Federal Government, and therefore belong exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expences of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all the limitations of the Constitution, and confound, to that extent, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of the Constitution, then Congress possesses unqualified power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other experiments of the Government, and internal administration within the several States.

The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, to my mind, irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and of expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain, work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the Constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands, (the sixteenth section) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory.

Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, so long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the only occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated; but this, also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor. They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was predicated, not only upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justify as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the application of the proceeds, in the first instance, to purposes of levees and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the remaining lands belonging to the General Government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor, within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers.

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and these examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as an indictment to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5th, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and, so far as I can ascertain were passed on two grounds; first, that the object was a charitable one, and, secondly, that it was national. To say that it was a charitable object, is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority: but it is by no more tended to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States, than is any other purely local object, appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart, in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut, or Kentucky, is a national object only shows how loosely this expression has been used when the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this character is otherwise national than is any establishment of religious or moral instruction.

All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or ball of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense, for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "Federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the Constitution, that when it is proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the District intended for the future seat of Government of the United States, and even that proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that District. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given? It proves that such objects were considered by the convention as appertaining to local legislation only, that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that, consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative rights, powers, and duties of the States and of the Federal Government, which I have long entertained and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

Disgraceful Disclosures.

"A Mme. D——had, at Paris, some years ago, some disagreeable relations with the authorities, who accused her of having committed an offence which the French law describes as exciting to the debauchery of girls under age. She accordingly deemed it right to cross the channel, and to establish a house of ill fame, on an aristocratic footing. If amongst our neighbors the conduct of families is justly cited as a model, many persons make up for domestic constraint by eccentricities almost unknown to our countrywomen. For these gentle *blazes* there are, at the West End, harems, in which even the respect due to children is not observed. The supply of these abominable establishments is the object of numerous speculations. Every house of the kind has its correspondents, its agents, and its travellers abroad, who receive fixed salaries, and are allowed commissions more or less large according to the importance of their services.

It is ordinarily by advertisements in the *Petites Affiches* or on the newspapers that those persons commence their operations. They advertise for very young girls to travel with a lady, or to be sent abroad as *femmes de chambre*, or as shop girls, with good salaries. They offer to the parents or friends of the girls what appear to be the best guarantees, and they promise that their morel, as well as their material welfare, shall be strictly attended to. They even effect great piety, and require that proofs shall be given them, that the girls have been virtuously brought up, far from all dangerous temptation. For all questions put to them they are prepared with an answer, and they freely make use of the most honorable names. When they have obtained the consent of their parents or guardians, they make them accept a sum of money, and retire with their prey. If by chance these means should not, however cleverly employed, succeed, recourse is had to abduction and violence. Owing to the talent with which she chose her agents, and to the knowledge she had of Parisian manners and customs, Madame D—— was able to gratify all the phantasies of the gentry and nobility, and acquired in a short time a large fortune. One of her principal agents was a sort of coteus, who played all parts, and assumed all disguises; he even at times appeared as an old man.

The English papers recently announced the arrest of this person, accused of having carried from Belgium a girl of fourteen, of rare beauty, and belonging to a highly respectable family. Details were given of the manner in which she was given up to a licentious nobleman, and of the violence exercised on her. A great number of similar facts having occurred, an English tribunal which was charged with the investigation of the case, had reason to think that he had exercised his infamous traffic in London. It accordingly begged of the Prefect of Police to cause researches to be made on the subject. A commissary of police was entrusted with the task, and he ascertained that a considerable number of young girls, especially of the working class, had been victims of H—— and his accomplices, and had been sent to the establishment of Madame D——, in London. Several of these captives succeeded in escaping from their frightful prison, and came back to Paris; but a sentiment easy to understand prevented them from making any complaint, and they endeavored to find in assiduous labor the forgetfulness of a fatal past. All these facts have been transmitted to London, and will be added to the documents in the case, which will expose one of the most melancholy features of our civilization."

Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....MAY 6.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In our paper of to-day will be found the Veto Message of the President. A bill passed Congress granting 10,000,000 of the public lands to the several States, for the benefit of their indigent insane. The message examines the questions involved in the bill with perfect candor, and great ability. The President thinks the constitutional objections to such a grant too strong to be evaded or doubted. To the policy of this bill he also objects. If ten millions of acres of land may be voted to the indigent insane, ten or twenty millions more may be voted to the indigent, who are not insane. Thus all the poor and unfortunate of the land may become objects of government charity. The idiotic, the infirm, the sick, the poor, and every other class whose misfortunes excite the sympathies of the philanthropic, may, in the same way, under the principle of this bill, be made subjects of government bounty; and thus the whole public domain will soon disappear.

This veto message is important as indicating the views of the President in regard to the disposal of the public lands. Many other bills, now before Congress, may be liable to similar objections. The document will attract much attention, and be read with interest.

MINERAL WEALTH OF OUR STATE.

An excellent vein of Cannel coal has been discovered in Jefferson county, near Brookville, on the lands of Y. K. Litch & Co. This valuable mineral is found in several of the western counties of this State, and it now forms a large item of the natural wealth of the commonwealth. The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania probably excels that of any other State, and of any other country on the continent of the same extent of territory.

The New York *Herald* some time ago said that in a few years more we would look for the millionaires of the country, not in Wall street, or the cities, but among the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania. No more sure investment can be made than in coal lands. The demand for coal as a fuel is increasing in the same proportion as the population and business of our country increases. The ocean and river steamers, the locomotives, and the innumerable manufactories already consume vast quantities of coal. Yet this consumption is destined to be ten fold increased, as the railroads are completed, and the great west fills up with a dense population. The forests are rapidly disappearing, and coal must be the principal fuel used throughout the entire West before many years. It must be carried by railroads too, to the inland towns. Thus a boundless market will be opened for our coal.

The counties of Northwestern Pennsylvania contain some of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the world. In Jefferson and Clearfield, and the southern portions of Elk and Forest counties, veins are discovered from nine to fourteen feet in thickness; and of a quality unsurpassed. When the railroads through that region are completed, those mines will become as valuable as the gold fields of California. Lands, which a few years ago could be bought for a dollar per acre, will be found to contain minerals worth thousands of dollars per acre. Those northwestern counties will yet form one of the wealthiest portions of the State. It needs only the completion of the railroads projected to develope its wealth.

IMPORTANT STEAMBOAT DECISION.—By a published decision of T. J. Halderman and W. W. Guthrie, Local Inspectors at Cincinnati, we see that Wm. Fish, pilot on board the steamboat *Pittsburgh*, has been suspended four months for causing a collision between that steamer and the *Virginia*, by locking, while descending the Ohio river, April 23, 1854. The inspectors were clearly of opinion that the *Virginia* was the fastest boat, and could have passed the *Pittsburgh* without difficulty, if she had not been interfered with. The pilot of the *Virginia*, A. E. Davis, made several efforts to pass, in each of which he was prevented by the pilot of the *Pittsburgh*, William Fish, crossing the bows of the *Virginia*, and finally, locking and holding on to her at times, until the collision resulted in breaking and damaging both slightly. It also appears from evidence adduced that Fish was once before suspended for thirty days by the local inspectors here for a like offence; but, on appeal to Mr. Crawford, Supervising Inspector, the sentence was commuted to ten days. The Cincinnati Inspectors suspended the license of John Schaffer also, sixty days, for *gross misconduct* in running the engines of the *Pittsburgh* slow—without authority—to increase the pressure having 140 pounds steam pressure at the time, and stopping the *doctor* engine, thereby stopping the supply of water to the boilers in order to generate steam more rapidly, thus "placing life in great peril."

This is the case as represented by the Cincinnati Inspectors. We may add to prevent an impression which might arise from the seeming fling at the speed of the "Pittsburgh," that both s'eamers are Pittsburgh built boats.

The Hardin County Jury.

THOS. H. YATES, JAMES CRITCHFIELD, JOHN BUCKLES, GEORGE RICHARD PERRY, SEN., EDMUND, J. C. CRITCHFIELD, W. ELKSON, GREEN WALKER.

Above are the names of the jury that acquitted Ward, the murderer of Butler, in Kentucky. The Louisville *Democrat*, after publishing their names, charges bribery and corruption openly; and says it would call them *thieves*, but forbears out of respect to the inmates of the penitentiary!

Mat. Ward, it is said, was in New Albany a few evenings since, and the citizens appointed a committee to invite him to leave the place. That's right. Pass him along.

The "Dolphin" Question.

Several distinguished medical and scientific gentlemen in Philadelphia, (Drs. Jackson, Mutter, Wheaton and West,) published a statement a few days ago, giving the results of a personal examination of the body of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the alleged Dauphin. They state that they found near the joints of his legs and arms, numerous cicatrices or scars of ulcers, the results, probably, of a disease brought on by confinement, foul air, filth and poor diet. His skin, where not exposed, is that of a pure white man; his hair of a silken fineness; and his hands, feet, wrists an ancles, of very small size—indicating an ancestry unaccustomed to the laborious use of those organs. He has several scars upon his head and face, which might be the result of such blows as Simon, the jailor, is related to have inflicted upon the Dauphin. He has two scars, somewhat crescentic in shape, upon his left arm, produced by inoculation. Madame de Ramband, the Dauphin's nurse, wrote of the Dauphin more than twenty years ago, "the Dauphin has marks of inoculation which are in the form of a crescent." And the distinguished physicians further say, as affording important evidence of the truth of Mr. Williams's claim, that "his countenance and reception are peculiarly benign and gracious."

On the other hand we have an "anti-dolphinite" in Mr. Peter A. Browne, a gentleman whose reputation is world-wide, as being profoundly versed in all degrees of *wool*, from the fleece of a Southdown or Merino to the head covering of a youthful Uncle Ned. In his work, according to a correspondent of the *Bulletin*, entitled *Trichologia Mammalium*, a treatise on the organization, properties and uses of hair and wool, he has classed mankind (by their pile) into three species: the cylindrical piled man, the oval piled man, and the eccentrically piled man. In it he declares that the pile of the American Indian is cylindrical; that of the white man is always an oval or an approach to the true oval; and that the wool of the negro is always eccentrically elliptical. This, Mr. Browne says, admits of no exceptions, and, a hybrid, (father white and mother Indian,) will have both *cylindrical* and *oval pile*. This will hold good, no matter in what way the hybrid is compounded, even to the case of a hybrid born of white father and black mother, or a hybrid of white, negro and Indian. In the latter case the three types of pile will be present.

Mr. Browne has recently been presented with a look of the Rev. gentleman's hair, and by a microscopic test, in accordance with his theory, he found it consisted of *cylindrical* and *oval pile*, and did not discover any eccentrically elliptical. He could not be a child, therefore, of Louis XVIth and Marie Antoinette, as they were both of pure white blood, and no child born of such parentage could have cylindrical pile. This is the statement of Mr. B. whom we have said is profoundly versed in hair, hence he is probably a capable man to judge of this hair (heir) apparent. We, ourselves, have always had our doubts of the authenticity of Mr. Williams' claim to the Dauphinship; but never supposed his hopes depended on so slender an issue, that they were to be determined by a sing'e hair. But so it seems according to Mr. Browne, who appears to have "done" him at last.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—A bill has been introduced into Congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union, as a State; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1850, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second State of the Union. Its population already exceeds forty thousand, and the emigration to it is likely to be very large this year. Accounts from that territory represent the people as prospering; valuable gold mines and other minerals are discovered. As a farming region it is unsurpassed by any of the old States, even rivalling in wealth her southern neighbor, California. In 1850 the population of Oregon was only 13,294. It is now over 40,000. In two years more it will contain a sufficient number of inhabitants, doubtless, to entitle it to admission as a State.

RE-ISAUGURATION OF CRYSTAL PALACE.—At twelve o'clock on Thursday, the ceremony of re-inaugurating the Crystal Palace took place, under the auspices of P. T. Barnum, Horace Greeley, and John H. White. The whole affair passed off with great eclat. There was quite a large number of military present, and the Palace was thronged with citizens and strangers. The procession to the Palace made a tolerably large display, and would have been greater, had it not been for the distance; which caused many citizens to ride in the Sixth Avenue cars. The ceremonies were interspersed with music from the different bands.

JUDGE POLLOCK.—The *Gazette* says the proposal to have Judge Pollock decline the race for Governor is "no go;" and the Whig papers that started it have backed down, and now labor for the Judge. Well, we suppose then that it is decided on all hands that Judge Pollock is to be the victim, and the European war, the Africanization of Cuba, and the rebellion in China, the issues! The *Gazette* seeks foreign issues of late. The Whigs have had such uniform bad luck with *home* issues, that those "of no practical importance" are to be tried. We have no fears of their success in the new field.

GOVERNOR DIGLER.—Advices from Harrisburg state that Governor Digler, who had been very ill, was much better, and able to set up on Thursday last.

GOVERNOR IN CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut have elected Mr. Dutton, whig, Governor. He had ninety-three majority. The balance of the State ticket was also whig.

On the last trip of the *Black Warrior* to Havana, her officers were treated with the most marked courtesy by the authorities, and her manifest accepted without comment.

The block of marble presented by the Sultan of Turkey to the Washington Monument arrived in this country a few days ago, and has been forwarded to Washington.

Advertisement—[Translated from the Russians.)—If Nicholas will meet Sir Charles Napier, in the Baltic, he will hear of something to his advantage.

The stewards of Ascot race-course, England, have, this year, declined the £300 plate, the gift of the Emperor of Russia, which for nine or ten years past, has been the great race of the meeting.

There is a Madame De L. in New York, who is taxed for $14,000 of real estate and $1100 personal, and altogether is worth $50,000, who begs in the street and lives in the greatest destitution in the garret *of her own house!*

The Connecticut Legislature was organized on Wednesday by the election of L. Foster for Speaker of the House, and John Boyd Preadent, pro tem., of the Senate. The election for Governor, took place on Thursday.

A telegraphic dispatch from the South says there have been extensive frosts in the interior of Louisiana and Alabama, and it is said that it will be necessary to replant much of the cotton sown. Seed is quite scarce.

The imports into New York since January 1st, are now only about one million of dollars less than for the corresponding four months of 1853, and are $20,028,076 greater than for the same period of 1852.

The first Kentucky locomotive, on Saturday last, made its *first* trip from Covington to Boyd's—16 miles—hauling a heavy train, containing nearly 300 persons, and by its great power and velocity, gave universal satisfaction.

"We understand," says the Detroit *Advertiser*, "that letters were received by the last mail from Lake Superior, announcing that a mass of 150 tons of native copper, has been found in the celebrated Minnesota mine, in the Ontonagon district. The value of this mass, is nearly $100,000, and is the largest ever discovered, with the exception of the one found in the North America, mine weighing some 212 tons."

A bill to lease that portion of the National Road passing through Ohio, was adopted by both branches of the Legislature, and is a law. It allows the road to be bid for, and the highest responsible bidder to get it.

The fast horses of the South are on their way North. The race will commence at Baltimore the first week in June, and terminate on Long Island in the same month. Lexington, Arrow, Little Flea, Reube, Maid of Orleans, Red Eye, Highlander, and, in fact, nearly all the fast horses of the South and West are moving Eastward.

Russian ship Russia, Capt. Shultze, from Cronstadt, via Stromness, Scotland, arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon with a cargo of hemp and sheet iron. She sailed from Cronstadt in October last, and put into Stromness in distress, where she remained during the past winter.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TURKISH SUCCORS CONFIRMED.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 22d.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Freights from Liverpool to United States very firm, and shipping scarce. Steerage abundant.

Ales war news is unchanged.

The weather is pleasant and there have been refreshing rains.

The Franklin arrived out on the morning of the 20th.

Richardson & Brothers, the agents of the City of Glasgow say they are not afraid of that steamer being lost. The ship was perfectly efficient; she had water for forty days, and also distilling apparatus, provisions for 55 days, coals for 20 days, and 300 passengers.

The Treaty of Alliance has been ratified between France and England.

A Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

The war news from the Baltic, Black Sea and the Danube remains unchanged.

The expulsion of the Greeks is rigorously enforced.

The Greek insurrection assumes the shape or a guerrilla warfare harrassing, but not formidable.

Lord Stratford has published a strong manifesto against the Greek government for forging the insurrection.

A massacre of Greeks by the Turks at Volo is reported, but the report is doubted.

Accounts are still vague respecting the violation of the Servian territory.

Prince Daniel is reported captive summoned the Montenegrans to arms against the Turks.

The campaign in Asia is expected to be opened by the middle of April.

There is nothing important from France or England.

The *Africa* arrived out at half past seven o'clock on Friday morning. She left Liverpool at four in the afternoon.

[THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH]

LONDON, Saturday, 4 o'clock, P. M.—There is nothing new to-day except rumors, both from Paris and Vienna, of a new Prussian mediation.

PARIS, Friday.—Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffel on the one side, and Baron Hess and Count Thun on the other.

PARIS, Friday.—A despatch from Omer Pasha confirms the previous accounts that the Turks were thrice successful against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders, they retreated to the line of Karasun.

The St. Petersburgh papers contain a manifesto in reply to the English and French declaration of war, which throws the responsibility of the war wholly upon France and England.

It is asserted from Copenhagen that Sweden has positively entered into a treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor, has been restored; and the same is extended to Norway.

SPAIN.—Mr. Soule, it is reported, was still urging the Black Warrior affair upon the attention of the government.

A Spanish decree has been published to register all the slaves in Cuba.

Great Britain, Sardinia and Holland repudiate privateering.

The Journal, St. Petersburg, publishes a reply to the Declaration of War.

Nesselrode's circular favors the Greek insurgents.

The ice in the Gulf of Finland had much broken up.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND PRODUCE MARKETS, April 22.—There is no quotable change in the market during the week. Better qualities of sifted middling and upwards are becoming scarce and brought full prices, while lower qualities were becoming daily more abundant, and there were not such ready sales. The week's sales are 60,000 bales, including 5,270 bales on speculation and 1,970 for export. The sales on Friday, the 21st, were 6,000 bales, closing firm. Fair Orleans 6½; middling 5 9-16; fair Mobile 6½; middling 5 7-16; fair Uplands 6½; middling 5½.

Wright, Grandy & Co. and others, quote middling qualities 1-16 to ⅛ dearer than the above figures. The stock, including 410,078 bales American accounts to 781,100 bales.

Richard Brothers report the sales of breadstuffs to produce markets as having opened with but little activity.

Breadstuffs flat, all prices steadily maintained. U. S. Four worth 35s@35s, but lower qualities very difficult of sale.

Tea unchanged; Coffee, small sales, with no improvement. Sugar rather more animated, with a partial advance. Rice dull; no business done. Provisions unchanged.

Breadstuffs—A good consumptive demand all week; market closed at an advance in prices. Dennistoun quotes an advance of 2d on Wheat, and 1s on Flour. Western Canal Flour 28s@32s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s 6d@33s; Ohio 33s@39s; Rose 35s@35s; White Wheat 11s 9d@12s 6d; Red and mixed 11s@11s 9d.

Indian Corn quiet, white 41s@42s; yellow and mixed, 39s 6d@41s. Richardson Brothers White Corn, 41s@42s; and fine white wheat at 12s@12s 3d.

At Manchester, there was a more cheerful tone, with some orders for India. All the mills are re-opened after Easter. At Stockport, the operatives on strike.

At Birmingham: Gardner & Co. quote the Reef market at steady; but the present high rates offer no encouragement to dealers, as the sales are mostly retail. Pork: the inquiry is only for immediate wants; holders are not pressing sellers at full prices. Bacon rather more active at the recent reductions. Hams and Shoulders slow, at previous quotations. Butter market about cleared at previous rates.

Produce.—The Broker's board report Tea in less demand; Cotton, Congou, prices easier, a fair business in Machaleaf; no change in Greens. Sugar unchanged; fair demand and hand show a disposition to realize at 0d@1s decline. Molasses—market overstocked, prices drooping. Rice very small, at former reduced quotations. Rice: sales Carolina at 20s@20s 6d. No sales Turpentine. Sales 900 bbls Rosin at 5s 3d to 6@6s 10d. Spirits Turpentine, 30s 6d.

Lard in good demand; sales 330 tons on the spot, and to arrive at 52@54s 6d.

MONEY MARKET.—Baring & Brothers report money for short periods easier. Consols closed on the 21st at 87⅛@87⅝. The American securities: Bell 10 @10 ¼ premium during the week as steady, with limited transactions. Havana 3 Bro. quote not much business doing. There are still buyers of U. S. stocks, bonds, 1868, at 110@111½. Approved sterling bves offered at 9⅞. Other stocks nominal.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 5.—*Senate*.—After a long debate yesterday, the Senate postponed the message of the President until Monday. Ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Walker spoke in favor of an amendment giving half a million of dollars to friendly Creek Indians, for lands taken by the United States.

The bill was then postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Yesterday, the House, after a long debate on Mr. Barnhisel's motion to amend the Utah bill, without coming to a vote adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—*Senate*.—To-day the Senate met and passed a few private bills, and then adjourned until Monday.

House.—The House to-day, went into committee on the bill establishing the office of Surveyor General and Utah, and granting aid to settlers.

The question being on a motion to strike out the proviso that the benefits of the act shall not extend to persons who have now, or at any future time, shall be the owners of more than one wife; the debate was very rich on the subject of polygamy.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—*Noon*.—Flour advanced 12 cents, $5 37@5 62; sales 1900 bbls Southern at $5 25@5 87@5 12. Wheat firm; Corn, prices a trifle higher, at 88@89c. Provisions unchanged. Sales 200 bbls Whisky at 27½ per gallon.

NEW YORK, May 5.—*Evening*.—Cotton: sales 1000 bales, more sellers than buyers. Coffee: sales 250 bags Rio at 11¼. Flour: sales 6500 bbls, prices advanced under the estimate; sales 12,500@5,75 sales 2500 bbls Southern, active, at $5@5,05. Wheat market firm; sales 1000 bushels buyers demand a reduction; common Southern red at $1 90. Sales 30,000 bushels Corn, prices a trifle higher, 86@92c. Sugar: sales 550 hhds Orleans and Havana at 5½@6½ cents. Molasses: sales 500 bbls Orleans at 23; Muscovado 24. Provisions: Kentucky 7@7½. Whisky: sales 450 bbls Ohio at 27, buoyant.

PITTSBURGH, May 5.—Flour generally held at $5 75; no export demand and no sales transpired except a small lot of common brands to the trade, and better brands and extra family at $6½ up to $6 25. Rye Flour not enquired after. Corn meal inactive; sales of 1000 bbls Penna. yesterday at $3 68. Wheat...but little offering and in demand, prices nominal. Sales 2500 bush White at $2 18, and 1000 bush Red at $2 08, afloat. A small lot Rye at $1. Corn dull; sales of 5000 bush Yellow at 85@86 in store, and 86 afloat. Whisky small sales in bbls at 26.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—*Noon*.—The river has fallen six inches. Weather fine. Flour better; sales 2400 bbls at $7 50@7 55. Whisky dull and drooping; no sales. Nothing done in Provisions. Linseed Oil dull at 86@90. Molasses—Sales 400 bbls at 29@31. Coffee...11@11¾.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, February 4, 1854.]

☞ Having worn one of Dr. Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, until it is no longer fit for service, we feel perfectly competent to discourse upon its merits. By using it the weight of the pantaloons aids in throwing back the shoulders, and expanding the chest, while it answers every purpose of suspenders. No one who is "stoop-shouldered" or whose occupation is sedentary, can afford to be without one of these braces. Women and girls, whose health is too often injured by the weight of their under-garments, should wear them. We have tried several kinds, but none seem at all equal to the "Washington," and we wish others to profit from our experience.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store, Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar.

☞ N. B.—I also keep every variety of Trusses, Supporters, Body Braces, Pile Props, Elastic Stockings, and Spinal Bandages. myl4dw

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season. S. GRIBBLE,

Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
240 Liberty st., Head of Wood.

mar24

☞ **To Painters**—Zinc Paint.—I have just received a lot of Snow White Zinc Paint, which I will sell very low. Also, ZINC DRYER by the gallon, which sells low, and covers better than Linseed Oil.

GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

mar25 cor. of Virgin Alley, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

☞ **Medicine Chests**—Dr. KEYSER, Chemist and Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. 6bl

SPECIAL NOTICES.

State Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Branch Office cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.
Capital, 250,000 Dollars.

DIRECTORS:

John P. Rathsefford, Dauphin co; P. C. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; A. Wilkins, Banker, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John B. Rutherford, Dauphin co; J. Gillett, Harrisburg; S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Klotz, Carbon co.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. A. CARRIER, Actuary. A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.

The above company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. jal3

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office of Pittsburgh Agency cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts.
Capital, 300,000 Dollars.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. M. Swain, J. P. Steiner,
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Furman Sheppard.

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Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Buildings, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms. [jal3] A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
Capital $300,000.
HOME OFFICE, WINCHESTER, VA.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. S. Carson, John Kerr,
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C. P. BREER, Actuary.

The attention of the community is especially invited to this company, as an institution based upon an ample capital, and conducted on the strictest principles of equity and economy. Policies issued on Stores, Cargoes, and property generally, by

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.
Office cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts.

CASH MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pennsylvania. CAPITAL, $100,000. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
Secretary—THOMAS H. WILLSON, Esq.

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Harvey Bellman, Jacob Peters,
John Walker, Jr., William Conner, Jr.,
Jacob B. Haldorman, Aaron Bernhaugh.

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,
Office, in Lafayette Buildings,
(entrance on Wood street.)

ja8

CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.—H. D. KING, President; SAM. G. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Wood Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi and Tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
William Bagaley, Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Bee, William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr., John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock, Francis Sellers,
E. Harbaugh, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, William B. Hays.
John Shipton.

dec28

ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh. OFFICE, No. 99 Water street.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead, W. J. Anderson,
R. G. Cowen, R. R. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar, H. B. Wilkins,
G. H. Thompson, William Collingwood,
R. R. Roberts, John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye, Wm. Wilkinson.
David Campbell.

jal3

Strange Developments.—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons fold, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that science and long research, combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of BARNES'S ANTI-GRAY HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,
67 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—
Fleming Bros., L. Wilcox & Co.,
R. E. Sellers, G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mohler, Benj. Page, Jr.,
J. H. Cassel.

Allegheny city.—L. A. Beckham, Freely & Means, J. P. Fleming.

Birmingham.—A. Patterson, John G. Smith. [apr6

Indigestion and Liver Complaint CURED BY KIRK'S PHYSICO-U.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. DICKINSON, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIRK—*Dear Sir*: Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Physico-U., I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and a function of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your Physico-U. and Rose Oil. We took several bottles two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since. I believe I have not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic is relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Physico-U.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

☞ **HYDRAULIC CEMENT**—The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Severn's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of superior quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for CISTERNS; also, for setting stone or brick, laid in and plastered with this CEMENT, will endure for ages; and when plastered on dry walls, in succussive courses to the thickness of an inch, become a fair dry wall. This will be found very ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least degree affected.

This CEMENT should be used for all underground, cellar-water, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, such as Bridges, locks, coping walls, chimney tops, kitchens, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

ENGLISH & RICHARDSON,
116 Water street, 150 Front street.

apr25

☞ **Gould's Third Public Sale of Building Lots**
AT ROCHESTER, BEAVER CO., PA.

Will take place upon the premises on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock. Persons desiring Lots will call at the office, and apply soon, as the 150 set apart for Sale at this time will, are nearly all gone. After the third sale no more will be offered at half price, but knocked down to the highest bidder.

Terms—One-third in hand, balance in one and two years. Good warranty deeds from Ovid Pinney, Esq., whose title is of record, beyond dispute.

apr25 ENGLISH & R