THE CITY POST.

SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 6.

DIED:

On Friday evening, August 5, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of George and Jane Splane, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Washington street, near Wylie.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

The annual session of the State Teachers' Association commenced yesterday, in the Third Ward Public School-House, on the corner of Grant and Seventh streets.

The Association was called to order by John H. Brown, of Philadelphia, the regular chairman, and

Rev. Dr. Cammyer, of Allegheny county, addressed the throne of Grace.

The officers elected at the last meeting of the Association are as follows:

President—John H. Brown, of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—Prof. James Thompson, of Pittsburgh; William Roberts of Philadelphia; L. C. Covell, of Pittsburgh, and M. McElroy, of Indiana county.

Recording Secretaries—John Joyce, of Philadelphia, A. R. Brown, of Schuylkill county.

Corresponding Secretary—James G. Barnwell, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Conley Plotts, of Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee:

Messrs. S. D. Ingram, of Harrisburg, J. P. Wickersham, of Lancaster county, William Travis, of Lawrence county, H. B. Warriner, of Philadelphia, and J. M. Barnet, of Indiana county.

One of the Secretaries proceeded to read the Constitution adopted at a meeting of the Association, held in Harrisburg, in July, 1852. After which,

The names of persons wishing to join the Association were received and registered. The following is a correct list of the Members in attendance:

Allegheny—Prof. Jas. Thompson, Richard N. Avery, R. Morton A. Burt, Lucius Osgood, Jno. Gregory, D. Donnison, Jno. Thomas, Wm. R. Foye, Leonard H. Bullock, Mitchell, Sam'l P. Irvin, Jas. Ralston, John Kelly, H. Williams, James McFryer, Thos. H. Carroll, John Kelly, W. W. Dixon.

Armstrong—M. M. Davis.

Blair—Wm. Domer, A. D. Cherry.

Butler—J. K. Conlter.

Centre—Ira D. Mitchell.

Crawford—Thos. F. Thickstun.

Dauphin—Daniel Eppley, S. D. Ingraham.

Fayette—Jos. H. Campbell.

Huntingdon—J. S. Barr.

Indiana—J. McElroy, J. M. Barrett, James S. Koles.

Lancaster—Hon. T. B. Barrows, J. P. Wickersham.

Lawrence—Wm. Travis, A. D. Simpson, Geo. W. Sloan.

Mayksville—Miss Schindler, A. P. Brown, Wm. R. Porter.

Washington—Wm. Smith, D. D., Alex. M. Gow, T. B. Hasson†, Prof. Samuel S. Jones.

Wayne—J. F. Stoddard.

Westmoreland—Col. P. Shryock, C. C. Baugh, S. W. Grier, Wm. M. S. Workman, John Wright, Daniel Morrison.

Philadelphia—John H. Brown, Geo. A Piper, P. A Oregar, Conley Plotts, John Joyce, H. E. Warriner, R. S. Baldridge, H. P. Birchall.

The following ladies also became members:

Elizabeth Hughes, Margaret M. Hughes, Rebecca Morrison, Anne Foster, Mary Taggart, Mary E. Brown, Caroline Davis, Nancy Campbell, Caroline A. Saunders, Charlotte H. Fellandbet, Jane H. Davidson, Sophronia M. L. Thickstun, Melissa Edgar, Susan M. Hamilton, Ellen E. Wishart, Margaret S. Riddle, Jane E. Boggs, Martha Vance, P. M. Denniston, Mary E. Carpenter, Dorcas E. Kearney, Nancy Hemphill, Jane W. Elliott, Harriott Cooper, Jane A. Covell, Eliza W. Tull, Margaret Frazer.

In answer to an inquiry, a gentleman stated that females as well as males were entitled to become members of the Association, provided they were teachers.

Professor Thompson stated that the Local Committee had made such provision among our citizens as to entertain the Delegates free of expense, during their stay in the city.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee made a statement of the business likely to come before the Association.

Teachers and friends of education, from other States, present, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

The Chairman stated that the Association did not recognize delegations,—only individuals. All persons interested in the cause of education might become either regular or honorary members of the Association by complying with the provisions of the Constitution.

The President, Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. The address displayed great ability on the part of the speaker. It was principally devoted to the duties of teachers, the great influence exerted by them, and their claims on the public.

A resolution annulling the constitution, providing that no matriculation fee should be exacted of females wishing to become members of the association, was presented and laid over, according to the rule.

The convention, on motion, adjourned until half past, two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication was presented from the Library Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, tendering the members of the convention the free use of that Library and reading room. The thanks of the association were returned.

Mr. Barrows from the committee appointed, presented the following

REPORT ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

At this period in the progress of general education, it is not deemed necessary either to describe the institution in question at much length, or to adduce, formally, reasons in support of the right of the State to effect its establishment

A normal school, as now universally understood, is a public institution in which the school teacher is duly instructed in his profession, and prepared for the proper discharge of its active duties.

Almost every State in the civilized world, which recognizes intellectual and moral culture, as necessary to the proper discharge of social duty, has founded and now supports, as an essential institution of government, schools of this class. Two years ago there were in the old world 236 such institutions, and there are now, probably, a larger number: the tendency towards their establishment being general, without a single instance of abandonment being known. Giving them in order of time in which they were founded, in Europe, Prussia has 51; Hanover 7; Wirtemberg 7; Baden 4; Austria 11; Bavaria 9; Saxe up 10; Hesse Cassel 3; Hesse Darmstadt 2; Nassau 2; Frankfort 1; United States 20; France 9†; Holland 2; Belgium 2; Denmark 2; Sweden 1; Scotland 2; Ireland 1; and England and Wales 23.

In North America there are eight Normal schools, established by State authority, and supported by the public means, viz: two in Canada; three in Massachusetts; one in New York; one in Connecticut, and one in Michigan.

This harmony of action, on the part of so many governments, would seem to settle all question as to the right, as well as the policy of the State in establishing Normal schools.

With us, here in Pennsylvania, this right may be said to rest; specifically on three grounds: 1st. On the constitutional injunction for the establishment of schools throughout the State. 2d. On the general necessity of instruction for the *prevention* of crime. And 3d. On the duty of instructing the citizen so as to fit him to perform the public duties which are incumbent on every member of a free State. For, if the "establishment" of schools for the general good be a public duty, it requires no argument to arrive at the conclusion that the preparation of teachers for them is also a public duty; since it were difficult to realize the full idea of a school without a fit teacher.

The right, then, whether based on the practice of other States, or deduced from the nature of our own, would seem to be plain. But the *policy* of exercising that right, must have heretofore been, and may yet be, a thought question with some. Whatever can have placed Pennsylvania, that used to lead in all projects for human amelioration, so far behind in this? How—whose owners; who among the first brought from its Indian cowners; who was among the first to assert the uncontrollable rights of conscience; who applied her first liberated energies to the abolition of slavery? who led the way in rendering mild her penal code and reforming her prison discipline:—Pennsylvania, that expends forty millions for internal improvements, and fifteen in twenty millions for public education in eighteen years—that she, who has thus ever been honest, liberal and high minded, should have dropped short and havefallen, by this expenditure of a few thousand dollars, to render her system of education complete, and thereby all the other reforms effective and her outlays profitable, is truly a strange state of affairs, and one for which there must be some adequate cause.

As the results of this cause are grievous, it is time that its nature would be ascertained, and the corrective be applied. And what combination of circumstances can be more favorable than that by which we ourselves surrounded! Of the 500,000 youth of the State, who are of an age to attend School, at least one half are without proper instruction, through nominally on the rolls of the Common Schools. Of the $1,500,000 of School tax and State appropriation, now annually expended in support of those Schools, the same proportion, at least, is little better than thrown away. And, in the mean time, our whole Common School system stands in the shame of this almost incalculable loss of youth's best hours, and of this vast outlay of money. Yet that system is not blameworthy. Not that we are deeply blameworthy in having abandoned this noble fortress against ignorance and vice, to the equal chance of being garrisoned by ignorance as by knowledge—by vicious tendencies, if not by vice itself—as by virtue!

And who are they?—for if they can be ascertained, they can probably be so operated on, as a class, as to induce or compel them to amend their ways and apply the remedy; the evil being by all admitted to the head of property, unskilled teachers. Be remedy then due professional preparation.

In the first place, they are neither the first originators, nor the chief administrators of the system. The following extracts from reports will settle this point:

[Here follows, in the report read by Mr. Barrows, a large number of extracts from official documents, showing the necessity for the better education of the Teachers employed in the Public Schools of this State. With the exception of extracts from the reports of two or three legislating Committees, they were all taken from the Annual Reports of the Superintendants of Common Schools, in this State, commencing at 1835, and running until 1852. The views and sentiments of every Superintendant in each annual report presented to the legislature, show the necessity for some provision for the education of Teachers. Every Superintendant admitted, the necessity, but they differed as to the plan for effecting the object recommended.]

When to this unbroken testimony it is added that every one of these reports was either generally or expressly endorsed by the Governor for the time being, and strongly urged by the favorable attention of the Legislature, there is ceded upon the favorable attention of the Legislature, there is presented an uniformity and an array of official opinion not often concentrated upon the same point. These extracts have been the more willingly indulged in, as they present, in a much greater variety of light than the compiler could have imparted to it independently of official authority. They generally concur both on the point of the necessity of normal qualified teachers, and of the duty of the State to establish institutions for their preparation. It is only unfortunate, however, that here all unanimity of opinion ceases, and that each officer, when proposing the kind of institution, or specific means for the removal of the evil which he prefers, differs from all the others in the details of his plan. It is not profitless to inquire what influence this unfortunate difference in detail may have had in preventing all legislative action on the subject. It is fair to admit that there was little encouragement for the lawmakers to commence the structure, when those who ought to know most on the subject could not agree upon the plan.

Still it is neither Superintendants, Governors, nor Legislatures who are the most to blame in permitting our noble system so long to languish for want of that spirit which good Teachers alone can infuse into it,—so long, that many good friends have almost lost heart, and its enemies—of its first friends have almost lost heart, and its enemies—for enemies it has neither for nor unintentional—began to fear enemies it has neither for nor unintentional—began to fear that them with this, its mere incompleteness, as if the fulness of its first friends have almost lost heart, and its enemies—ure they produced was a radical incurable defect in the system itself.

It is the people, and the Teachers themselves, who are most to blame in this matter; and until they shall arouse and demand the application and the proper remedy, it will not be applied. Why they have not heretofore demanded it, is the right quarter and in the right time, is not difficult to comprehend. Why they should fail of success when they shall now demand it, it is not easy to imagine.

Heretofore many of the teachers of the State were not aware of their own tendencies, nor of their need of improvement. But the best step in knowledge is the conviction of our own ignorance; the next, the determination to remove it. The apathy which so long enwrapped in its sleepy folds many Teachers, not only deprived themselves of the knowledge of their own condition—of the power to help themselves, but also paralyzed the efforts of others who were laboring to break the spell. In this way alone can be accounted for the long inaction of the one class and the failure of the other. The present association is, however, full proof that the profession is at least awake. Let the first act of their wakening be the prompt and united demand for preparation, at the hand of the State, for the discharge of those momentous services which the State demands at their hands.

If teachers do not make this demand, and press it on to success, no other class in the community will. This seems to be the law of our being—at least of our American being; that which is of great though remote public concern rarely attracts the attention of the law-making power, unless urged by some connection with private interest; while the project to incorporate a railroad company or bank, between which and its many immediate public interests, uniformly exists a community of interest, or rarely more than one owns its origin and success to private cupidity, enterprise or interest. So it must be with the improvement of teachers: they must take their own business into their own hands, and no longer rely on the hope that the people or the Legislature will, from motives of public zeal, or duty, accord the means of success.

How shall they proceed in effecting it? The readiest and most practicable plan but respectful demand, in the form of a memorial, to the Legislature. Of the 11,713 teachers who were reported to be employed in the common schools of this State, this number must be at least 12,750, including those of the city and county of Philadelphia, if one-tenth were to cease, a memorial of this kind and each obtain 20 signatures to it, here would be an aggregate of over 60,000 voters of Pennsylvania; and no Legislature would fail to attend to a request thus backed.

That they need this preparation for their professional duties all now admit. That it will be of inestimable advantage to the youth of the State is manifest from the results produced wherever it has been tried. In our own State the controllers and directors of the public schools of the city and county of Philadelphia, despairing of the speedy establishment of common schools by State authority, several years ago founded one for the education of their own female teachers; and they now have in full fruition, an institution of vastly more benefit than even the far-famed Girard College. It is doubtful whether even their noble High School can compare with it in enlarged and diffusive benefit, except in so far as it, also, prepares teachers for the public schools. Both are the fruit of a special attention to the proper training of each of its members for the other avocations of life, it is more directly and vastly benefited by the Girard College than by the High School. The reason in this one case may be "four-fold;" in the other it exceeds the "hundred-fold."

There is also in the present condition of the Teachers of Pennsylvania, a peculiar fitness for the application of means for their improvement. Unlike the Northern and Eastern States, we have few lectures on education, and none who assume the character of teacher for some more temporary purpose. Such there still are, and their number is increasing. On the contrary, the great body of our teachers consists of young men and young women who look to teaching as a permanent occupation. The proportion of such is annually growing larger as the compensation and respectability of the employment are increased. Such persons are the proper material for improvement by means of the normal schools, and they will form the fit predecessors of the future generation of teachers prepared by means of these schools, from early youth, for the duties of their profession. It is no extravagant estimate to say that fully one-half of our present common school teachers, if now, when they become of a less age, in the course of instruction in a Normal school would not only confirm them for life in the profession, but enable them to become efficient teachers.

And this—the retaining in the profession of our present young, willing and promising teachers, and the filling of their places by similarly talented persons, in consideration that is to be the primary one in all plans and in all legislation on the subject. If it was practicable, it would not be proper to have so many teachers of qualification as to throw them out of employment. The ideal standing, it is true, might, at once be elevated far above the ability to sustain it, and the fact of which would be the closing of the schools while others of the higher rank were in course of preparation. Hence, fortunately, it is neither desirable nor possible to be up and train a generation who shall be then fit and worthy successors in the ever onward progress of improvement.

It may be supposed that this committee should state some plan of the institution in detail, which the present condition of the system requires. But this they decline doing. What we want now is the establishment of Normal Schools. What we want now is the establishment of Normal Schools. What we want now is the establishment about details. An incident in the educational history of the State will be in point here: Previous to the establishment of the present Common School law, of April, 1834, (a date which should be taught our youth, as of the same class with those of the first settlement of Jamestown, and the 4th of July, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence,) year after year, and session after session of the Legislature, the friends of education and a majority of the members of the Legislature differed about the details of a law for general education. The very desire at once to establish a system actually prevented the passage of a law for the establishment of any. But during the session of 1834–35, a few intelligent determined men breathed into the air that the hour of common school law was at the moment in comparison with the fact of the passage of any; wisely contending that even a defective one would be the best basis of a good one. So, by acquiescence, the very exacting hope of obtaining a perfect one would lose to nothing; for the cry and the almost unintelligible hue and cry passed, and behold the result; in 1836 it was amended, and now it only needs a Normal school to render it the glory of the State, and the best in the Union.

Let us learn wisdom from this lesson. Let us say to those in power "Only give us Normal Schools" With you is the power to establish them, and with you is the responsibility of faculty and branches, and forms of admission. You have the right of other Normal School counties and States, before you. And this is all that the bill on the subject, drafted by the intelligent Superintendant of Common Schools, a plan professably as good as any that can be now presented, proposes. Let Legislators and Institutions of some kind for our improvement, and we shall endeavor to show you that we know how to use them to our public advantage.

If Teachers and friends of general education go before the Legislature to this united and becoming spirit, the Committee are confident it is the hope that the year 1854 will be for ever distinguished, in the annals of Pennsylvania, as that in which *official* means were first adopted to establish the Common School teacher worthy of the Common School System.

Prof. Thompson, of Allegheny, took the floor, and addressed the Association. He contended that they should take action in regard to the establishment of Normal Schools, as the great drawback to our present system being the ignorance of teachers.

Mr. Burrows, of Harrisburg, made a few remarks. He was followed by Prof. Smith, of Jefferson College. Both gentlemen advocated the establishment of Normal Schools.

Prof. Isaacs, of Cincinnati, addressed the Association, and gave his testimony, as an examiner of teachers, as to the absolute necessity of Normal Schools.

Dr. Cutter, of Massachusetts, as a citizen of Massachusetts, testified as to the feasibility, of Normal Schools, and their utter advantageous workings. There were four in operation now in that State, and one more would soon be in operation.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. George A. Piper, of Philadelphia:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the State Teachers' Association, it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to establish Normal schools for the education of teachers, and that the Committee who have reported to the Association on this subject, be directed to memorialize the Legislature thereupon.

At the request of Prof. Thompson, Mr. Smith, a gentleman well acquainted with the workings of Normal schools in England, made a few remarks. In that country, local committees select young men for the purpose of training them in the Normal schools. They are supported in teaching, under the superintendent of experienced teachers six hours during the day; in the evening, the lessons of the day are criticised and revised; lectures are delivered on the mode of teaching, and every opportunity afforded to the student to learn practically the art of teaching.

Mr. Farriner was in favor of postponing the subject until the meeting of the Association to be held in Lancaster, in October next.

Dr. Cutter, Mr. Travis, Mr. Piper and Mr. Plott followed, arguing the propriety of petitioning the Legislature. Several other gentlemen followed, advocating the same plan of operation.

Mr. Barrows moved an amendment that a committee should be appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature in December.

On motion, the consideration of the subject was postponed until the evening session.

The amendment to the IX. article of the Constitution proposed in the morning, requiring no matriculation fee from female teachers was passed.

Mr. Piper, proposed the following honorary members, who were elected unanimously:

A. W. Price, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Camoy, Cincinnati, O.; Calvin Cutter, M. D., Mass.; Wm. D. Swan, Boston; Judge Sherman, Michigan; John Bilddle, D. M. Warren, Philadelphia; L. Andrews, Columbus, O.; Prof. Zachos, Dayton, O.

Mr Howe, of Washington county, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report the expediency of preparing a constitution and form of proceedings to be adopted in the Teachers' Institutes, to be established in the several counties of the State.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion, the Association adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A session of the association was held last evening. Prof J. F. Stoddard, President of Columbia College, delivered an eloquent address bearing on the subject under consideration, viz:—the establishment of normal schools.

A discussion ensued, which ended in the withdrawal of the amendment offered by Mr. Burrows, and the passage of the resolution offered by Piper, of Philadelphia.

The association then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

WELCH'S PARISIAN HIPPODROME.—Public curiosity is aroused on the subject of Hippodromes. We see the word written upon all the corners of the street, and printed in all the papers. Gentlemen who have been to College are questioned on the subject, and interrogations relative to the nature of the "critter," are propounded on all sides. We can assure all who are not *au fait* on classic history, that the Hippodrome is a tangibility, a thing of times gone by, the pride of Ancient Greece; the delight of Imperial Rome in days of primitive power and splendor. The sports were wild, dashing, fascinating and ennobling. As the powers that fostered them declined, they fell also; but they left their mark upon the pages of the history of Nations. Some years ago, a Hippodrome was raised in Paris; the performances being given after the manner of early times. It became quite a fashionable resort, and one more† would soon be in operation.

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Rufus Welsh, an American, first introduced it in England, where, after perfecting all arrangements, he transported it to our shores, with a full knowledge of how it would be received. And now we are to have it in the Iron City. The Chariot Racing and the other games originally offered, and Olympian Jupiter in the groves of Diana. What won't Yankee energy accomplish?

DROWNED.—On Friday evening of last week, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Shannon, formerly of Freeport, was accidentally drowned in the canal at Tarentum, under the following circumstances: She was sitting upon the bank of the canal amusing herself by sifting a small phial with water, when she lost her balance, fell in and was drowned before she had not been in the water over five minutes when she was rescued, yet all attempts at resuscitation proved abortive.

LARCENY CASES.—Ald. Steel yesterday committed a man named Robinson Addis, who was charged with stealing articles of clothing from Davis's auction room in this city.

William Gardner, a noted loafer, was committed for larceny, by Ald. Major. He was charged by a woman named Sally with stealing household articles from her house, in Allegheny City.

To Teachers.—An examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the Third Ward Public School of this city, will be held on Monday, August 15, at ten o'clock, A. M. The number of teachers required is seventeen, one male principal, and sixteen female assistants. The salaries vary from $700 per annum, to $176.

Any information in regard to the examination or situations, may be obtained from Joseph W. Lewis, No. 40 Fifth street.

BIGAMY.—Ald. Parkinson yesterday committed Wm. J. Reed for trial, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Jane Reed. A commitment for bigamy was subsequently lodged against him by the above Alderman, on oath of the same prosecutrix. Reed married his first wife in Norristown, New York, in 1845, deserted her, and was married by Ald. Parkinson, some three or four months ago, to a lady of this city, named Isabella Dyzdall.

Mr. Reed, the Captain of the Watch, in a card in the Dispatch yesterday, puts quite a different face on the affair of the riot on the Fourth street road, noticed in Thursday's *Post*. It was stated he refused to send watchmen to the scene of the riot. Mr. Reed denies this, and with truth, we believe. He has always borne the reputation of a good officer.

OMNIBUSSES.—The attempt to prevent omnibusses running on Sunday, will commence with the first offence on Sunday morning next. The Receiver Company have, we understand, employed eminent counsel, and will take the matter to the Supreme Court at once. This will prove an expensive operation to somebody.

SUICIDE.—Mr. F. Tool Winters, of Bakerstown, West Deer Township, in this county, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by cutting his throat with a razor from ear to ear. Mr. Winters was considered a very respectable citizen of that township. He was supposed to be partially insane at the time he committed the deed.

BISHOP POTTER, President of the National Educational Society, is expected to arrive this evening, to preside at the Convention next week. We learn that the Rt. Rev. Bishop will preach in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday evening, at a quarter before eight.

COMMERCIAL POST.

DAILY REVIEW OF PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY MORNING POST,
Saturday, August 6, 1853.

We have very little change to notice in the market. We had heavy rains during the afternoon yesterday. The river continues to improve, and as a consequence business is beginning to assume more activity.

FLOUR—The inspections yesterday amounted to about 700 bbls., and the sales so far as we could ascertain were as follows: 71 bbls. fresh ground extra on the wharf, at $4,62½; 13 do. superfine, at $4,50; 100 bbls. at railroad depot, at $4,40; 52 bbls. superfine from store, at $4,45; 44 do. extra fresh ground, at $4,56; 15 do. at $4,40; 98 do. superfine, at $4,35; 60 do. at $4,45, and 23 do. at $4,45 ₰ bbl. The sales on Thursday were 633 bbls. at about the above figure.

OATS—Sales 500 bushels on the wharf at 38c ₰ bushel.

SUGAR—We notice a continued good enquiry for sugar. The sales were, since our last report, 12 hhds at 5@5½ ₰ lb.; do. at 5c, and 30 do. at 6@6¼ ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 70 bags Rio at 10½@10¾@10¾ ₰ lb, to city and country trade.

FEATHERS—Sales 700 lbs prime Western at 43 ₰ lb.

WOOL—Sales of 6000 lbs at 55½c ₰ lb, grade not stated.

BACON—The market continues active. The sales yesterday were: 1054 pieces at 6¼@6½c, for shoulders, and 9@9 10c for hams; 12,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼; 3000 lbs hams at 9¼c; 8,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼@6¾c; 1000 do. hams at 10; 150 pieces shoulders, Western, at 6¼; 50 do. at 6¾; 60 pieces canvased hams at 10½; and 30 pieces sugar cured hams at 11½ ₰ lb. The sales on Thursday were 470 pieces and 5000 lbs at about the above prices.

CHEESE—Sales 100 boxes at 7½c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—Sales 40 dozen extra at $2 ₰ dozen.

ROSIN—Sales 150 bbls at $3 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Sale of 10 boxes Peerless, at 24½c.

HAY—Sales 18 tons in the scales, at $9@12 ₰ ton.

ROCK LARD—Sales 4 bbls at 9c ₰ lb.

BRICK—Sales 31,000 common Bolivar at $25, and 6000 extra at $40 ₰ 1000.

LINSEED OIL—Owing to the advance at the East and West, boilers are firm at 76c. The last sales, however, we kept of the news of the advance, were 30 bbls at 70c ₰ gallon.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

CINCINNATI, August 5.

PROVISIONS—Market has continued comparatively quiet, and very little business transacted during the week were 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders in lots at 5c; 500 pieces common country bacon shoulders at 6½c; 700 do. do. hams at 9c, and 200 pieces sugar cured do. at 10c. Lard is held at 10c for prime bbl and 10½ for do. kev, without sales. Mess pork quiet and nominally, $14@14,50. Bacon is held at 6½c for clear sides. The last sale of rump pork heard of was at $9,50. Grease ranges from 6 to 7½c.

FLOUR—Market is quite active to-day in a retail and country trade, and shipments to Memphis and other river ports continue active. The weather to-day is cloudy and warm, and the roads bad.

BACONED AND BOYS—We quote a sale of 80 coils of flops at 6¾c; 200 do.ose of bagging and 150 coils of Kentucky at 6¾c; 100 pieces of bagging and 50 coils in lots at 12½@13c, and 6½@6¾c. Also sales and shipments during the week of 2,000 coils in lots, at quotations.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull with retail sales at $13 75@$14,00. Bacon quiet, with sales from stores in lots at 7c for rib sides; 7½@7¾c for clear sides, and 9@9½c for sugar cured hams.

TOBACCO—Prices are full, with sales of 10 hhds at prices ranging from $55 to $172,25, the latter a review which was sold in February last at $4,00, having realized a net profit of $115.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3 FEET 5 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Jefferson, Parkins, Brownsville.
" Lorena, Bennett, Brownsville.
" Thomas Shirey, Bailey, West Newton.
" Ben Harper, Hall, Elizabeth.
" Exchange, McCallum, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

" Jefferson, Parkins, Brownsville.
" Lorena, Bennett, Brownsville.
" Thomas Shirey, Bailey, West Newton.
" Gen. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Exchange, McCallum, Wheeling.
" Pacific, Robinson, St. Louis.
" Cuba, Abrams, Cincinnati.

Wednesday Packet for Cincinnati.

THE new and fast running steamer CRYSTAL PALACE, W. J. KOONTZ, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

aug10 G. B. MCCLELLAND.

WANTED—LAND WARRANTS, 40, 80 and 160 acre Warrants, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, by JOHN AUSTIN COMBS,
aug6 Stock and Bill Broker, No. 99 Fourth st.

STOCKS FOR SALE—
150 shares Hope Cotton Factory stock;
50 do Adelphi do do;
50 do Norwich do;
40 do Adventure do;
20 do Monongahela Navigation stock;
20 do Perrysville Plank Road do;
20 do Perrysville and Zelienople do;
50 do Pittsburgh Life Insurance do;
By AUSTIN LOOMIS,
aug6 Stock and Bill Broker, No. 92 Fourth st.

A. HARON & CO., No. 25 Fifth street, will exhibit this morning another large lot of those very cheap English and French goods, comprising Embroidered Collars at 50, Sleeves Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

TOBACCO—Russell & Robinson, W. H. Grant, Webster Old, and other popular brands, for sale by
jy23 KING & MOORHEAD.

PITTSBURGH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. The Books of the Pittsburgh Building and Loan Association, which is now fully organized, are open for subscription at Bell, M'Lain's office, No. 52 Fifth street. By order.
[jy23:4t] GEO. E. M'LAIN, Secretary.

DOUGLASS HAUGHTON MINE—The Pittsburgh Stockholders can be supplied with the best report of the Company, by calling on the subscribers.
A. WILKINS & CO.
jy25

BISHOP O'CONNOR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Four Letters to Bishop O'Connor and One Reply, by M. St. Jacobus, D. D. Price 5 cents. For sale by
DAVISON & AGNEW, 65 Market st.
my7

BOTTEN STONE—500 lbs in store and for sale by
jy22 FLEMING BRO'S.

WOOL—3 sacks Wool, just received and for sale by
jy9 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—KEYING begs to state that he has received a large supply of his new Patent ROACH DUSTERS. This article can be recommended by hundreds who have tried it, and can prove the efficacy of the article. Call soon.
J. P. D. KEATING,
jy18 No. 6 Smithfield st.

COFFEE—Prime Rio and Java Coffee in store and for sale by
jy23 KING & MOORHEAD.

SUGAR—Prime New Orleans Sugar in store and for sale by
jy23 KING & MOORHEAD.

CAMPHOR REFINED—1000 lbs., in store and for sale by
jy8 FLEMING BROTHERS.

BACON—3 casks Shoulders;
1 box Clear Sides;
On hand and for sale by
jy23 KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS.

GEO. F. GILLMORE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office, corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will attend to his professional business as usual, at his office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day.
jy20

CORIANDER SEED—200 lbs for sale by
jy2 FLEMING BRO'S.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FINE GAITERS, Boots, Jenny Linds and Slippers of all kinds. Please call and examine prices—low.
E. E. HAYWARD,
jy13 Corner Market and Liberty sts.

PAGODA TEA STORE—
Superior Claret Wine, at 37½ cents per bottle.
Bay Rum, " 25 do do.
For sale by
JEHU HAWORTH,
jy2 corner of Diamond and Diamond alley.

CASH FOR WOOL!—I will pay the highest market price in cash for all grades of clean washed Fleece and Tub Wool.
H. LEE,
my6 139 Liberty street.

100 LAND WARRANTS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid; at No. 71 Fourth st.
jy12 A. WILKINS & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!!—Plain, fancy, striped and figured Silks one half less than usual prices, at
jy21 A. A. MASON & CO'S, No. 25 Fifth st.

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me JOSEPH W. LOWRIE, in the Real Estate Agency. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MOFFITT & LOWRIE, at the old stand, Post Buildings, Fifth street.
aug2 THOMAS MOFFITT.

FOR SALE—Three and a half acres of Ground in the village of New Troy, adjoining the property of Mr. John Otterson. This property is situated on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and abounds with Fruit. It will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to
aug2 MOFFITT & LOWRIE,
Real Estate Agents, Post Buildings, 5th st.

OE'S genuine McElwee's Elixir Opium, in store and for sale by
jy20 FLEMING BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Card.

JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 120 Wood street, near the corner of Fifth; regular sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Glassware, new and second hand Furniture, each day at 10 and 2 o'clock; and at early gas light, each evening. Watches and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Books, Fancy articles, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c., with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods. Refer to the principal merchants.
6t§9

Auction—Daily Sales.

AT the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a general assortment of Seasonable, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, New and Second Hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Hardware and Cutlery, Clothing, Variety Goods, Gold and Silver watches, &c.,
P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
jy31:tf

JAMES McKENNA, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Kitchen Utensils, Engravings, Bagatelle Table, &c., at AUCTION.—On MONDAY next, August 8th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction House, a quantity of second-hand Furniture, comprising mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, wash stands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, decanters, bottles, 1 ice can, a lot of sporting engravings, 1 bagatelle table, with ivory balls.
JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

CABINET OF RARE BIRDS AT AUCTION.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, August 6th, at 8½ o'clock, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction House, 1 Cabinet of rare Birds, assorted.
(aug6) JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

CASE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AT AUCTION.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, August 6th, at 8½ o'clock, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction House, 1 case Surgical Instruments.
JAMES McKENNA,
aug6 Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—On Saturday evening next, August 6th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, at No. 120 Wood street, a quantity of Watches and Jewelry, among which are some very fine Levers; the Jewelry comprises Breast-pins, Finger-rings, Lockets, Pencils, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c.
JAMES McKENNA, Auct'r.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, LAWNS, LAILCOES, BRILLIZES, BARONS, ALPACAS, SHIRTS, CLOTHING, HOOPS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.—Commencing on Monday, August 8th, 1853, at 10 o'clock