Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the Gazette, by J. K. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	106	76
12 " M.	140	84
6 " P. M.	...	80
Barometer		29 12 20

Disastrous Fire—Destruction of the Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Several Dwellings Burned—Loss estimated at $150,000.

On Tuesday afternoon, about half past three o'clock, the fire bells pealed forth an alarm, and presently an immense volume of smoke and flame was seen ascending at the Point. The report that the costly and spacious freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in flames, spread from mouth to mouth, and thousands of people flocked to the scene of the conflagration.

The depot contained a large amount of inflammable material, and so rapidly did the flames spread that no successful effort could be made to save it. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but they wisely devoted their energies to saving adjoining property—a herculean task nobly performed. But, with their best efforts, much valuable property was destroyed between the depot and Penn street, owing to its close proximity—being separated only by a narrow alley.

The Duquesne Depot was built in 1854, at a cost of $110,000. It was 640 feet in length on Liberty street, by 110 feet in depth towards Penn street, and was so constructed that large trains of cars could be drawn into the centre by locomotives, for the purpose of loading and unloading—spacious platforms being built on either side, capable of accommodating immense stores of freight. On the Liberty street front, were a succession of arched doorways, through which the goods were drayed. At the Western end of the depot, the track communicated with the wharf, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela with the Ohio river, thus connecting the great Pennsylvania Central road with the tonnage of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Underneath the platforms were a number of cellars, used for storing barrels, casks, hogsheads, and such like freight. Since the development of the oil trade of Western Pennsylvania, this part of the depot had been used extensively in storing oil barrels. The fire originated in this way: The Cornplanter Oil Company had four men in the cellar filling and arranging oil casks. One of the hands, in trying to light a gas burner, let the lighter fall accidentally into one of the open oil casks, when the whole place was soon in a blaze, and the men barely escaped with their lives.

The flames spread with great rapidity, consuming everything within the depot. We are informed that the loss in goods will not exceed $5,000, as the fire occurred at a time when the freight was mostly removed. There were ten freight cars inside at the time, and all were consumed. They were valued at $600 each, making a total of $6,000. The quantity of oil in store was large, and was owned by different parties. The company is insured upon the building, but to what amount the officers were unable to tell at present.

Messrs. John I. House & Co., wholesale grocers, had just received a large lot of coffee, but were fortunate enough to have had the greater portion of it hauled to their warehouse during the day. They are unable to say how many bags were remaining in the depot at the time of the fire, but suppose the number will exceed one hundred.

S. C. Sawyer & Co., lost about $600 worth of oil, which had just arrived a few minutes previous to the discovery of the fire.

Various other parties lost goods in the depot, but as we have already stated about $5,000 will cover the damage.

The immense roof fell in piece by piece, as the flames progressed, and the wall on Liberty street, as well as the gables, speedily followed. The wall on Exchange alley stood firm, owing to the fact that the doors and windows were small. This was a most fortunate circumstance, as it tended to screen the property between Exchange alley and Penn street. At best, however, the destruction on Exchange alley and Penn street was very great. Beginning at a point on Penn street, opposite the western end of the depot, we particularize as follows:

No. 26—Two story brick, occupied by J. T. Shallenberger, clerk. No. 28—Occupied by James W. McFarland, book keeper. No. 30—Occupied by S. Crow, a volunteer who has lately returned from Cairo, and is now sick with fever and ague. No. 32—Occupied by John B. Bell, oil refiner. Each of these buildings are two story brick, and are owned by Capt. Charles Frisbee, of Allegheny. The tenants were obliged to remove their furniture in great haste, and much of it was destroyed. The buildings were badly damaged in the rear, and the three first were unroofed and otherwise injured in front. No. 32 was not much damaged in front. They are all unfit for occupancy.

In the rear, on the same lot, fronting on Exchange alley, Capt. Frisbee had two brick tenements completely destroyed. The occupants lost a large amount of their furniture.

Next are two lots, owned by James Starrett, of Allegheny, and occupied by shops on Penn street, with four two story brick tenements in the rear, fronting on Exchange alley. Messrs. Peak & Allcock, (Wm. Peak and Wm. Allcock) wrought nail manufacturers and blacksmiths, occupied one of these shops, which was entirely destroyed. They have no insurance. Mr. Lindsey, carpenter, occupied the other, which was small. Loss, trifling. The tenements, also owned by Mr. Starrett, were occupied by the following parties: Wm. Bunton, carpenter; J. Gracey, blacksmith; John Langhrey, drayman; and John Armstrong, moulder.

No. 44—This is a large three story brick, owned and occupied by Timothy McGraw, carter. The house was not much damaged, but a stable in the rear was destroyed.

No. 46—Large brick, owned and occupied by John Fitzsimmons, wrought nail manufacturer. Slightly damaged in the rear, and by water. On the rear of the lot was a small brick tenement, owned by Mr. Fitzsimmons, and occupied by Barnard Conway, drayman. It was entirely destroyed, and most of the household goods were destroyed. Mr. Conway also had two stables burned. One he occupied himself, and the other he leased to Mr. Schild, produce dealer. Mr. C.'s loss is about $700—no insurance.

No. 48—Brick dwelling, occupied by Andrew Lentz, and owned by Thomas Murray. The damage was not very great. Insured for $2,200 in the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.

No. 50—Belongs to the Ross estate, and was luckily unoccupied—Mr. Mundorf, tenant, having vacated it. Damage slight.

Next is a large lot, on the rear of which are the stables of Messrs. Clark & Co., forwarding merchants. The stables were destroyed, but all the horses and most of the harness were saved. Loss not stated.

No. 58—Large brick, owned and occupied by James McKee, blacksmith. Rear damaged. On the alley was a small tenement occupied by John Fitzsimmons, foreman of Hartupee & Co.'s machine shop. It was entirely consumed, and most of the furniture was lost. It was owned by Mr. McKee, who is insured for $3,200.

No. 60—Owned and occupied by Wm. G. Warden, was uninjured. On the rear of the lot two tenements were burnt. They were occupied by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Elliot.

No. 62—Occupied by John Gill, China ware dealer; No. 64, by Joseph Haigh; and Nos. 64 and 66, (Penn street) were slightly damaged by fire, and all the tenants suffered very much by the hasty removal of furniture.

In the rear of No. 62, on Exchange alley, was a small tenement, occupied by Mr. McCue, drayman. It shared the fate of all the other buildings on the alley, as far up as the depot extended. The buildings on Marbury street were saved with great difficulty, as well as those fronting on Penn street.

The steam engines rendered efficient service, as did the hand apparatus—the entire Fire Department bending every energy to stop the flames, which they succeeded in doing after two hours incessant labor. On the hand engines were many returned volunteers, who worked with a will, and all received the highest commendation.

In our experience as a reporter, we never saw anything to equal the destruction of the Duquesne Depot, for rapidity of the flames and the intensity of the heat. When we reached the spot, the entire building was enveloped, and the air was darkened by dense clouds of smoke, which were ever and anon illuminated by upheaving flames, as the lightning illuminates the thunder cloud. The scene was terribly grand—and a faint idea of it may be obtained from the fact that the depot was over six hundred feet in length, by one hundred and ten feet in depth; and that it contained so large a stock of that most inflammable material—rock oil. It was the bursting of the barrels of this oil that sent the brilliant flames high in the air, and rendered the utter destruction of the building so swift and certain. No effort was made to save it, as it was apparent in a few moments that no amount of water could quench the raging, crackling element within. In less than fifteen minutes the costly and spacious edifice was a mass of blazing, crumbling ruins.

It is said, and with a good degree of probability, that the destruction of this depot will hasten the removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street—that the company will not rebuild at the Point, but at once carry out their proposed plan for removing the tracks and erecting a suitable depot near the canal basin.

ANOTHER NEW REGIMENT.—The well known Capt. D. Leasure, of New Castle, proposes to form a new regiment for the war. His advertisement is addressed to men of Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver and Washington counties, and we presume he will have no trouble in filling up at once. He is a most earnest patriot and an accomplished commander, and he will not lack men of the right stripe.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—The greatest bargains ever offered in this city in way of dry goods, is now being sold at Barker's, 59 Market street. They are selling off the balance of their spring and summer goods, consisting in part of Dusters, Lawns, Organdies, Chintzes, Bareges, and grey goods, at from 25 to 50 per cent. reduction, offering a good and rare chance to customers.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post-office has been established at Winfield Furnace, Butler county, and Wm. Stewart appointed Postmaster. There is to be a tri-weekly mail from Freeport. This will be a great convenience to the people of that vicinity, and will, we have no doubt, be properly appreciated.

THE SHIELDS GUARDS.—Captain Wm. C. Gallagher, of the Thirteenth Regiment, will at once proceed to reorganize his company, the Shields Guards. Forty-five of his best men are willing and anxious to re-enlist for the war, and it will be an easy matter for him to secure the full complement.

Shocking Accident—Man Killed.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday, a laborer named Patrick M'Kinley, employed at Wood's rolling mill, at the mouth of Saw Mill run, was instantly killed by being crushed under a mass of falling iron. He had been engaged with several others in loading heavy bar iron—the bars weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds each. Six of these were leaning against a wall, and behind them was a pile of short iron, which the men were also removing. The pile gave way, and coming against the bar iron forced it out from the wall. The men ran for their lives, and all escaped but McKinley. He was caught by the falling bars, and his skull was crushed in—the head was literally flattened upon the ground.

The unfortunate man was removed as soon as possible, and his mangled remains were carried to the residence of his wife in Temperanceville. Coroner Bostwick was summoned to hold an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a son, a young man about twenty years of age.

CROSS SUITS.—John Caldwell was before Ald. Miller on Monday, charged with assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to kill. The former charge was on oath of James Brown, and the latter on oath of J. S. W. Brown. These parties it will be remembered had a difficulty a few days ago, in which J. S. W. Brown was stabbed in three places by Caldwell. Caldwell, after getting bail for the above charges, brought a charge of assault and battery against the Browns. They gave bail to answer.

THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—By a dispatch received here last evening from Lieut. Bennett, we learn that the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, (Col. Campbell,) whose three months service has just expired, will arrive home at nine o'clock this morning. This regiment, which is composed almost entirely of companies from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, has rendered efficient service in guarding the Northern Central Railway in the vicinity of Baltimore.

THEATRE.—The lovers of amusement will be gratified to learn that the Theatre, under the able management of Mr. Wm. Henderson, is again open. Last night, notwithstanding the hot weather, there was a good audience, and the performance gave entire satisfaction. As will be seen by reference to advertisement, the bill offered for to-night is unusually attractive, Mrs. Henderson appearing in two of her favorite characters.

ON PARADE.—The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Rowley, was out on parade yesterday, and after marching to the North Common, Allegheny, the men were dismissed. Their uniforms were scuffed and weather-beaten, but aside from this, we must say that their appearance was in every respect creditable and soldiery. We imagine that General McClellan would rejoice to welcome such troops on the south bank of the Potomac.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county met at Brookville, last week, and nominated the following ticket: District Attorney, A. L. Gordon; Associate Judge, S. M. Moore; Treasurer, John M. Carroll; Commissioner, Chas. B. Hutcheson; Auditor, Joel Spyker.

RELEASED.—Phineas K. Starr, who was some time ago arrested for larceny, was released yesterday morning. The gentleman has heretofore borne a good character for honesty, and hopes to vindicate himself in this case to the satisfaction of all parties.

R. G. M'GREGOR arrived in the city, yesterday, from Camp Jackson, near Washington City, and will return to-night. Any letters or small packages for the 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th Regiments, if left at the Mansion House, between 3 and 5 o'clock, will be taken by him and promptly delivered.

The Ninth Regiment on its way to Washington City.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1861.

My former letter was dated on the 23d, although it was written after midnight on the morning of the 24th. After it was written, yielding to an opportunity that Morpheus suggested, I took a share in the "sweet restorer" that Young says "tired nature's" gives, in the way of "balmy sleep." Then I went to the Head-Quarters at Camp Curtin, and tried to find from Col. Seiler some items. But I found that Col. Seiler couldn't tell me how many regiments—whether three, five or half a dozen—were in Camp. It was uncertain when we would leave Harrisburg, and I did not like to run the risk of missing the train. Late in the afternoon it was announced to us that the Ninth was to leave at 6 o'clock that evening. We all tried to be ready, but it was midnight before we got to leave Harrisburg.

Just after we left the capital and crossed the long bridge over the Susquehanna, Col. Jackson was called for, to go back to the Telegraph Office. Then came the questions: "Are we to hurry on to the scene of action?" or "Is this a countermand?" At length the Colonel came back, and informed us that he was only back signing the certificate of the number of men that belonged to the Regiment, transported by the railroad.

The men were kept all night on the other side of the river—like a Coroner's Jury would say, "from causes to us unknown." At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning we got started, and kept on, with no more incidents than would usually occur on any train.

When we got to York, we stopped long enough for dinner and to afford the boys time to get their rations. The Regimental officers immediately notified the hotel keepers near the depot that they must sell no liquor to the soldiers. The proprietor of the hotel on the corner, by the depot, acted up to the letter of the instructions of the Colonel, but two tavern keepers, further down street, disregarded the orders, whereupon Adj. Swearengen took a squad of soldiers with him and notified the proprietors that, if they did not immediately cease selling to soldiers, he would close their houses. His promptness and firmness had the desired effect, and the liquor business subsided.

At 10 minutes before 8 o'clock we crossed the Pennsylvania line into Maryland, and gave three rousing, hearty cheers for our own old Commonwealth and the friends we left behind us.

We met part of the returning 13th at Parkston, and part at the notorious Cockeysville—a beautiful and pleasant looking place by the way—and arrived at this Monumental City this afternoon, and are now waiting for the cars to take us on to the Federal Capital. Yours, &c., ALPHA.

[This letter, though written and sent to the post office in Baltimore, on Thursday, did not, by some strange mismanagement, reach us until yesterday afternoon.]

EVERY description of Book, Card, and Job Printing executed at this office on the most reasonable terms, and upon the shortest notice. Particular attention given to Paper Books and Hand Bills.

DIED:

CRAIG—At noon, on Monday, at the residence of his father, Isaac Craig, in North Fayette township, near Bridgeville, GARRY FULTON CRAIG, aged two years and eight months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING. Carriages will leave Jackson's Livery Stable at 8, 8½ and 9½ a. m.

CHURCH—On Tuesday morning, the 30th instant, SAMUEL CHURCH, Jr., aged 29 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4 Robinson's Row, Robinson street, Allegheny.

MALLARY—At Latrobe, Pa., on the 13th of July, NOBLE N., son of J. D. and C. A. MALLARY, aged 7 years, 2 months and 12 days.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe 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.

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 chest 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.

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

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homeopathic 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.

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

COLT'S REVOLVERS! COLT'S REVOLVERS! Just received by Express another lot of all the different kinds manufactured. SHARPE'S 4 SHOT REPEATERS, ALLEN'S 7 do do, SMITH & WESSON'S 7 SHOT REPEATERS. For sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

ENGLISH BERAGE CHEAP. PRINTED BERAGE CHEAP. MOZAMBIQUES CHEAP. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES CHEAP. SILK AND GREY DIXEYS CHEAP, at BURCHFIELD & CO.'S.

POTATOES—5 car loads of No. 1 quality for sale (to arrive) by L. G. GRAFF, No. 247 Liberty street.

UNION WALL PAPER.—A Paper for the times, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

FIRE CRACKERS—250 boxes No. 1; 25 do Extra large, in store and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

POTATOES—1 car prime Illinois Neshannock Potatoes just received and for sale by GULP & SHEPARD, No. 263 Liberty street.

EGGS—10 bbls. fresh packed just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, No 114 Second street.

SILK AND COTTON SUN UMBRELLAS at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE, 77 Market street.

CHEESE.—50 boxes Prime Hamburg, received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, No. 114 Second street.

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

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(Special Session.)

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30.

HOUSE.—Mr. Olin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of the Senators and Representatives from the States, on the recommendation of members of Congress, as prescribed by former law. Where districts neglect to send representatives to Congress the President shall fill the vacancies corresponding with the representatives of such districts. All the cadets now, or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy, shall swear to support the Constitution, and bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance to sovereignty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of the superior officer. Any cadets refusing to take the oath to be dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. Vallandigham said that the proposed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free citizen. It required him to renounce the allegiance he bears by birth or adoption to his State. He was surprised at the propositions. Besides, the bill increased the power of the President, and authorized him to elect cadets, not from Congressional Districts, but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on the record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to a passage without debate.

Mr. Olin claimed the floor.

Mr. Campbell wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. Vallandigham objected. He was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be an equality of rights.

Mr. Olin resuming, said he did not suppose that this bill would require a discussion. The remark of the gentleman from Ohio was in keeping with his course here. The bill did not require any man to renounce his allegiance to his State and interfere with it in no way; but it did not provide for what the Constitution demands, viz: That he shall bear true allegiance to the United States. The delusion of State sovereignty and State allegiance was the argument of traitors and rebels, who had set themselves up in defiance of the Federal Government. If the oath grated heavily on the gentleman's conscience, he should have no objection to see it applied to him.

Mr. Vallandigham wished to respond, but was met with cries of order from the Republican side. He, however, called on the Speaker to suppress such personalities, especially in this case where he was denied the right of reply.

Mr. Olin said that the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. Sterling, of Pa., ineffectually moved to table the bill, which was subsequently passed.

Mr. Spaulding, of N. Y., offered a resolution which was adopted—that the Senate's concurrence, both Houses shall close their present session on Friday next at noon.

Mr. English, of Indiana, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the temporary increase of the number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the effect of the bill would be to add 184 new pupils, there being 120 vacancies from disloyal States.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., opposed the bill.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Rice, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side wheel steamers of light draught and great swiftness, and appropriating $1,200,000 for this purpose. Mr. Rice said our naval force was inadequate to maintain an effective blockade and the suppression of privateering. The Department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels belonging to private parties are available, and has procured all which are suitable for these purposes. The steamers proposed by this bill to be of light draught can penetrate into bayous and inlets, and will each carry one or two guns. The bill was passed.

Mr. Washburn moved to take up the Senate bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks to soldiers or volunteers in the District of Columbia, those offending to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25, or 30 days imprisonment. These, he said, who had lately witnessed the drunken scenes in Washington, would agree to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Covode, of Pa., moved to amend so as to include in its provisions members of Congress, or any other employees of the Government. [Laughter.]

The bill was passed.

Mr. Elliot, of Mass., introduced a bill defined to punish unlawful communications with enemies of the United States.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., called up the Oregon contested election case. Mr. Thayer, the sitting member, and Mr. Shiel, the contestant, severally addressed the House, when the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections declaring the latter gentleman entitled to the seat was adopted.

Mr. Shiel was then sworn in.

Mr. Potter, of Wis., from the Select Committee appointed to ascertain the number of persons now employed in the several departments who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the government, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance, made a report in part, stating that they had given due attention to the matter, but had scarcely advanced to the threshold of inquiry. They have no hesitation in remarking that the action of the House in the appointment of a committee has been fully justified by the facts. Well authenticated cases of disloyalty have been brought to their notice. That such persons should be retained when the facts have been brought to the knowledge of those who have the power of removal must be a source of profound regret, and their retention can only be justified by no assumed necessity or convenience of public service, and must excite the indignation of the country. Having found it impossible to complete their investigation, the Committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress, with power to take testimony. This request was agreed to.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a resolution, declaring that the retention of such disloyal persons in office should receive the reprobation of Congress. Objection was made to the reception of the resolutions.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—The joint resolution approving the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his opinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and this was very important to the State of Maryland, both from its geographical position and its interests, even if there be no patriotism, and that was the feeling in that State to-day. He thought the State had been subjected to oppression, and he was not willing to sanction acts in violation of the principles of civil liberty. He referred to the right of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in his State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base, unprincipled scoundrels, to gratify private malignity on loyal, respectable individuals. The provision of the writ of habeas corpus was put in the constitution as a special guard against tyranny. He contended that the President has no right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

If the plea of necessity is sufficient in this case, the same plea would be made in other cases of violation of the Constitution. There was no possibility of another emeute at Baltimore, and no man regretted more than himself the acts of 19th of April. Government might as well attempt to suppress the State government of Maryland as to suppress the police, which was a State institution. The State of Maryland was always a loyal State.

The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up and passed: yeas 22, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill to suppress the insurrection was taken up.

Mr. Carlisle, of Pa., moved to strike out the 8th section of the bill which provides that the military commander of a district shall cause suspected persons to be brought before him and administer the oath of allegiance to them. On the refusal to take such an oath he may detain them as prisoners. Mr. Carlisle said this was giving great power to a commander which might do considerable injury. The men who are disposed to aid this effort to overthrow the government, pay no attention to an oath. A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the tax bill and a joint resolution to adjourn on Friday.

The tax bill was taken up and on motion referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cowan, of Pa., thought it was not necessary to make a new law for military commanders. The enemies of the country have no right under the law of this country. They have cut themselves from all such rights. A military commander has but to carry out the laws of the country, as they are rebels they have no right to claim the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, remarked that if the bill was postponed at all, he hoped it would be indefinitely.

After further discussion the consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, for which day it was made the special order for 1 o'clock p. m.

A message was received from the House that that branch had disagreed to the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill, and asked a Committee of Conference. A Committee was appointed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to provide iron clad steamers.

A long discussion ensued on the question of agreeing to the report in regard to the amendments to include the ships not yet completed, in the provisions of the bill, having reference to the Stevens battery.

On voting, and it being found that there was not a quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 29.—On Saturday night, the buildings known as Rick's Mills, four miles out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, were burned. Ten members of the Twenty-sixth New York Regiment are charged with being the incendiaries.

A recruiting party of the Thirty-second New York Regiment, on Saturday, encountered five secession cavalry eight miles out on the Fairfax road. A man supposed to be the Captain was killed, as was also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the Twenty-sixth New York Regiment was killed yesterday by one of his own Regiment while robbing a potato patch in violation of orders.

The tampering with soldiers by secessionists resident here has become so bold within the last few days that Gen. Runyon issued an order to-day for the arrest of all parties suspected.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The New York 13th arrived home to-day.

The French war steamer Caliph arrived at this port this morning.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, July 30.—The Pony Express passed here at 7 o'clock p. m.

San Francisco, July 20.—There is scarcely an item of news worth mentioning.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Convention meets again at Sacramento on the 23d, when it is expected that a full State ticket will be nominated with a view of defeating the Douglas Democrats at the coming election. The Republicans have strong hopes of carrying the State.

The bark Benefactor arrived this morning from Hong Kong. She was only 36 days out, the quickest time on record; she brings papers from that point to the 12th of June.

Politically speaking matters are on a satisfactory footing, but do not make that progress which the present state of political affairs would lead to the hope that they would have done.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of the Emperor's return, but his brother Prince King, who is in charge of the government is on the most friendly footing with the British and French Legations residing in that city.

The Northern rebels still continue developed in mystery. It is stated that they are being driven south, and that Tien Tsin is being relieved of their presence.

Trade has materially improved.

The U. S. Squadron has returned from the expedition up the Yegtse, having succeeded, as usual, in adopting the course previously followed by the British.

The news from Japan continues satisfactory.

The Hong Kong Reporter, of the 6th of June, says a rumor is prevalent there amongst the Chinese that there are 10,000 rebels in the city ready to take it whenever the foreign troops leave.

The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil commotion and the punishment of the assassins and incendiaries infecting the country, is announced to be the mission of the forces in North Missouri. The troops are cautioned against excesses of any kind, and especially depredations on the possessions or property of any citizens of Missouri and any infractions of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The report that the Confederates had given the troops at Newport News a notice to quit, appears to have been incorrect. Their flag of truce was for another purpose. A Lieutenant of the Naval Brigade, who accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News, reports that there is a large body of Secessionists near New Market Bridge. The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the Fortress and the regiment of mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Maj. Waltimore has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Capt. Holliday.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Duryea's Regiment on Saturday, several contraband negroes, who had smuggled themselves on board, were arrested by the Police and placed in custody at the instance of the Colonel.

Among the troops taken to Fortress Monroe, by the steamer Pocahontas, were 159 of the 15th Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Capt. John Miller.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Advices from Harper's Ferry state that none of Johnston's troops had returned to Winchester or Charlestown up to yesterday.

One rebel regiment of London county volunteers have returned to Leesburg and reported that two more are on the way thither from Manassas.

At last accounts General Johnston was still at Manassas.

Gen. Lee has been assigned to command on the upper Potomac in place of Gen. Wise, and is to unite his force with the remains of the late Gen. Garnett's command, for a movement against Gen. Rosecrans.

The second Rhode Island battery, to take the place of the First, whose time expired on the 2d of August, has arrived.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments have arrived here.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The report of the intended removal of State prisoners from Fort McHenry to Fortress Monroe, proved to have been erroneous. This afternoon, the steamer Joseph Whitney left this city, and calling at Fort McHenry, took from thence all the State prisoners confined there, against whom indictments have not been found, for the purpose of removing them to Fort Hamilton, New York. There names are John W. Davis, Wm. H. Gatchell and Charles Howard, Police Commissioners; R. H. Alvery, John H. Harick, Dr. C. W. Hagelin, S. H. Lyon and J. E. Murphy. All are charged with treasonable acts against the Government. A guard of two companies of Colonel Pratt's 20th N. Y. Regiment accompanied the steamer.

MEXICO, Mo., July 30.—Brig. Gen. Pope has issued a special order, assigning Brig. Gen. Hurlbut to command the U. S. forces along the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. Col. Grant will command at Mexico, on the North Missouri road. Col. Ross will occupy Warrenton, and Col. Palmer will post his regiment at Renick and Sturgeon, making his headquarters at Renick. These several districts will be divided into sub districts not exceeding seven miles in extent, and the commanding officers are entrusted to report to the district headquarters at Mexico, the names of persons suitable to be appointed Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect the railroad property in their respective districts. Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinions, are to be selected for these positions. All illegal assemblages will be broken up, and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico, to be disposed of by the Commanding General. No arrests will be made for opinions sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility, or are stimulating others to such acts by inflammatory words or publications.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Captain Morrow, of New York, has been ordered to the command of the new steamer Pensacola, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington navy yard, and will be ready for trial trip during the next two weeks.

Captain Fox, the highly and efficient and popular Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under a recent law creating that office.

The Douglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that, although their party has largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the election of Col. McClernand, of Illinois, a member of the House, as Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30.—Several days ago, the House adopted a resolution asking the grounds and reasons for the arrest and imprisonment of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, but the President declines to furnish the information, deeming it incompatible with the public interest.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Special Tribune Correspondence—Cairo.—Rumors of approaching rebels and intended assault are keeping the town and camp in great excitement, but are never traced to a reliable source. Our scouts report large mounted bodies of the rebels daily coming up through Sykesville Terminus, Cairo and Fulton Road, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins' camp, forty miles from here. They threaten our post at Bird's Point. Our encampment there is doubly vigilant, and in numbers and war munitions, thoroughly prepared for defense.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Special Tribune Correspondence—Quincy, July 29.—The Iowa Regiment has been withdrawn, from the West end of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, and Col. Hicker's and Col. Ross' Regiments from the North Missouri road. This leaves two regiments of Infantry and one company of cavalry guarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of these troops no doubt have a close connection with the recent reports from Cairo and Bird's Point.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Memphis Appeal is urging planters to keep their cotton at home. It says that should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say 400,000 bales, it will be stored in our warehouses this fall. The temptation to the enemy to essay its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the north next winter. It would be tantamount indeed to offering twenty millions bonus for the invasion of the Mississippi valley and for a successful expedition against Memphis.

A dispatch from Richmond to the Charleston Courier, of the 25th, says that Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. E. H. Smith, who were wounded, are doing well. The same dispatch says the Federals at Manassas lost about 800 killed and 2000 wounded, and 1000 prisoners. The Confederates lost about 300 killed and 1200 wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30.—The Convention today declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of 56 to 25, and the seats of the members of the present General Assembly were vacated by a vote of 52 to 28. The Convention adopted, without material alteration, the balance of the report of the committee of 8, as heretofore reported. The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Gen. Thos. L. Reid, are spoken of for Governor. They are all Union men. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Watkins, who has been in command of the rebel forces in the southeast of Missouri some time past, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urges all his troops to disband and have nothing more to do with the rebellion. Watkins is a man of large property and the reason assigned for the sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated confiscation bill by Congress. The payment of the three months Missouri volunteers commenced to-day, $300,000 having been received here for that purpose.

Gen. Fremont's headquarters to-day was connected by telegraph with all the lines East and North.

RICHMOND, July 30.—The Bank Convention adjourned after advising that the Confederate Government issue $100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Mr. Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States. Hunter, of Virginia, succeeds him.

The Government gun boats have crossed the Portland bar to New Albany yesterday, where they will be equipped.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Col. John A. Wright having retired from active duties of Aid to the Governor, Col. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to that position, to be especially connected with the formation of the regiments recently called for by the United States.

BOSTON, July 30.—Orders have been issued for organizing a company of sharp shooters for Berdan's Regiment. It is understood that a similar company will be raised in Maine.

BOSTON, July 30.—The ship Alfred Hill, from Boston for Hong Kong, is a total loss, having foundered on North Shoal, May 15th. Her crew were saved.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

The Privateer Sumter.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29, 1861.—A letter from Captain White, of the bark Louisa Kilham, dated July 19, says that the bark Louisa Kilham was to sail next day for Falmouth, under convoy of the United States steamer Crusader, who would keep her company until passing Cape Antonio. All the vessels before reported taken by the Sumter were liberated by order of the Captain-General, and were ready to leave on the 19th instant, under the same convoy.

The United States steam-frigate Niagara touched here a few days since, and has gone in pursuit of the Sumter, which vessel, no doubt, will try to intercept one of the California steamers. Captain White states that the commander of the Sumter took all his papers, including register, roll, and sea articles, as he was obliged to sail with a sea letter from the United States Consul.

Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Capt. Wm. C. Allen, of Massachusetts, has just arrived here with two other federal soldiers from Centreville. The names of his comrades are E. P. Doherty, a member of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, and Orlando Waldorf, of the Wisconsin Second.

These men were prisoners at Sudley Church, Virginia, but escaped on Friday night, while the guard who had been placed over them was asleep. They worked their way to this city by devious paths, reaching the Potomac at a point fourteen miles above Washington.

Capt. Allen states that the rebels admitted a loss of fifteen hundred killed in the battle of Sunday.

Six hundred of our men are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and were well treated; but the rebels refuse to bury the body of a single Zouave. Any man with a red shirt or pantaloons of the Zouave cut fare badly at the hands of the enemy.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Reports from the Enemy.

Persons who have arrived here from the lines of the rebel army report that General Beauregard intends to make a movement upon Washington by way of Leesburg. The government is on the alert to interrupt any such movement, and there is no alarm in consequence of the report.

The most trustworthy accounts which have been received here from Manassas Junction place the whole rebel force which was concentrated at that point on Sunday at from fifty to sixty thousand men; twenty thousand of whom took part in the battle.—N. Y. Post.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Borussia arrived this evening with £64,000 sterling and 245,000 in gold.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, has returned to Nashville.

The Battle of Dunksburg.

Dunksburg is a country town, near the conjunction of Pettis, Johnson, Saline and Fayette counties. Near Dunksburg is a country church, of moderate dimensions, and with large windows. Pettis county, it is well known, has lately been troubled with an organized band of rebels, under the leadership of one Capt. Magoffin, brother, we believe, to the Governor of Kentucky. The Union men of that county, for the purpose of self-defence and protection of property, have also been organized, and several little skirmishes have taken place between the opposing forces.

On the night of the 14th inst., the rebels learning that a body of Union men had taken position in the Dunksburg church, resolved to dislodge and capture them, and so making a forced march, under cover of the night, reached the church at about two o'clock on Monday morning, the 15th. All dark and silent at the church. Union men apprised probably of their coming.

Rapidly the rebel forces flanked and surrounded the church. Gradually they drew near. "Surrender" shouted an officer from one side. Immediately the firing began. The contest raged for a couple of hours with the rebels, directing their shots through the windows, which being large, were much exposed. As daylight approached they retired, and on counting their losses, found seven killed and a large number wounded! Subsequent reconnoitering disclosed the fact that the church was empty during the whole of the fight, and that the Union forces were miles away from the scene of conflict. The windows of the church on opposite sides were riddled with bullets.—[St. Louis Dem.

From Harper's Ferry.

We learn that Gen. Banks, immediately on taking command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, commenced the removal of the army stores and provisions to the Maryland side, at a point in Frederick county, about three miles from Sandy Hook. The construction of the bridge was also stopped, and preparations made for evacuating the place, which is by no means defensible from attack either from the Virginia or the Maryland side.

By the cars from the Ferry, yesterday, we learn that Gen. Banks, on Saturday and yesterday, withdrew his troops to the Maryland side, and formed his camp in a strong position in the rear of the Maryland Heights, to which point his pickets will extend. He is being rapidly reinforced, and will soon have a large army under his command. It is said that several of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments were yesterday ordered to that point, and an Indiana and Pennsylvania regiment passed through this city on Saturday for the same destination. It is rumored that Gen. Johnston has returned with his command to Winchester, and will probably commence offensive demonstrations along the Maryland line.—Baltimore American.

SECESSION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A convention representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of seven Southern States, held at Montgomery, this month, unanimously adopted resolutions of secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and adjourned to meet at Columbia, S. C., in October, when a Committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters and three Laymen are to report a constitution and canons, under which a more permanent organization may be effected.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets. HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

A H Smith, Lancaster; W M Hartsell, Pennsylvania; R S Brown, Kittanning; R C Lelgley, West Newton; R B Greene, Portsmouth, O; Rev J K Miller, Beaver; R R Coe, Rochester, Pa; W Daugherty, Wash'n, D C; J H Stewart, Perha; W H McGrew, Kentucky; G Rounce, Harper's Ferry; J McKinstry, Va; H McNeal, Maria Forge; H Bird, Cincinnati; Miss Wright, Philadelphia; S G Williamson, Chicago; J Welsh and sister, Schuylkill co, Pa; J C Harley, Cincinnati; J B Wilson, Wash't'n Pa; S Bentley, Mon City; J H Brown, lady and two children, Johnstown; A Kopelin, Johnstown; W W Holloway, Bridgep't, O; P G Noon, Ebensburg; Miss C McLain, Wheeling; J B Glow, North Sewickley; Miss M McLain, do; W W Wallace, do; Julius Ereiburg, Cincinnati; S O Glover, do; F Granniss, Baltimore; P M Taylor, Rochester, Pa.

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street. GEORGE AUBERTS, PROPRIETOR.

Mrs I C Grew, Phila; W L Baldier, Allentown, Pa; M Hill & lady, Newark, O; J Creamer, Phila; Mrs Dean & son; J A McCullough, Freeport; S B Smith, California; J S Biery, Pa; P Winslow, Connellsville; W Wiemon, Johnstown; A B Boyle, Pa; J P Gilgore, Greensburg; A F Halbeck, Phila; J Shaw Jr, Glenshaw, Pa; A B Bunting, Wellsville; J E Icks, Altoona; D McGowan, Steubenville; W J Woods, McKeesport; R BeckKee, Ohio; J Boiff, Marshallton; D Logan, Baltimore; G Hatick, Johnstown; J O Mahoney, do; A Stevenson, Fort Wayne Ind; D H Logan, Ill; J W Parsons, Springfield, O; H Seibold, Lebanon, O; J Cook, Norristown; Mrs McCormick, Uniontown; J R Beckett, N Y; C Foster, Armstrong co; G Webb, Middletown; G B Koons, Johnstown; D Hamilton, Pa; D A Crawford, Butler; H R Hibbs & family, Mich; D K McCullough, do; J Cummons, Phila; J J Dill, Pa; W Kidor, Clearfield, O; Mrs Redfering and daughter, Whitewing, Mich; J W Sawyer, Phila; A Garnerich, Phila.

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh. JOHN ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

J Newhouse, Columbus, O; J O Rankin, Harrison city; J McFadden, Toledo; J Grub, Phila; H Ettinger, Baltimore; M Thompson, Wilkinsburg; J W Elder, Westmoreland; W Watkins, Westmoreland; S Meritten, Redmansville; J H Warner, Sewickley; W Order, Johnstown; Jas Warner, Phila; D B Ryall, Cleveland; J H Hamer, Altoona; G G Thaler; S Hosse, Chambersburg; G W Coppin, 7th Reg Co E; H Chalk, West Phila; S Frazy, 13th Reg Co S; M Post, N Y; R W Davis, Walnut Bend; A Nicholson, Oil Regions; S Calwell, Westmoreland; J K Cameron, Hamilton, O; J G Maloy, do; W J Cox, do; G W Gifford, Westport, Mass; O H Sherrer, Carthage, Mo; J H Gifford, Hainesville; A S Macklin, Mt Pleasant; G Cochrane, do; J Campbell, Punxsutawney; J G Cramer, Tyrone city; W Brown, Westmoreland; W S Johnston, Ohio; J Carrier, Brookville.

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

R S Vanhouser, Pa; W McCee, Carmichaels; J W Campbell, Hickory; S C Wilson, St Clair; A Cochran, do; J S Burgy, do; McKilroy, do; F S Patton, do; J Cutter, do; W Fpenger, Elizabeth; J Caldier, do; J S Reed, Sutton; G W Todd, do; J Bentley, Phila; G W Buchanan, do; S G Clark, Sutton; W S Hughs, Uniontown; J G Boyd & lady, Up St Clair; D McElroy, do; J Miller, Wash Pa; T W Huston, J Shrum, O; A S Howell, Warren, O; W Sharp, Carroll, O; J Wilson, Morristown.

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets. J. B. MECHLER, PROPRIETOR.

A Dugan, Kittanning; W P Kerr, St Louis; Milton M'Cormick, do; Col Lemon, do; O W Mackey, Clarion, Pa; S Hawk; John Flesh, Kittanning; Captain Blake; F J Cochran, do; John Feeney; Frank Bentley, Mon City; W H Lynch and lady; Sam'l Kerr, Elizabeth, Pa; D O'Neil and lady; R A Lowry, Lyon Guards; W W Thompson, 12th reg't; Jack Wilson, Warren, O; John Stuver; J D Hamlen, Clarion co; D O'Neal, Jr, Green Springs; Peter Bailey, McKeesport; Ed Tinker, Cleveland.

RED LION HOTEL—No. 6, St. Clair street. A. T. CROSSON, PROPRIETOR.

J J Emery, Centreville; J M Smith, Butler; G S Swearly, Wash, Pa; D S Patterson, Crestline; J L Rice, Brookville; S Mason, do; W S Black, Ed'g'ville; A W Smith, Prospect; J White, Glade's Mill; H D Bates, Georgetown; S M Simpson, do; S Nixon, do; Mrs Vaughn; G Henry, Steubenville; J Prewitt, Harmony; J Crockett, Pa; W H Lehman; W S Bender, Crawford co; A Kella, Youngstown; S Reed, do; H Wettsey, Galion, O; A W Long, Crawford co.

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 387, Water street. S. KMERICH, PROPRIETOR.

W Crookham and lady, Mo; J D Hanyson & lady, Lincoln; Westmoreland City; W O Ferrell, do; Miss Smith, Mon City; D Stewart, Wheeling, Va; J Burns, Millsborough; W F Walworth, Franklin; W Roll, do; A Smith, Reitsweeper; J Burns, do; J O Conner, Greensburg; W Douglas, do; E Leaberg, do; J J Dougherty, do; M Porter, Minerva.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, July 30, 1861.

FLOUR.—Dull and inactive, without, however, any change in prices. We note the following sales: 60 bbls Spring and Winter Wheat at $4,00 for Extra and $4,25@4,75 for Family; 20 do Family at $4,50@4,60; 64 do do at $4,40@4,50; 40 do choice Family at $4,90.

BACON—quiet but unchanged. We note small sales making at 8½c for Shoulders, 7½c for Sides, 9½c for Plain Hams, 9½@10c for Canvassed, and 10½@11c for Sugar Cured.

GROCERIES—continue in active demand, at full prices; sales were: 100 bbls Molasses at 35c; 100 bags Rio Coffee at 15½c; 25 hhds N. O. Sugar at 6@6½c.

HAY—very dull; sale of scales of 8 loads at $9@12 ton.

BUTTER & EGGS.—There is but little inquiry for butter; we note a sale of 800 lbs choice Roll at 8c. Eggs—Sale of 100 doz at 8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in moderate demand at from $2,25 to $2,50 ℔ bush. Apples nominal at 60@75c ℔ bush.

WOOL—very little doing; we note small sales at prices ranging from 20 to 30c ℔ lb—mostly, however, at from 21 to 25c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The returns from all the banks are in, and the statements of the past two weeks compare as follows:

July 20—Loans and Discounts		$112,068,163
July 27— do do		112,811,883
Increase this week		$743,720
July 20—Specie		$45,604,201
July 27— do		46,226,721
Increase this week		$622,520
July 20—Circulation		$8,314,102
July 27— do		8,234,265
Decrease this week		$79,824
July 20—Net deposits		$92,306,183
July 27— do		93,097,553
Increase this week		$791,370

The actual specie in bank to-day is fully a million of dollars below the average reported.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, July 27.—The Flour market was quiet and rather heavy, with sales of about 1,300 bbls, at $1,80@4,00 for medium to choice spring extras and $2,00 for superfine. The New England buyers are still holding off for lower prices; but the stocks are comparatively light, and holders are firm. There is a fair inquiry for winter wheat brands, but buyers and sellers are [illegible] apart in their views.

The wheat market ruled ½@1c lower on No 2 Spring and ½c on No 1 Spring than yesterday's outside quotations. At the opening buyers were determined to pay only 65 and 65c for No 1 and No 2, but holders were firm, and the great bulk of the transactions were at 66 and 65c. Winter wheat continues in active demand and firm—prices showing an advance of 1c ℔ bush. About 50,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at [illegible] for No 1 Red, [illegible] for No 2 Red; 68c for W. W. Club; [illegible] for No 1 Spring; [illegible] for No 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour—Receipts 1,400 bbls. No sales reported. Wheat—Receipts 54,900 bbls. The market was a shade firmer to-day than yesterday afternoon, closing at 74c for No 2 and 77c for No 1 in store. Sales 11,700 bu No 2 in store at 73c; 1,700 bu do at 75c; 1,500 bu do in store at 71½c; 6,750 bu No 1 in store at 77c; 475 bu do del at 78c; 650 bu rejected at 44c; 750 bu milling at 56c del.—Sentinel.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week ending July 27, and since Jan 1:

For the Week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$4,963,720	$2,648,321	$313,361
Gen. Merchandise	2,749,086	1,281,130	1,150,280
Total for the week	$7,712,806	$3,929,451	$1,463,641
Previously reported	143,388,922	131,656,447	82,312,619
Since Jan 1	$151,101,728	$135,585,898	$83,776,260

This weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks present the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	July 22.	July 29.
Capital Stock	$11,810,020	$11,811,000
Loans	25,942,541	25,627,632
Specie	7,477,236	7,148,093
Due from other banks	1,356,954	1,618,228
Due to other banks	2,881,735	[illegible]
Deposits	16,180,575	16,025,208
Circulation	2,123,832	2,091,777

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD—July 29.—[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour is quiet; sales of [illegible] bbls at $4 25 [illegible]. Wheat is steady; 4000 bush red sold at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm at 53c for yellow, and 52@53c for white. Whisky has advanced; 370 bbls sold at 17@18c.

New York, July 30.—Cotton firm; sales to-day of 1800 bales. Flour heavy; sales of 13,000 bbls at a decline of 5c. Wheat heavy; sales of 124,000 bu at 85@90c for Chicago Spring; $1 00@1 15 for red; $1 15@1 20 for white; and 83@90c for Milwaukee Club. Corn firm; sales of 144,000 bush at 36@48c for mixed. Pork firm at $16 25@16 50 for mess. Whisky dull.

Stocks steady and higher.

SEA BATHING NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SEA BATHING, Atlantic City, N. J. (two and a half hours ride from Philadelphia) is more frequented than any other place in the United States for bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed.

Its Hotels and Boarding Houses, which will accommodate about Seven Thousand persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga and Newport.

Its Beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the smoothness of the place is remarkable for its dryness.

The Mails are carried twice daily two and from Philadelphia, and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7¼ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Distance sixty miles. Fare $1.50.

MERCHANTS (United States) HOTEL and other houses now open.

CONGRESS HALL, Cape May, Cape Island, New Jersey. THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL will be opened for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th. Board $2 per day or $12 per week. WEST & THOMPSON, Proprietors.

Columbia House, Cape Island, N. J. THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL WILL BE opened for the reception of guests on JUNE 18th, 1861. The situation of this house is one of the most desirable on the Island, commanding an unobstructed view of the ocean. A Band of Music has been engaged exclusively for this house for the season. A large number of Bath Houses are connected with the establishment. Good Stabling for horses attached to the premises. Applications for rooms, or other particulars, will meet with prompt attention, by addressing the subscriber. JAS. H. LAIRD, Proprietor, Cape Island, N. J.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—Just received in store and for sale: 25 boxes Best Cream Cheese; 6 tierces Sugar Cured Hams; 1000 lbs. City Cut Shoulders; 25 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 15 sacks Dried Peaches; 50 doz. Shaker Brooms; 50 do. Common do; 10 bbls Rye Flour; 150 bush Neshannock Potatoes; 25 half bbls White Fish; 25 do. do Lake Herring. L. G. GRAFF, 247 Liberty street.

CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY. E. H. DAVIS, President. JOHN IRWIN, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS—E. H. Davis, T. H. Nevin, J. L. Carnaghan, A. Cameron, John Irwin, Jr.

PETROLEUM of light gravity, from the wells of the company, on Oil Creek, in Venango county, constantly on hand and for sale. Office at T. H. Nevin & Co.'s, No. 26 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

FLOUR—2,000 bbls. Ocean Mills, St. Louis; 1,000 do Mt. Vernon do do; 500 do Centreville do do; 100 do Depot Mills, A. W. Fegley, do; 200 do Orange & Cherry streets, do; 250 do Fancy brands. All of the above are choice, St. Louis City brands. Received and for sale by J. R. LIGGETT & CO., 75 Water and 88 Front streets.

RICH GOLD AND VELVET—Paper Hangings. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

SPICED SALMON.—20 cans New Spiced Salmon, just received from Boston. Also, Fresh Salmon and Lobster, put up in cans, hermetically sealed, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW, cor. Liberty and Hand streets.

BACON CONSIGNMENTS.—3700 lbs. of Hams; 3000 lbs. of Shoulders; 2000 lbs. of Sides. In store and on sale. For sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, Wholesale Grocers, 253 Liberty street.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.—30 boxes W. R. Cheese, new; 8 bbls. Eggs, to arrive; 125 bush. Choice Potatoes. Received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, No. 114 Second street.

LEMONS—30 boxes Prime French Lemons, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

1000 bbls. Choice Family and Superfine Flour, in store and for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, No. 253 Liberty street.

CARTRIDGES FOR U. S. MUSKETS AND RIFLES always on hand. Cartridges for Sharp's Rifles 52, 56 and 58 bore. BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

LUBRICATING OIL.—20 bbls. Superior Lubricating Oil, from Duck Creek, warranted not to gum, just received and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 Second st.

CARPET BROOMS—Just received a fresh lot of No. 1 Carpet Brooms, Whisks, also best and Hickory Split Brooms. For sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF.—20 tierces Davis' Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams; 10 do do Canvassed Beef. For sale by KNOX & PARKER, 300 Liberty street.

20 tierces RICE—For sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, No. 253 Liberty street.

PRODUCE—80 bus. Potatoes in store and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

LAKE FISH—300 pkgs. White Fish and Herring just to hand and for sale by L. S. GRAFF, 247 Liberty street.

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