-day, *en route* for Fortress Monroe.

A telegraph line from Fortress Monroe to Newport News will be completed on Tuesday next.

Private Murphy, whose capture while on picket duty, by the Secessionists, has been noticed, is reported to have acted heroically in his efforts to release himself from his captors. He wrestled with superior numbers for some time, when, unloosing his belt, he released himself from their grasp and fired upon them, wounding one and killing another. He was again captured, but succeeded in throwing away his pistol which was subsequently found on the road side by his own men.

A Skirmish at Bowman.

GRAFTON, June 30.—Major General McClellan and staff have gone to Clarksburg. Gen. Morris is in command at Phillippi. The forces here and there stationed along the railroad, from Parkersburg and Wheeling to Piedmont, are placed under the command of Gen. Hill. Col. Phelps, Paymaster General of Ohio, arrived here to-day, and will begin paying the Ohio troops to-morrow.

A skirmish took place at Bowman, twelve miles from Cheat River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ohio and First Virginia Regiments and a company of rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter mistaking their number, attacked them, and were routed with the loss of several men, among them the Lieutenant of the company, and several horses. The only loss on our side was N. D. Smith, of the 15th, who was buried here to-day.

BOONEVILLE, June 29.—A company of about 50 Home Guards arrived here early this morning from Fayette county, for the purpose of procuring arms from Gen. Lyon for 600 Home Guards organized in this county. These men came in wagons, and carried rifles and shot-guns to protect themselves from the Secessionists.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 29.—Messrs. Morrison, State Treasurer, Mosley, State Auditor, and Houston, Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to day, and will enter upon the discharge of their official duties forthwith. Attorney General Nott declined to take the oath, and is now a prisoner at the Capitol.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, June 29, 1861.

FLOUR—The usual dullness continues to be the leading character of the flour market. The demand is exceedingly limited and the transactions consequently are restricted to the wants of the home trade. The rates from store are:—$4,75@4,87 for Extra; $5,00@5,40 for Extra Family; $5,75@$6 00 for Fancy—the inside figures for Spring Wheat. We could hear of no sales worth reporting.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet but unchanged; sale of 5 hhds prime at 7c. Molasses dull; sale of 10 bbls at 35c. Coffee firm; sale of 30 bags at 14½c.

BACON—unchanged; sale of 2,000 lbs at 6¾c for Shoulders, and 11c for Sugar Cured Hams. The general impression is that prices have reached the lowest possible figure, and that an improvement will soon take place.

POTATOES—in light demand; sale of 200 bush Whigs at 85c ℔ bush.

FEED—Sale of 2,000 lbs Rye Shorts at 65c ℔ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—dull; sale of 7 bbls common at 16c ℔ gall—cash.

HAY—unchanged; sale of 7 loads at city scales at from $6,00 to $10 ℔ ton.

BUTTER & EGGS—The demand for Butter continues light, and prime Roll is dull at 7@7½c ℔ lb. Eggs in moderate request at 8½@9c ℔ doz.

SALT—Sale of 25 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,15 ℔ bbl.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, June 24.—Cotton—There was some inquiry on Saturday, but we did not hear of a sale. Sugar and Molasses—We heard of only retail sales at previous rates. Flour—Superfine is retailing at $7@7,50, and Extra at $9@11 ℔ bbl. Grain—In corn, oats and bran, we did not hear of a sale. Provisions—Mess Pork is retailing at $24,50 ℔ bbl. In Lard, prime in tierces retails at 10½c, and keg at 14c ℔ lb. In bacon, shoulders retail at 11c, ribbed sides at 14c, clear at 16c and sugar cured hams at 14@16c ℔ lb. Whisky is retailing at 37½@49c ℔ gall.

GRAIN IN STORE AT BUFFALO.—The following statement shows the amount of grain estimated to be held in store here by the Western Elevating company, including also that in the Richmond Elevator, on the morning of

	June 13.	June 5.	March 29.
Wheat, bu	1,878,633	1,261,826	1,804,891
Corn, bu	711,691	431,474	665,207
Oats, bu	196,295	104,791	190,815
Barley, bu	16,816	27 829	82,678
Rye, bu	59,702	60,914	66,680
Total	2,846,827	1,834,827	2,261,121

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, June 28.—A dull feeling prevails in the Wheat market this morning, and we have to note a further decline of 2@3c ℔ bush, with sales at 61c for No 1, and 56@56½c for No 2 spring. The demand for Flour was less active owing to a depression at the East, and prices declined 5@10c ℔ bbl, with sales at $3,20@3,55 for fair to good brands of extra.

Corn was in fair demand for shippers and the market was steady, but closed rather quiet at 23c for mixed, and 18c for rejected. Oats are in fair request and steady at 13c. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Hides dull and heavy.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.—The foreign imports at Baltimore for the week ending the 20th instant amounts to $74,459 of which $21,722 were free, and $52,787 duty paying goods; the value of foreign exports for the same period was $178,169, against $429,865 last week. Included in the exports were 8328 bbls flour, 1100 bush corn, and 144,000 lbs of copper ingots.

THE CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—Though the season is more backward than usual, the promise for all the crops is good. Wheat—as we learn from different sections of the State—looks as well as it did last year at this time. Corn is very backward, but Wisconsin rarely has good corn weather before the month of July.—[Wisconsin.

J. J. MARVIN'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.—[For the week ending June 26th.

SHIPMENTS TO FOREIGN PORTS:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
To G Britain and Ireland	87,465	667,596	126,853
To the Continent	2,816	202,505	....
To W Indies and S America	21,757	....	6,987
To British N America	9,282	100	586
To other ports	....	....	....
Total for the weeking ending June 23, 1861	71 820	770,001	126,426
Since Sept 1, 1860	2,205 600	17,785,486	6,459,482

Receipts of flour, grain, &c, at New-York, for the week ending June 26th, 1861:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Total for the week	98,497	723,050	252,617
" since August 1, 1860	2,843,888	20,468,481	10,983,188
" since Jan 1, 1861	1,838,820	6,264,174	4,767,883

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—June 29.—8 bbls whisky, R & C Duncan; 18 bbls wine, 19 [illegible], R Townsend; 10 bbls oil, John Floyd; 15 do do, Frank Vangorder; 36 do do, Central oil co; 15 do do, W P Woolridge; 2 bbls potash, B A Fahnestock & co; 3 bbls, 7 pcs scrap iron, J Wood & co; 25 reels lead, Allegheny arsenal; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 800 do do, D Wallace.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND R. R.—June 26 and 27.—5 dos brooms, J B Campbell; 10 hhds tobacco, 27 bbls oil, Clarke & co; 1 bbl whisky, G E Sellers & co; 3636 staves, Langcamp & co; 47 bxs cheese, J Grazier; 26 do do, R Robison & co; 11 bbls potatoes, F Vangorder; 50 hf bbls fish, L G Graff; 7 bbls green apples, L H Conse; 3 bbls oil, B A Fahnestock & co; 48 bbls copper, Thos M Howe; 3 cars sheep, W Smith; 34 sks potatoes, 1 bbl eggs, F Vangorder; 1 bx soap, T L McClelland; 1 bx bacon, Shriver & Dilworth; 5 bbls dried fruit, Jas A Fetzer; 1 hhd tobacco, H Riddle & co; lot pig iron, John Moorhead; 2 bxs leather, Hays & Stewart; 17 kgs tobacco, John Grier; 5 mowing machines, 1 Dickey & co; 100 sks flour, A Bradley; 50 do do, D Wallace; 248 bdls wall paper, Jas J East; 50 bbls flour, McCane & Anjer.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Flour dull, at $4 75 to $5 for superfine and $5@5,25 for extra. Wheat is in limited demand at $1,18@1,24 for Red and $1,27@1,35 for White.—Corn steady at 53c. Whisky dull at 16½@17c.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton buoyant; sales 1600 bales, closing at 14⅝c. Flour lower and heavy; sales 17,600 bbls State $4@4,10; Ohio $4 90@5, Southern $5,60@6. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 50,000 bush; Chicago Spring 75@92, Milwaukee Club 80c@$1; red western $1,09@1.12½. Corn quiet; sales 42,000 bus mixed 40@50c. Pork firm, Mess $14,50@15. Whisky dull at 16@16½c. Sugar firm; Muscovado 4¼@5¼c. Rosin firm; sales 8000 bbls at $2 3½. Freights firm.

SCYTHES,
SCYTHE SNATHS,
SICKLES,
HAY FORKS,
HAY RAKES,
GARDEN HOES,
GARDEN SPADES,
SCYTHE STONES,
&c., &c., &c., for sale at
HAYS & GETTY'S,
je8:1t1&4twT
71 Market street, near Fourth.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
For Colds, Bronchitis, Coughs,
For Colds, Bronchitis, Coughs,
For Colds, Bronchitis, Coughs,
Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.
Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.
Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.
Prepared by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, corner of Wood and Second streets, and sold by Druggists generally.
my28-wT

W. J. VANKIRK,
(Formerly of Fayette county,)
LAND AGENT,
Notary Public and County Surveyor,
BOLIVAR, POLK COUNTY, MO.
Prompt attention given to Tax Paying and Locating Warrants in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.
my&1ywT

MESS PORK—200 bbls;
LEAF LARD—200 tcs,
Davis' canvassed HAMS and BEEF—for sale by
my8
KNOX & PARKER, 309 Liberty st.

BACON—100,000 lbs. Shoulders, Sides and Hams, and clear Sides, for sale by
my10
WM. DYER & CO.

BASKET WILLOWS—55 bundles now landing from st'r J. B. Ford, for sale by
my2
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BACON.—9000lb Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders, in store for sale by
SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
my1
Nos 130 and 132 Second st.

SALT—200 bbls. Extra No. 1 Salt, for sale by
WATT & WILSON,
my2
268 Liberty st.

UNION HAMS—2000 pcs. Sugar Cured, warranted to please, for sale by
my10
WM DYER & CO., No. 325 Liberty st.

PRODUCE—600 lbs. fresh Roll Butter;
400 do fresh Eggs,
Received and for sale by
H. RIDDLE, 153 Liberty st.

MAMMOTH CHEESE—7 boxes prime Mammoth Cheese, just rec'd for sale by
ap8
FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

CHEESE—60 boxes new W. R. Cheese just received in store and for sale by
my15
J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

PRODUCE—6000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders in store and for sale by
SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
my18
No 130 and 232 second street.

BACON SHOULDERS.—14 hhds. of Cincinnati cure, on consignment, for sale by
JACKSON & TOWNSEND,
ap30
No. 12 Fourth street, near Liberty.

80 BOXES STEARINE CANDLES just received and for sale by
my27
MILLER & RICKETSON.

FLOWER VASES—Various patterns and sizes just rec'd and for sale by HENRY H COLLINS.

PETROLEUM.—300 bbls. Cruide Rock Oil, suitable for refining, in store and for sale by
my20
J. DALZELL & SON.

FEATHERS—Now arriving and to arrive for sale by ap25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CIDER—30 bbls. for sale by
my27
J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

POTATOES—300 bushels Red;
200 do Neshannocks.
Received by R. R. and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTATOES—1 car load Lake Shore prime White Potatoes just received by
je27
L. G. GRAFF, 217 Liberty street.

LEAD—500 pigs Lead for sale by
je17
HENRY H. COLLINS

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by je3 HENRY H. COLLINS

CHEESE—30 boxes Cream Cheese just received by je27 L. G. GRAFF, 217 Liberty st.

FLOUR—50 bbls Family Flour just rec'd and for sale by je17 HENRY H. COLLINS

HOMINY—100 bbls. in store and for sale by my18 MEANS & COFFIN

MILL FEED—160 sacks received and for sale by je6 J. B. LIGGETT & CO.

PEA NUTS—28 sacks now arriving for sale by ap25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

Special Notices.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL
AND
SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, No. 149 *First and* 120 *Second street,*
Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
my23d&wlyT

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentory and Diarhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent for Pittsburgh.
ju2:d&wlyicT

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,
16 Bond street, New York.
je8:lyd&wmT

RAIL ROAD SPIKE COMPANY.

Joseph Dilworth.................D. W. C. Bidwell,
PRESIDENT. SECRETARY.

(Successors to Porter, Rolfe & Scott.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAIL ROAD SPIKES, CHAIRS AND BOAT SPIKES.

Corner of Water Street and Cherry alley,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
au12:lydfc

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 off the head; indeed this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

16 Bond street, New York.
je8:lyd&wT

HENRY H. COLLINS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cheese, Butter, Seeds, Fish.

And Produce Generally,
No. 25 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh*
d&wT

N. HOLMES & SONS,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange,

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT,
BANK NOTES AND SPECIE,
NO. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.
ap23-ly

WM. C. ROBINSON.................................P. S. MILLER.
WITHROW DOUGLASS.......................................WILSON MILLER.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

Office, No. 21 Market street.

Manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines and Mill Machinery; Castings, Railroad Work, Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Work.

Jobbing and Repairing done on short notice. m:8lydfs

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS

And Dealers in

BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF

WRAPPING PAPER.

Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 23 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Cash or Trade for Rags. my4:dtf fo

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

Nos. 91 *Second Street and* 86 *Third Street,*
(Between Wood and Market,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mr6

Pittsburgh Steel Works:

ISAAC JONES.................JOHN L. BOYD..........W. M'CULLOUGH

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL; also, Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel SPRINGS and AXLES, Corner Ross and First sts.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
oc19

J. M. LITTLE
MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 54 St. Clair Street,
(Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.
au30:lydfr

[OFFICIAL.]

Proposals for Furnishing Mail Locks.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing mail locks and keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until *nine o'clock a. m.* the tenth day of July, 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders; the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be *self-locking*, and that its other principal requisites are *uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.*

Two kinds of mail locks and keys—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed, are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each kind of sample locks to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used; and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe or interfere with any patented invention.

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be commissioned by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and, unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as *practicable*, with the successful bidder whose locks are adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered; with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend and continue the contract in force for an additional term of four years, on giving notice, in writing, to the contractor, not less than six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or, at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and 600 brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract; and 80,000 iron locks and 20,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective, during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks, without charge.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes, containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department, duly and specially authorized in each case to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department, where both locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacture of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity and care. No proposal will therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a written guarantee from the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster at the place of their residence,) that they will become responsible on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposals be accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He therefore reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelop, "*Proposals for Mail Locks.*"

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.
my24:tm:law

LYON ARNSTHAL,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN THE most select brands of Genuine

HAVANA CIGARS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

SNUFF, FANCY MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TUBES, &c., &c., in great variety.

Under the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms. my11:lyd

REMOVAL.—THE PEKIN TEA STORE has been removed from No. 38 Fifth street to

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR ST.,

Four Doors from Liberty st.
ap2:tf

ONE CAR LOAD POTATOES

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. CANFIELD & CO.,
FIRST STREET,
je14