FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Reported Rebel Raid--The Excitement on the Border Renewed

The report that the rebels had again crossed the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were advancing towards Morgantown and Uniontown, was brought to this city this morning, by refugees from Morgantown; and although it did not create much excitement, still there was a strong desire manifested to get such facts as it was possible to command.

A letter was received in this city to-day, from Col. S. D. Oliphant, of Uniontown, stating in substance that at five o'clock on Wednesday evening refugees had reached that place from Morgantown, and reported that a body of rebels, estimated at between two and four thousand in number, were moving on Kingwood, with the evident intention of visiting Morgantown. He had no positive information on the subject, however. He had not been able to see any body who had seen the rebels—but even, anybody who had seen anybody who had seen them. There was, on the other hand, good authority for stating that the reported raid could not be true, as we had considerable bodies of troops stationed at Rowlesburg, Webster, New Creek, and other points in that vicinity. Still he deemed it prudent to communicate the rumor, and keep us on the qui vive.

Rev. Mr. Arthurs, of Morgantown, a refugee who has arrived in this city, states that he knows nothing personally about the raid. Mr. Dusenbury, a gentleman with whom he had conversed, arrived at Morgantown, from Kingwood, at six o'clock Wednesday morning, and brought intelligence that the advance guard of the rebels were reported within eight miles of Kingwood when he left. Another gentleman who had reached Morgantown, stated that when he left the rebels were moving on Morgantown, and were only eighteen miles distant. They had divided their forces, which were supposed to be very large, and had sent a body of 6,000 towards Uniontown, by the Brandonville road.

Mr. Arthurs also had a conversation with a released Union prisoner, recently from Richmond, who informed him that another and a much more extended cavalry raid had been talked of. So far as he could learn, the programme was to sweep down through Pennsylvania, capture Wheeling, cross into Ohio, secure what plunder they could, re-cross the river at the mouth of the Big Kanawha, and escape into their own lines through the Kanawha Valley. The expedition, it was believed, would be commanded by Gen. Stuart.

A gentleman of this city, holding a high position, and well informed, recently had a conversation with General Schenck, at Baltimore, and was assured that ample preparations had been made for the successful defense of the border, and that the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would be protected by the military authorities; that the rebels were now south of that line, and it would be the aim of the Government to keep them there. This gentleman, in the absence of positive information to the contrary, believes it impossible that the rebels could have crossed the line of the railroad forty-eight hours ago.

A Mr. Hewitt, a gentleman belonging to New York, but doing business in the South, arrived here a short time since from Vicksburg, having escaped through the rebel lines. He informed one of our leading merchants that it has long been the intention of the rebels to destroy Pittsburgh—not because it has the reputation of being an "abolition hole," but because it is an important national point, and renders such valuable aid to the army in the manufacture of cannon, shot, shell, and other munitions of war. He wished our citizens to be on their guard, as the rebels would certainly embrace the first opportunity to destroy the place.

A Pittsburgher, engaged in the oil business, and who had his property destroyed on the Kanawha river by the late raid, had a conversation with a rebel officer, in which he stated that it was their intention to destroy the cannon foundry in Pittsburgh as soon as it was possible for them to do so.

Should a formidable invasion be in contemplation, or in progress as some believe, under so daring a leader as Stuart, an effort to reach Pittsburgh would no doubt be made. The gathering of rebel cavalry at Culpepper, for some time past, is looked upon as a mischievous sign, and boding no good to the Pennsylvania border.

LATEST.

A telegraphic dispatch, just received from Wheeling, states that no reliable news of the raid had been received there. The telegraph line had not been interfered with, and the railroad was all right. Let us hope that this is only "another scare."

State Sabbath School Convention.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention met on Thursday at nine o'clock a. m., and spent half an hour in devotional exercises, Dr. W. Kenney in the chair.

A motion was then made requesting the Committee of Arrangements to designate the next place of meeting of the Convention.

A substitute was then offered making Williamsport the next place of meeting.

Rev. Mr. Robinson offered an amendment to the substitute, making Harrisburg the place of meeting.

The original motion was withdrawn and the Convention proceeded to vote on the amendment.

It was agreed that the next Convention be held in Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of June, 1864.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Committee of Arrangements for the kind, gentlemanly and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity for the Christian-like courtesy and open-hearted hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in their midst.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and Major William Frew responded on behalf of the Committee and the citizens in enthusiastic and eloquent terms.

J. S. Cummins, Esq., of Philadelphia, offered a paper, recommending that a committee be appointed, to be denominated "the Committee of Correspondence of the State Sabbath School Convention;" that it shall correspond with pastors, superintendents and other friends of the cause throughout the State with the view of calling County Conventions, securing the appointment of town secretaries, and obtaining statistical information in reference to Sabbath Schools; and that it report annually to the Convention the result of its operations.

Laid on the table for the present.

The discussion of the series of resolutions was then resumed. They are as follows:

10. The *prayers made in the Sabbath School* should be *brief, simple, and appropriate to the occasion*, securing the reverent attention of the youngest, without being wearisome or incomprehensible, and approving the idea that the *speaker leads the school* in prayer.

11. The *mode of instruction* by question and answer should be pursued, as far as practicable, in all classes; and the habit of memo*rizing Scripture* sedulously cultivated.

12. That whilst a *carefully selected Library* is a valuable adjunct to the Sabbath School, the growing desire to introduce works of fiction, simply religious novels, is very much to be deprecated, as tending to vitiate the taste, and pervert the mind from a love of wholesome Scriptural truth.

13. That the *retention of the older and more advanced scholars* being a *great desideratum* in the Sabbath School, studies of a high order should be introduced, under the lead of competent teachers. Adult classes should be formed in every School, and by every means possible the public mind should be disabused of the prevalent idea that the institution is designed *solely for the children*.

14. That this Convention most earnestly recommend the organization of Infant Sabbath Schools, wherever their establishment is practicable; and that the arrangement of the school rooms should be made with special reference to the physical comforts of the children.

15. That very much in the success of a Sabbath School depends upon the extent to which the *Pastors work and for it*—so much so, that in general the School flourishes best when the Pastor makes its success his study, gives it his personal supervision, leads the congregation from week to week in prayer on its behalf, and delivers an occasional discourse to the children and youth of his charge.

16. That the circulation amongst the teachers of Pennsylvania, of the "Sunday School Times" and "Sunday School World," will tend greatly disseminate correct views of their duties, stimulate their zeal, encourage their hearts, and promote their efficiency in general.

The following substitute was offered for the 12th resolution:

That as the influence of the Sabbath School Library, is of incalculable importance in the religious education of the young, very great care ought to be exercised in its selection, that nothing may be admitted which would have a tendency to vitiate the taste or pervert the mind from a love of wholesome religious truth; and that to secure our libraries from such literature it be earnestly recommended to sabbath schools to confine the selection of their books to those which are published by the houses of the several evangelical denominations and the American Sunday School Union.

The last part, commencing, "and that to secure," was stricken out, as it would cast a reflection on some respectable publishing houses in the country.

The substitute, as amended, was then adopted.

An amendment was offered to the 19th resolution to substitute "Bible" for "adult" in the beginning of the second sentence, and that the whole sentence read thus: "Bible classes should be formed in every school, and every possible means should be taken to include all the youth of the State within the influence of the Sabbath School."

It was agreed to extend the time of adjournment till one o'clock.

A substitute was then offered for the 23d resolution. It was adopted, and is as follows: "The dissemination amongst the Sabbath School teachers of Pennsylvania of correct ideas as to their duties by the circulation of the various publications issued especially for that purpose, and peculiarly adapted to the need of a Sabbath School instructor, is by this Convention urgently recommended, as a means to stimulate their zeal, encourage their hearts, inform their minds and promote their efficiency in general."

A motion was made to appoint a Central Committee to collect statistics and call another Convention. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks was then offered to Dr. Bomberger, the President, for the gentlemanly, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided.

A motion was made that the officers or Committee of Arrangements distribute the resolutions adopted among the Sabbath Schools of the State.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the New York State Association, in Troy, in August next: J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Rev. Alfred Taylor, Rev. T. H. Robinson, W. H. Kincaid, Esq., Christian Lloyd, A. K. Brown, and Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaries,—the railroads that extended courtesies—the trustees of the church in which the Convention was held, for the use of their beautiful edifice—and the Press of Pittsburgh for reporting the proceedings.

Dr. Bomberger delivered an eloquent and appropriate valedictory, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*, by singing a portion of psalmody, prayer by Rev. Mr. Murphy, and the benediction by the President.

Destructive Fire on Water Street.

On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the large warehouse, No. 59 Water street, owned by Mr. John Irwin, and occupied by Mr. J. Dorrington as a flour, produce and feed store. The entire building, three stories high, and extending back to First street, was destroyed. Mr. Dorrington loses heavily on his stock, as his insurance amounts to but $3,000. The building was insured in the North American, for $3,000.

The front room of the second story of this building was occupied as a coal office by Messrs. McGraws & Stone and McGrews & Blackmore. Their books were locked up in a small safe, and are believed to be secure. They lost about $50 worth of furniture.

The fire communicated to the adjoining building, No. 60, occupied by Mr. Porter R. Friend, and owned by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith. This building was completely gutted. Mr. Friend had quit business here, and had no stock on hand. The building was insured for $3,500, in the Pittsburgh office. The owners, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, had a large stock of paper stored in the second story, which was destroyed. It was valued at over $5,000, and was not insured. Several large tanks, just ready for use in the manufacture of Stomach Bitters, were also destroyed.

The next building towards Market street, occupied by Messrs. Brewer & Sill, escaped with very slight injury.

The building, No. 58, adjoining the store of Mr. Dorrington on the west, and owned and occupied by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, as a manufactory and storeroom for their Stomach Bitters, caught fire but was extinguished before any material damage had been done. The windows in the second story were burnt, but the roof remained intact. If this building had got fairly on fire, it would have been destroyed (together with the large rope warehouse of Messrs. Irwin, Fuller & Co., which adjoins it,) owing to the amount of liquor in tanks, barrels, bottles, etc. Messrs. Irwin, Fuller & Co. lose somewhat by having their stock damaged in the cellar, where some eighteen inches of water accumulated.

The firemen worked manfully, and to their efforts the safety of the remainder of the block between Market street and Redoubt alley may be attributed. It is worthy of remark that this is the third time, within our recollection, which this property has been destroyed by fire.

The origin of the fire is not clearly known. Some allege that the fire caught in the frame casing of the stairway leading from Mr. Dorrington's storeroom to the second story, while others say it caught in the second story. It is laid to the account of an incendiary by some, while others believe it to have been accidental, as the doors were found tightly locked when the alarm was given.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

The Chicago Times--Judge Drummond's Opinion--Immense Meeting--Resolutions of the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A motion was made in the United States Court this morning by the *Times'* counsel to defer the application for an injunction until notice of the application could be given to the military commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge Drummond, in granting the motion, said, "I may be pardoned for saying that personally and officially I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the government and the administration in restoring the Union, but I have always viewed the government as a government of law and a government of the constitution, and not of mere physical force. I have personally contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion and the right of commenting under the law and under the constitution upon the acts of officers of the government."

During the day the *Times* office seemed to be the centre of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people. In accordance with the call issued this forenoon, an immense meeting assembled at eight o'clock to-night in front of the *Times* office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting adjourned to the Court House square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speeches counseled an observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic. During the afternoon the militia was under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly, and nothing of a serious nature is anticipated.

Judge Davis, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois, is expected to-night to act in the matter of the application for an injunction in connection with Judge Drummond.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 3.—A series of resolutions were passed by the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate. They are, in substance, as follows:

WHEREAS, Information has reached this body that an order has been issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*; and, whereas, such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and this State, and destructive of those God-given principles, whose existence was recognized for centuries before any written constitution was made, and which are as much a part of our rights as the life which sustains us, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic, as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, and subversive of constitutional and national rights, and which, if carried into effect, we consider equivalent to an overthrow of our form of government, and the establishment of a military despotism in the United States.

Resolved, That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably follow from such action, if justified by the general government, we respectfully, yet firmly, request the withdrawal of the order in question, and disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that the constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the Governor is also called to this infringement of the popular rights and invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

Tremendous Meetings at Erie and Meadville--Enthusiastic Reception of the Gubernatorial Party.

MEADVILLE, June 3.—A tremendous meeting of citizens took place last night at Erie, with music, bonfires and fireworks. Speeches were made by Gov. Curtin, M. B. Lowry, G. W. DeCamp, John H. Walker, Lieut. Colonel McCreary, and others. The occasion was glorious.

The gubernatorial party left Erie at eleven o'clock this morning in a special train kindly provided by W. S. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, accompanied by Mayor Metcalf, Senator Lowry, Rev. Whallin, J. P. Vincent, and many other distinguished gentlemen of Erie.

An enthusiastic crowd of people were in waiting at all the stopping places—Waterford, Union Mills and Correy, at each of which the Governor delivered a few appropriate remarks from the platform of the car. Salutes were fired and flags flying to the breeze from every point.

A special train awaited the party at Correy, which brought a large committee of citizens from Meadville, among whom were Hon. D. A. Finney, Captain Dick and Mr. Mead. An elegant collation was served by the Meadville Committee aboard the cars. The party arrived at Meadville at two o'clock p. m., where a tremendous crowd awaited them. A platform covered with carpet and adorned with festoons of natural flowers was erected, from which eloquent speeches were made by the Governor, Mr. D. Camp, Senator Lowry, Mr. Vincent and others. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

After the meeting the Governor and party proceeded to the residence of Hon. D. A. Finney, where they are being most handsomely entertained.

Rebel Advices--Vicksburg Not Taken--Gen. Pemberton--Rebel Soldiers' Vote--Order by Gen. Hooker--Rebels Strengthening their Picket Lines.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Passengers arriving here by boat from Aquia Creek report that a flag of truce last night brought over two Richmond papers of yesterday. There were in them no dates from Vicksburg later than already published.

The rebel officers informed the bearer of the flag that they had later advices to the effect that Vicksburg was not taken.

The papers, it was said by those who saw them, contained no intelligence of interest from any part of the South. One of them, perhaps the *Enquirer*, editorially deprecates the newspaper attacks upon Gen. Pemberton, and says this course tends to demoralize the troops; that frequent change of commanders causes delay and produces other disastrous effects, and refers as a case in point to such a course upon the part of the United States.

One of these papers apologizes to its patrons for not giving the votes of the soldiers in Virginia in the late election, as it would afford us an idea of their actual strength.

An army order, issued from the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac recently, says that no horse should be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy, this species of property being contraband of war, and liable to be used by guerrillas, spies or messengers in the enemy's service.

The rebels on the southern side of the Rappahannock were yesterday morning strengthening considerably their picket lines, where they were lately much weakened.

Dismissed the Service--Steam Machinery Proposals.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Charles Lyman, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been dismissed from the service for furnishing the descriptive list of a man of his company to an unauthorized person, in disregard of General Orders on the subject. This order, as an example, was read at the head of every company and regiment in the army.

The Navy Department has advertised for steam machinery, proposals to be received until the 13th inst. The Department will consider propositions of parties who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power or plans and specifications of their own in place of those advertised.

Rebel Raid on Alexandria Contemplated--Expedition South of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Some excitement still exists in Alexandria apprehending a rebel raid, which is certainly contemplated, but in what connection none can tell. The colored folks, contrabands and all are still at work digging pits, entrenching, &c., in that and other vicinities. There is no apprehension in Washington. The military authorities are on the alert and preparing for contingencies. The rebels are more frightened than ever. Kilpatrick's cavalry is now on an expedition south of Richmond, probably to damage their railroads.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, June 4.—Later Bermuda advices state that the rebel steamer R. E. Lee, formerly the Giraffe, arrived on the 22d ult. from Wilmington, N. C.; also the steamer Marion, from Nassau, with cotton. They sailed on the 23d for Liverpool.

Arrest for Treasonable Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, June 3.—The Chief of Police, yesterday, arrested C. H. Jones, formerly connected with the New York *Spirit of the Times*, but now a local reporter of the Nashville *Dispatch*, for writing treasonable correspondence to the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York. He will be sent south of our lines.

HUMPHREY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES.—Our readers will do well to remember that J. J. East, No. 100 Federal street, is sole agent for Allegheny City, and general agent for the sale of these celebrated medicines.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 4, 1863.

Gold has declined slightly in New York, being quoted to day at 146. Here, there is no change, as our our bankers are still paying 142@143 for Gold and Demand Notes, and 130@131 for Silver. Eastern Exchange and Government Certificates of Indebtedness remain as last quoted.

FLOUR—The receipts of Flour continue liberal and in the absence of any shipping demand, prices are nominal. Small sales to the local trade at $5 for Superfine, $5,25 for Extra Superfine, and $6 to $6,75 for good to choice brands of Extra Family. Rye flour $4,50 to $4,75.

GRAIN—Wheat is not offered freely; sales from wagon at $1,20 to $1,25 for Red, and $1,30 to $1,35 for White. In Rye and Oats we have no change to note. Prices remain steady with light receipts.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet with small sales at former quotations—5¾@5⅞c for Shoulders; 7@8c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 8½@8¾c for Plain Hams and 10@11c for Plain and Canvassed Sugar Cured. Lard and Mess Pork continue dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—dull but unchanged. Sugar ranges from 11¾ to 12¾c; Coffee 3'@34c, and Molasses 55@60c.

POTATOES—are almost entirely neglected. We note sales at irregular rates, according to quality, at prices ranging from 25c per bushel to $1,25@$1,50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 45 bush Peaches at from $2,75 to $3,00 per bush. Apples may be quoted at $1,25@1,50.

WHISKY—quiet; sale of 14 bbls Common Rectified at from 42 to 43c.

CHEESE—Sales of 40 bxs new W. R at from 9 to 10c, according to quality.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

JUNE 4—There appears to be but a limited demand for Crude, and the market is quiet, while rates remain about as last quoted. Dealers and holders are still apart in their views, and the result is the transactions are exceedingly light, and altogether local. We continue to quote at 15@16c in bulk, and 20@21c in bbls—some holders asking 22c. Some small sales were made at 15½ and 16c in bulk. Buyers offered 15c freely, while holders, generally, are asking 16c.

There is, we believe, no new feature to notice in Refined. The market is quiet and steady, though the transactions are rather limited, and principally of a local character. Prices are very irregular, and it is almost impossible to quote correctly. Thirty-five cents for good city brands in bond is freely offered, while thirty-eight to forty is generally demanded. We note a sale of 500 bbls in bond, city brand, June and July delivery at 35c; 90 bbls shaded, free, at 43c, and 21 bbls white, free, at 45c.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Oil Exchange:

OIL CITY, June 4.—The market is firmer, and an advance has been established. On the creek Crude is held at $2,50 to $3, and at the mouth, $3 to $3,50. A sale of 20,000 bbls was made to an Eastern party, yesterday, at the new well, at $3,12 per bbl. at the well, to be delivered within forty days.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4—Evening—Crude is steady but unchanged, with sales on the spot at 26@27. Refined is more active and firmer; sales in bond for immediate delivery at 42 to 45c, and 47½ to 50c for August and September delivery. Naptha is entirely nominal.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

JUNE 4—There is the same continued dullness that has characterized our market for several weeks past, and while prices continue to rule very high, the demand is exceedingly limited and almost entirely local. The whole number of cattle offered and sold, foot up but 670 head, being 270 head more than last week. There were quite a number of Ohio cattle in, that would have done much better to have remained on pasture for the next two months, and why men will persist in bringing stock to market to sell for beef, when it is barely in stock order, is more than we can conceive. There were some lots of stock cattle offered and sold at from 3 to 3½c for 800 pound steers.

The ruling figures for the different grades of cattle were as follows:

Premium—none in market.	
Extra	5½@ 6c
First quality	5 @5½c
Second quality	4½@5 c
Third quality	3½@4½c
Inferior	2½@3½c

Below will be found a correct report of the leading sales:

Marks & Co retailed 130 head of fair Illinois steers at 5@6.

Jos Myers & Bro, retailed 80 head of a mixed lot of Illinois steers, not very good, at 4½@5½.

S Hudson, sold 18 head of green Ohio steers, not good beef but of good quality, at 5.

J Seldomridge, sold Rice's 97 head of very fine Illinois steers, weighing each 1300 lbs, at 6.

S Seymour, sold a mixed lot of 18 Western small cattle at 5½.

Wm Pickins sold 45 head of Missouri oxen, fat but very rough, at $5,10 per cwt.

H A Herrick sold for P E Frederick, 18 head of very light Ohio stock, at 3@4½; also, 18 head of stock cattle for J Doud at 3½; also, 18 head of thin Ohio stock for Jones & Co at 4½, and bought 62 head of very fine cattle for the "Butchers Association" at an average of $5,85 per cwt.

Mitchell & Co, sold 20 head of common Pennsylvania stock at from 3 to 5.

HOGS—There is so very little doing in Hogs, that it is scarcely necessary to notice the market. They are extremely dull and sell very slowly at about former quotations. Prime heavy Hogs can be sold at 5½, but as this class is not plenty, we quote the ruling figures at 3 to 4 for inferior to fair, and 4½ to 5c for good to extra.

SHEEP—Are coming in very freely, but all good, fat sheep sell readily at 4 to 4½ for clipped, while inferior sell slowly at 3@3½. About 2000 head changed hands at the above quotations.

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

JUNE 4—There is but little doing in Wool, as the offerings, as yet, are very light, and the clipping this season is unusually late. Some small lots of the new clip have been sold during the past week, and the receipts are slowly improving. Coarse, Medium Fleece, and tub washed wools are selling at from 55 to 60c. So far as we can learn, there is no disposition on the part of buyers to exceed these figures, while on the other hand, producers manifest a disposition to hold out for higher rates. The market, as yet, is so unsettled that it is impossible to quote with any degree of correctness.

Petroleum in New--Mail Report.

JUNE 2—Crude, on the spot, has not varied since our last, the closing quotations being 26@27c, with only a moderate business—the sales are barely 2,000 bbls, chiefly at 26@27c, but including a small lot at 25, and a contract of 1000 bbls for July and August, 25¾ cash. Refined in bond has been steady and closes firmly, both for lots on the spot and future delivery—sales since Friday 7200 bbls, Yellow and prime White, 118@120 test, at 38@39½c for Yellow, and 40@43½c for Straw to White; 1000 do to arrive, 43; 2000 gallons in tin, 62½@55; 5500 bbls for future delivery, 41@42 for June, 43½@46 for July, and 45 for August; and 1000 deliverable in Pittsburgh, 35 cash. Free has been quiet, and we can only report sales of 275 bbls Straw to White, 110@115 test, at 46½@50c. Naptha is dull and lower—sales 200 bbls Crude at 23c, and 269 do Refined, 25@28, closing nominal at about our quotations. Stock in yard 1st inst, (excepting N Y Warehouse:)

Crude	bbls 7,057
Refined (including Naptha)	29,109
Total	bbls 36,166

an increase of 5066 bbls as compared with the stock 1st May—Shipping List.

Toledo Market.

JUNE 2—The market for Wheat has been active during the day at an advance of 2c, other Grains and Flour are quite neglected. Flour Sale of 50 bbls XX at $6,00. Wheat—Market active and quite firm at the advance; sales 2,500 bush M S Red at 133c; 1,500 bush No 2 Red at 130c; 1,300 bush No 1 Red on private terms; 1,000 bush No 2 Red at 130c; 1,000 bush No 1 Red at 132; 800 bush No 1 and 2 Red at 130c; 2,000 bush No 2 at 130c; 1,000 bush No 1 Red at 132c; 750 bush M S Red at 133c, 5,600 bush No 1 Red on p t; 1,000 bush M S Red at 133c. Corn—Very little doing; sale 2,000 bush White Corn on terms not made public. Oats—Sales 300 bush at 58c; 300 on private terms. Rye—Nominal at 90c—Blade.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MERCURY, Capt. Jas. Malion, will leave for above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, June 2d, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to my30 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

BANKS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 FOURTH STREET. CHARTERED IN 1855. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate, money will double in less than twelve years. Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John B. McFadden,	Isaac M. Pennock,
John Holmes,	John Marshall,
Alexander Speer,	James B. D. Meeds,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
James McAuley,	Hill Burgwin,
James Herdman,	William J. Anderson.

TRUSTEES:

Calvin Adams,	Peter A. Madeira,
John G. Backofen,	Walter P. Marshall,
John C. Bindley,	John Orr,
George Black,	Robert Robb,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
Charles A. Colton,	James Shidle,
William Douglas,	John H. Shoenberger,
John Evans,	William E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Vankirk,
Richard Hays,	Isaac Whittier,
James D. Kelley,	Wm. P. Weyman,
William S. Lavely,	Christian Yeager.

SECRETARY & TREASURER—CHAS. A. COLTON. fe2dawT

1863.—CLEVELAND, SAGINAW AND LAKE HURON

SHORE LINE.

The new and elegant low-pressure steamer

SUSAN WARD, CAPT. WM. RATEWAY,

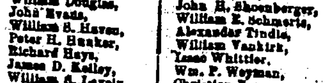
Will run during the season between the above ports as follows:

Leaves Cleveland for Saginaw City, East Saginaw and Bay City, touching at Port Huron, Lexington, Port Sanilac, Forester, Forestville, Point Aubarks, Port Austin and Towas City, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Saginaw for Cleveland every SATURDAY MORNING.

All freights consigned to us will receive prompt attention. Through contracts made. Shippers having freights ready can send them to our store; will go on first boat without charge for storage.

ap10:3m H. GARRETSON & CO.



COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOSQUITOES, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, etc; INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Beware of all worthless imitations. Principal Depot No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO., B. S. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. my1:tmdawT

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER,

No. 430 COMMERCE ST., Philadelphia.

Constantly in store, a large assortment of Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs. White and Marbled Plug Basins. White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins. Ship Water Closets, complete. Water Closets of every description. Pumps, Rams, &c. Iron Sinks. Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands. Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps, and Plated Work, of every description. Lead Traps and Bends, Pipe and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hobbs, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any house in the country.

PIG LEAD—250 pigs Galena just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

AN ACT to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in actual service of the United States, in time of war, who shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented for payment or approval to or by any person or officer in the civil or military service of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; any person in such forces or service who shall for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding in obtaining, the approval or payment of such claim, make, use, or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, entry, roll, account, claim, statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement or entry; any person in said forces or service who shall make or procure to be made, or knowingly advise the making of any false oath to any fact, statement, or certificate, voucher or entry, for the purpose of obtaining, or of aiding to obtain, any approval or payment of any claim against the United States or any department or officer thereof; any person in said forces or service who, for the purpose of obtaining or enabling any other person to obtain from the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, any payment or allowance, or the approval or signature of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, of or to any false, fraudulent or fictitious claim, shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any signature upon any bill receipt, voucher, account, claim, roll statement, affidavit, or deposition; and any person in said forces or service who shall utter or use the same as true or genuine, knowing the same to have been forged or counterfeited; any person in said forces or service who shall enter into any agreement combination, or conspiracy to cheat or defraud the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining, or aiding and assisting to obtain, the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; any person in said forces or service who shall steal, embezzel, or knowingly and wilfully misappropriate or apply to his own use or benefit, or who shall wrongfully and knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, property of the United States, furnished or to be used for the military or naval service of the United States; any contractor, agent paymaster, quartermaster, or other person whatever in said forces or service having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property, used or to be used in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall, with intent to defraud the United States, or wilfully to conceal such money or other property, deliver or cause to be delivered to any other person having authority to receive the same any amount of such money or other public property less than that for which he shall receive certificate or receipt; any person in said forces or service, who is or shall be authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher or receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other public property so used or to be used, who shall make or deliver the same to any person without having full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to cheat, defraud, or injure the United State; any person in said forces or service who shall knowingly purchase or receive, in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness, from any soldier, officer, or other person called into or employed in said forces or service, any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, or military stores, or other public property, such soldier, officer or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and of the militia when called into and employed in the actual service of the United States in time of war, and to the provisions of this act. And every person so offending may be arrested and held for trial by a court martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court martial may adjudge, save the punishment of death.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person heretofore called or hereafter to be called into or employed in such forces or service, who shall commit any violation of this act and shall afterwards receive his discharge, or be dismissed from the service, shall, notwithstanding such discharge or dismissal, continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge or been dismissed.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person not in the military or naval forces of the United States, nor in the militia called into or actually employed in the service of the United States, who shall do or commit any of the acts prohibited by any of the foregoing provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two thousand dollars, and in addition, double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act, together with the costs of suit; and such forfeiture and damages shall be sued for in the same suit, and every such person shall in addition thereto, on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction be punished by imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years, or by fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than five thousand dollars.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several district courts of the United States, the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or any court therein to be established having general jurisdiction in civil cases, the several district courts of the Territories of the United States within whose jurisdiction limits the person doing or committing such act shall be found, shall wheresoever such act may have been done or committed, have full power and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine such suit. Such suit may be brought and carried on by any person, as well for himself as for the United States; the same shall be at the sole cost and charge of such person, and shall be in the name of the United States, but shall not be withdrawn or discontinued without the consent, in writing, of the judge of the court and the district attorney, first filed in the case, setting forth their reasons for such consent.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States for the District of Columbia, and for the several Territories, to be diligent in inquiring into any violation of the provisions of this act by persons liable to such suit, and found within their respective districts or Territory, and to cause him or her to be proceeded against in due form of law for the recovery of such forfeiture and damages. And such person may be arrested and held to bail in such sum as the district judge may order, not exceeding the said sum of two thousand dollars, and twice the amount of damages sworn to in the affidavit of the person bringing the suit.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the person bringing said suit and prosecuting it to final judgment shall be entitled to receive one half the amount of such forfeiture, as well as one half the amount of damages he shall recover and collect; and the other half thereof shall belong to and be paid over to the United States; and such person shall be entitled to receive to his own use all costs the court may award against the defendant, to be allowed and taxed according to any provision of law or rule of court in force, or that shall be in force in suits between private parties in said court: *Provided*, That such person shall be liable for all costs incurred by him self in the case, and shall have no claim therefor on the United States.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every such suit shall be commenced within six years from the doing or committing the act, and not afterwards.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer or agent of any banking or other commercial corporation, and no member of any mercantile or trading firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation or firm; and every such such officer, agent, or member, or person, so interested, who shall so act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, saving, however, and excepting any and all suits or prosecutions now commenced pending, and all rights of suit or prosecution under any prior act of Congress, on account of the doing or committing of any act hereby prohibited; and all rights and claims which the United States, or any person or persons now have, growing out of such prior act; all which pending suits and prosecutions shall proceed and be determined, and all which rights and claims shall remain and be as valid and effectual as if this present act had not been passed; nor shall this act be so construed as in any way to impair or affect the obligation, duty, or liability of any person who now is or shall hereafter become the surety of any person contracting with the United States, or any officer or agent thereof; but every such surety shall be liable and answerable for the default of his principle in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, save to the extent to which his principle has performed the contract, or, if damages have been so recovered, to the extent of one half of the damages so recovered and paid; which last amount may be shown in reduction of damages in any suit brought against the principle and surety, or principals and sureties on their contract.

Approved March 2, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

AN ACT to authorize an increase in the number of major generals and brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the four major generals and nine brigadier generals for the regular army, and the forty major generals and two hundred brigadier generals for the volunteer service, authorized by the existing laws there may be appointed thirty major generals and seventy-five brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States other than the regular army: *Provided*, That the officers to be appointed under this act shall be selected from those who have been conspicuous for gallant or meritorious conduct in the line of duty.

Approved March 2, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT to fix the terms of the Circuit and District Courts in the districts of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin (after the January term eighteen hundred and sixty-three) shall be held as follows: At Milwaukee on the third Monday in April and first Monday in July, and at Madison on the second Monday in November, and all writs, suits, pleas, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in said court, shall be returnable to, be entered, and have day in court, and be heard and tried according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the times heretofore provided by law, the terms of the circuit and district courts for the district of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines, shall be held on the second Tuesday of May and third Tuesday in October in each year, and the fall term of the district court for said district, to be held at Dubuque, shall be held on the third Tuesday in November.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the second section of the act to which this act is an amendment be altered so as to read as follows: The executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Colorado shal be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian Affairs; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it become a law be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section nine of the act to which this act is amendatory be altered so as to read as follows: Section 9 *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices any two of whom shall constitute a quorum and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law; *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may in dispute, or when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed three hundred dollars; and the said probate court shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in troversy when the debt or sum claimed shall exceed the sum of two thousand lars; and said supreme and district shall have authority for redress wrongs committed against the Constitution and laws of the United States; the said supreme, district, and probate court, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for the redress of wrongs committed against the laws of said Territory affecting persons or property. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed from the final decisions of said district and probate courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, when the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of said supreme and district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon Territory received for similar services.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections one and two of this act shall be applicable to the Territory of Dakota, and shall have like effect as in the Territory of Colorado.

Approved, March 2, 1863.

FOR SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of the valuable property known as the

BELMONT NAIL MILL.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made on the first day of March, 1863, between Henry Moore and others, composing the late firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., of the one part, and myself, as trustee, of the other part, I will, on the TENTH (10th) DAY OF JUNE, 1863, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., offer for sale the property hereinafter described, and will close the said sale precisely at 4 o'clock p. m., of the said day, at the front door of the Court House of Ohio county, and State of Virginia, in the City of Wheeling, which will be sold to the best and highest bidder therefor, the following described property in one parcel, that is to say: That parcel of land in the Fifth Ward of the City of Wheeling, containing two acres, on which have been erected the Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and other buildings of the Belmont Iron Works Company, belonging to the late firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., together with the strip of land, or landing, on the west side of Water street, and abreast of the said two acres, extending from said street to low water mark in the river, which were heretofore conveyed by Joseph Caldwell and wife to Edward M. Norton and others.

Also, The lot numbered 73 in the addition to the city of Wheeling, as laid off by Joseph Caldwell.

Also, Lot numbered 72 in the same addition to city of Wheeling.

Also, Lot numbered 74 in the said addition to city of Wheeling.

Also, Lot numbered 71 in the said addition to city of Wheeling.

Also, Lot number one in the said addition to city of Wheeling.

Also, The parcel of ground on German street, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Wheeling, described as follows: Beginning for the same on German street, at the N. W. corner of the property on which is erected the glass works formerly owned by Quarrier & Co.; thence with the line of the said property S. 70° E. 100 feet; thence N. 19½° E. 60 feet; thence N. 70½° W. 100 feet to the said German street; thence S. 19½° W. with said German street to the place of beginning; together with the coal and the exclusive privilege of mining the same under and in the land of John Roff, adjoining the said parcel of ground lying between the ground and privileges formerly sold by the said John Roff to William Anderson and others, and now owned by James S. Porter, and the south line of William Chapline, and also, from so much of the tract of land conveyed by said John Roff to E. Jacob, as is included between the north line of said Porter, and the south line of William Chapline to the boundary of said tract so conveyed to the said Jacob, to the farthest limit of that tract.

Also, The coal and the exclusive right of mining the same, under the tract of land purchased by E. Jacob from John Roff's wife, and adjoining on the east the coal mines last described.

Also, Three coal lots in the town of South Wheeling, and said county, and known on the plat of the said town as coal lots 29, 30 and 31, and town lots designated on said last named plat as lots Nos. 11, 12, in square 46, and lots numbered 9, 10, 15 and 16 in square No. 47.

Also, A lot of ground situated in said town of South Wheeling, in said county, known and designated on the plat of said town as lot numbered 8 in the square No. 47; all of which property is more fully described in the said deed of trust, recorded in Book 46, commencing on page 381, to which reference is here made for a more full description, which will be sold as above, together with the good will of the said firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., with the franchises and immunities and privileges appertaining to the same, and the purchaser thereof shall also take the personal chattels then belonging to the said lessees of the said property, who are all of the late firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., except the said Henry Moore, at an appraisement or valuation to be made by three fair, disinterested persons, the one to be named by the purchaser, another by the remaining members of said late firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., exclusive of the said Henry Moore, and the third by the other two thus chosen, the amount of said appraisement to be paid upon a credit of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 months with negotiable notes with security. The sale of the said real estate to be made on the following terms, that is to say, One fourth cash in hand at the time of the sale; the remainder to be paid in four equal instalments, payable in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months after the fourth of July, 1863, with interest from the said last mentioned date; the title to be retained by the Trustee until the purchase money shall have been fully paid, but the possession of the property to be delivered to the purchaser on the said fourth of July, 1863. The object of the trust and sale is to make a distribution amongst the members of the late firm of Norton, Acheson & Co., of the proceeds of the said property, according to their several interests therein.

Selling as Trustee, I will only convey such title as is vested in me by said deed of conveyance.

my8:td R. CRANGLE, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

THE "CROTON ROCK GLASS WORKS," AT NEWCASTLE, PA.

These Works, situated about one mile east of the town of New Castle, are offered for sale. They are located on a beautiful eminence of land, containing 18 ACRES, on which is erected the Factory, suitable for an 8 or 10 Pott Furnace, with all the buildings necessary to the successful manufactory of WINDOW GLASS; also, with ample DWELLING HOUSES; and on the same land, is the fine sandstone rock from which the Croton Rock Glass is manufactured, which for beauty and strength is not surpassed in this country. Also, a 10 or 15 year lease of all the coal on 20 acres of land, three fourths of a mile distant, which is in successful operation, and from which the Factory is supplied with coal. All the improvements are in good running order, and in successful operation at this time.

Possession given on the first of July, next, and if not sold will be rented for four years from the above date. Information and terms made known by application to the subscriber at New Castle, or to J. Crowther, at the office of Graff, Bennett & Co., Pittsburgh. WM. WATSON. my16:lmd

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Beaver county, about two miles from Economy, containing two hundred and eighty-nine acres. The land is of good quality; about one hundred acres cleared. Coal and limestone on the premises. Also Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard. Uncleared land well timbered. Will be sold low, either in one, two, or three farms.

For further particulars apply to KRAMER & RAHM, or R. PATRICK, Fifth street, Pittsburgh; Or J. M. DICK, Kittanning. Pennsylvania. my15:2w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—20 Acres of Land, with Slaughter, Packing and Smoke Houses, four Dwellings and Stable, three miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and Ohio River, in McClure township. Long credit on most of the purchase money. Apply to W. B. HOLMES, Merchants Bank.

REAL ESTATE.—A farm of 52 acres, 40 miles west of Harrisburg; situated 2 miles of Mexico, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Juniata county, under a high state of cultivation. Price, $100 per acre. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.