The Daily Morning Post.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

PITTSBURGH, March 26th, 1851.

To DANIEL RISHER, Foreman.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the request of the Grand Jury, I furnish them with the charge delivered to the first day of the present session.

Very respectfully, &c., yours,
WM B McCLURE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

It becomes the duty of the Court to charge you from time to time as well upon matters of public concern as on those which belong to your peculiar cognizance.

An Act of Assembly was passed April 6th, 1802, re-enacted June 13th, 1836, as follows:

"The supervisors shall cause posts to be erected at the intersection of all public roads, within their respective townships, (where trees are not convenient) with boards firmly fixed thereon, and index hands pointing to the direction of said roads, on which boards shall be inscribed, in large and legible characters, the name of the town, village, or place to which such roads may lead, and the distance thereto computed in miles."

"If any supervisor shall, after ten days' personal notice, neglect or refuse to put up, or keep in complete repair, index boards as aforesaid, such supervisor shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

It is represented that this law is but partially carried out. Persons going into the country often get astray for want of this direction. Next to the great advantage of good roads, is to know where a man is going on them. The facilities afforded by railroads and plank roads now under contract, or in contemplation, will invite and insure an amount of travel out through the country heretofore altogether unknown, and therefore still more imperative the literal fulfilment of the requisitions of the Act. The law demands nothing but what is reasonable, cheap and convenient to the traveling public.

The number of persons committed to prison in Allegheny County during each month and year as vagrants is very great, and their expense to this community a very formidable item. Many of these are scarce out of prison one day until they are back again.—These persons do not shun the jail as a punishment, but seek it as an asylum.

The wants of this community call loudly for some house of correction or employment for such persons; some work house or place they would strive to avoid; then, if they went elsewhere, we would be rid of them; if not, they should be sent where they were compelled to work and square their account with the county.

Our present system encourages vagrancy and invites ingress.

Vagrants and malefactors seek or shun those States and cities where the laws are mild or stringent, easily evaded, or rigidly enforced, just with the same regularity and certainly that commerce obeys the laws of trade.

Many persons convicted of petty offences are sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail, from one month to a year. These are all a dead weight upon the county, being entirely idle, when there, and very many of whom are as well contented in jail as out of it, provided they are fed, and have nothing to do.

In this connection I must call your attention to laws been adverted to before, and would direct your especial attention to the fact that there are bushels of recognizances, which are never extracted or sued.

In a word, whereas thousands of crimes and misdemeanors are committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors, this alone makes it the duty of the Court, from time to time to bring it to your notice.

Independent of its effects, individual, social, moral, religious, and political, drink, wields the club—brandishes the Bowie knife, hurls the bullet—nerves the burglar—inspires the thief—and kindles the torch of incendiary. It first maddens the tiger, and then uncages him.

At long times the court takes regular cognizance of Licenses, and I shall say a few words respecting the power and duty of the court in this behalf, and the practical operation of the law.

Now, the court must administer the license law as they find it on the Statute book, in short as any other law is administered without permitting itself to be swerved one hair's breadth to the right or to the left, by its own or other people's moral principles, opinions or desires, in the premises.

In a district like this, it will be conceded that no court can be informed by personal observation.

It is the duty of the court, closely to inquire, that each requisition of the law has been complied with, and each seperate application will be granted or refused on its own individual merits or demerits.

The court can only act on testimony before it. The applicant makes out his case. No one objects. If from abundant caution it is held over, he comes armed with witnesses, and counsel who makes it stronger than it was before. The testimony is all on one side, in favor of the applicant. To reject it would be unjust; the granting of it may erect a nuisance.

Now, whatever may be this moral sense and disposition of the court, a peremptory rejection or refusal would; under the circumstances, and as the law stands be a capricious act of tyranny and a decision not only without evidence, but against evidence, and until the court can know by intuition and decide right by instinct, as matters now stand, licenses will be granted which should have been withheld.

To assume the power of refusing one petition, under these circumstances, implies the power of rejecting all; but this would be an act of judicial legislation, and a judicial repeal of a law already in force.

If at true the Court is vested with discretion but the very meaning of the word discretion is, knowledge to govern or direct ourself, but so far from knowledge on which alone discretion can act at all, the Court is in profound ignorance of everything except the proof of the petitioner.

The spirit and the letter of the license laws imply and express a cession, a treaty, a compromise. They seek to regulate what no human law has ever been able to restrain—they are not prohibitory, but restrictive only, and the act of April 30, 1850, left the law as it found it, and conferred no power that the Court did not possess and exercise before that act was passed.

Nine-tenths of the power, obligation, and responsibility of this law is vested in and rests with the people, but that which is the business of all ceases to be the concern of any, and men never consider that what is incumbent on all, ought to be imperative on each.

The Court invites that knowledge which is withheld from it, and without which its action is for evil. Men sign certificates for no cause but the fear of giving offence, and even where duty, inclination, and interest, all prompt them to appear in Court to obtain a nuisance under their nose, they fail to do so for the same reason, and from want of moral courage in the citizen to do his duty.

As regards tippling houses, the returns are very imperfect. It is a duty men dislike, and content themselves with a careless and reluctant discharge of it. Grand Juries often find true bills on the mere return of the constable, and when the case comes up for trial, the witnesses for the Commonwealth fails, for want of evidence, and the Commonwealth loses the costs.

The keeper of a tippling house is tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine. He goes to jail, and the county pays the cost of suit, and also for his maintenance in prison, and his shop sells twice as much when he is in prison; as when he is out, for his friends look upon him as a martyr to a law which by them is deemed severe.

Many keepers of tippling houses are bound in recognizance to appear and stand their trial, and are never seen or heard of afterwards. Their recognizances are forfeited but never extracted or sued, and the county is in for it again.

But the owners of tippling houses watch the progress of this criminal calendar with almost vigilance, and know as well as the district attorney, when the jail is delivered, and the tippling house cases are likely to be reached, when they are or like to be summoned, and can so where be found until after the jury is discharged.

A law is but the expression of public opinions in constitutional form. To this the law not only owes its existence but all its vital energy; and a law in advance of, or against public opinion, will remain a dead letter on the Statute book.

The pernicious effects of drinking houses in their wide-spread ills are concealed; the temptations they offer, the facilities they afford. But where thousands will drink, hundreds will always be found to administer it; for it is a money making business. If every grog shop in the cities would close its doors in an hour, their places would be supplied forthwith by others, provided the demand and consumption of the article remained the same. Building a barn does not raise a crop, nor the erection of a stable create a horse. So long as men will drink, men will furnish it, and the supply will keep pace with the demand.

A thief can hardly be acquitted in a court of justice. The keeper of a tippling house can hardly be convicted, or even tried, and this for want of evidence, when a hundred witnesses could if they would, each and every one of them ensure a conviction.

Now, if public sentiment and habit had been as wickesome, unanimous and strong, with regard to what is called drinking, as it was with respect to swearing, no license law would have ever been passed, and if public sentiment and habit was now as healthful as good men desire it should be, no man would petition and pay for a license which yielded him no profit.

If the blessed day should ever arrive, when the public voice and habit are unanimous society will get along as well without a law as with it, for then every man will be a law unto himself.

Experience, here and elsewhere, demonstrates that human legislation, restrictive or prohibitory, has achieved but little. He engages in an uphill business who legislates against the passions, and here at the threshold he encounters a habit, a passion, and a fashion, as fixed as human frailty, universal as the world, and hoary with a thousand years of prescription and impunity.

The precepts of temperance are as old as Christianity, and the practice of its opposite dates from Noah and the deluge down. In aid of its suppression, the law has done something—the stated ministers, in the pulpit something—the press something—individual example and exertion something—and combined, had done but little. The world and all combined, had done but little. The world was stepped to the lips in strong drink, and reeled under it.

This vice, social in its nature, origin, progress, and aggravation, at length aroused and invoked the social principle, which met it, in the form of temperance societies, and surely every rule of reason and justice authorizes society to exercise the whole of the social principle in the way of remedy. The achievments of these societies have eclipsed all precedent.

Its effectual suppression will demand the active, combined, and unceasing exertions of whole masses of men, who must add to their zeal, discretion, and to their discretion, patience, and to their patience an enormous amount of christian benevolence.

It is the opinion of many of our best citizens who have devoted time and energy to the good cause that the time has arrived when no license should be granted. What better may be our own opinion on the subject, we judicially know that the law is on the statute book, and its repeal, modification or a total prohibition is in the power of the Legislature alone.

Now this Court approves or rejects in its descretion every bond of every guardian, trustee, constable, pedlar, alderman, and justice of the peace, &c., in the county.

Now supposing the Court should say, they had legal evidence of guardians cheating their wards, trustees abusing trusts; justices exceeding their powers, &c., and would approve no bond, now or hereafter? It will be readily perceived this would be disastrous to society—and should be fatal to any Court.

The *principle* is the same, but the *application* is different.

A denial of any license would be looked upon as an act of virtue, the refusal to approve any bond, an act of madness, yet each would be an equal usurpation of power and defiance of law.

Now, from the fact that no cases of tippling houses come before the Court from information from justices of the peace, it may be supposed that the Grand Jury has no other way of reaching them but by the returns of the constable. Now this is a very great mistake. Any person who knows of any one selling spirituous liquor by less measure than a quart, can go before a magistrate and lay an information as for any other criminal offence.

This proceeding would reach them effectually, and ensure a conviction in every case, for party and witnesses would be bound over to appear, but as it is, all the returns that are made, are made by constables, and there are no witnesses. The constable only knows that a house has an appearance of selling by less measure than a quart, and in most cases testifies no more. Each and every citizen in this community has it in his power, therefore, to bring every offender to certain conviction, but there can be no conviction, without testimony, and no trial without an information.

There are about as many tippling houses in this community as licensed taverns. The demand, therefore, is twice as much as the supply authorized by the court; and far more, for one grog shop sells more in one day than a tavern sells in a week.

If this court granted no license, it would not stop the sale of ardent spirits one moment, but grog shops would increase and multiply to double the present number, there would be double the number of indictments for this offence, which from the same causes would show the same fate that now befalls them.

The first effect would be to withhold several thousand dollars from the treasury, now paid for licenses. The second effect would be to inflict upon the county the payment of several thousands of dollars of costs in tippling house cases, in addition to what it pays on that score now. The increased burden on the county would not fall short of ten thousand dollars a year, nor exceed thirteen thousand as things are at present.

This cannot be entirely disregarded by the court.

I have looked at and spoken to you of these things, not as your oath, but as what men think they *ought to be*, but as I know they *are*.

Most of all the offences that will come before you, will be offences involving the loss of property.

The Grand Inquest, summoned and sworn annually in the Grand Jury room, and the Court is ready at all times to render you such legal assistance as you may require.

Auction Sales.

SCOTT & OTIS,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
62 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HAVING been engaged in the above business for the last six years, in this city, would respectfully solicit consignments of Goods, to be sold in this market, either for Auction or private sales—particularly Glassware, Hardware and Dry Goods; and will make liberal advances on all kinds of Goods consigned us for sale here.

Will refer to Messrs. Hewett, Roe & Co., E. R. Violet, Wm. D. Wood & Co., John J. Anderson & Co., R. H. Stone, Gaylord, Reed, Brownlee, Hosner & Co., Richardson Deaver, Saint Louis; Butler & Brothers, Cincinnati; George M'Lain, Pittsburgh. [mar20y

JAMES McKENNA, Auctioneer.

GROCERY STORE, PLATFORM SCALES and other FIXTURES, WAGON, FURNITURE, &c., at AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, April 2d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the store of Messrs. Mac klin & Co., Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Diamond, their entire stock of Groceries, &c., which is very extensive, comprising every article in that line, such as sugars, coffees, teas, molasses, allspice, cloves, pepper, cinnamon, mustard, ginger, tobacco, cigars, &c. A large assortment of queensware, glassware, stoneware and crockery, &c.; a set platform scales; 1 six horse wagon and harness, with several other articles appertaining to a Grocery Store.

Also, one wagon and a lot of furniture and Bedding.

mar27 JAMES McKENNA, Auct'r.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETING, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c., of a private family, at *Auction*.—On Friday, March 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence, will be sold the entire of Mrs. Hughes, Chatham street, between Wilie street and Pennsylvania Avenue, her Household Furniture, &c., as she is declining housekeeping; all of the articles were made to order, are of the best quality and kept in the neatest and best manner. A part of them are one splendid Pier table, with marble top; one handsome dressing table and looking glass; one splendid rosewood sofa, with looking glass, the most beautiful article of the kind ever sold in Pittsburgh; high and low post bedsteads; dining and breakfast tables; fancy chairs; one large hall lamps; fine engravings; venetian blinds; oil window shades; parlor, chamber, Hall and stair carpeting; hearth rugs; stair rods; floor oil cloths; feather beds and bedding; one large mahogany wardrobe, among which is one English jack or spit, a first rate article, and one refrigerator, an excellent article, made to order by Cary & James, Boston. Also, the entire dressing table and looking glass; one splendid rosewood sofa, with looking glass, the most beautiful article of the kind ever sold in Pittsburgh; high and low post bedsteads; dining and breakfast tables; fancy chairs; one large hall lamps; fine engravings; venetian blinds; oil window shades; parlor, chamber, Hall and stair carpeting; hearth rugs; stair rods; floor oil cloths; feather beds and bedding, high and low post Bedsteads, hair, husk and straw Mattresses, dressing and plain Bureaus; Card tables, centre tables, dining tables and stands, settees, sofas, chairs, rocking do., wash stands, work stands, parlor, hall and stair Carpeting, stair rods, oil cloth, knives and forks, spoons, tenders and fire irons, ash pans, cooking stove, Queensware, Chinaware and Glassware; together with a large lot of Bar Fixtures, Wines and Liquors, of the choicest quality, &c.

The above furniture has only been in use a few years, and kept in the best of order.

mar31 W. G. McCARTNEY, Auct.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE AT AUCTION, &c.—Will be sold on Monday, March 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store of Mr. John M'Cracken, corner of Penn and Locust streets, Fifth Ward, a large lot of Dry Goods and Groceries, among which may be mentioned in part, the following Dry Goods:

Ginghams, calicoes, plaids, mousiln d'laines, alpacas, cashmeres, bleached and brown muslins, canton flannels, red and white flannels, cassimets, tweeds, spool cotton, patent thread, sewing silk, silk handkerchiefs and cravats, tape, cotton cord, apron checks, merinos, laces, sheeling, edging, &c., &c.

Groceries—Tea, coffee, sugar, sugar house and N. O. molasses, loaf sugar, mustard, pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, cream of tartar, saleratus, soda, alum, rock candy, raisins, French carrants, soap and candles, tobacco, &c.

Queensware, China and glassware, counter and platform scales, &c. W. G. McCARTNEY,

mar27 Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, *Feather Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c., Liquors and Bar Fixtures of Mansion House, on Liberty street*, at AUCTION.—Will be sold on SATURDAY, March 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the MANSION HOUSE, on Liberty street, opposite the Canal Basin, the entire Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, &c., comprising in part—Feather Beds and Bedding, high and low post Bedsteads, hair, husk and straw Mattresses, dressing and plain Bureaus; Card tables, centre tables, dining tables and stands, settees, sofas, chairs, rocking do., wash stands, work stands, parlor, hall and stair Carpeting, stair rods, oil cloth, knives and forks, spoons, tenders and fire irons, ash pans, cooking stove, Queensware, Chinaware and Glassware; together with a large lot of Bar Fixtures, Wines and Liquors, of the choicest quality, &c.

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P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—On Saturday evening, 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a large and valuable collection of miscellaneous and standard Books, standard works of history, poetry, fiction, theology, biography, science, fine arts, &c.

mar26 P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—*On Friday morning*, March 28th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Mrs. Briggs, No. 29 Second street, below Ferry, the entire Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, which have been kept in excellent order—comprising in part: two mahogany hair seat sofas; 1 mirror; 1 set mahogany chairs and rocking do.; mahogany card tables; book case and desk; candelabras; fine china vases; fine china, glass and queensware; carpets; hall oil cloth; sideboard; dining tables; work stands; enclosed and plain wash stands; dressing and plain Bureaus; high and low bedsteads; feather beds; bedding; hair and husk mattrasses; cane seat and fancy chairs and rockers; Venetian and transparent blinds; Russia iron and andirons; fire irons; kitchen dinner and tea sets; glassware; knives and forks; kitchen furniture; cooking utensils; large cooking stove, &c., &c. Also, an excellent milch cow.

P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LAWRENCEVILLE AT AUCTION.—On Friday afternoon, March 28th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, that very valuable lot of ground situated in the borough of Lawrenceville, (adjoining Rev. Lee's Church,) having a front of one hundred and eighty-one feet on Pike street, and extending back one hundred and seventeen feet—on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, with five rooms, wash and smoke houses, &c.

Also—A large two story Factory, sixty feet front by seventy feet deep, with large chimney stack, &c., and a never failing supply of water on the premises. This desirable property will be sold together or in six lots. Plans can be had at the Sales Rooms. Brewers or manufacturers requiring room, with a large supply of water, would do well to examine the premises previous to sale.

Title indisputable. Possession given immediately.

Terms—One-fourth cash; remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest—secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

P. M. DAVIS,
mar19 Auctioneer.

W. G. M'CARTNEY, Auctioneer.

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Groceries—Tea, coffee, sugar, sugar house and N. O. molasses, loaf sugar, mustard, pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, cream of tartar, saleratus, soda, alum, rock candy, raisins, French carrants, soap and candles, tobacco, &c.

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Commercial and Financial.

THE PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
FREDERICK LORENZ,
WM. A. HILL,
C. ZUG, } COMMITTEE FOR PERUSAL

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Market.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING POST,
FRIDAY, March 28, 1851.

The weather during the whole week was delightful. Business has increased in our city. Our merchants are now doing a heavy business in groceries, dry goods, shoes, hardware, &c., and the prospects bid fair for a large spring trade. Money, for several weeks past, has been scarce, and many of our business men complain of the scarcity, which, however, it is hoped will not last long.

The receipts by river and canal have not, for many years, been so large as this season. Our markets are firm and steady for all kinds of produce. There is not so much animation in Flour as in our last.

ASHES—Very little doing in Salæratus; sales at 5@5½c. In Soda Ash the market is well supplied; we quote as before at 3½@3½c on time. No change in other sorts; Pearls 6½c.; Pots 4¾@4¾c.; Scorchings 2½@3c.

APPLES—The market is barely supplied; sales from $1,00 to 1,25 per bbl.

ALE.—The demand is active, and sales regular at the following prices:

Bavarian Beer, per bbl	$6 00		
Common, per bbl.	6 00		
XX do	8 00		
XXX do	9 00		
Common, half barrels	4 00		
XX do	3 50		
XXX do	4 50		
Common, qr. barrels	1 75		
XX do	2 00		
XXX do	2 25		

with 50c per bbl thrown off for cash.

BUCKETS—Sale of Beaver from store at $2,00 @2,25.

BULK MEAT—There is little or nothing doing. We note a sale of 40,000 pounds, to be delivered in Baltimore, at 7c. We quote, however, at 5¼ to 6, hog round. This will be paid for pr me lote.

BUTTER—The market is not so firm, and the demand limited. Sales of Roll at 10 to 12; keg, 7 to 8.

BACON—The demand continues active; prices remain firm. We note sales of large lots at 8½ for Hams, 6 to 6½ for Shoulders, and 7½ to 7¾ for Sides. For country cured, we note sales at 8 for Hams, 7 for Sides, and 6 for Shoulders.

BLOOMS—The estimate at $60@62.

BROOMS—The few sales made are at former quotations—figures take a wide range according to the quality of the article, say $1,25@2,50 per doz.

BEANS—We quote at $1 for mixed; $1,37 per bushel for small white.

CLOVER SEED—The market is quite bare; sufficient, however, for the demand. We note Clover Seed not so firm; sales at $6,00 to 6,25. There is not much offering at present at $3,25.

CHEESE—Moderate supplies; sales of Cream at 6½@7c.; Common at 5½@6c.

CORN MEAL—40 to 50c.

COPPER—Sales of ingots at 19@20c.; sheet at 24 @25c.

CANDLES—Sales of Pittsburgh Mould at 10c.; Cincinnati at 9½ to 10c.; Star at 22@23c.; Reserve Mould at 10c.

COAL—Regular sales at 4¼@5¼.

CORDAGE.—The following are the card prices of Manilla Rope, by Coil, 14c

Do do when cut,	15c
White Rope, by Coil,	11c
Do do when cut,	12c
Tarred do by Coil,	10c
Do do when cut,	11c
Packing Yarn, fine,	7c
Do do common,	6c

Manilla Bed Cords, ... $1,87½,81@3,75 ₱ doz.
Do do per coil, ... 14 ₱ ℔
Hemp do ..... 1,60@2,25@3,00 ₱ doz.
Do do per coil, ... 10 ₱ ℔
Manilla Bough Lines, ... 87½ doz.
Hemp do do ..... 75 "

CRACKERS.—The regular sales to the trade are at the following rates:

Water Crackers	$4,00 ₱ bbl
Butter do.	4,75
Pilot Bread	4,00

Soda, Pennsylvania Crackers ..... 7 ₱ ℔.

COTTON YARNS—We have no change to notice in Cotton Yarn. Prices firm at the quotations.

No.	FOUND YARNS.	No.	DOUBLE YARNS.
No. 6, cts per lb.	20	No. 10, 13 cts per lb	23
" 6, " "	20	" 12, " "	24
" 7, " "	20	" 14, " "	25
" 8, " "	21	" 16, " "	26
" 9, " "	21	" 17, " "	27
" 10, " "	21	" 18, " "	28
" 11, " "	22	" 19, " "	29
" 12, " "	22	" 20, " "	30

No.	DOUBLE YARN.	No.	DOUBLE YARN.
No. 500, cts per lb.	19½	No. 800, cts per doz.	84
" 600, " "	19½	" 900, " "	84
" 700, " "	84	" 1000, " "	84
Carpet Chain,	22	Candlewick,	19
Coverlet Yarn,	22	Bag Filling,	19
Twine,	25	Batting, No. 1, 18 to 21	
Cotton Warp,	13 12 11	No. 2 and 9, 16 to 17.	

DRUGS—The following is a list of prices of some of the most prominent articles under this head:

Aloes, lbs.	15@18	Brimstone, ₱ lb.	4@
Alum, "	3@3½	Castor Oil, ₱ gal.	35@40
Assafœtida, lbs.	18@25	Chloride lime, "	7@ 9
Arrow Root, "	12@14	Cochineal, "	1,30@1,50
Aquafortis, "	10@11	Copperas, "	1½@ 2
Camphor, "	50@55	Liquorice in rolls, "	7@ 8
Madder Umbro, lbs.	12@13	Opium, "	3,50@4,00
Castor Oil, bbls.	$1,65	Sal Soda, "	4@4½
Quinine oz.	$4,25@3,50	Glue, com. "	11@12

DRIED BEEF—Sales of new at 8½.

FLOUR—The sales during the week were moderate; we note sales at from $3,10 to 3,18; principally at $3,10@3,15; the amount going east is large. From stores sales are made at $3,35 to 3,40 by the drey load. Extra family is in the shade at present in their views. It is generally believed that Flour will go to $3,00.

FEED—Sales of Bran from first hands at 11@12c. Middlings, 50; Shorts, 16 to 20.

FISH—Sales of Salmon at $8,00, at which holders are firm. No sales of other Nos.

FEATHERS—Sales from first hands at 33@35c.

FRUIT—We give our table corrected;

White R. Candy, lbs.	12@14c.	Raisin Bunch,	2,50@2,75
Yellow "	14@15c.	do Clusters,	2,75@3,00
Red "	18@20c.	Zante Currants,	9@c.
Liquorice,	18@20c.	Filberts,	7@8c.
Refined "	25@27c.	Walnuts,	7@8c.
Cream Nuts,	5@7c.	Cream Nuts,	5@7c.
Dates,	5@9c.	Almonds,	16@23c.
Lemons,	———	B. Shell "	10@12½c.
Oranges,	———	Shelled "	28@27c.
Dried Apples,	3½@3½	D. Peaches	$1,87½,00
Do Peaches,	———	Do Apples	———

GROCERIES—The stock is good, and prices firm. Molasses there is a firmness; sales of Molasses at 34@35; some holders asking 35. Sales of Sugar at 6½ to 6¾c.

LARD—The receipts continue good. Wheat has declined; sales of prime at 70c. Rye: sales cannot be made over 56 to 58c. Sales of 450 bush. of Oats at 33c. Corn: we note sales of 1,600 bushels, from first hands, at 40; also, 2,000 bushels out of store at 45. Sales of Coffee at 12½ to 12¾.

GLASS.—We notice no change in Window Glass; sales of city brands, 8 by 10, at $3,75; 10 by 12 at $4,25@4,50 ₱ box.

Country brands are sold at lower prices, and may be quoted as follows:

8 by 10	$2,75	10 by 15	$3,75
10 by 12	3,00	10 by 16	3,75
10 by 16	3,25	10 by 17	3,75

PRINT GLASS.—We give the following condensed list for some of the principal articles of Flint Glass as manufactured and sold in this city:

Plain Tumblers	per doz	30c@ 3,00
Mould do	" "	87½@ 1,75
Pressed do	" "	1,00@ 2,25
Pressed do toys	" "	37
Goblets	do common,	1,50@ 2,00
Champagnes	" "	3,75@ 6,00
Wine Glasses	" "	50@ 3,00
Lemonades	" "	75@ 3,00
Jelly stands, each		50@ 2,00
Decanters,	per doz	1,00@12,00
Pitchers	" "	2,50@ 9,00
Pitchers, heavy pillared, per pair		2,00@10,00
Pitchers, heavy cut flute, each		75@3,00
Molasses cans		2,00@ 5,00
Molasses cans, Britannia tops, per pr.		75@ 4,00
Flower vases, per dozen		4,00@ 9,00
Flower vases, cut, per pair		6,00@12,00
Jelly glasses, per dozen		1,25@ 7,00
Pressed sweet-meat dishes, per doz		1,25@10,00
Pressed sweat-meat bowls, per pair		2,00@ 6,00
Bureau knobs and pins, per dozen		1,00@21,50

APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURNITURE.

Specie jars, lackered & covers, per doz		1,25@10,00
Show jars	per doz	6,00@18,00
Fluted Colognes,	"	4,00@ 9,00
Tinctures, ground stopper, per dozen		1,00@12,00
Show Bottles, each		75@

GUNPOWDER—Sales are regular at the following rates:

FFG	4,75 @ 5,50	Eagle do in paper	3,37
Eagle 6½ lbs.	@ 3,00	Rifle powder	3,25 @ 3,62
Do do 1 lb cans	7,00		
FFG do	@ 4,00		

HAY—Receipts moderate; sales at scales at $12 to 14.

HOPS—Regular sales at 40c.

HIDES—We hear of some transactions of Green Hides at 4½ to 4¾. There are sales of Western Dry Hides made at 11 to 12.

HOMINY—Very little doing; some sales reported at 4,50@5,50 per bbl.

IRON & NAILS.—The following is a corrected list of the prices of the various sizes and descriptions of Pittsburgh manufactured Iron. We give the outside range of prices:

Iron—Flat bar	2½@5½c.
" Round and square bar	2½@5 c.
" Band	2½@3½c.
" Hoop	3½@3½c.
" Sheet	5 @5½c.
Spikes—Cut, 3 to 4½ inch	4,00 "
" Cut, 5 to 6 inch	4,50 "
" Cut, 6 to 7 inch	5,00 "
Nails—1 to 20 penny	$4,25 ₱ keg.
" 8 to 9 penny	3,50 "
" 6 to 7 penny	4,00 "
" 5 penny	4,25 "
" 4 penny	4,50 "
" 3 penny	5,50 "

LEAD—Sales of Pig at 6½; Bar at 6c.

LEAD PIPE—The following are the card prices:

1 " "	No. 2	7c. ₱ ℔
1 " "	No. 2	8c. ₱ ℔
1 " "	No. 1	7½c. ₱ ℔
1 " "	No. 1	8½c. ₱ ℔
1 " "	No. 1	9½c. ₱ ℔
1 " "	No. 1	13½c. ₱ ℔

All other sizes 6c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—The following prices will be found correct:

New York,	₱ lb.		17½@20
Baltimore,	"	"	21@22
Slaughter,	"	"	30@
Upper Leather,	₱ doz.		25,00@30,00
Calf Skins,	₱ doz.		24,00@28,00
Philp'a. do.	₱ doz.		30,00@36,00
Harness Leather,	₱ lb.		18@20c.
Skirting, do.	"	"	21@23
Bridle, do.	₱ doz.		30,00@33,00

LUMBER—The following table of Dry Lumber is correct:

Clear ₱ M	@22,00	Flooring 1 do	19,00@20,00
Common do	@11,00	Common 1 do	@
Clear 1½ do	@30,00	Oak	@24,00
Common 1½ do	@18,00	Pine Shingles	
Clear 2 do	44,00	₱ 1000	2,50@3,00
Common 1½ do	22,00	Laths, sawed	2,00@2,50

OILS—Sales of Linseed at 95@31,00 per gal.; No. Lard at 58 to 65c.; Tanners' at 18@20.

PIG METAL—Sales of Allegheny at $23@25; of H. R. at $26@27.

POTATOES—Sale at from $1,50 to 2,00 ₱ bbl., and at 40 to 75 per bushel.

ROSIN—Sales at $3,00 to 3,25 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $3,37.

RICE—Sale by the tierce at 4¼ to 4½.

SALT—Sales at $1,25.

SHEEP PELTS—Sales of 800 at 75 to 87½.

STARCH—Sales at 6½@7c.

TOBACCO—The demand continues good; sales during this week exceed last week. We note sales of

Springer's Extra 5's	31 to 32c.
W. H. Grant's	32 to 33c.
Rowell & Robinson's	32 to 33c.
Kuder's "	30 to 31c.
Price & Harwood's	30 to 31c.
Baltimore Spun	31 to 32c.
Gedge's 6 Twist	14 to 15c.
Leaf Tobacco	10 to 15c.

TALLOW—Sales of mutton tallow at 6½, beef do. at 6c.

TEAS—Sales of N. O. at $4,00@4,25.

TIN PLATE—There is a brisk business going in this article at $11,50@13,50 ₱ box, with a discount of 75c ₱ box off for cash.

VINEGAR—Sales of Crab at 9@10c.

WOOL—As yet, sales are very few sales, there being very little old on hand. We note a sale of 300 lbs common at 32. From all information that can be gathered, prices will range high the coming season.

WHISKEY—Sales of Rectified at 23@24c.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

6 FEET 0 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED:

Steamer Michigan No. 2, Boles, Beaver.
" Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
" J. M'Kee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
" Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
" Fashion No. 2, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Thomas Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
" Diarnal, Conwell, Wheeling.
" Clipper, No. 2, Duvel, Cincinnati.
" Jenny Lind, Hurd, Zanesville.

DEPARTED:

" Redstone, Woodward, Brownsville.
" Atlantic, Parkinson, do.
" J. M'Kee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
" Michigan No. 2, Boies, Beaver.
" Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
" Thomas Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
" J. Nelson, Shriver, Zanesville.
" Brilliant, Grace, Cincinnati.
" Wellsville, Young, Wheeling.
" Tuscarora, Hughes, Zanesville.
" Pilot No. 2, Shunk, Hockingport.
" Mt. Vernon, Kountz, Cincinnati.
" North River, Lyon, St. Louis.
" Magnet, ——, Gallipolis.

Allegheny River Trade.
REGULAR FRANKLIN PACKETS.

THE fine steamer ALLEGHENY BELLE No. 2, Capt. WM. HANNA, leaves the Allegheny wharf for Franklin, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 4 P. M.

The fine steamer ALLEGHENY BELLE No 2, Capt. JAMES HANNA, leaves the Allegheny wharf for Franklin, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, at 4 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply on Board. mar20

Wednesday Packet for Cincinnati.

THE new and fast running steamer CINCINNATI, BIRMINGHAM, Master, will leave Wednesday at 10 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
mar20 G. B. MILTENBERGER.

For Marietta and Hockingport.

THE fine steamer PACIFIC, Jacobus Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every *THURSDAY*, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JAMES WILSON,
mar10 No. 61 Water st. and 63 Front st.

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

EMERSON'S LECTURE!—The distinguished Lecturer Prof. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Mass. has been procured by the above Institute to deli