HOME MATTERS.

SUPREME COURT.—OPINIONS OF THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION INJUNCTION.—The Supreme Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

Present—Chief Justice BLACK, Justices LEWIS, LOWRY, WOODWARD, and KNOX.

Opinions were read by all the Justices on the application for an injunction to prevent subscriptions to the stock of the Memphis Railroad and the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad by the City of Philadelphia, in the case of William P. Sharpless *et al.* vs The Mayor, &c., of Philadelphia. The cause was argued in Philadelphia, at the last session of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice BLACK, and Justices WOODWARD and KNOX opposed the injunction, and Justices LEWIS and LOWRY took grounds in favor of allowing it.

Chief Justice BLACK read a lengthy and profound opinion, of which the following is the conclusion:

"I will conclude with a brief recapitulation of the points and principles, which I think will settle the cause.

1. In determining whether an Act of the Legislature is constitutional or not, we must look to the body of the constitution itself for reasons. The general principles of justice, liberty and right not contained or expressed in that instrument, are no proper elements of a judicial decision upon it.

2. If such act be written, the general grant of legislative power, that is, if it be in its character and essence a law, and if it be not forbidden expressly or implicitly either by the State or Federal Constitution, is valid.

3d. To make it void, it must be clearly not an exercise of legislative authority, or else be forbidden so plainly, as to leave the case free from all doubt.

4. An Act of Assembly authorising a subscription of a City to the stock of a Railroad corporation, is not forbidden by Art. I, Sec. 10 of the State Constitution; that Section not being a restriction upon the legislative authority of the two houses, but a bestowal of privilege upon the separate branches.

5. Such an act does not impair the obligations of any existing contracts, nor does it attempt the impossibility of creating a contract, but merely authorizes two corporations to make one if they shall see proper.

6. This is not such an injury to the plaintiff's lands goods or persons, that they are entitled to a judicial remedy for it, agreeably to Sec. 11 of Art. IX. It is no injury at all, except on the gratuitous assumption that it is forbidden in some other part of the Constitution.

7. It does not violate the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property secured by Sec 1, of Art. IX. The right of property is not so absolute, but that it may be taxed for the public benefit.

8. This is not a taking of private property for public use, without compensation, contrary to Sec. 10, of Art. IX. When property is not seized, and directly appropriated to public use, though it be subjected in the hands of the owner to greater burdens than it was before, it is not *taken*.

9. It cannot be said that the plaintiffs will be *deprived* of their property, in violation of Sec. 11, Art. IX. The settled meaning of the word deprive, as there used, is the same as the word *take*, in Sec. 10.

10. An Act of Assembly, to authorize the taking of private property for *private* use, would be unconstitutional, because it would not be legislation, but a mere decree between private parties. But this is no taking in any sense, for any purpose, or for any uses.

11. The plaintiffs have no ground of complaint against the acts of assembly now in question, except because they authorize the creation of a public debt, of which they may be required hereafter to pay a part in the shape of taxes. By taxation alone, can any harm ever come to them.

12. It is within the scope of the legislative power, with the consent of the local authorities, to permit the assessment of a local tax, for the purpose of assisting a corporation to build a railroad, bearing to the taxpayers, the relation which this does do, from the laws complained of are unobjectionable.

13. Taxation is a legislative right and duty, which must be exercised by the general assembly of laws passed by them, or under their authority.

14. The power of the assembly, with reference to taxation, is limited only by their own discretion. For the absence of it, members are accountable to nobody but their constituents.

15. By taxation is meant a certain mode of raising revenue for a public purpose, in which the community that pays it has an interest. The right of State to lay taxes has no greater extent than this.

16. An act of the Legislature authorizing contributions to be levied for a mere private purpose, or for a purpose which, though it be public, is one in which the people from whom they are exacted have no interest, would not be a law, but a sentence commanding the periodical payment of a certain sum by one portion of the people to another. The power to make such order is not legislative, but judicial; and was not given to the Assembly by the general grant of legislative authority.

17. But to make a tax law unconstitutional thus granted, it must be apparent at first blush, that the the community taxed can have no possible interest in the purpose to which their money is to be applied. And this is more especially true if it be a local tax, and the local authorities have themselves levied the tax in pursuance of an act of Assembly.

18. If, therefore, the making of a railroad be a mere private affair, or if the people of Philadelphia have manifestly no interest in the railroads which run to and towards the city from Easton and from Wheeling, then these laws are unconstitutional.

19. But railroads are not private affairs. They are public improvements, and it is the right and duty of the State to advance the commerce and promote the welfare of the people by making or causing them to be made at the public expense.

20. If the State declines to make desirable or useful improvements, she may permit the work to be done by a Company, and the fact that it is made by a private corporation, does not take away its character as a public work.

21. The right of the Company by which it is made, to be compensated for the expense, though it gives the corporation an interest in it, does not extinguish the interest of the public nor make it less a public one; because, to say nothing of the advantages, the public can pay the toll, and still carry and travel on it very much cheaper than without it.

22. The State may, therefore, rightfully aid in the execution of such public works, by delegating to the corporation the rights of eminent domain, as she does, or by an exertion of the taxing power as she does every other tax.

23. The right of the Legislature with the consent of the local authorities, to tax a particular city for a local improvement, is as clear as the right to lay a general tax for any public purpose whatsoever.

24. The State having the constitutional power to create a State debt by a subscription on behalf of the whole people to the stock of a private corporation, engaged in making a public work, it follows, from what has been before said, that she may authorize a city or district to do the same thing, provided such city or district has a special interest in the work to be so aided.

25. This is not a case in which we can determine as a matter of law, that the city has no interest in the proposed railroad. That this is true as a matter of fact, has not even been asserted in the argument.

26. The Legislature and the Councils have decided that the city has an interest large enough to justify the subscription; we cannot gainsay this without declaring all interest to be flatly impossible, and to do that would be absurd.

27. Finally: The authorities of the city, in accordance with the charter, and with certain laws supplementary thereto, are about to create a public debt for a public purpose in which the city has an interest. It will be as valid and binding as if it had been legally contracted to accomplish any other public purpose for the benefit of the city.

Injunction refused."

Justice LEWIS, followed the Chief Justice. His Honor argued the unconstitutionality of acts of the Legislature granting to corporations the privilege of making subscriptions to railroad companies. He contended that it was in conflict with the Bill of Rights. He summed up his very lengthy, but eloquent opinion as follows:

"In conclusion, I am in favor of granting the injunction, because:

1st, The proposed subscription puts the property of the citizens under the control of a private corporation, without their consent, thus depriving them of the right of "possessing and protecting" it, and therefore violates the 1st section of the Bill of Rights.

2d, It converts the members of a municipal government into a corporation which has nothing governmental in its objects, and which, being bound by contract, cannot be "altered, reformed and abolished" at the pleasure of the people, and it is therefore a violation of the 2nd section.

3d, It puts the property of the citizen without his consent under a government where it can no longer be protected by "free and equal" votes, but where wealth controls property, and where money has more votes than men, and therefore violates the 8th section.

4th, It deprives the citizen of his property, without the judgment of his peers, and without a trial in due course of law; and therefore violates the 8th section.

5th, It takes the property of the citizen without just compensation, and is therefore a usurpation of powers not granted, as well as a violation of rights plainly expressed and implied in the 10th section.

6th, It deprives the citizen of the lands and goods secured to him by patents, deeds and other conveyances, and therefore violates the 17th section.

7th. It invests a corporate body with the privilege of taking private property without requiring such corporation to make a just compensation in advance, or to give adequate security therefor, and therefore violates the 4th section of the 7th article of the amended constitution.

8th. The appointment by the Legislature of the municipal officers as the agent of the present plaintiffs to charge their lands and goods with these burthens, without their actual consent, gives such officers no more authority than a similar enactment would confer upon Queen Victoria or the Emperor Nicholas. It is assuming the *garb* without the *reality* of assent, and is, therefore, an injury about to be perpetrated under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. To deny a "remedy by due course of law," and to refuse to administer right of Justice without delay," in such a case, would be a violation of the 11th section of the Declaration of Rights.

My views on this subject may be unfashionable; but when credit shall be exhausted and the day of payment shall come—when the bonds (which are to be issued like other obligations of securities—without any provision of payment,) shall come to maturity—when the railroad excitement shall subside, and reason shall resume her dominions—when the exhilaration of profuse expenditure shall give place to the gloom to be produced by the grounding exation of the tax gatherer—when the rich shall be impoverished and the poor shall be cast out into prison—when all classes shall be involved in millions of debt beyond the means of payment—when individual industry and enterprise shall cease with the destruction of individual rights—when the freemen of this Commonwealth shall thus become the bondmen of corporations, I shall, if still surviving have the melancholy consolation of knowing that I have endeavored to the extent of my feeble ability to arrest these calamities from my fellow citizens, and to maintain their rights of property according to my understanding of the principles of the constitution.

As I think that the injunction ought to be granted for the reasons already assigned, it is unnecessary and improper on this preliminary motion, to consider the other points urged in support of the application."

Justice LOWRY followed. He coincided with Justice Lewis, that the application for an injunction should be granted. Municipal corporations, the Judge contended, had no right, even with the consent of the Legislature, and of a majority of the citizens, to become stockholders in railroad corporations. The corporations, added by the investment, are private companies, and not public, and the substance of the measure, if carried out, would be to make a municipal corporation, and therefore all its citizens, and, to some extent, all owning property therein, members of a private corporation; it would take the property of the citizen and invest it in a private company. The government cannot force any portion of the people to embark their interests in the speculation of a private corporation or partnership; such government interference is excluded by the whole spirit of the bill of rights. The learned Judge added:—"The incongruity of the proceedings presents itself in a strong light, if we take into consideration the rule which has been so often affirmed, that the charter of a private corporation is placed by the Constitution of the U. S. entirely beyond the reach of all State power. It is stated that over sixty millions of dollars are invested in this way, in several States, under various acts of Assembly. This amount is equal to the assessed valuation of property in about half of the counties and half of the territory of this State, taking the more thinly populated parts. The amount may be overstated, but this is unimportant. What, then, is the proposition? It is to place all this property under the control of private chartered corporations. Not by the individual will of the government. That is, government interferes with private property, in order to place it beyond the control of both the individual and the government. It exercises power in order to abdicate power, or rather to transfer it to private hands. The property whose relations were subject to the rules of the law—the institution outlawed, banished, its relations, and sent into the desolate exile of a private corporation, where it can claim only an exile's rights, and where the voice of the law and the constitution is unheard, and the equal ballot of the independent freeman is disregarded."

Judge LOWRIE then entered into an examination of the history of the development of private rights." He concluded by expressing his opinion that the junction should be granted.

Judge WOODWARD argued against the injunction. He held there was nothing in the Declaration of Rights which restrains the legislative power of taxation. That it would not be long perverted to injurious use was as certain as the law of self-preservation, for so long as the people rule themselves, it was impossible to anticipate that they would employ any of the powers of the government for their own oppression.—His opinion was that upon the received principles of constitutional construction, these acts of Assembly, granting the right to corporations to subscribe to the stock of railroad companies, were constitutional and not void, and he consequently thought that the motion for an injunction should be denied.

Judge KNOX read the concluding opinion, taking the same ground as Justices BLACK and WOODWARD—denying the injunction.

Good et al. vs. Schoener; Columbiana county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by C. Justice BLACK.

County of Lycoming vs. Huling; judgment reversed, and *venire fa de novo* awarded. Opinion by Chief Justice BLACK.

Cable vs. Buchanan; Northumberland county; judgment reversed, and *venire fa de novo* awarded. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Bowers vs. Cummings; Lycoming county.—Opinion by Chief Justice Black. Justices Lewis and Knox dissenting.

Kerlin vs. Bisell; Northumberland county; Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas reversed. The appeal is re instated, and proceedings awarded. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson—Justices Lewis and Knox dissenting.

McCullough vs. Wilson; Cumberland county; judgment reversed, and new trial awarded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lewis.

Lower vs. Hummel; Dauphin county; judgment reversed, so far as it allows costs to the plff. below, and affirmed as to the residue. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lowrie; Justice Knox filing a dissenting opinion, and Chief Justice Black concurring in same.

Dreisback vs. Foes; Union county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lowrie.

Shriver vs. Keller; Union county; judgment reversed, and new trial awarded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lowrie.

Clark vs. Hong; No. 110, July Term, 1851.—McKean county.

Same vs. Same; No. 11, same Term; McKean county. Judgment offered. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lowrie.

Palmer vs. Commonwealth; Philadelphia; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lowrie.

Henry Omit vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Certiorari to Justice Kline of Harrisburg.

The opinion of the Court was read by WOODWARD, J.

The defendant was convicted and fined by Justice Kline, of Harrisburg, for selling liquor on a Sunday to a traveller named Wright, in accordance with the first section of the provision of an Act of Assembly "for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," which is in the following words: "If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of charity and necessity excepted, or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress, &c., &c.," with a proviso annexed excepting the dressing of victuals in taverns, inns, bake houses, private families, the travelling of milk carts, the ferrying of water passengers, &c., &c.

The defendant assigned two errors.

1st. That the sale of liquor to the traveller (Wright) was not an offence against the act, because it was within the proviso.

2nd. That the act is not applicable to persons licensed to keep an inn or tavern under the act of 11th of March, 1834, and its supplements.

The Court assumed that the offence was not a work of charity or necessity, because the defendant does not allege it was, and because the conviction characterizes it as contrary to the act of Assembly.

The Court decided that the offence did fall within the act, as the proviso excepted only the dressing of victuals in taverns, &c., &c.

In regard to the second error advanced, the Court decided that six days of enjoyment of the licensed monopoly would suffice to provide strangers with that measure of accommodation which the community were bound to furnish.—But if not sufficient, some other plan must be devised. Sunday could not be given up; strangers and travellers had no right to demand hospitality at such a price. Rest one day in seven was enforced by the precept and example of the Author of our existence, and government acting on the Divine appointment, had made it a civil institution. It was contended that the license gave the right to sell for each of the 365 days of the year, and hence it was inferred that the act of '94 was repealed to them. As well might it be argued that a contract of hiring for a year would control a laborer to work on Sundays, or that an auctioneer who is licensed for a year, might pursue his business on the fifty-two Sundays in the year.

The Court regarded the sale of liquor of Sunday by licensed innkeepers as worldly employment, within the prohibition of the act of '94, and did not fall within the proviso of the act, therefore was not lawful to be done on Sunday.

The conviction of the defendant was proper, and judgment was affirmed.

Judge Lewis read a dissenting opinion, but his arguments were founded on several technical errors committed by the Magistrate, and did not enter upon the merits of the case.

WORK SUSPENDED.—Work on Section 3 of the Steubenville Railroad has been suspended on account of the Company refusing to pay for the lumber used for roofing the Tunnel.

COUNCIL MEETING.—A special session of the Councils was held last evening in their chambers.

The meeting was called at the request of the Committee on Aqueduct and Canal.

In Select, Mr. Mackey, from the Committee, presented a report relative to a heavy deficiency in the tolls at the Aqueduct. (We forbear specifying charges until they are fully proved and laid before Councils.) Report was read and accepted.

Mr. McClowry moved that the Committee on Aqueduct and Canal be directed to report to Council whether they are satisfied, by proof, that the collector at the Aqueduct has done or committed any act that may warrant his removal.

Read three times and adopted.

The resolution was offered to enable Councils to act under the provisions of an Ordinance passed the 5th January, 1846, providing for the removal of any city officer against whom charges of official misconduct may be preferred.

On motion, the Street Commissioner was directed to have the walls on the burnt property on Penn street, near the Canal, torn down. In C. C. action concurred in.

An Ordinance relative to the night police was presented by Mr. Taylor, of the Fifth Ward.

Section 1st provides for the appointment of one captain, five lieutenants and thirty-five watchmen, to be appointed and removed by the Mayor, and possessing the same power and responsibility as they now possess.

Section 2d provides that the captain shall have $35 per month, the lieutenants $33, and the watchmen $31, to be paid and audited in the same manner as is done now.

Sec. 3d. Provides that this compensation shall be in lieu of all other compensation, fees for arrest, &c., which shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of the City, by the Mayor. Concurred in by C. C.

It was on motion referred to the Special Committee appointed to draft a new system of Police.

In Common Council a lengthy discussion arose on the report of the Aqueduct Committee, which after the suggestion of a number of resolutions, resulted in the adoption of a resolution authorizing the discharge of the present incumbent, and the prosecution of his bail for the amount of any defalcation.

In Select Council, the resolution was non-concurred in, and former action adhered to.

In C. C. action adhered to, and Committee of Conference appointed in both Councils.

The Committee of Conference reported favorably to the adoption of the resolution, reported from C. C., provided that the yeas and nays be called.

In Common Council adopted—yeas 16 nays 2.

In Select Council lost—yeas 4, nays 7.

On motion, adjourned.

OMNIBUS CASES.—Information was laid before Alderman McMaster yesterday against Jackson Hull, Jno. George Bully, William Johnston, Henry Naser, Frank Gray, Samuel Foster, John Spence, Henry Inglis and James Silvis, Jun. Chas. Bernet, for driving horses attached to omnibuses on Sunday. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

ARRESTED.—A man named Wm. Asdale, was arrested on Monday evening at Port Perry by officer Barton, and committed by 'Squire Steele yesterday for trial, on a charge of keeping a tippling house. The defendant kept a sort of a floating ark on the Monongahela river, from which he sold liquor to all who called for it.

STEALING APPLES.—Frederick Winckler was committed to jail yesterday for five days, in default of the penalty for stealing about a peck of apples from the orchard of Nicholas Reed, on Troy hill yesterday morning, about six o'clock.

WARRANT ISSUED.—A warrant was issued by Alderman Parkinson for the arrest of a man named Shaffer, charged with keeping a glanded horse in a stable at Temperanceville, on oath of Reuben Walters.

VERY LOW.—The little girl struck with a glass thrown by Hugo Peters, on Sunday, during a fight, is very low, and is not expected to live. Peters was committed yesterday for further hearing by Alderman Parkinson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday are received. The Tribune's statement in regard to the exportation of the clothes of victims of fever is generally ridiculed and denied by the papers.

A number of vessels had arrived at New Orleans since Sunday, and arrangements were making to put the passengers and crew in Quarantine at Fort Jackson and Fort Phillip, seventy miles below the city.

The Revenue Cutter Duane at the mouth of the Mississippi had the fever on board. Two of the crew died.

The Bulletin thinks the yellow fever deaths will not average 50 daily ten days hence.

On account of the prevalence of the fever, the time for receiving proposals for the Galveston and Houston Railroad has been extended to October.

Among the deaths are the Rev. Richard Cridden, of the Methodist Church. The public Hospitals have been opened at Mobile, and the fever is rapidly increasing.

COURT OF EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 6

The Court of Bishops met at 10 o'clock; prayer by Bishop Kemper. The Court refused to hear the Diocese of New Jersey as a third party in the matter, and also refused to hear the report of the committee of the diocese on the charges, but adopted a resolution granting permission to Bishop Doane to read in his argument any paper on his own responsibility. The impression generally prevails that a trial will be insisted upon.

COURT OF EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

The Court of Bishops met at Camden this morning at ten o'clock: there was a full attendance.

Bishop Doane addressed the Court in reply to the legal document submitted on Saturday by the Presenting Bishops, being the opinion of the Hon. John C. Spencer of New York, that the report of the Committee of the Diocese of N. Jersey, could not legally be recognized by the Court. After Mr. Doane had concluded his able argument, the Presiding Bishops replied that according to the order of Court both the respondent and presenters were excluded, and that no report made the decision, three hours being consumed in secret conclave, great anxiety was manifested by the outsiders to know the result. Finally an adjournment was moved, when it was found that a motion to hear the diocese had been rejected. The vote is not known. This is considered unfavorable to Doane, as the measure was one strongly urged by his friends.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 6.

George Poindexter, ex-Governor of Mississippi, died at Jackson, Mississippi, last night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Flour, sales 25,000 bbls State at $6,37@6,50; Ohio same; more sellers than buyers; Southern $6,25@8; better demand; sales 90,000 bu Genesee Wheat at $1,49@1,50; Western $1,44@1,36, easier; sales 30,000 bu Corn Mixed at 77; Yellow 78; better. Coffee, sales 850 bags Java at 11½; Rio 10¼@10½, firm. Molasses, sales 400 bbls Orleans at 29; moderate. Sugar, sales 400 boxes Muscovada at 4½@4¾; Orleans 5; firm; sales 700 hhds common; steady. Whiskey, sales 1,750 bbls Ohio at 26½, buoyant. Provisions, sales 1600 bbls prime Pork at $18; Mess $15,50, active; sales 1,250 bbls Mess Beef at 12½@15; Shoulders 6¾; Hams 9, Lard, sales 200 bbls at 11@11½, firm. Tobacco, sales 200 hhds Kentucky at 29; purchasers demand concessions not generally conceded.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Cotton quiet; prices firm. A moderate export demand for Flour; holders firm at the advance of yesterday; sales 1500 bbls fresh ground at $5 37@6, chiefly at the latter quotation. Rye Flour scarce and wanted. Corn Meal held firmly; old stock sold at $3. Wheat: prices steadily maintained, and fair inquiry; sales 7000 bu inferior and prime Southern red at $1 18@1 25, white $1 31½@1,-32, all afloat. Rye 75. Corn in fair request; sales 8000 bus yellow at 74c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The river has risen 4 inches; weather warm. Flour active; sales 6000 bbls at $5@5 15, closing firmer. Whiskey 20¾. Nothing new in Provisions. Sugar: sales 600 hhds at 4¼@5¾. Coffee: sales 1000 bags, in lots, at 10½@10¾, firm feeling in the latter, and prime mostly held at 11. Sales 100 bbls Molasses at 22. Cheese 8@8¾. Butter 13@18.

STEAM BOATS.

Regular Pittsburgh and Wheeling Passenger Packet.

THE new, light draught passenger packet MAGNOLIA, Capt. George D. Moore, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and Wheeling on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.

The Magnolia connects at Wellsville with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Magnolia is entirely new and draws but 13 inches water.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

aug J. B. COLLINGWOOD, Agt., 82 Water street.

Wheeling Packet.

THE new and staunch steamer EXCHANGE, Capt. Rhodes, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, Steubenville, Smithfield, Bridgeport, and Bentleys, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Wheeling every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at the same hour.

The Exchange connects at Wellsville with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Water street.

☞ The Exchange is entirely new and remarkably fast, of very light draught, excellent accommodations, splendidly finished and furnished—built expressly for this trade. aug

SUGAR—50 hhds. N. O. Sugar, for sale by

sep6 A. CULBERTSON.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

For the week ending September 5, 1853.

Business, since our last, has assumed a more cheerful aspect, although there are yet no signs of activity. The jobbing trade continues busily employed; and we notice in our streets the faces of western and country merchants, many of whom are now for, the first time dealers in this market. This is particularly noticeable in the dry-goods, hardware, and variety business.

The river, in spite of a heavy rain on Saturday, continues to recede, and there is but little over 2 feet water in the channel. The weather remains extremely warm.—Small class steamers are still running, and yet as much freight as they can carry, but they are necessarily restricted to small cargoes.

The arrivals of goods IN TRANSITU from the east are unusually large, but go forward by railroad and river without detention.

In the general markets there is a rather feverish feeling, especially in produce. The remarkable advance in flour and grain, in the eastern markets, followed up similarly in markets west of us, and a speculative feeling in Cheese and butter, and groceries, have had their effect here, and from the appearance and promise of things, at present, we are led to anticipate an excited market and the prevalence of a speculative feeling during the fall season which is just opening.

The advance in the English Market has taken place at a time when stocks on the ocean afloat are remarkably low, and this accounts for the large advance in New York. We have before stated that the receipts at New York are 400,000 bbls. short of this time last year. Stocks in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston are also very low. The impetus, however, while present prices will give to shipments of Wheat and the manufacture of flour will soon supply this deficiency; and if there should be a reaction in the English Market, the chances are that it will find merchants on the seaboard with full supplies bought at high rates Speculators should bear this in mind.

The advance in flour, in New York, since our last report, is about $1.00 per bbl, and in wheat the advance corresponds; in Cincinnati the advance is from 75 cents to $1.00, in this market the advance, so far is only about 50 cents, but if the speculative feeling, east, should be kept up, we expect to see flour reach higher in a day or two. The supply in the east is very short, and prices must improve; and the news of an inflated market will doubtless stimulate shipments. The prevalence of dry weather prevents the water-mills from grinding, and the manufacture is therefore now restricted to the Steam mills. The immediate cause of the advance in the east was the receipt of large orders for flour and grain from France, by the late steamer; but speculation has added to the advance caused by these orders. In our market, to-day, cleans firm at $5,12 @$5.25, and advancing.

In Grain, there is an active and improved demand.—Oats are in better supply, and a little dull at 37@40; Barley is not in active in season; Corn is scarce, and sells readily at 70@65; Rye is in demand, and Wheat at at $1,00@ $1,10. These are top tip figures, and we are not sure that even higher ones will not be given this week for Wheat.

Intelligence from Ohio indicates a speculative feeling in Butter and Cheese. Packers are buying butter, there, in Ashland at 14, although it commands only 15 in New York. This same game was played last year, and the price of butter rose in consequence; but the buyers, in the end, were the only sufferers. As the New Orleans and south eastern market is now, in consequence of the epidemic prevailing there, the game is closed, and is likely to remain so for some time, it is a game that is a main market for Butter, and we question if it will be found profitable to speculate in any speculative movement, at present. In Cheese, likewise, prices have been constantly tending upward. This is explained by a report that the prevalence of a long drouth in the cheese-making districts of New York has shortened considerably the yield of cheese there, and the amounts of Ohio cheese are consequently seeking the eastern markets, and prices in the cheese regions rule some 50 ¢ cent higher than at this time last year. Whether there is ground for this remains to be seen.

Intelligence from the eastern markets also indicates an active feeling in Coffee, to the extent of ¼ or ¾ of a cent, and still tending upward. The quotations at Baltimore on Tuesday were 10¾@10¾, and some sales at 10¾, but other eastern markets correspond. Our own market has not yet advanced to an equal point, but doubtless will. Sugar, also, has advanced in the markets below us, is firmer here, and an advance of ¼ has been established. Sugars that sold a month since at 4@4¾ are now quoted at 4¾@ 5¾

In Pittsburgh manufactures we believe we have no change to note, although in some articles an advance is anticipated.

EXCHANGE.—The following rates for Exchange and Currency are corrected to date:

	Buying.	Selling.
Philadelphia and Baltimore,	¼ dis.	par.
New York,	¼ "	¼ dis.
Cincinnati and Louisville,	1 dis.	½ dis.
St. Louis,	1 do	¾ dis.
New Orleans,	½ dis.	¾ dis.
Currency	½ dis.	¾ dis

FREIGHTS.—The following are the freights now charged on steamboats for ports below:

	DRY GOODS.	HEAVY FREIGHT.
To Cincinnati,	50c ₩ 100lb.	40c ₩ 100lb.
" Louisville,	60 "	50c "
To St. Louis,	75 "	62½ "

By the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road to Cincinnati, the rates for the three classes of freight from solid to bulky, are 40, 50 and 60. By this route freight is sent through to Cincinnati without transhipment. By the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road the rate to Cincinnati is 50 cts ₩ 100 lbs. Between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the rates are 37½@40 for 4th class freight, 34 class 50, 2d class 60, and first class 75 for 100 lbs. 50, 60 and 75. Flour, by canal, 6c cts ₩ bbl; by railroad 75.

ASHES—the demand for Soda Ash is not very brisk, many glass manufacturers having supplied themselves under contracts for the year; sales of about 75 casks, for home and domestic, at 3¾, extra qualities 3¾. Pearls, limited sales at 4¾. Potash, quiet and steady, sales from first hands at 4¾, and from store at 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—Green Apples are becoming abundant, and selling readily to quality; good varieties sell at $1,50, and inferior from that down to 75 cts ea.

BULK MEAT—no sales have been reported since our last.

BACON—there is a steady demand for Bacon for consumption, as well as from those who simply exhausted stocks The sales of the week reach 150,000 lbs. in all, at 4¾@5c for Shoulders to the city trade, and 6¾ to the retail trade; 5¾@5¾c, plain Hams, to city trade, 9¾@9¾c, to retail trade. Sugar cured, dec. 10¾, Sugar-cured dried 11½@12. Very few Shoulders can be had under 6¾ or Hams under 9¾@9¾.

BEESWAX—is quite an almost nominal; we quote prime small white at $1,12@$1,25, and other varieties at rates ranging downwards to 50 cts.

BRANS—sales are almost nominal; very much more small white at $1,12@$1,25, and other varieties at rates ranging downwards to 50 cts.

BROOMS—the amount arriving is small and finds ready sale at previous quotations—from $1,25 for small common to $4,50 for fancy and $2,75 for fancy extra; from store sales at $1,75@$3,00, as to quality.

BUCKETS & TUBS—Manufacturers on the list, advanced prices as follows: Buckets $2,00 ₩ doz; fancy do., $1,25; No. 1 Tubs, $6,50; No. 2 do. $5,50; Large Keelers, $1,50; Small do., $1,00.

BUTTER—the market is bare, some sales of packed are transpiring at 13, in kegs and bbls., and some fancy roll has been disposed of at 16. The weather is not yet favorable for Butter, and we hear that there is a speculative feeling existing among packers in the West, which will probably prevent large arrivals. Some sales of Prime at 15 have been reported by the principal dealers, or of

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Agents.

No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh;

And at the Office of the Sandusky Line, 118 Water street, New York city

A. C. HAZARD, President.

A. E. DOUGLAS, Secretary. jy8d3m

NEW YORK GAS REGULATOR COMPANY,

Office 263 Broadway.

THE Office of the NEW YORK GAS REGULATOR COMPANY has been permanently established at No. 263 Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, in the City of New York, where the PATENT GAS REGULATOR is private consumers of Gas, Gas Companies, and others, throughout the United States.

Proposals are invited from all cities in the United States where Gas is now used, or about to be introduced, for the sale of Rights to use Alder's Patent Gas Regulator. If desired, proposals will be received for the formation of companies in the various cities upon advantageous terms.

This valuable machine has received the highest scientific recommendations, as well as the unqualified approbation of the largest consumers of Gas in the United States, after long experience of its merits as an economizer of Gas, while at the same time it improves the quality of the light. It is beyond doubt the most economical machine ever applied to gas-lighting apparatus, and brings this best of lights to the same or lower cost than oil, or the dangerous compounds of rosin and rosin.

The Regulator controls a single burner or a thousand with the same facility, and does away all attention to the stop-cock or the cocks at the burners unnecessary. With the Regulator gas can be wasted by servants or those unused to Gas lights.

The Regulator is in use at all the leading Hotels in New York City, with perfect success, and the parties are saving *per cent. of Gas*, and producing a better light.

Pamphlets containing a description of the Regulator and testimonials of its value may be had at the office of the Company, or they will be sent by post.

R. R. LINKS, Secretary.

jy11 3m

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

L. O. WILSON & COMPANY,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS,

13 Courtlandt street,

(Opposite the National and Western Hotels) and

NOS. 11 AND 13 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

INVITE the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their very large assortment of Goods, which is kept complete at all seasons of the year, by the addition of all the new styles and fabrics that are constantly arriving by "Steamers" and "Packets." We have large departments devoted exclusively to the sale of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Shawls, "Yankee Notions" Domestics, &c. &c. In addition, are displayed large lines of Prints, including of Merrimac and Cocheco, Ginghams, Lawns, Barages, Black and other Staple Silks, Merinoes, Bonnet Silks, Satins and the numerous other articles appertaining to the DRY GOODS TRADE. Also, agents for the sale of "Hoyle's Royal Patent Swansdown Sewing Cotton."

We invite the attention of the closest buyers for cash or credit. jmh1;1y*83

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SHOE FINDINGS.

EDWARD GODFREY & SON, No. 299 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK, Importers of Shoe Thread, Silk and Union Galloons, Ribbons, Silk Lace, Sewing Silk, Boot Webs, black and colored Lastings, French calf, silk back Lastings, French Calf Skins, Morocco Kid, Patent Leather, Alleston's Awls, Wilson's Knives, Pincers, Punches, Rasps, Tacker Fay's celebrated Shoe Tools, and an extensive assortment constantly on hand, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Country or on hand, oak and hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Cat, Shoe Nails, Pegs, Sand Stones, Ames' Knives, Pez Breakers, Lasts, Shoe-Trees, Boot-Trees, Boot-Stretchers, &c.

Merchants and Shoe Manufacturers from every section of the country are respectfully invited to call.

jy20 3m

West Point School.

THIS well known Institution is most pleasantly and healthfully situated amid the Highlands of the Hudson! Peculiar advantages are afforded for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education in all the departments of learning. Its Military Exercises are found to contribute admirably to discipline and to the manly and graceful bearing of its pupils. The immediate vicinity of the U. S. Military Academy secures the aid of the most distinguished and accomplished instructors. Terms for a session of 10 weeks of Age Referred References—Gen. Scott, U. S. Army; Col. A. J. Pleasonton, Philadelphia; Chas. King, L. L. D., N. Y. City, Professor of Yale College; and U. S.