HOME MATTERS.

INCENDIARISM—*Arrest.*—Two men named Henry Johnston and James McCutcheon were yesterday committed to prison, by Alderman Major, charged, on oath of John Duffy, with incendiarism, alleged to have been committed on the fifth of January, in setting fire to the lumber yard of Gray, Reeves, & Co., in the Fifth Ward. We may here mention that a fireman, whose name we do not now recollect, was very severely wounded at this fire, by a pile of boards which fell upon him, and though he has since recovered, he will never regain his former strength. The following is an abstract of Duffy's affidavit:

At about ten o'clock on an evening in the beginning of January, this deponent, in company with ——, left the tavern called the Star Spangled Banner, and went to McCutcheon's house, on Prospect street. We there saw the two prisoners down in the cellar. Johnson had a bowl in his hand, with two balls of cotton wick in it, while McCutcheon was pouring spirits of turpentine from a bottle upon them. I asked what they were doing, and they said that they were going to *glim* a board yard, that night. I wanted to know what they would do it for, and they said that there would be a good crowd at the fire, and they might have time to make two or three hundred dollars, by stealing two or three good gold watches. I told them I would not do such a thing as that. If I had a spite against a man, I would sooner knock his brains out than burn his property. Soon after that, they left the house. We followed them up Penn street, a good piece, and they turned down towards the river, to a lumber yard, near some rolling mills. They went into it, ——and I still following them, to see what they would do. They went past some board piles, and Johnson laid a ball of cotton, soaked with turpentine, under one, and set it on fire with a match.

James McCutcheon laid the other ball under the middle of the board pile, and set it on fire. They then started to go up by the way they had come down, and passed us as we were standing in the shade, behind a wagon.

McCutcheon had a five barreled revolver and a bowie knife—Johnson a double barreled pistol, and small bowie knife. The board pile caught and burned considerably. We staid till the fire engines came. I don't know who owned the lumber yard. A man was hurt very badly at it by the falling boards. Saw both the defendants after the fire, and asked them if they had done it, but they denied it.

Great credit is due to Alderman Major, and police officer Fox, together with officers Boyd and Thompson, for the skilful manner in which they have elicited the above information.

COUNTERFEITERS DISCOVERED—STEEL BANK NOTE PLATES FOUND.—Alderman Major has been for some time past in the possession of information which induced him to believe that there was a regularly organised gang of bank note counterfeiters in this city, and police officer Fox has been indefatigable in his attempts to find out the house where they stopped. At last, aided by officers Boyd and Thompson, he succeeded, and yesterday the last named officers, in company with Messrs. Adams and Snee of the Allegheny police, went to the house of a Mrs. Gardner, on Ferry street.

So well had they timed their visit, that they arrived just as a box which had been forwarded by Adam's Express was taken into the house, and at once arrested Mrs. Gardner and a man who would not give his name, but said that he was a land agent, and had just arrived in the city. Some good, and some counterfeit money was found in the house, and on opening the box, it was found to be filled with fine engravings of Jenny Lind. In the middle of the bundle, there steel bank note plates were found.

One of the plates was of the denomination of two dollars, on the State Bank of Indiana. The others were for ten and five dollars on the State Bank of Connecticut. The engraving of the Bank of Indiana in particular, was remarkably well executed. All the plates were covered with wax, to prevent their being injured.

Mrs. Gardner, and the nameless gentlemen, who was christened Robert Brown, were committed to prison, as was a man named Loder, who, we understand, pays the rent of the house in which these plates were found.

The policemen engaged in these arrests deserve the thanks of our citizens, for Pittsburgh would undoubtedly have been, in a short time, flooded with counterfeit notes from these plates, had they not been thus summarily seized.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We beg to remind the lovers of music that Herr Krauss will give his much talked of Concert this evening. We have the authority of the best musical critics to support us in saying that this gentleman is a gifted and accomplished vocalist, and that an unusually pleasing entertainment may be expected.

DISTRICT COURT.

Before the Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, President Judge.

The case of Carter Curtis, vs. the County of Allegheny was called up yesterday morning.—Our readers doubtless recollect the painful scenes which took place at the rolling mill riots, as they were termed, last year, when large bands of men and women, paraded through town, openly avowing their determination to stop all work at the mills, cost what it might. In pursuance of this resolution they went to various rolling mills, where workmen, employed instead of those who were on a strike, were engaged and beat the men, put out the fires, destroyed the furnaces, and laughed the feeble efforts of a feeble police, to scorn. Things were in this state, when the Sheriff was urged by the mill owners to call out the military, with which advice he finally complied, and the riots were quelled without loss of life, the only injuries sustained being by the new puddlers and boilers, some of whom were badly cut with stones and otherwise maltreated. Mr. Bailey, one of the proprietors of a rolling mill, was also, if we recollect aright, somewhat injured in the melee. It is for the expenses incurred by the military—their board, while they were in the quarters provided for them, at a time when they momentarily expected to be called on duty, &c., that this suit was brought, the County Commissioners having refused to repay the money advanced by the Sheriff.

Messrs. Thomas Williams and Todd and McConnel appeared for the Sheriff. Messrs. A. W. Loomis and Todd and Smith for the Commissioners.

The case was opened to the jury by Mr. Williams, who stated that this was an action on the case, or of assumpsit brought by Carter Curtis, Sheriff of Allegheny county, against the county, through the Commissioners, in order to recover a sum of money, amounting to over one thousand dollars, which he had been obliged to expend in suppressing, or rather in the prevention of the dangerous riots which had so nearly been fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the city of Pittsburgh last year. These disturbances arose out of difficulties between the puddlers and boilers, and their employers, the owners of the rolling mills.

The members of the jury were all doubtless aware of the scenes which transpired at that time, since they formed, an important part of the local history of the county, and he would not therefore dwell upon them. It was sufficient to say, that the efforts of the police who interfered for the preservation of law and order were ineffectual, and that several persons had been injured by the rioters, before the military were called out by the Sheriff.

In the year 1841 or 42, the Legislature found it necessary, in consequence of the riots which took place in Philadelphia, to interfere for the protection of the community against lawless mobs, and passed an act, intended to refer specially to the city and county of Philadelphia, which had since been extended to the county of Allegheny.

By that act, any person whose property was destroyed in a riot, or by any unlawful assemblage of persons, was authorized to bring an action against the county, and recover the full value of the damages which he might have sustained. But there was a prerequisite without the observance of which he could not recover. If he knew that there was a likelihood of a riot, it was made his duty to give information, verbally, or in writing, to the Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of the city, or otherwise, of the intended rising.

This law was a very just and proper one, for the citizen who paid taxes was entitled to protection at the hands of the authorities since it was for that, he paid his taxes. If that protection was not rendered, then had he expended his money, without receiving any consideration.—The learned gentleman then proceeded to comment on the duty of the civil authorities when they had received information either of an actual, or intended riot.

There was no doubt that before the passage of this act, it was the duty of the Sheriff to suppress all riots, but the legislature went further—it passed a law, anticipating them on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. By the common law the civil authorities were invested with certain powers for the preservation of public order, and in case of an actual riot, might summon the posse comitatus to their aid. Here, however, was a new case—the law went further, and authorized, nay directed their interference, not only where actual violence took place, but where danger was anticipated.

If any citizen had good reason for supposing that his property was in danger, then he might step in and claim the benefit of this law, and it was made the duty of the Sheriff to protect him in the enjoyment of all his rights, since if he did not do so before actual violence, his aid would probably come too late.

But this act went still farther, and made the County, or the Commissioners, for they represented the County in the case, responsible for all damages sustained, owing to the neglect or inability of the Sheriff or other officers to prevent or quell any riot. In case of the Sheriff neglecting his duty, when warned by any citizen who had a well grounded apprehension of a riot, then the County Commissioners could recover from him, the damages which they would be compelled to pay the injured parties. It was unnecessary to recount the particulars of the case which now claimed their attention. They were familiar with the history of the past year, and could not but know that dangerous riots then took place. They must be aware of the fact that workmen, who came here from various places, were forbidden to work in the rolling mills by designing men, and were beaten and abused. This was a lamentable fact, which all Allegheny County had learned either from actually being present at the riots, or through the public newspapers. It was openly declared that no stranger should take the place of the puddlers and boilers who had struck—that he should not strive to find employment in this market for his labor. The rioters had assembled together in great numbers, and marched through the streets. They went to the mills and insulted and abused the workmen, at the same time injuring property to a great extent. The most diabolical threats were made—the very air seemed loaded with danger. All this would be made apparent to them, and he asked them if, under the circumstances, the proprietors of the iron establishments were not justified in entertaining apprehensions of irreparable mischief, in case they did not call in the aid of the authorities.

They then went to the Sheriff, and told him how matters stood, and they told him something more—that the ordinary police force was unable to preserve public order, and that they had been witnesses of its utter inefficiency. The citizens who constituted the posse comitatus could not restore order, and the Sheriff, in accordance with their desires, and with his knowledge of the facts, took the necessary precautions, by calling out the military. The learned gentleman proceeded, to point out the differences between the common law, and the act of Assembly.

By calling out the military, the Sheriff had averted the threatened danger, and no doubt had saved much property, and probably prevented bloodshed. In doing this, he was subjected to an expense of over one thousand dollars, and knowing that the money was paid for the benefit of the county, he had applied to the Commissioners to repay him. There could be no doubt as to the justice of his claim; but these county officers, admitting its equity, were afraid of incurring the displeasure of their constituents, and preferred that it should be legally adjudicated before they settled it. There would probably be no question as to the items of the account, but it would simply be whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to recover at all.

If he did not succeed in this suit, he warned them, the wealth of a Stephen Girard would pay the damages which their verdict would occasion. In Philadelphia, human life had been lost—square after square had been burned down by rioters, and much would be the case here if the Sheriff were not sustained in doing his duty, and if it were decided that he should pay the force he was compelled to employ out of his own private funds. The office of Sheriff would then become a ruinous one. These were the circumstances of the case, and this much he thought it necessary to say in opening it. He would observe, however, that the manufacturers themselves, had actually paid three or four times the amount at stake, for the suppression of the riots, but all his client asked, was the principal and lawful interest of the money he had expended.

A discussion as to the declaration ensued between Messrs. Loomis and Williams, which was ended by Mr. McConnel reading it. It contained four counts—three special counts setting forth the facts, and one common count of general indebtedness.

The defendants demurred to the sufficiency of the declaration, and the case was transferred to the argument list, a juror having been withdrawn, so that it is postponed for the present.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Charles Loughery and Charles Mundy were yesterday sent to jail by the Mayor, charged, on oath of Mrs. Isabella Gallagher, with committing a violent assault and battery with intent to kill, on her, and on the person of her husband, John Gallagher, who was so severely injured as not to be able to appear before his honor. The assault was committed in Lower Saint Clair Township.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The Young Men's Temperance Association of Allegheny, will hold a meeting this evening in Dr. Swift's Church.—Capt. Geo. L. Colburn, the popular temperance orator, will address the meeting.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock the stable of Mr. Davy's (Baker,) on Coal Lane, between Seventh and Washington Streets, caught fire and was burnt to the ground. The horses were saved.

MARKET HOUSE MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of the 6th, 7th, and 8th wards, and all who are in favor of erecting a Market House in the new wards, was held in the Sixth Ward School House, March 8th, 1851.

On motion, Dr. A. G. McCandless was called to the Chair, and J. M. Dickson and Thos. M. Little appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed, to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. John Little, Wm. Mojorchead, and George Chester were appointed said committee, whom after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Believing that it is due time that some measures should be taken to provide a convenient Market place for the accommodation of the new wards.

Further, we believe that our growing population requires it, and we would recommend the purchase of a piece of ground east of Logan st. in the Sixth Ward, for the erection of a Market House thereon, as soon as possible.

Resolved, That there be a committee of eight appointed by the meeting, to solicit the signatures of the citizens of the 6th, 7th, and 8th, wards of the city of Pittsburgh, for this purpose, to be presented to the Select and Common Councils of this city, at their first meeting hereafter.

Resolved, That it would be more beneficial for the citizens, than the erection of the Central Market House, on the site fixed upon by the former meeting in this house.

Resolved, That the members of the Select and Common Councils of the new wards, be respectfully, yet earnestly requested to use their influence and vote in favor of the measure contemplated in our petition.

Messrs. Wm. Moorehead, C. H. Armstrong, H. Marshall, Wm. Wilson, H. Rea, George Seitz, George Moore, and G. Chester were appointed a committee in accordance with the first resolution.

The following is a copy of the petition to the Select and Common Councils.

The undersigned citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, most respectfully yet earnestly ask your honorable bodies to take such measures as your wisdom may direct, for procuring a site, and erecting a Market House thereon, in the Sixth Ward, east of Logan st., for the accommodation of the citizens of the new wards, and at the same time, we ask your honorable bodies to take such action as is necessary for the improvement of the old Diamond Market House. This we ask, confidently hoping our petition will be heard and answered, believing that the rapid extension and fast increasing population of the new wards require a new Market House, and all the circumstances and associations thrown around the Diamond, demand its improvement. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever hold in grateful remembrance.

Addresses were delivered pro and con by the Chair, Black, Woodwell, Dawson, Bruce, Moorehead, and others.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Post and Gazette.

On motion, adjourned.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, *Pres't.*
JAS. M. DICKSON } *See'ys.*
THOS. M. LITTLE }

PITT TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pitt Township, held at the house of Mrs. Murray, Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday, the eight of March, James S. Craft, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Samuel Barton Secretary.

The following persons were then nominated as candidates for the several township offices, viz:

Treasurer—Wm. Wiley.
Township Clerk—Alex. Brackenridge.
Auditor—Ralph Reed.
Judge of Election—Wm. Wiley.
Inspectors—Peter Connolly, Wm. B. Hays.
Guardian of the Poor—Byron Burt.
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Assessor—Wm. A. Herron.
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After the above nominations were made, a call was read from the citizens of Ohio township for a convention of delegates to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 12th of March, to consider the subject of a Poor House, for the Boroughs and Townships; whereupon E. D. Gazzem and E. P. Jones were elected Delegates to represent Pitt Township in said convention.—The following resolutions were then read, considered, and unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the people of Pitt Township, and as instructions to their delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That we object to the establishment of a Poor House and Farm for the Townships in connection with the Boroughs, for various reasons, but chiefly, because it would create a new and additional obstacle to the consolidation of the city and suburbs under one municipal government and increase the *town influence in country* affairs of which the farming interests already complain, and on account of which, petitions are now before the Legislature.

Resolved, That as the New City Poor House and Farm has proved advantageous to the city; a similar establishment for the townships would probably be advantageous to them, if exclusively under country government, and the boroughs and city district were excluded.

Resolved, That a common asylum for the destitute of the *two cities and all the towns adjacent*, and another for all the *country districts* would be less expensive than the present system and more judicious than a connection of the country and suburbs in the erection and support of a *third* establishment controlled sometimes by country, and sometimes by town influence.

And, Whereas, In compliance with the wishes of the citizens of Ohio township, this meeting has chosen delegates to the convention that is to meet on next Wednesday, and expressed in the foregoing resolutions the sentiments of this township in regard to poor houses; but there are other subjects of considerable local importance that call for public attention and thorough reform. And, Whereas, Though this township is governed by the laws common to country districts, its inhabitants by their purpoints and near vicinity to the city, are essentially towns people. Placed between the city and the country, the city district is affected by the policy of both; but is not so much involved with either as to prevent a dispassionate view of questions concerning the common good. Interested, therefore, in the welfare of both city and country, and as the friends of both, the people of this township take this occasion to express their opinions on a few subjects in which all our citizens are directly or indirectly concerned. The learned gentleman proceeded, to point out the differences between the common law, and the act of Assembly.

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Therefore,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the number of County Commissioners is too small, considering the important and varied interests intrusted to their charge, and that their *per diem* is too low for the services of competent men. A Board of six or seven Commissioners, elected by separate districts, with a *per diem* of three dollars each, while in session, and limited to two sessions a year, each of two months' duration, would be a salutary reform. By this plan, each district of the county would be fairly represented, and its peculiarities and wants made known and attended to.—This, or some similar plan, would probably reconcile those parts of the country which have heretofore struggled for a new county, and induce them to remain contentedly in old Allegheny.

Resolved, That the history of the last few years demonstrates radical defects in our various municipal governments, now eight or nine in number, and, without a speedy union, soon to be increased to a dozen—and proves the necessity of one city government for all, whose whole police, acting harmoniously under one head, could be promptly brought to any quarter of our extended town, when popular excitement threatens the public peace, and could at all times, by its homogeneous organization, better protect the persons and property of individuals from the outrages of robbers, murderers, and incendiaries.

Resolved, That the interests and safety of the people, of both town and country, require that this change should be effected before the various Railroads are completed, which are soon to connect Pittsburgh and her suburbs with distant parts of the Union, and rapidly increase our population with a good and desirable accession, if our local governments are good, but with a horde of dissolute and dangerous characters if our local affairs are inefficiently conducted.

Resolved, That unless such consolidation take place, besides the expense of erecting and supporting separate Water Works, and separate Poor Houses for each of our cities, separate Water Works, Gas Works, Four Houses, Town Halls, and other public edifices for each of the large towns adjacent, will have to be provided and supported at an enormous and unnecessary expense, besides adding greatly to the number of office holders, whose needless increase is always injurious. And for reasons in favor of one city government for all the towns at the head of the Ohio is, the danger of conflicting claims, occasioning vexatious and expensive litigation; and the almost certainty of adverse and unfriendly ordinances, is an additional admonition to our citizens, while yet comparatively united in social and business relations, to form the bonds of union by a legal and enduring connection which would make Pittsburgh one of the chief cities of the United States, enhance her character, improve her credit, enlarge her resources and secure to her people the blessings of an efficient and responsible government.

Resolved, That a Mayor's Court is required for the prompt conviction and punishment of offenders, to diminish the present enormous expenses of the jail, and to enable the judges, having civil jurisdiction, to clear the docket with proper dispatch.

Resolved, That the zeal and powerful influence of the conductors of the public press induced the people to undertake those enterprises which will soon vastly increase the business and population of this vicinity, and if editorial corps will exhibit the same united spirit in aid of such necessary changes as the present altered circumstances of this community require, we have no doubt that success would again crown their efforts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

SENATE—The following confirmations took place in the Senate to day:—Ogden Hoffman, Jr., District Judge for California: T. Butler King, Collector at San Francisco.

By the law of 1850, the mileage of California members is limited to the nearest route within the United States. The House notwithstanding have allowed mileage for the late session by the session by the Panama route. Senator Gwin has submitted his case to the Judiciary Committee, and it is understood they will report against the Panama route, and against the construction of mileage of the extra session, otherwise Mr. Gwin would be entitled to $11,000 for mileage, since December.

Father Ritchie's case goes over to the next session.

Mr. Cass defended himself from an editorial in this morning's Republic, in relation to his letter to Mr. Kelloig, relative to the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Rhett defended South Carolina from false and erroneous statements contained in General Houston's letter to Gen. Hamilton's letter published in yesterday's Union. This gave rise to an exciting debate between Rhett, Houston, and Butler, which was terminated by a joke from Mr. Hall.

A communication was received from Messrs. Gales and Seaton declining to publish after this session, daily debates of the session, which was referred.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to allowing mileage to California Senators by the Panama route.

The Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here on Saturday, and left this morning for New York, from whence he will sail for Havana on Thursday, in the steam ship Georgia.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The Steamer Georgia from Chagres has arrived with half a million of gold, and 327 passengers.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Among the arrivals from California, by the Georgia, is Robt. P. Glass, of Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

The annual commencement of the University of Maryland, took place to-day. It was largely attended, and a large number graduated.

The National Intelligencer, of this morning, says that the report of Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, being removed, is unfounded.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Cotton—Is held more firmly, but the demand is limited.

Flour—Limited sales at $4,50 per bbl. for common shipping brands, but no sales for export have been reported. Prices range from $4,50 to 5,00 for common and extra brands.

Grain—Sales of prime red wheat at 100c. The last sale of rye was at 65c per bushel. Of corn small stocks are offering, with sales of yellow at 59@60c afloat. Sales 1000 bushels Penna. oats at 43c.

Whiskey—The demand is limited, with sales in bbls. at 24c per gallon.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT

NEW YORK, March 10.

Flour—The market opens steady at $4,44@4,50 for State and Western.

Pork—The market is quiet, at $12,75@12,87 for old mess. Pickled meats are firm.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Cotton—Prices are advancing, with sales 4000 bales of midling uplands at 11½ ₱ lb.

Flour—The market is steady with sales 6000 bbls at $4,44@4,50 for common Western and State, $4,62@4,81 for New Orleans, and $4,75@6,93 for good round hoop Ohio.

Grain—Nothing done in Wheat. Corn is held firmly, with sales of 8000 bushels yellow at 65½ *@* 66c ₱ bu.

Provisions—Sales of old Pork at $12,87 for mess, and $10 for prime; and of new do at $13,50 for mess and 11,25 for prime. Pickled meats continue in fair demand. Sales of dry salted shoulders at 6¼, and of plain hams at 8¼ ₱ lb. Lard is firm at 8¼.

Tobacco—Is in steady demand, at 10@12c, for Kentucky leaf.

Hemp—Is firm at $135 ₱ ton for American dew rotted.

Lead is firm at 5¼ for Galena.

Linseed Oil—Is more firm at 76c ₱ gal.

Whiskey—Is heavy at 23½@24c ₱ gal.

Coffee—Is steady 11¼ ₱ lb, for Rio.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Flour—The market is dull, and sellers are offering at $4,37, without finding purchasers.

Grain is dull, with sales of white at 95@98c for red, and 100@112c for white. Sales of corn at 58@59 for white and yellow. Sales of oats at 40@42c, and of Rye at 68c ₱ bu.

Provisions—The market is firm, with sales of old mess pork at $12,87, and of new do at $14,50 ₱ bbl. Lard is selling at 8@8¼ ₱ lb in bbls and kegs. Sales of Butter at 8@12c, and of cheese at 7½@10c ₱ lb.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

Whiskey—Sales of 23@25 ₱ gal.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 10.

Flour—Receipts continue very light, and prices are firm. Sales of 100 bbls at $3,45@3,47 ₱ bbl.

Whiskey is very dull at 20c ₱ gal, with a declining tendency.

Cloverseed—Prices have advanced, with sales at $5,50 ₱ bu.

Provisions—The market is quiet, but firm.—Sales of 150,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5¾ ₱ lb, and 100,000 lbs do sides, deliverable in May at 7½c ₱ lb. Sales of 100 bbls No. 1 Lard at 8c ₱ lb.

The weather is pleasant, the river has fallen 5 feet since last report, but is now stationary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods.

RECEIVED AND OPENED THIS MORNING—Poplins, Tissues, Bernge de Laines, Mous de Laines, Lawns, &c., &c.—choice spring styles and very desirable patterns. A. A. MASON & CO'S, Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

SPRING STYLE PRINTS—Choice and beautiful patterns rec'd this morning at A. A. MASON & CO'S, Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

LONG CLOTH AND IRISH LINEN—15 cases super and super extra Long Cloths. Irish Linens, of the most approved manufacture—just received at A. A. MASON & CO'S, 62 and 64 Market st.

MOULD CANDLES—50 boxes Proctor & Gamble's No. 1, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., Nos. 18 and 20 Wood st.

SALERATUS—120 boxes No. 1; 50 do do do for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood st.

CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &c.—
300 lbs sun Norfolk Co. Chocolate,
120 " Bakers' No. 1,
" " Wilbur,
" 50 " Broma, in store and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood st.

GERMAN CLAY—125 bxs, for sale by W. & F. WILSON.

FLOUR—50 bbls. superfine—40 bbls. fine, in store and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

BROOMS—100 doz. Corn Brooms rec'd and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

DRIED BEEF—10 casks S. C. Dried Beef, rec'd and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

SHAKER'S HERBS AND EXTRACTS—A large supply rec'd and put up in the excellent manner of the Shakers, just rec'd and for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

LOUISVILLE LIME—50 bbls. rec'd and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

EXTRA FIGS—Just rec'd ex 256 Liberty st. 50 boxes Elemo Figs, very fine. WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

BOSTON BISCUIT—A supply of Boston biscuit just rec'd by Express, by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., 256 Liberty st.

COCOA SHELLS—A fresh supply just rec'd by WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

TEAS! TEAS!!—240 half chests Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, of all grades, on hand and for sale by A. CULBERTSON & CO.

TOBACCO—220 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, (choice brands,) on hand and for sale by A. CULBERTSON & CO.

MACKEREL—100 bbls. No. 3, on hand and for sale by A. CULBERTSON & CO.

BATTING—19 bales No. 1; Extra Family, on consignment and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

WHITE COPAL VARNISH—25 gals for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

GUM SHELLAC—5 bbls. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

PAPER CORKS—2 bales for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

MANGANESE—2 tons for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

BACON—5 hhds prime Hams; 5 do do Shoulders, in store and for sale by McGILLS & ROE.

NEW BOOKS—Andrew's Latin English Lexicon. By E. A. Andrew, L. L. D. Royal's Island World of the Pacific. By Rev Henry Cheever. 12 mo. mus. The Women of Israel. By Grace Aguilar. 2 vols 12 mo. Mademoiselle: a Frenchman story. By the author of Rollo Books. The Life of Rev James Quinn. By Rev John T. Wright, just received and for sale by R. DICKSON, 28 Apollo Buildings 4th st.

LINSEED OIL—5 bbls just received, pure Country oil, and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO., 249 Liberty street.

350 bushels Dried Peaches, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

CARD TO BUSINESS MEN—A young, active business man, highly recommended, with an extensive acquaintance, who can command a cash capital of from one to eight thousand dollars, is anxious to make an investment, and devote his time to business as a partner in Pittsburgh or vicinity. Please address Post Office Box, No. 205.

CLOTHES PINS—10 cases Eastern, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

S. H. MOLASSES—25 bbls, 13 half do, landing from str Lancaster State, for sale by RILEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

PIG LEAD—550 pigs soft Galena, for sale by RILEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

SUNDRIES—700 lbs prime Feathers; 200 doz and 2 Corn Brooms; 500 lbs best Brand W. Lines; 40 bags Dry Herring; 50 bbls prime Saleratus; 9 bbls Alum; in store and for sale by RILEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

SUGAR—10 hhds prime N. Orleans; 20 bbls assorted Loaf; 10 do Crushed and Pulverized, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

MOLASSES—75 bbls New Orleans; 12 do Sugar House; 5 do Golden Syrup, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

SUNDRIES—100 doz sup. Corn Brooms; 4 bbls Hickory Nuts; 10 canal Potash; 10 bxs Saleratus; 50,000 Lucifer Matches; 2,000 lbs Deer Hair; 20 bbls Fox Grass; 10 bbls Wood's Pearl do; 5 cases super Rice Flour, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

FISH—10 half bbls No. 3 Mackerel; 15 qr do do 1 do; 15 half do do 1 do; 2 bbls No. 1 Salmon; for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRINTING MATERIALS.—Printer's copper and wooden galleys, slice galleys, brass rules, brass wood and hickory quoins, single, double and treble wooden rules, &c. &c. For sale at W. S. HAYES'S Printing Office 3rd, between Market and Ferry sts. 6th mo. American copy

WOODEN TYPES—From the manufactory of Wells & Webb, furnished at short notice by W. S. HAYES.

FOR SALE LOW—A superior toned rosewood Piano Forte. For terms, enquire at No. 9 Jack son Row, Robinson street, Allegheny.

ZINC WASH BOARDS—20 doz. for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

SUNDRIES—2 bbls No. 1 Lard; 2 do Herring; 5 do Sweet Potatoes; 6 bags Groundnuts; 2 do Dry Peaches; 1 do do Apples; 10 do Feathers; 18 bales Cotton, to arrive on steamer Asia, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

FLOUR—90 bbls superfine, in store and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

TANNERS' OIL—25 bbls, in store and for