HOME MATTERS.

ASSOCIATE GENERAL SYNOD—6TH DAY.

Synod opened with prayer by the Moderator, Dr. Dixon.

The minutes of the last sitting were read and approved.

In the absence of Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Caldwell, ruling elder, appeared and took his seat, and Mr. John Nesbitt in the room of Rev. Exra Patterson.

The report of the Presbytery of Muskingum was handed to the Clerk, read, and, on motion, referred to the Board of Home Missions and Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Committee on Appeals presented a report on the complaint against the Rev. James Brown. After some discussion, the following subtitute was offered and adopted, viz:

Whereas, the cause assigned for the reference of the complaint of Mr. Miller against the Rev. Jas. Brown, has ceased by the adoption of another member to the Presbytery, therefore

Resolved, That the case be referred back to the Presbytery of Southern Indiana.

The Committee on the revival of the last minutes presented a report which was accepted and laid on the table.

The Select Committee on the report of the Board of Foreign Missions presented a report, which was read. So much of this report as relates to the mission to Trinidad was adopted. That relating to the Oregon Mission was laid on the table, and that relating to the California mission was re-committed.

The Committee to examine the record of the Presbytery of Muskingum, presented a report which was read and adopted.

The Committee on Appeals presented an appeal of Mr. Wm. Walker from a decision of the Presbytery of Shenango, finding him guilty of uttering a falsehood in a certain case. The papers connected with the case was read, and the parties heard.

After some discussion, it was, on motion, resolved that the appeal be sustained, and that on Mr. Walker's acknowledgment of guilt on the first item of the charge, he be admonished by the Presbytery and restored.

The call from Unity and Clintonville congregations, in the Presbytery of Shenango, for Mr. William G. McElheny was presented and declined.

Adjourned till the usual hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The minutes of the last sitting were read and approved.

The Moderator requested all person, having money in their hands belonging to Synod, to hand it over to the Treasurer of Synod.

The thanks of Synod were returned to the Reform Presbyterian Synod, for the presentation of a number of pamphlets, entitled "Reformation Principles Exhibited; being the Declaration and Testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America."

The Committee on the report of the Chartiers Presbytery, reported sustaining the call from the West Alexandria congregation to Reverend Mr. Murch.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the "call" presented to Mr. Murch, who accepted the "call."

The "Board of the Widows' Fund" reported. Report read and accepted, as was the accompanying Treasurer's report.

Rev. Jas. Bassfield, who has been in Canada West for some time, but who is attached to the Ohio Presbytery, presented a very interesting report relative to the colonies of colored persons—fugitives—in that country. A large quantity of land has been purchased, and divided into farms of 80 acres each, which are sold to colored persons at $2 50 an acre, payable in ten years. Rev. E. Gentman requested to be supported there for one year by Synod.

After various suggestions, it was finally referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

A Committee from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod, at this moment entering the church, business was suspended to receive the communication of the Committee.

Dr. Pressley, from the Committee, then read the following letter:

To the Associate Presbyterian Synod, in session, the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church of the West, sends greeting:

DEAR BRETHREN—The reception of your reply to our communication on the subject of the Basis of Union, now before the churches, is thereby acknowledged, and we must be permitted to express our surprise that you should so far have misconceived the purport of our communication, as to suppose that we have receded from the ground which we formerly occupied, and have taken a position adverse to the reception of a testimony as a basis of Union. We had hoped that our views were expressed so clearly, that our meaning could not be mistaken. We certainly expressed no opposition to the principles of a Testimony, but only to a Testimony of a particular character. A Testimony, which contains a re-exhibition of truth already plainly and explicitly declared in our Confession of Faith, is that which we have said, is in our estimation unnecessary.

To the testimony which you have submitted to our consideration, we feel constrained to object:

1st. Because a portion of it partakes of the nature of historical narrative. In the convention which was held in 1844, to which you refer, in which our delegates agreed to receive a testimony, they expressly said that "The Testimony shall be without a historical narrative, and as far as practicable, without human argument."—On this ground, then, we are unwilling to allow the first part of the Basis to occupy a place in our Testimony.

2d. As stated in our former communication we cannot agree that the articles on 'Covenanting,' and on the 'purchase of common benefits' should occupy a place among the terms of communion. To the general doctrine on the subject of covenanting laid down in the Basis, we raise no particular objection. But we regard it as a subject in relation to which honest inquirers after truth, may entertain different opinions; and therefore we would not burden the consciences of men by requiring them to subscribe to a doctrine, which perhaps few of the members of the Church can understand. And in relation to the "purchase of common benefits," we would observe, that we regard the principle involved, as of a speculative, rather than of a practical character. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among us in relation to these things, it is not of such a nature as to exert an injurious influence upon the Christian life, or the purity of the Church; and therefore with regard to them we would say, Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind!

There are other things in the basis which we would class under the head of doubtful disputation. Under this head we would place the articles on the use of "intoxicating drinks," and on "secret societies." To the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, we are as decidedly opposed as our brethren can be. But we are unwilling to make an opinion on this subject a matter of faith, and held as a term of communion in the Church. The same general remark will apply to the article on secret societies. To all such associations, we are determinedly opposed, and we warn all men to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as of hurtful tendency, and we exhort all men to withdraw from all secret associations as ensnaring, and inconsistent with the spirit and genius of christianity. But we think that these evils can be opposed more successfully by enlightening the consciences of men, than by the exhibition of abstract principles in a testimony condemning them.

To these particular articles we refer for the purpose of making evident to you the ground on which we objected to the reception not of a testimony, but of that particular kind of testimony which you have submitted to our consideration.

You will now perceive, dear Brethren that in our reply with regard to our willingness to receive a testimony was unnecessary, as our communication contains nothing to justify the conclusion that we have departed from the ground which we formerly occupied. But when we stated distinctly the character of the testimony which we were prepared to adopt, at the time when we signified our willingness to receive one, was it a reasonable expression on your part, that we could receive the one which you presented, which is of a character so different.

Permit us then, once more to state distinctly not only our willingness to adopt a testimony as a term of communion, but also to define particularly the character of the testimony which we believe might be subservient to the cause of truth. And we are the more encouraged to do this, because, in our communication you appear to limit the testimony to these points, which we believe ought to be comprehended in such a document. You observe that since "there are several ecclesiastical bodies in Britain and America, all professing an adherence to the Confession and Catechism, while some of them have made defection from these standards, it has always appeared to us proper that we should exhibit to the world in a document distinct from these standards, the reason of our maintaining a separate communion from these bodies, and that we should testify against their defections." It is to us a source of sincere gratification to assure you that here we entirely agree with you. Against such errors we believe it is our duty to testify. But we do not think that it is necessary that the testimony should be as extended as to embrace all the errors in the Christian world; nor do we suppose that our brethren would be in favor of such a voluminous document.

To be more explicit, let our testimony embrace a brief summary statement of our principles on the subject of Erastianism, of Communion, of slavery, and oathbound and secret associations; and on any other subject of importance on which the Confession of Faith and Catechisms are either silent, or have given no clear and distinct deliverance; which exhibition of our principles shall be regarded as a form of Communion, just as the articles which are contained in our Confession of Faith. But in this exhibition of truth, in our testimony, let it be stated in a plain declarative manner, and not in an argumentative form.

And in connection with such a fixed testimony, we would still adhere to the resolution exhibited in the adopting act of our Constitution, and in accordance with which we have acted from the beginning, on which we declare our purpose to emit occasional testimonies in particular Acts against errors and delusions which may arise, thus maintaining and defending the principles embraced in our Confession of Faith.

You say, dear brethren, that "we agree with you, that many things ought to be matters of forbearance; but will no doubt agree with us that forbearance may be carried too far." It gives us pleasure to say that in relation to this matter we do agree with you perfectly. But we again repeat what was intimated in our forbearance to any greater extent on the formation of a happy union than is now necessary to the preservation of union among the members of the same Church.

In conclusion, dear brethren, allow us to say that if we are honest and sincere in our adherence to the doctrines of our acknowledged standard, we are one in faith. And if we have confidence in each other's honesty, we cannot see any obstacle in the way of such a harmonious union, as shall manifest our oneness visibly to the world. But if we have not confidence in each other's honesty and sincerity on the public profession which we have mutually made of our adherence to the truth, no union can take place which would be productive of peace in the Church of God.

May you, dear brethren, and we, enjoy more of that divine unction from the Holy One whereby we shall be enabled to know all things, and may all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor and evil speaking, with all malice, be put away from among us. And may the spirit of truth and love so illumine our minds, and influence our hearts, that we may be prepared to stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel.

By order of the Synod.

ALEXANDER SHARP, Mod.

James Pratley, Clerk.

Several questions, by leave of Synod, were addressed to the Committee, which were answered briefly.

On motion, the communication was referred to the Select Committee.

The Moderator named the former committee on the same subject, with the addition of Dr. Anderson as Chairman.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED GENERAL SYNOD.

MONDAY EVENING, May 23.

NIGHT SESSION.

Synod met. Went into extra-judicial conference on union, Rev. B. Waddle in the chair.

Rev. Wm. Taggart maintained that under extraordinary circumstances, covenanting may become a duty; and while judicial testimony hearing is often an occasion of war, rather than a pacificator in the Church, still the Church may be called to give a more explicit exhibition of her faith; but there never has been a union in which testimony-hearing entered into the basis.

Rev. I. Clokey replied to the latter part of Rev. Taggart's remarks, by referring to the history of the Burghers and anti-Burghers in Scotland, advocated a judicial testimony in the Church, and said we must not expect a union with the Associate Church without a testimony. Objections against a judicial testimony and equality against the Confession of Faith. As for covenanting—the doctrine—the Associate Church makes it a term of communion; but as an extraordinary duty, leaving it to the judgment of members to decide when it is obligatory. The Associate Church has done more in the communication before us than ever before, reducing the basis of the testimony.

Dr. Ekin remarked, it is an easy matter to find fault. Three things are before us, 1, A basis. 2, A testimony. 3. A term or terms of communion—not connected, but distinct from each other. A testimony not necessarily a term of communion. The Associate Church regard their testimony as a term of communion. Here is the difference of opinion in regard to the pledge of this Synod to accept a testimony. He thought they were morally pledged. Covenanting in the Associate Church is a new thing. She has never in a single instance, carried it out in practice. We cannot therefore receive it as a term of communion. A credible profession of christianity is the only term of communion which Christ has instituted. They had hoped that they would not recede from the ground they occupied.

Rev. R. A. Brown thought the views of the brother who just sat down, might be considered too radical. But we who know one another, understand one another. The speaker alluded to the case of an individual applying for communion, who could not see his way clear on the doctrine of election. It is our carnality which keeps our church apart. He felt in reference to this union, as though the body of Christ, long torn and mutilated, was about to come together, and advocated a testimony from the Associate Reformed Church. On covenanting he thought the Associate brethren should be willing to grant something like that which was admitted when the Burghers and Anti-Burghers were united. Would be sorry to have covenanting foisted in as an ordinance; but may admit it as a duty.—As to secret societies, many of us have had a painful acquaintance with them.

It was moved by Dr. Pressley that a committee be appointed to prepare a reply to the communication received from our brethren of the Associate Presbyterian Synod, on the subject of our views in relation to the reception of a testimony shall be distinctly stated, and in which shall be given a more explicit exhibition of our objections to the Basis recently submitted by our Synod.

Dr. Claybaugh then read a paper proposing a plan of testimony. Dr. Pressley read from the minutes of a former Convention on a testimony, and from the minutes of a subsequent meeting of Synod approbating the action of the Convention. Rev. Wm. Lorimer read the proceedings of the Steubenville Presbytery on the subject of Union.

Dr. Findley admitted that the General Synod of 1844, had pledged itself to the reception of testimony, but not that the Church was, for this would require a previous overture. Would not say that the Church was indisposed to receive a testimony, within certain qualifications.

Dr. Sharp, Rev. Mr. M'Caughan, Rev. J. Pressley, and others spoke in succession. Rev. Mr. Blair of the Associate Church, expressed himself highly gratified with the conversation. Covenanting is like breathing—an ordinance of God. The moment an individual is converted, that moment he covenants with God.

The resolution moved by Dr. Pressley, and the paper presented by Dr. Claybaugh were adopted.

Rev. Wm. Findley presented the following:—

"The Synod of the Associate Church having inquired of this Synod whether we are willing to accept a testimony as a term of communion." &c.

Resolved, That we are willing to accept such a testimony for the sake of Union.

Committee rose and reported the action of General Conference.

A committee was appointed to carry into execution the measures adopted, consisting of the same brethren who constituted a similar committee previously.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 24.

Synod met, opened with prayer. Members generally present. Minutes of last sitting read and approved.

Called for reports. The Committee to reply to the letter of the Associate Presbyterian Synod, reported.

On motion, the report was adopted. [See report of the Associate Synod above.]

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Drs. Pressly, Claybaugh, and Stadill were appointed a committee to transmit the communication to the Associate Synod and solicit an answer at their earliest convenience.

Synod adjourned. Closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod met and opened with prayer.

Dr. Ekin reported a paper with resolutions in reference to the assumption of the name "United Presbyterian Church of North America," instead of "Associate Reformed Church of the West," and also in reference to the Union of the A. R. Synod of New York, with that of the West, and their reciprocal enjoyment of Christian privileges.

Rev. Wm. Findley from the Committee on the state of religion, reported.

The Committee on Missions reported on the supply of Chicago, when report was adopted, as follows:

Rev. Jos. Clokey, the first substitute of June, Rev. Wm. T. Findley the remainder of June and July; Dr. Pressly, August; the remainder of the year, Rev. Wm. Davidson.

Took up the paper presented by Dr. Ekin—laid on the table for the present.

Took up a report of the Committee on Overtures, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the necessary traveling expenses be paid out of the fund of the General Synod; and that each Presbytery be enjoined to take care that all the congregations under its care take up yearly a special collection to increase that fund.

Resolved, That this subject be referred to a Select Committee, to report it to the next General Synod.

The Committee consists of Rev. Messrs. W. J. Findley, Long, Dr. Ekin, Dr. McDill, and Mr. Stewart, (Elder.)

The Committee on Accounts reported, and report adopted.

On motion of Reverend Mr. R. D. Harper, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Archibald Heslett be appointed to preach a sermon at the next meeting of General Synod, on the present condition and future prospects of the Jewish people.

Dr. Pressly, on behalf of the Committee appointed to deliver to the Associate Synod the communication prepared in reply to the one received from that Synod, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the communication had been respectfully received and referred to a Special Committee.

On motion of Dr. Claybaugh, it was

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to all the churches under the authority of this Synod to observe the last Thursday of February, set apart by many evangelical churches in the United States, as a day of concert in prayer, in behalf of Colleges and Seminaries of learning.

The Committee on Accounts, and D. J. Reed be appointed to distribute the unemployed funds of the Home Missionary Board among the different Presbyteries, according to their apportionment.

On motion, adjourned until seven o'clock.

We give below the communication from the Associate Synod to the A. R. General Synod, declining the Oregon Basis, and requesting a statement of objections to the basis first proposed:

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN:—Your communication to us relative to the union of our churches has been the subject of prayerful and protracted deliberation. We are sorry to add that the result is, that to us the prospect of the union for which we have been so long laboring appears to be somewhat discouraging. If, however, there be no healing, we hope that nothing will be done to widen the breach between us.

You have decided that a union cannot be effected upon the basis proposed by us, and assign some reasons for your decision. On these we beg to submit a few remarks, not in the spirit of controversy, but that you may more fully understand our views, and whether any thing could be proposed on your part, so far in accordance with them as to afford a reasonable prospect of harmonious union. While you assent to most of the doctrines contained in the testimony presented to you, you object that they are already exhibited distinctly and clearly in our Confessions and Catechisms, so that you "see no necessity for their re-exhibition in another book called a Testimony." Now as there are several ecclesiastical bodies in Britain and America, all professing their adherence to the Confession and Catechisms, while some of them have made defection from these standards, it has always appeared to us proper that we should exhibit to the world, in a document distinct from these standards, the reasons of our maintaining a separate communion from these bodies, and that we should testify against their defections.

You will recollect that in 1844, the following report was made by the Convention of the Reformed Churches to their respective Synods, viz: "That in the judgment of that Convention union between the two bodies here represented can only be effected by an alteration of the Westminster Confession of Faith, in the 20th, 23d, and 31st chapters, and the adoption of a testimony against prevalent and dangerous errors of the present times, which it shall be a term of Reformed Presbyterial Fellowship." In accordance with this representation, the third resolution reported by the Convention was as follows:

"Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that a standing judicial testimony for truth, and in opposition to error, shall be prepared for adoption in the United Church, as a term of communion, and that an article to this effect will be introduced into the standards of the United Church."

To the requirement that there should be an alteration of the Confession, which was founded upon by the Associate Reformed Synods, the Associate Synod never could yield to the other requirement, that the United Church should have such a testimony as was insisted upon by us, we had understood our brethren of the General Synod as agreeing.

In respect to the necessity of such a testimony, we still occupy the same ground. As to the particular testimony presented to our brethren, it was by no means regarded by us as not subject to alteration. Had our brethren seen proper to propose to us what appeared to them objectionable in it, we would have been ready to take their objections into consideration, and to agree, as far as our conscientiousness would admit, to any amendments which would have rendered it more acceptable. As, however, you have not done this, but have altogether declined a union on this basis, we would respectfully inquire of you, whether you are willing to unite with us on the ground of a Testimony similar to that which the Associate Synod has instituted. They had hoped that they would not recede from the ground they occupied.

Rev. R. A. Brown thought the views of the brother who just sat down, might be considered too radical. But we who know one another, understand one another. The speaker alluded to the case of an individual applying for communion, who could not see his way clear on the doctrine of election. It is our carnality which keeps our church apart. He felt in reference to this union, as though the body of Christ, long torn and mutilated, was about to come together, and advocated a testimony from the Associate Reformed Church. On covenanting he thought the Associate brethren should be willing to grant something like that which was admitted when the Burghers and Anti-Burghers were united. Would be sorry to have covenanting foisted in as an ordinance; but may admit it as a duty.—As to secret societies, many of us have had a painful acquaintance with them.

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Committee rose and reported the action of General Conference.

A committee was appointed to carry into execution the measures adopted, consisting of the same brethren who constituted a similar committee previously.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, May 24.

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Called for reports. The Committee to reply to the letter of the Associate Presbyterian Synod, reported.

On motion, the report was adopted. [See report of the Associate Synod above.]

On motion, it was

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Resolved, That the necessary traveling expenses be paid out of the fund of the General Synod; and that each Presbytery be enjoined to take care that all the congregations under its care take up yearly a special collection to increase that fund.

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COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

For the week ending May 24, 1853

Business during the week has presented no new feature. Our wholesale merchants and manufacturers are filling orders to a limited extent, but there is no special activity. In prices we have but little change to note, except in FLOUR, which has receded nearly 25 cts. per bbl. since our last issue, the quotations to-day not ranging much above $3.75 for superfine. This is in accordance with our frequently-expressed opinions, heretofore. The low price of flour in England, renders impossible the maintainance of a high rate here. The advices by the last steamer quote 25s. 6d. as the outside rate for Ohio flour—equal, at the present rate of exchange, to $3.62, and we presume $3.50 is an average rate. The cost of transportation from any point in Ohio, or Pittsburgh, to Liverpool, cannot be less than $1.50, and even at $3.75 as the price here, there is only a margin of 50 cents left, out of which is to come charges for insurance, commissions, cooperage, and, numberless other charges, to say nothing of the risk of a falling market. At present rates, if they could be maintained, there would not be a shipping demand; but it is quite probable that very few will be found ready to sell at that rate, for a little while to come, and rates will be confined for some weeks to parcels that cannot be withdrawn from market. Bills New York Flour circular of May 17th says that English orders, at that date could not be filled without a reduction of 25 to 50 cts. per bbl.; and since then prices have declined only 18 cts. per bbl.

The exports of flour from Sept. 1, 1852, to May 12, 1853, amount to 1,250,318 bbls., against 872,440 in same time last year; and of wheat, 2,355,607 bus. against 1,846,225 last year. The exports of Corn are rather less than last year. In the face of this large increase, it is not probable that prices will advance.

There has been some excitement in business circles since Saturday in consequence of the failure of the Messrs' Eberhearts, glass manufacturers, of Saltsburgh and Gotts, town, in Fayette county, on the Monongahela river above this city. Their liabilities exceed, as reported, $100,000, a portion of which is secured by judgments on real estate. The loss falls heavily on many of our merchants and hardware, the former having endorsed extensively, and the latter purchased freely of the paper of the manufacturers. It is not supposed that the losses of our merchants will set only affect their commercial standing.

The decision of the Cromwell case, in which the Bank of Pittsburgh was deeply interested, has given a better tone to monetary affairs. There never was any valid reason for thinking that the Bank would be a sufferer by that suit, but reports very industriously circulated had created groundless doubts in various quarters, which are now happily removed. The Bank of Pittsburgh is and always has been one of the soundest institutions in the West.

During the week there has been a slight rise in the rivers, which are now receding slowly. The stage of water is still a good one for navigation, and large amounts of produce are still coming forward to go east by the railroad and canal.

In freights we have but little change to note. On the rivers, rates are the same as in our last. Estimated last week. Flour is now carried to Philadelphia for 50 cts. per barrel—a reduction which will naturally draw much flour this way. The receipts for shipment on Monday exceed 4,000 barrels.

In Money matters we have no improvement to report. There is still an active demand for money, which the banks do not or cannot fully supply; and the rates out side range at about 1 to 2 per cent. Customers find it in tolerable plenty, and exchange easy at our quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Philadelphia and Baltimore,	¼ dis.	par.
New York,	¼ dis.	¼ dis.
Cincinnati and Louisville,	¼ dis.	¼ dis.
St. Louis,	1 do.	par.
New Orleans,	1 dis.	par.
Mansfield,	¼ dis.	¼ dis.
Silver,	3	5 prem.
Gold,	par	par.

ASHES—Sods Ash is in regular demand, and sales have been steady at 2¼ for domestic, and 2¼@2½ for foreign 2¼ being the ruling rate for the latter; in Pots and Salerratus quotations are merely nominal; we quote Pearls 5¾ @5¾; Pots 3¾@4; Salerratus 2½@3.

APPLES—good green apples sell readily at $2.00 to $4.00 as in quality and condition; not many arriving.

BUTTER—we note but small sales and an inactive demand. Most of common to prime made at 11, and prime at 12@14 when sold immediately on arrival.

BEANS—the demand is small; we note sales in limited lots from store at $1.00@$1.12 for small white, and down to 75 @ 80 for other varieties.

BACON—the demand for consumption continues good, but not active; sales during the week of about 200,000 lbs in various sized lots, at 5 to 6¾ for Shoulders, principally at 5¾@6¼; 7¾ to 8¼ for Sides, principally at 7¾@8; and 9¼ to 10 for Hams, principally at 9¼@9¾; 10 is the rate asked by some large holders, and we have had daily quotations at that figure. The stocks on hand are still ample. Sales of country cured hams at home have ranged 7¾@7¾ for Sides, and 9¾ for Hams. An offer of 9¾ was made for 15,000 lbs, City Hams, and refused.

BULK MEAT—a sale of 10,000 lbs. city Sides was made at 6¾, near at; and 7000 lbs. country sides at 6¾ There have been one or two arrivals by river of bulk meat, for our dealers, during the week.

BREESWAX—in demand; we note steady sales in small lots at 22@23.

BROOMS—there is a steady demand for Brooms, and sales on arrival of common at $1.00 to $1.37, and fancy at extra at $1.40 to $2.00 ⅌ dozen: from store at a slight advance on these rates.

BUCKETS & TUBS—The following, are Manufacturers' prices, cash terms, at New Brightonville. Buckets, $1.35 per doz. Tubs, No. 1, $5.25 per doz. No. 2, $4.25. Delivery free at Pittsburgh. Cincinnati prices are lower. Buckets at $3.15 to $3.25 per doz. and Tubs at $5.75 for No. 1, and $4.50 for No. 2.

COPPER—Pittsburgh manufactured Sheet Copper is selling at 22@24 cents and time.

CHEESE—there is not a very large stock of new on hand, and the demand is tolerably active; we note sales of Western Reserve at 8@9 for small and large.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.			
Logwood	6@ 7¾	Liquorice root	7 @ 9
Alcohol, ⅌ gallon	75 @1 00	Licorice, ⅌ ball	2 @ 2½
Alum	3¾@ 4	Lobelia	25 @ 30
Assafoetida	20 @25	Magnesia carb.	15 @20
Arrowroot	20 @25	Magnesia calc.	25 @30
Aquafortis	9 @10	Myrrh, Turkey	40 @45
Cream Tartar	28 @31	Nux Vomica	3 @ 4
Castor Oil	18¾@ 2	Opium	2 50@2 75
Cloves	25 @28	Quinine	3 50@3 75
Cinchona	12½@15	Rhubarb root	75 @1 00
Cinchona Yellow	12½@15	Sal Ammoniac	15 @16
Cinchona Red	12½@15	Sal Soda	3 @ 3¼
Copperas	3 @ 4	Saltpetre	8 @ 9
Cream Tartar	28 @31	Tartaric Acid	50 @55
Cochineal	50 @55	Vitriol, blue	5 @ 6
Camphor, refined	45 @50	Vitriol, Chemical	8 @10
Cassia, Chinese	12 @15	Vitriol, Cologne	14 @16
Cassia, Buds	25 @30	Vitriol, Glauber	3¼@ 4
Copaiva	30 @32	Vitriol, Epsom	3¼@ 4
Cubebs	25 @28	Vitriol, Red	5 @ 6
Cantharides, Russian	75 @1 00	Vitriol, White	5 @ 6
Cinchonidia	12 @15	Wormseed	62 @65
Dandelion	25 @30	Wormseed, Levant	75 @80
Elecampane, powd.	8 @10	Wax, Beeswax	25 @27
Ginger, Jamaica	16 @18	Wax, Bees'	20 @22
Ginger, root	12 @15	Wax, Tallow	12 @15
Ginger, Ground	16 @18	Wax, Paraffine	50 @60
Gamboge	75 @1 00	Wax, Myrtle	25 @30
Hellebore, white	12 @15	Wax, Japan	12 @15
Indigo	75 @1 00	Wax, Shoemakers'	20 @25
Indigo, Madras	75 @1 00	Wax, Sealing, ⅌ lb	25 @30
Indigo, Guatemala	75 @1 00	Wax, Sealing, ⅌ box	1 50@2 00
Indigo, Manilla	75 @1 00	Wax, Chandlers'	25 @30
Indigo, Fine Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Yellow	25 @30
Indigo, Extra Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground White	25 @30
Indigo, Bengal	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Japan	25 @30
Indigo, Guatemala	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Shoemakers'	25 @30
Indigo, Manilla	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Sealing	25 @30
Indigo, Fine Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Chandlers'	25 @30
Indigo, Extra Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Bees'	25 @30
Indigo, Bengal	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Paraffine	25 @30
Indigo, Guatemala	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Myrtle	25 @30
Indigo, Manilla	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Japan	25 @30
Indigo, Fine Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Shoemakers'	25 @30
Indigo, Extra Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Sealing	25 @30
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Indigo, Guatemala	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Bees'	25 @30
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Indigo, Extra Flores	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Myrtle	25 @30
Indigo, Bengal	75 @1 00	Wax, Ground Japan	25 @30
Indigo, Guatemala	75 @1