savage troops of the cruel Williamson, in his infamous campaign against the Moravians; as well as those of Col. Crawford, in his ill-fated expedition against the Sandusky Indians. We might say much about these matters. But our taste never delighted in such things. It may be at fault—yet so it is. An old bone, or a dry fossil, or a dingy, dirty, antiquarian relic, never did interest us much. It is so, too, with those effete legends of yore, that employ the time, pens, and tongues of so many. To us they are as void of charms as an Egyptian mummy is of life. It is no worse to be an enthusiast, and live on the fancies of the future, than an antiquarian, and feed on the *fucoids* of the past. The glorious, living, practical, precious present delights *us* so far as sublunary matters are concerned; and, therefore, we boldly confess that neither the urn that is said to contain the bones of Columbus, in Cuba, nor *this* mound where sleeps the dust of the great Mingo Chieftain, interested us so much as the lovely farm, gardens, and improvements of our worthy friend, David Potter, who now owns the site of Logan's town, and of the encampments of the above named military marauders. And now, reader, come with us into this level field, see its fine sandy soil, cast up in cones as smooth and round as if they had been turned, like billets of wood, on a mechanic's lathe, and placed here, in rank and file, more orderly than the best drilled troops. How beautiful! Count them. Twenty thousand! What are they for? Don't you see? A sweet-potato plant crowns the summit of each. And this orchard; how shady, how green, how full of young fruit! You waving wheat field; how rich it looks with its thick swaths of standing grain, awaiting the golden tinge of approaching harvest! Five hundred sheep, as fine as ever fed in the fold or field of the man of Ur, have just doffed their snow-white robes; and, yonder they are piled up, soon to be exchanged for the woolman's cash. And now, tell me, do you wish a sight more lovely than these apparently boundless corn fields, with their long, straight, green rows, between which many plows are moving?

But come, let us go to the house, through the garden. Roses, pinks, shrubs—sweetness! How do you like it? Delicious! Delicious! not a whit more so than these strawberries. Look! What a patch! The gardeners have just gathered a bushel off these vines, and bushels still are left. We are just in time. No one can ever be out of time at this house when Mrs. P—— is at home. Well, now, feasting upon these delicacies ten times a day, if you wish—hearing sweet music—sitting in shady arbors—strolling upon the grassy banks of this gently gliding river—enjoying to the full the varied ministrations of the most unaffected kindness—could your mind linger about Logan or legends, any more than ours did, in this, our first visit to Mingo!

The Sabbath comes! Sweet day of rest! Our friends at Mingo love the God that has so bountifully blessed them. We repair to Steubenville to worship. We go to the First Presbyterian church. The pastor, Dr. Comingo, is absent at the Assembly. A sermon is preached by a stranger. Good attention. People exceedingly well mannered. Singing excellent. Behaviour in choir as good as in the pew. Most in the congregation had hymn books, and opened to the hymn and sung. This is as it should be. Why don't *all* congregations do this?

At the close of the morning service, it was my lot to be quartered in the finely furnished domicile of a leading lawyer of this city. But I found him not only an Attorney-at-Law by profession, but a real gentleman, and, I trust, a true Christian in character, a member of the First church, and one of the much loved pastor's Aarons and Hurs. Let me confess that an afternoon's conversation with *this* lawyer, and another, who chanced to be present, from Springfield, Mo., regrined for the Bar, in my estimation, much that it had lost by the pedantic declarations of that lawyer, in regard to the *punative* (not "primitive") character of Divine Justice, to whom reference was made in my last communication.

A sermon at night, to a still larger, and equally refined congregation, closed the labors of this delightful Sabbath, and we returned to rest under the roof of the father of one of our South American missionaries. We slept, and awoke, and went on our way to see more sights, which we hope to chronicle in order. W. M. F.

VARIETIES.

THE PAPERS OF PARIS.—A few statistics lately appeared in a French paper, relative to the circulation of some Parisian journals. The names of all the leading papers are given. Their issues are said to be as follows: *Presse*, 46,000, increasing; *Siecle*, 34,000, receding; *Constitutionel*, 25,000, increasing; *Moniteur*, 24,000, stationary; *Patrie*, 18,000, increasing in a marked manner; *Illustration*, 25,000, recently purchased for $340,000, increasing; *Pays*, 16,000, increasing; *Debats*, 9,000, receding; *Assemblee Nationale*, 5,000, decreasing; *Gazette de France*, 2,000, receding. The *Univers*, suppressed in 1859, was rapidly increasing when its suspension took place. The statistician states that these figures, although he cannot vouch for their perfect accuracy, will furnish a good idea of the number of readers addressd by each of the papers named. He says that notwithstanding the many periodicals of which the Government has stopped the publication, there are more newspapers and magazines in France at present than there were before the Emperor Napoleon III. ascended the throne. The "rates of remuneration paid to writers of every sort have rapidly increased within a few years; and but for the extraordinary influx of literary persons that is poured into Paris periodically from provincial cities and towns, gentlemen of the press could command as good pay there as in any city in the world." We are told that there are as many papers, magazines, &c., circulated in Paris, not included in the above list, as those contained in it. The sum total of the figures given is 202,000, and of course twice that number would be 404,000. Allowing Paris to have 1,100,000 inhabitants, it would seem, then, that there is published a newspaper or periodical for every three persons, which is not so bad for France.—*Evening Post.*

GERMAN TRACT SOCIETIES.—The oldest of these Societies is that of the Wupperthal. It was founded through the instrumentality of Pinkerton, an agent of the London Tract and British and Foreign Bible Societies, on the 15th of July, 1814. The name of Pinkerton is still affectionately remembered among the Evangelical Christians of Germany. The career of this Society has been much obstructed by the jealousy of the authorities, and only since 1848 has it had full opportunity for its peculiar labors. It has been largely aided, both by the English and the American Societies, and is in debt nevertheless. The receipts last year were 5,083 Thalers; expenditures, 5,606. 180,132 tracts were published in the year 1858-9. Original German tracts have been scarce, hence an arrangement has been entered into by eighteen different tract organizations for an interchange of original issues.

A POPULAR ERROR.—In law, medicine, and politics, which relate to the present life, men of age, and experience, and tried ability, occupy places of honor and influence, but when it comes to preaching the everlasting Gospel, and caring for immortal souls—why, the younger the better—the less experience, the greater competency. Gen. Scott is not cast off because he was seventy-three, nor Judge McLean because he is seventy-four, nor Chief Justice Taney because he is eighty-two; nor, to look abroad, is Guizot taken French leave of because he is seventy-two, nor is Lord Palmerston bidden from the helm of State, even in perilous times, because he is seventy-five. Lord Brougham is of some little account at eighty, and Lord Campbell's opinion is worth consideration though he is seventy-eight. When a minister of Christ has drawn near to fifty, or fifty-five, he may deem himself fortunate if he is not embalmed and laid away among the "fathers." Of course, to all this there may be many honorable exceptions.

THE sect of the Samaritans still exists, lineal descendants of those to whom Christ spake. In all the world there are only one hundred and thirty-three of them, and all but two or three live still at the foot of Mt. Gerizim, in the Holy Land.

BOHEMIA.—A great religious movement is going on in Prague and other cities of Bohemia. It is stated that conversions to the Gospel have been numerous. Roman Catholic parish priests preach the pure Gospel. The Bible is extensively circulated. The people demand with earnestness the celebration of worship in the vulgar tongue. All events seem to show that Bohemia, that ancient focus of reform, where four centuries of persecution have not been sufficient to put out the light of the Gospel, is about to make a new advance in Christian truth.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST AT BASLE, SWITZERLAND.—The Rev. Mr. Heibich, who long labored as a missionary in India, has been addressing large audiences, ranging latterly from two to three thousand persons, on religious subjects. He is said to be an earnest preacher, and his sermons have excited considerable sensation in the district.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. H. C. MULLAN's pastoral relation to the church of New Philadelphia, Ind., has been dissolved. Mr. M. is about to take charge of the church at Randolph, Ill. His Post-Office address will therefore be changed from the former to the latter place.

Rev. H. B. ROSE's Post Office address is changed from Indian Creek to Gap Mills, Monroe Co., Va.

Rev. JOHN G. WILLIAMSON having accepted a call from the church in Corydon, Ind., has removed from Paoli, Ind., to that place.

Rev. JOHN MITCHELL, in consequence of ill health, has been compelled to resign the care of the church in Lexington, Ind., and has removed to Queensville, Ind.

Rev. A. L. KLINE, of Tuscumbia, Ala., has received and accepted a unanimous call from the First church, Columbia, Tenn.

Rev. R. W. SHIVE, of Moulton, Ala., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the churches of Houston and Friendship. His Post-Office address is Houston, Miss.

Rev. FRANCIS THORNTON, owing to increasing infirmities, has resigned the charge of Cane Run and Plum Creek churches, Presbytery of Louisville.

Rev. JAMES LITTLE has consented to take charge of the church at Jacksonville, Fla. His Post-Office address is changed from Lake City to Jacksonville.

Rev. FREDERICK T. BROWN, pastor of the Westminster church, Cleveland, Ohio, has tendered his resignation, on account of inadequate support.

Rev. WM. YOUNG was installed pastor of the Blanchard church, by the Presbytery of Findley, on the 12th inst. On the next day he was installed pastor of the church of Pleasantville. His time will be equally divided between the two churches.

PERSONAL.

Lord Lyndhurst.—The venerable Lord Lyndhurst, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, was one of the chief speakers in the English House of Lords against the paper duty. On the evening of the day when he made his speech, he completed his 88th year, and he celebrated the event by a domestic party. All that relates to this venerable nobleman, says the London correspondent of the New-York *Commercial*, will interest Americans, for he is among the few now remaining who have a personal recollection of Washington and Mrs. Washington, both of whom entertained him at Mount Vernon in his days of early travel.

A Portrait of Garibaldi.—From a history of the campaign of the *Cacciatori* of the Alps, in preparation by Francis Corrano, Colonel of that bold corps of soldiers, the *L'Echo d'Italia* extracts the following portrait of the hero of Sicily:

"Giuseppi Garibaldi is of medium stature, with large square shoulders, herculean limbs, and long reddish hair and beard, inclining to gray. His step is slow and majestic. His gait something like that of a seaman, and his countenance and conversation are also suggestive of the mariner; he wears a waistcoat buttoned up to the throat, a wide-brimmed hat and wide trousers. The noise of a city annoys and disturbs him. He likes the hill-tops, covered with high trees, and enjoys the view of the distant horizon and the wide sea. He has a straight nose, and the expression of his face is both lively and amiable. His conversation is unpretending, but it rises to eloquence when he talks of Italy and liberty."

Death of John Schwartz.—In announcing the death of John Schwartz, Representative in Congress from the VIIIth, or Berks district, which took place in the city of Washington late on Wednesday night, last week, we record an event not unexpected by his friends, although it will occasion general regret. John Schwartz was born at Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1792, and was therefore, about sixty-eight years old when he died. His father removed to Reading Berks Co., when he was ten years of age, where the son has ever since resided. He was reared and educated as a merchant; was the support of his mother after the death of his father, and through life the stay of his brothers and sisters.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been allowed a two months vacation by his congregation, which he will spend in travelling in Switzerland. During the last seven years he has preached on an average ten sermons a week, always to large congregations, varying from one thousand to thirty thousand souls, besides attending to other public duties. This incessant labor has had its effect on his health, and renders relaxation necessary. It is the intention of the building committee to push forward the completion of the new Tabernacle, so as to hold a monster meeting in it on Mr. Spurgeon's return.

Garibaldi's name has given rise to some amusing philological speculations. An Irish enthusiast declares that the liberator of Palermo is the son of an Irish priest, and that his real name is Garry Baldwin, which the Italians have corrupted into Garibaldi. There is a square in Genoa, however, which for a hundred years has been known as the Piazza Garibaldi, because the family house was situated there. Then there was once a king Garibaldo, who was crowned with the iron crown at Monza. In the Longobardic language the word meant "bold in war"—and Garibaldi by his bravery at Rome, Montevideo, Palermo and Varese, proves his right to his name.

W. H. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, recently met with a singular accident. As he was driving to his door in a four wheeled cab, he leaned from the window to tell the driver to stop, when the latter leaning down on the same side to get the order, the united weights of the two men overturned the vehicle. Mr. Russell was severely injured in his right hand, and it will be some time before he can write again.

The Late Dr. Isaac Da Costa.—This excellent man, a Jewish convert to Christ, died in the city of Amsterdam on the 28th of April, at the age of sixty-three years. A correspondent of the London *Record* remarks: "Truly may it be said of this brother beloved, 'There is a great man fallen in Israel;' and all who loved Israel, in the land where he has so long lived and laboured, will simply say with Elisha, 'My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof.'"

W. S. Coleman, a London publisher, has just issued a work on British insects, in which he expresses the belief that insects do not feel pain. He states that when insects are mutilated in such a manner as would cause the death of vertebrate animals, they afterwards perform all the functions of life—eating, drinking, &c.—with the evident power of enjoyment.

General News.

Bishop O'Connor.

This gentleman has resigned the Bishopric of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, which he has held for the last seventeen years, and his resignation has been accepted by the Pope. This step has been taken on account of continued ill health.

Messrs. Brown & Taggard.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Boston publishing house. The books issued by them are of a high character, and are brought out in the finest style. Their publications may always be obtained of Mr. R. S. Davis, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

The Oil Region.

The excitement in Venango and Warren counties with regard to the discoveries of Carbon Oil, is on the increase. In some cases expectations have not been met, but, on the whole, the success has been immense. The wells lately opened are even more promising than the first. And so greatly is the use of this oil extending, that the price is on the increase.

Congress.

This body adjourned on last Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

The Homestead Bill was vetoed by the President. He said that the small price asked for the land, twenty-five cents per acre, and five years' credit, was equivalent to giving it away, and Congress had no power of donating public lands. After some debate on the subject, the question was put "shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding?" It was not passed. The House resolution, reducing the public printing forty per cent., was agreed to.

HOUSE.—On motion, the President was requested to furnish to the House, at the next session, all the information that can be obtained as to the disposition of the Africans captured by the British Navy, and what that Government did with the officers and crews of the slavers.

The Post-Office Deficiency Bill was passed previous to adjournment.

Another message from the President was received, recapitulating the grounds of his protest of March last, against the proceedings under the Covode Committee. The charges against him being vague and expressed in equivocal terms, he did not for a moment entertain a doubt as to the result. He did not believe it possible that there existed a man who could so basely perjure himself. The proceedings of the House he repeats were violative of the rights of a coördinate branch of the government, and which, if enforced, would establish a dangerous precedent. The House had acted without constitutional warrant, and in a manner tending to degrade the Presidential office and render it unworthy acceptance of an honorable man.

In the name of the representatives of this great people, and standing on the ramparts of the Constitution, which they ordained and established, he solemnly protests against these unconstitutional proceedings.

The message was, after some discussion, referred to a Select Committee.

Baltimore Convention.

This body after a stormy session of six days, adjourned on last Saturday evening; but not until a split had taken place, and two sets of candidates had been sent into the field. The immediate cause of the division was the rejection of the minority report of the Committee on Credentials, and the adoption of the majority report. The minority report recommended, in general, the admission to this Convention of the delegates who had seceeded from the Charleston Convention; the majority report the admission of the delegates who had been appointed to this Convention to fill the vacancies occasioned by the Secessionists at Charleston. The following account of the closing proceedings is taken from the Philadelphia *North American:*

After the preliminary exercise in the Convention on Saturday, Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, withdrew the name of Mr. Guthrie as a candidate for nomination. Several members then rose and tried to speak; finally the President rose and made a short speech, retiring from the chair and taking his place as a mere delegate. His action was accomplished amidst many expressions of approbation. David Todd, of Ohio, then took the chair, and after a few moments the roll calling, preliminary to taking of a ballot, was commenced. On Massachusetts being called, several of the delegates retired from the Convention. Mr. Soule delivered a telling Douglas speech, which was received with sound after round of applause. Mr. Seymore's name was then withdrawn, and a ballot taken; two hundred and two votes being necessary to a choice Douglas received 173½, the rest scattering. On the second ballot Douglas received 181½ votes, and a resolution was then unanimously adopted that Stephen A. Douglas, having received a two-third vote, be declared nominated for President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention. Several speeches were then made, and in the evening session Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated for Vice President. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The seceding delegates met at noon on Saturday at the Maryland Institute. Mr. Russel, of Virginia, was called to the chair. He delivered a speech stating that the Convention they had left had lost all title to the designation of national; he looked to this Convention to perform the functions of a National Convention, and they would be so recognized by the whole country. A Committee on Permanent Organization was then formed, which reported in favor of Caleb Cushing for President. Several motions were then made in regard to the various committees, when the nominations were commenced. Massachusetts proposed John C. Breckinridge, seconded by Pennsylvania; Alabama proposed Hunter, of Virginia; Tennessee nominated Dickinson of New-York; Oregon proposed Lane, of Oregon. In order to produce harmony, several of the names were withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to ballot; the first ballot Mr. Breckinridge was nominated by a vote of 81 to 24. Lane, of Oregon, was nominated for Vice President. Mr. Yancy then made a speech savoring strongly of disunion, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Subsequently Mr. Fitzpatrick declined, and the Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted in his place by the National Committee.

The Southern Convention at Richmond, on Tuesday, unanimously nominated Breckinridge and Lane.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is such a simple and cheap preparation that it is a pity any house should be without it.—*Freeman's Journal, New-York August* 6, 1859.

New Railroad Inventions.

One of the men employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg, has completed a model of what may be regarded as a valuable invention. In the building of trucks, it becomes necessary to turn a truck three times before it is completed. This has been done heretofore by block and tackle, and the use of a derrick, which would sometimes slip in spite of every precaution. By such a mishap a man was killed in the Altoona shop some four months ago. The invention is a machine to obviate the use of a derrick. The truck is built upon trussels, and can be elevated by screws. This will enable a few men to turn the truck whenever necessary, and without any danger whatever. As the machine can be used for other purposes, a patent will no doubt be applied for.

Another invention more important for the saving of life, is a self-adjusting car coupling, perfected by James Widney, of Altoona. It is designed to avoid the necessity of going between the cars to couple them when they are run together, the dangerous nature of which is well known to all acquainted with the business. The demand for an invention of this kind is certainly great, as the maimed hands of many persons who are now, or have been employed on railroads, will attest. It adjusts itself immediately on the cars coming together, and can be applied to couplings now in use at a cost of 87½ to 75 cents per car. The invention will do away with the most dangerous part of the railroading business, as many lives are annually lost coupling cars.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Another Medical Witness.

It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

HARRISONSVILLE, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1849.

MESSR. FLEMING BROS.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of nine hundred worms. L. CARTER, M. D.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, manufactured by *Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa.* All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

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Foreign News.

FATHER POINT, June 24.—The steamship *Melita* passed this Point to-day on her way to Quebec, bringing European dates to the 14th inst.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The capitulation was signed at Palermo on the 6th of June.

A Turin dispatch says of the terms of capitulation that the Neapolitan troops are to embark with their arms and baggage.

The Fort of Castellamare had been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until the evacuation has been effected.

A Turin dispatch says, that according to the terms of capitulation the English were temporarily to occupy the Forts of Palermo for reasons not known. This clause, however, has not been put into execution.

Garibaldi is said to have appointed a provisional Government.

It is positively asserted that Garibaldi found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the Treasury.

The damage done by the bombardment of Palermo was immense. The Treasury was destroyed.

The Neapolitans committed great atrocities. Three hundred houses were burnt by the Neapolitan in only one quarter of the town, as well as several convents at the moment of retreat. Women and children, who sought to escape from the burning houses, were killed.

The Carini Palace was sacked and burned. As they retired the soldiers set fire to all the houses in their way. Catania was given up to pillage by the Royalists and then abandoned.

Garibaldi has issued a decree calling all Sicilians to arms between the age of seventeen and fifty.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

It is reported that Mazzini had embarked for Sicily.

The Sardinian Government had ordered all their fleet, and all authorities along the coast, to apprehend him, if possible.

A Neapolitan Envoy was on his way to Paris and London.

PALERMO, June 13, evening.—The embarkation of the Royal troops continues. The town is still barricaded.

A circular of the Sardinian Government to the great Powers, is about to be published, expressing a fear of conspiracy for the overthrow of the state of things in Central Italy, and for the restoration of the exiled Princes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord John Russell announced that, as there was but very little prospect of the Reform Bill being passed this session, the Government, with the view of preventing further waste of time, was reluctantly compelled to withdraw the measure. He promised to bring forward a new bill at the earliest opportunity at the next session.

D'Israeli congratulated the Government on the withdrawal of the bill, and even Mr. Bright said he could not blame the Ministry for the course they have taken.

Mr. Bright also entered into a defence of the commercial treaty with France, and protested against the misrepresentation of the *Times* upon the subject. He predicted the most beneficial results from the treaty.

On the 12th, in the Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that in order to afford shelter to persons claiming the protection of the British flag, the Admiralty had been directed to station a ship of war at Messina, another at Marsala, another at Palermo, and four in the Bay of Naples.

It is announced that the steamship *Great Eastern* would sail from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 16th. It is confidently expected that the ship will reach New-York within ten days, where it is intended to moor her near the city.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would leave Paris on the 15th for Baden, there to meet the Prince Regent of Prussia and other German sovereigns. On the 14th, the Emperor was to hold a grand military review, to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice, which was to be formally accomplished that day.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, were advancing.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at present.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of ninety-two against ten.

The evacuation of Italy to the French troops was completed. Marshal Vailliant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

TUESDAY, June 26, 1860.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@3¼c; Pots, 4¼@4¾c; Pearls, 5¼@5½. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.

BACON—Shoulders, 8¼@8½c; Sides, 10a10¼c; Plain Hams, 10¼a10½c; Sugar Cured do., 12½c. ℔ lb.

BEANS—Small White, 65@70c., and York State, 85a90c. per bushel.

BROOMS—Common, 2.00a2.50; fancy, 2.75a3.25.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Candles: dipped, 12½c., mould, 13c., and adamantine 18a19c. ℔ lb. Soap: 5c. for common, 5½c. for Palm, and 10c. for Sawyer's Rolled and Castile; 5a5½c. for Sawyer's Chemical Olive, and 7c. for German.

CHEESE—New Western Reserve, 8@8½c.; Hamburg, new, 10c. ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL—From first hands, 60a62c.; from store, 65a70c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $1.00@1.25; Peaches, $4.00@4.25.

EGGS—Packed, 12½@15c. ℔ doz.

FEATHERS—Prime Western, 48@50c. ℔ lb.

FISH—No. 3 Mackeral, large, 12.50 ℔ bbl., and half bbls. do., 6.50; Lake White, 9.50@10.00 ℔ bbl.; half bbls. do., 5.00@5.25. Lake Trout, 8.50 ℔ bbl. Herring: Baltimore, 6.75@7.00; Halifax, 5.50.

FEED—Middlings, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.; Shorts, 1.00; Bran, 85c.; Shipstuffs, 90@1.00.

FLOUR—Super., $5.30@5.40; Extra, 5.55@5.80; Extra Family, $5.9 @6.20; Fancy, $6.40@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn, 55, 56@57c. Oats, 36@37c. Rye, 75c. Barley: 65a68c. for Spring, and 70a75c. for Fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 14½@15c. Sugar, 8¼@8¾c. for fair to prime N. O. Molasses, 48@50c. for New Orleans.

HAY—$10.00@13.00 ℔ ton, at scales.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Green beef hides, 6@6½c.; green salted hides, 7½@7¾c.; dry flint, 15@16c. Rough country leather is dull at 26@27c. Dressed leather is quoted as follows: Red Spanish Sole ℔ lb., 21@25c. Slaughter Sole ℔ lb., 26@29c.; Upper Leather, ℔ dozen, $33@38; Bridle Leather, ℔ dozen, $40@45; Skirting Leather ℔ lb., 32@34; Harness, 27@30.

LIME—Louisville, $1.25. Maryland, 1.75.

LARD—10½@11c. ℔ lb for No. 1 city in bbls., and 11½@11½c. in kegs; country, 10@10½c.

MESS PORK—Country, $16.00@16.50; city, $18.00@18.50.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, 88a90c.; Refined Coal Oil, 65a70c.; Linseed, 62a65c.

POTATOES—Neshannocks, 50a55c.; Reds, 45c.; Blues, 45c.; Pinkeyes, 50c. Jerseys (new) $4.75a5.00 ℔ bbl.

SALT—No. 1, $1.00@1.10.

SEEDS—Clover, $4.25@4.37. Timothy, $3.00@3.12. Flax, $1.35@1.40.

STEARINE—10½ per tierce.

TALLOW—Rough, 7c.; Country rendered, 9½@10c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES—The offerings during the week amounted to 470 head, of which 250 were sold at prices ranging from 2½ to 4½c., gross. The remainder will be sent East.

SHEEP—The offerings amounted to 300 head, and sales were made at $3.75a4.00 ℔ cwt.

HOGS—5¼a5¾c., gross, according to size and quality.

New-York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Flour: 8.35a5.45 for super. State; 5.60a5.65 for extra State; 5.35a5.45 for super. Western; 5.55a5.70 for common to medium extra Western; 5.80a5.90 for shipping brands of extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour: 5.95a7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour, 3.50a4.20 for common to super. Wheat: Milwaukie Club, 1.33a1.35; white Canadian, 1.47; Canadian Club, 1.25; Winter red Western, 1.45; white Kentucky, 1.60; common red Southern, 1.56; Racine Spring, 1.33. Rye, 82a85c. Corn: 57a58c. for good round mixed. Oats: 37a40 for Canadian and Western, and 41 for State.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement.

my26-1y

Married.

On the evening of the 19th inst., at "Virtue's Hotel," Cambridge, Ohio, by Rev. W. M. Ferguson, Mr. W. P. TAYLOR to Miss MARTHA A. COCHRAN, of Middletown, Ohio.

June 21st, by Rev. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. WILLIAM E. MCCREERY to Miss MARY JANE DUNLAP, both of Cambria County, Pa.

By Rev. J. P. Caldwell, on the 13th inst., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE ORR, of Holliday's Cove, Va., to Miss JENNIE PROUDFIT, of Florence, Pa.

On Thursday evening, June 14th, by Rev. George Marshall, D.D., H. L. MARSHALL, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq., all of Bethel, Allegheny County, Pa.

On Tuesday, May 22d, by Rev. W. B. Keeling, Mr. OLIVER C. FORSYTHE to Miss MARY E. LYLE. On Tuesday, June 12th, Mr. A. LYLE PATTERSON to MRS. ANNA J. CALDWELL, all of Washington County, Pa.

On Monday, June 11th, by Rev. W. P. Moore, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON to Miss NANNIE PATTON, all of Clarion County, Pa.

On Thursday afternoon, June 14th, by Rev. H. G. Comingo, D.D., assisted by Rev. J. B. Patterson, Mr. EDWARD DENNEAD, of Coshocton, Ohio, to Miss A. MELISSA, daughter of John S. Patterson, Esq., of Steubenville, Ohio.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. P. Kennedy, Mr. J. E. PITTMAN to Miss ALMIRA HOLLISTER, all of Cherry-tree Borough, Indiana County, Pa.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.]

DIED—Of scarlet fever, on Sunday, the 17th of June, CHARLES HOWARD, aged 3 years and 9 months, and on Wednesday, the 20th, JAMES CALDWELL, aged 7 years and 9 months; only children of John R. and Ellen Sibbet M'Gonigal, of Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pa.

DIED—Suddenly, from disease of the heart, on June 11th, at his residence on Castleman's Run, Va., Mr. CHARLES BLAYNEY, in his 72d year.

DIED—June 11th, 1860, in Peach Bottom Township, York County, Pa., Miss JEANNETTE GALBREATH ANDERSON, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 24 days.

Our beloved friend bore a long and wearisome illness of eight weeks, with the utmost patience and resignation; seeming to keep always in view the example of Christ, whom she had chosen as her Lord and Master. She did not appear to be troubled with a single doubt or fear—all was trust, and confidence, and filial love.

DIED—Near Mt. Union, June 20th, after a week's illness, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, in the 52d year of his age, and for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DIED—In Washington, Pa., on the 5th inst., MRS. SABINA, wife of Robert Wallace, Esq., in the 52d year of her age.

The deceased was a daughter of Z. Lindley, of Ten-Mile, Washington County, Pa. She was the mother of eight children, two of whom preceded her into the eternal world. She first made a profession or her faith in the church of Dunlap's Creek, Pa., in 1832, shortly after her marriage. Her Christian life was quiet and consistent; the duties of home received her primary attention; and she had the undivided esteem of her neighbors and friends. The discipline of her last protracted illness was made a blessing, and her end was peace. B.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VERY PLEASANT Summer Boarding House,
Convenient to the city, being near the Beaver Stations on both Railroads, is just opened at Stone's Point, by H. C. M'CULLOUGH.
Leave the cars at Bridgewater. jun30-3t*

HARNESS.
R. H. HARTLEY & CO.,
86 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
Have a large assortment of HARNESS, made during the past Winter, of the best material and workmanship, that we will sell at prices to defy all competition; to wit: Two-Horse Carriage Harness, Silver Plated, at $30.00; One Horse Buggy do., at $14.00. And all other articles in our line at remarkably low prices. jun30-2m

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.
BY EDWARD EVERETT.
1 vol.....12mo.....Cloth.....$1.25.
This work is associated with an event of a peculiar national character—the acquisition of the Mount Vernon Estate—and has in that respect a very general interest, which the choice of subjects and the treatment greatly enhance. Mount Vernon itself; The History of Christmas; The History of Franklin's House; The Correct; Some Circumstances of Washington's Private Life; Louis Napoleon; Sir Walter Scott; A Journey in Europe; Italian Nationality; Prescott, Hallam, Humboldt, are among the things treated of. Mr. Everett is noted among American writers for the purity and elegance of his style, as well as for his extensive scholarly attainments—a repute which this work will admirably maintain.
Aside from the excellence and value of the work itself, the publishers believe that a book by a gentleman so distinguished in the political history of the country, must be an interesting addition to American Literature. jun30-1t

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Will positively cure
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.
From John Maginnis, Esq., of the *New Orleans True Delta.*
MESSRS. C. M. JACKSON & Co.:—*Gentlemen:*—I have for a long time looked upon your Hoofland's German Bitters as the very best dyspeptic preparation extant. But I am now disposed to accord it still higher merit. I find that it will effectually prevent the ravages of that scourge of this climate—Yellow Fever. During the prevalence of that disease last Summer, I had ample opportunity of witnessing its efficacy; and I firmly believe that even an unacclimated person, with proper precaution and the use of your Bitters as directed, could safely Summer it in New Orleans. As a preventive of Fever and Ague, also, I cheerfully endorse all you claim for it. Respectfully, yours,
JOHN MAGINNIS.
Proprietor of *True Delta.*
For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 75 cents per bottle. jun30-1t

$10 LIBRARIES OF The American Sunday School Union
FOR DISTRIBUTION.
The $10 Sunday School Libraries for distribution as per legacy in Will of the late CHARLES BREWER, will be ready for delivery on and after July 10th, 1860.
The Sunday Schools entitled to these Libraries are those established in Allegheny County, Pa., since March 31st, 1860.
Applicants will be required to subscribe to statement giving name, location, and date of organization of the School; name and Post Office address of Superintendent; average number of teachers and scholars in attendance, and amount then contributed for support of School.
Reasonable evidence, by amount of contributions and otherwise, of the permanence of the School will be required.
Apply to F. H. EATON,
Of EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
jun30-6m No. 17 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

BROWN AND TAGGARD,
Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers,
Nos. 25 and 29 Cornhill,
BOSTON,
Have Recently Issued
CARLYLE'S ESSAYS,
Critical and Miscellaneous,
In four volumes. Price per volume, $1.25.
"The present edition can scarcely be commended in too high terms."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"There are some thirty articles in this edition, which are included in no other, English or American."—*Boston Transcript.*
"It is so elegantly printed that one almost dislikes to handle it, from the fear that its beauty may be injured. The casket is indeed worthy of the jewels it contains."—*Boston Traveller.*
"In perfection of type, in paper, and in general good taste, the volumes have never been equalled, certainly never surpassed in this country."—*Cincinnati Christian Advocate.*
THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.—A popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics, Biography; including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography. Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford, with additions by Professor Henry Vethake, of the University of Pennsylvania. In fourteen large octavo volumes, containing in all nine thousand large, double columned pages, furnished in various styles of binding, at very low prices.
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.—New Edition, with Additions and Corrections, by Agnes Strickland. In seven very handsome volumes, crown octavo, illustrated by fourteen engravings on steel. Price per volume: cloth, $1.75; half calf, $3.00; sheep, $2.25.
The execution of this work is equal to the conception. Great pains have been taken to make it both interesting and valuable.—*Literary Gazette.*
A valuable contribution to historic knowledge. It contains a mass of every kind of historical matter of interest, which industry and resource could collect.—*Athenæum.*
A charming work—full of interest at once serious and pleasing.—*Monsieur Guizot.*
PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY. By Hon. S. G. Goodrich. In 20 vols. 16mo., 500 illustrations. This is a complete Library of Biography, History, Philosophy, Art, Science, and Literature; embracing subjects of the most important kind, such as every one in this age of progress should know, and which can only be obtained elsewhere at great expense of books and time. Price $10 per set.
MARGARET FULLER'S WORKS. Life Without and Life Within. An entire new volume of her unpublished manuscripts, edited by her brother, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.25.
AT HOME A