GAZETTE CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1855.

Meeting of the Whig County Committee.

The Whig County Committee met yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock, in the District Court Room.

Hon. James Carothers, of Wilkins Township, took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

D. N. White and H. Woods, Esqs., were, on motion of Major Willock, appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman read the call for the meeting.

The list of members was read over and the following persons found to be present:

Major Willock, First Ward, Pittsburgh; George Wilson, Second Ward; Hezekiah Nixon, First Ward, Allegheny; S. H. Geyer, Second Ward; Caspar Gang, Fourth Ward; J. M. Porter, Tarentum; D. N. White, Sewickley Borough; W. Porter, West Pittsburgh; Thomas Penney, McKeesports S. B. Davidson, Collins; Z. Wainwright, Lawrenceville; Joseph Higbee, Upper St. Clair; Geo. H. Thurston, Lower St. Clair; M. Henderson, Elizabeth; Christian Snively, Penn; James Carothers, Wilkins; John Dixon, Sewickley tp.; J. McKinney Snodgrass, Mifflin; R. C. Walker, Elizabeth Borough.

Hezekiah Nixon moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare resolutions.

Mr. Walker, of Elizabeth, thought the Committee ought to fix upon a plan of operations. We ought first to decide whether we are to have a Fusion or a Republican Party. He would be glad to have an expression of the Committee sentiments.

Chairman—The motion is before the Committee.

Mr. White—Let the Committee be appointed and the resolutions reported; the Committee will then have something to act upon, and, if necessary, the resolutions may be amended.

Mr. Walker—It would be better to discuss now. We all know resolutions reported by a committee are almost invariably adopted.

The question was put and carried with two dissenting votes.

The following five gentlemen were appointed as the Committee:

H. Nixon, D. N. White, C. Snively, L. B. Davidson, and M. Henderson. The Committee retired.

Mr. Woods—I move that the wards and townships be called over and vacancies filled. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed to fill vacancies:

J. H. C. Donaldson, 4th Ward; Ed. Campbell, 3rd Ward; John S. Miller, 9th Ward; and Robert Hilands, Ross.

The Committee returned and offered the following report:

1. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Allegheny county, by their representatives here assembled, do most earnestly reiterate the sentiments unanimously adopted at our last county convention, to wit:—That we will maintain and defend the true purpose of our National compact, but that we will have no more compromises with slavery; that we will resist the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, or any other Free Territory; that we will resist the admission of any more slave States into this Union; and that in view of the dangers of the crisis—a crisis overriding all former party distinctions—we hereby pledge ourselves as soldiers in the camp of freedom, for the whole war, and inscribe on our banner, Free Men, Free Labor and Free Soil.

2. *Resolved*, That in order to carry out the spirit of these sentiments successfully, we hereby most cordially recommend to our constituents, the Whigs of Allegheny county, to imitate the patriotic example of their Whig brethren in other States and counties, by uniting with their fellow citizens of all parties who hold similar sentiments with regard to the importance of political union in one general Republican organization, having for its object an unyielding resistance to the further aggressions of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That, understanding that the incipient steps for calling a Republican convention for this county have already been taken, and that the call embodies the sentiments above expressed, we hereby most earnestly recommend to the Whigs of this county to unite in said movement.

4. *Resolved*, That in the present crisis of affairs, which calls for the united political action of all the sincere friends of the rights of freemen and of the free States, and in obedience to the call of the people for co-operation, to resist the aggressions of slavery, we do not deem it best to make any distinctive Whig nominations, or to call a county convention for such a purpose.

5. *Resolved*, That as evidence of our own deep sense of the great importance of the Republican movement we hereby pledge ourselves individually to active exertion in our several election districts to promote the organization and success of the Republican Party.

6. *Resolved*, That Messrs. Edward Campbell, J. M'K Snodgrass, Hugh Fergus, R. C. Wallace, Dr. James Carothers, James C. Lewis, Dr. John Dickson, and Thos. Penny, be, and are hereby appointed delegates to the Whig State Convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the 11th; of September next; and we authorize and direct them to use their utmost endeavors to induce that body to unite in the Republican movement.

7. *Resolved*, That the sentiments of the letter of Wm. B. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia, resigning his membership in the Whig State Committee, meet with our cordial approbation, and we tender our hearty gratulations to the distinguished author for his firm and manly attention to principle in a time of such general defection.

The report was accepted, and taken up for adoption, resolution by resolution.

The first resolution was again read. Pending a motion to adopt,

Mr. Geyer moved to postpone action until after dinner as there were members absent who might desire to have a voice in the discussion.

Maj. Willock opposed postponement. If members absented themselves, it was their own fault, and it would be unjust to keep the country members here till a late hour.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Geyer then proceeded to give his views on all the resolutions. He was opposed to changing the name of the party, and could not accede or subscribe to any resolution having such a change in view. The Whig party was not doing the proper thing in thus reaching out for factions, and strengthening itself by resigning its name and going into a new party. The report of the Committee still advocates Whig principles, but would change our name. Why change it? In '76, the Whigs were the Republican party, and are so to this day, but now it is proposed to sink it in the Free Soil party. Why cannot these people who are opposed to the aggressions of slavery, being in the minority and not organized into a party organization, join the Whig party with its national organization?

Mr. Woods—Where is the national Whig organization?

Mr. Geyer—When Clay lived we had a national organization, and we held the same principles and the same name now as then.

Mr. Woods—What did the Whigs fight for in Kentucky at the last election? That's where Clay lived.

Mr. Geyer—I don't care for that; there are still thousands of good Clay Whigs alive. The Free Soilers fail in to come to them, and it is this going over policy which has always defeated the Whig party. Let the last presidential campaign tell the tale. The Whigs grasped for certain factions, cringing and bowing down to abolitionism, and were defeated. Why can't this new Republican party join us and take our name? Our principles coincide with theirs.

The gentleman further advocated his views in the same strain.

Mr. Campbell thought Mr. Geyer was not in order in discussing all the Board resolutions—the first only was before the house. That resolution, he said, merely reiterates a doctrine of the Whig party, and on a question which has arisen since Clay's death. But if Clay had lived he would no doubt have united as all Clay Whigs have done to oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Last year, a new practical question was pressed upon us, and we then laid aside our party ties—there was nothing said against it then—and showed our sincerity by supporting men who had not hitherto acted with us. True, we were not successful, but the reason was that men who are now bellowing so loudly against the Nebraska Bill and slavery, were then devoting their entire energies to securing the election of such men as Thos. H. Baird, Lewis C. Levin, and Henry S. Mott—the latter the chosen champion of the Nebraska Bill in the Legislature, and the former the man who for years has been disgracing his native State by his insane defence of slavery.

The first resolution was adopted.

The second resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Campbell—Now, sir, that resolution brings up the matter to which Mr. Geyer alludes, and I should like to hear the sentiments of the Committee.

Mr. White said:—As a member of the committee which reported the resolutions, I think it proper to give the reasons which induced the committee to recommend them. Mr. Geyer dwells with great pertinacity on the name of the Whig party. Now, it may well be asked, where is the Whig party? There is no organized Whig party South of Mason and Dixon's line, nor West of Pennsylvania. The Republican organization exists in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and it is the only party to opposed the Democracy, at the next Presidential election. In all those States, the Know Nothings have gone into the new party, and refused to make separate nominations. In Columbus, a day or two ago, the Executive Committee of the Know Nothings of Ohio, left the matter to the consciences and judgment of the members. In New York, two conventions, one Whig and one Republican, are called to meet in Syracuse on the same day with the avowed purpose of forming one great Republican party. In Massachusetts, strong efforts have been made to get up one Republican party, though a portion of the Whigs desire to maintain a Whig party. In Whig platform. In Pennsylvania, there is no Whig organization. The Whig State Committee has been called upon to meet, but the call was issued by men not belonging to the party. In this view of affairs, for Allegheny county Whigs to keep up an organization seems not very wise as politicians. The object of the Republican party is to carry out Whig principles under another name. It proposes the same object and principles that were adopted by the Whigs of this county last year. It also takes away the objection some have to going into a party in which all men opposed to the aggressions of slavery, was unite. The gentleman speaks of going into the Abolition party. Now, we are merged in them no more than they in us. They give up distinctive principles, for there is nothing said in the Republican platform about the internal slave trade or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We, too, give up, temporarily, our distinctive principles. We mutually make these concessions, and unite in simple terms on the one issue, whether slavery shall rule the country, or Northern rights be respected—whether slavery shall be national, or freedom national. There is a loud call all over the North for a party based on this question, and it must be formed, and will triumph.

Mr. Walker would cordially vote for all the resolutions. They embody just the sentiments he desired to elicit from the committee at first. But they do not go quite far enough; they do not mention the Know Nothings. It was that party which has prostrated the Whigs in Allegheny county, in Pennsylvania and throughout the nation. I will offer an amendment at the proper time.

Mr. Campbell—I propose the following amendment to the second resolution:

Resolved, That although the future of the Whig party is in doubt, yet it is manifestly bad policy to nominate at the present time a separate Whig ticket; that while we are willing to preserve, if possible, the Whig organization, we are not willing to have it used as a tool in the hands of a hostile secret foe; nor do we wish to endorse Know Nothing candidates by Whig nominations, and thus re-enact the disreputable farce of last year.

Resolved, That the Democratic party having through its committee, and one of its public organs, refused, in advance of any offer on our part, to co-operate with the old line Whigs in opposition to the secret and treacherous party which, last year, betrayed us both, we earnestly recommend, for the present, to the Whigs of the county, a cordial co-operation with the proposed republican movement, as it offers a common ground on which men of all parties may stand, who desire to unite in opposing slavery as well on account of religion and birth-place, as on account of color—thus without deserting any of our long cherished principles, we can extend to our fathers, who have happened to have been born abroad, protection and freedom as equal to that which we would to the negroes of the South.

Mr. Campbell supported his resolutions at some length.

Mr. Penney thought by endorsing Wm. B. Reed's letter, all that was necessary was said on that subject.

Mr. Campbell—I offered the amendment in order to get rid of the alleged difficulty with regard to the abandonment of the party.

Mr. Porter, of Turtle Creek, said that not one in ten had yet read Mr. Reed's letter. He should set forth our principles in black and white.

Mr. Geyer—I am opposed to the aggressions of slavery and secret political associations. Why not then indicate our full belief, in the resolutions.

Mr. White—In order that the committee may fully understand what are the principles of the Republican party, I will read the "Call." (Mr. White read the call.) I have no objections to Mr. Campbell's amendment with regard to secret oath-bound political associations, but those views had better be embodied in a subsequent resolution. We ought to go into the new party fairly and not have our temporary suspension of the Whig party thrown up to us as a mere ruse.

Mr. Campbell—My resolutions were merely designed to meet the wishes of those who object to the total desertion of the Whig organization.

Mr. Geyer said he liked Mr. Campbell's resolutions, but he wished now to refer to the first resolution. He was informed that it reiterated the sentiments set forth by the resolutions of last year, which in his opinion were open treason, and, if so, he would enter a protest against it, although it had been passed.

Mr. Woods—Just read the resolution, and see what it does say. I can't see any treason in it.

The resolution was read.

Mr. Geyer acknowledged his mistake. As to Mr. Campbell's amendment, he thought it was well enough to let the Know Nothings, but this matter of going into a new party ought to be submitted to the party at large and by the people.

Mr. Campbell's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. White—As the resolutions just adopted cover the whole ground of the next three resolutions (2nd, 3rd and 4th,) reported by the Committee, they had better be withdrawn.

Mr. Walker then offered the following additional resolution:

(We have mislaid the resolution, but can state that in substance it debarred the Know Nothing or American party from joining the Republican ranks.)

Mr. White—If I understand this resolution, all parties are invited to unite in this movement, except one. Why except any?

Mr. Walker—You don't want to act with a secret party. They would, if a door were left open, rush in upon and overwhelm us.

Mr. White—I would not act with a secret party, but there are many Know Nothings who desire to become Republicans. I, for one, opposed proscription so much, that I don't like anything bordering on it. I would like to get all men into the party, whether Know Nothings or not.

Mr. Porter—This resolution seems to me to proscribe the Know Nothings and does not give them a chance to repent and unite with us.—There are thousands of good men in the Know Nothing ranks and if they want to come into our party, I would not prevent them.

Mr. Walker—The gentlemen confound individuals with parties. The resolution does not prohibit individuals from joining the Republican ranks.

Mr. Porter—Suppose Mr. K. F's dropped secrecy, proscriptiveness, &c., would not this resolution exclude them? If the Democratic party dropped its distinctive features, this would not exclude them, but it would the Know Nothings.

Mr. Walker—If the Know Nothings were disorganized, they would no longer be a party, they become individuals when they disband, and my resolution only looks to the party.

Mr. Woods—The Know Nothings exclude Catholics, and now we are to exclude Know Nothings! I am opposed to proscription.

Mr. White—We do not ask parties, but individuals, to come with us, and I know many Know Nothings who are the warmest friends of the Republican party. I would hate to exclude them.

The Chairman thought the resolution was unnecessary.

It was lost, but two members voting for it.

The fifth resolution was unanimously adopted.

The sixth resolution was adopted, and Mr. R. C. Walker appointed in place of Mr. Carothers who declined.

The last resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved that a Whig Executive Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair. Carried.

The Chairman stated that the Committee would be duly announced.

The Committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The School Board met last evening in their new rooms, on Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House. The Chamber of the Board has been fitted up in a very neat and elegant manner.

Present—Messrs. McGowin, President; Lowrie, Miller, Varnum, Evenson, Arthurs and McCague.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read by Mr. Lewis, the Secretary, and adopted.

The Committee on High School reported, through Mr. McGowin, that the committee had held a meeting and agreed to recommend the election of four Instructors for the High School —four males at a salary of $1,150 each per annum, and one female at $650 per annum.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. McGowin thought it would be more expedient to employ only as many Instructors as would be required at present. It would be easier to add to the number than take away.

Mr. Miller moved to amend the report by inserting "two" instead of "three Assistant Instructors." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Miller suggested that the Committee had fixed the salaries at too high a figure. He thought it was higher than was usually paid in High Schools.

Mr. McGowin exhibited the reports of the High Schools of New York and Philadelphia, by which it appeared that the Salaries of Professors in New York ranged from $3,000 to $600, and in Philadelphia from $2,200 to $400.

Mr. Lowrie said the professors of the St. Louis High School were paid about the same rates.

Mr. Lowrie moved that the report of the Committee be so amended as to reduce the salaries of the male professors at $1,100 instead of $1,150.

The report was adopted as amended.

The Board proceeded to examine applications for appointment to the different assistant professorships. Sixteen applications, with accompanying testimonials, were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Arthurs moved the election of assistants be postponed until Tuesday evening next.

The bonds of Mr. Lewis, collector of the Third Ward, were offered and accepted.

Mr. Everson moved that when the Board elect assistant professors, they elect without examination.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Everson moved that the Board immediately advertise for applications for the position of female assistant. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

LARCENY.—We noticed some days since, the larceny of a watch and other valuables, which occurred at the Pavilion House of Mr. Hugh Bean, at Rochester, and that a young man named William Smith, who had suddenly disappeared, was suspected of being the thief. As the steamer *Eclipse* was passing Rochester last evening, Mr. Bean saw Smith on board, and determined to cause his arrest, came to the city on the night train, and early on yesterday morning, when the *Eclipse* arrived, Smith was arrested. The stolen property was not found, but in his possession were discovered eight new vests, two pair of pants, one pair of boots, one cloth coat and one saddle and bridle, which he could not satisfactorily account for. He was sent to the Hill to await a further hearing.

THE RAPE CASE.—We are pained to add to the sad record of yesterday that the negro did not leave Miss Singer unviolated. The villain did accomplish his devilish purpose.

Miss Singer lies at her parents, in a very low condition.

The utmost efforts have been made to obtain some clue to the perpetrator of this most infamous outrage but in vain. If the fiend is discovered, we fear there will be a terrible vengeance before the law can place its hands upon him.

H. J. Lombaert, Esq. of the Pennsylvania Road, has recently appointed Mr. D. W. Boss, of this city, agent of that company, for those points lying between Cleaveland and St. Louis, having his head quarters in this city. Mr. Boss is an efficient man of business, having had much experience, and will without doubt, reflect credit upon himself by the discharge of his responsible duties.

SPLENDID WATERMELONS.—P. M. Davis will this morning sell at auction at the corner of Marbury and Liberty streets, a magnificent lot of that delicious fruit, the Watermelon. We write this under the inspiration of a large, juicy, blushing, luscious slice, tempting as the lips of a bride, and we willingly "affix our signmanual" that it "isn't hard to take."

LAMENTABLE.—The *Chronicle* learns that on Saturday last, the family of Mr. Johnston, on the Monongahela river, partook heartily of cabbage soup at their noonday meal, and by the next morning five out of seven of the family had died of cholera, and another was in a critical condition.

THE CHOLERA.—We yesterday mentioned several deaths from cholera in Temperanceville. In addition we have to report the death of Edward Hogle, on Sunday last.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a deck hand on the *Fairy Queen* was seriously injured by a kick from a mule. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

Fifteen dollars were taken by a burglar from Mr. Fernschaller's house, fifth ward, on Saturday last.

CAPT. JAMES M. IRWIN, formerly of this city, died of cholera in Cincinnati, on Sunday last.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The Orizaba arrived with Mexico dates to the 5th. It is reported that the Revolutionists are within four leagues of Vera Cruz. A *conducta*, from the city of Mexico, with a convoy of 800 troops, were stopped at Puerto National. They fortified themselves there for the purpose of fighting the Revolutionists.

Accounts are given of the triumphant marches of Blanco in pursuit of rebels, and their return to the capitol. Comfort, it is reported, has been routed by Gen. Marques in Tamaulis. Michoacan, it is reported, is quiet. A band of Revolutionists, it is said, were destroyed near Morelia.

A severe storm occurred near Tampico, which did great damage to property, and many lives were lost; many vessels also lost their deck loads.

The schooner J. H. Dicks, of New Haven, was struck by lightning, and a condemned schooner, the Mary Caroline, was wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The Nautilus arrived with Brownsville dates to the 8th, and Galveston to the 10th.

The Delta's correspondence contains official accounts of the capture of Saltillo after two days fighting. The government troops were 1200 strong, with five pieces of artillery. The Revolutionists lost 150 men. Two thirds of the Government troops were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Revolutionists are in pursuit of the retreating army. Woll has been reinforced at Matamoras from Tampico. The force of the Revolutionists is 3000 with 11 pieces of artillery, in command of Col. Duncan, late of the U. S. Army. Woll has destroyed the suburbs of Matamoras and many citizens had left for Brownsville. The Revolutionists are sanguine of success.

Pease, Democrat, is supposed to be elected Governor of Texas. Bell is elected to Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—The Delta's letters say that 68 corpses were found in the streets in Mexico were 68 daily; among the victims were two Americans.

A great conspiracy is said to have been discovered. The police are searching for criminals and the convents are subjected to inquisition. Several priests have been arrested. Zapatan of Orizaba, it is said, is taken, and the prisoners, 400 have joined Alvarez. It is also rumored that Juan Alvarez is in possession of the rebels. Blanco has gone to Puebla to contest it.

It is rumored at Vera Cruz, that a *conducta*, which left Mexico on the 18th ultimo, with a million and a half of dollars, was taken by the Revolutionists. Forty of the troops were killed and 300 joined the rebels.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 14.—Col. Stapleton instead of being in Carson Valley, as the papers recently stated, is awaiting the reply of the President to his proposed conditional acceptance of the Governorship of Utah. He was at Benicia, California, on the 12th July, with his command.

More than 200 persons from the fever-infected places in Virginia have arrived here within the last week; two have died.

The Hon. Wilson Shannon accepts the Governorship of Kansas, and will depart forthwith for that territory.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Crescent City arrived this morning, with advices from Havana to the 8th. All the Creoles in Cuba who have become citizens of the U. S. have been ordered to leave the Island forthwith.

The *vomito* was raging among the troops at Fort Recco, and fifteen hundred had died.

Middleton Cain died of yellow fever on board the Falmouth, on her passage from Key West to New York.

BOSTON, August 14.—A meeting to initiate a fusion of anti-administration feeling in this State with the new Republican organization, will be held here on Thursday next. Some of the ablest men will be present, including Samuel Hoar, ex-Senator Rockwell, Increase Sumner, Gov. Boutwell, Wm. Banks, Henry W. Cushman, and other leading spirits of Free Soil, Know Nothingism, Know Somethings, and of the old Democratic and Whig parties.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The deed of lease of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was executed yesterday to George W. Jenks for 15 years. The lease includes all the real and personal property, of the Company and the right to collect tolls. The road will be put in motion as soon as the indebtedness along the line is paid off.

GILMAN, N. H., August 14.—Two men were arrested here on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Savings' Bank at Concord. They belong to the Road family, who robbed the Virginia Bank, at Portsmouth, some time ago.

PORTLAND, ME. August 13.—A mass Republican convention was held here to-day. Senator Hale and Bell of New Hampshire, Wade of Ohio and Butler of New York were among the speakers.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Steamer Kate Swinny has been sunk on the upper Missouri. She was loaded with furs and pelfries belonging to the fur company. The boat was a total loss.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—New Orleans papers of Monday are received. They contain no news of importance.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Stocks steady. Cotton—a limited business at previous rates; sales 900 bales. Flour in moderate demand at previous rates; sales 11,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales 23,000 bush. Southern white at $2,25. Corn in demand; sales 57,000 bush. at previous rates. Pork—prices stiffer but not quotably higher; sales 400 bbls. Beef—sales 750 bbls. Lard firm; sales 300 bbls. at previous rates. Butter wanted at 18. Whiskey firm at 41. Groceries unchanged. Iron firm; sales 300 tons Scotch pig at $31,50@32.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Flour quiet; holders firm; receipts and stocks light; sales confined to small lots for home consumption at $9@9,25, for common and good brands, and $9,87½@$10 for select lots and extra, and $10,25@10,75 for extra family. Wheat wanted; market poorly supplied; sales at 1,83@1,90 for fair and good southern red, and prime white $2,05, afloat. Corn scarce; yellow 98 afloat. Oats active freely; demand quite moderate. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Whiskey firm; in bbls. 41@42, and in hhds. 40.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour—sales 350 bbls. Howard st. at $7,85; 100 bbls. city mills at $8,50; market firm. Wheat firm; sales white at $1,90@$1,98 red $1,90@$1,88. Corn brisk; sales white at 89@90; yellow 93. Rye 85; sales 1000 bush. Maryland, at $1,08. Oats brisk; at 45@50.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Flour steady, quotable at $7; received during the last 24 hours 1564 bbls. Provisions very quiet and we hear of no sales. Whiskey steady at $6,25@$6,37½. Sugar better, ralps 100 hhds good fair; sales 720 boxes Havana at 8½@7. Molasses firm; sales 150 bbls. at 38.

The river has fallen four inches since yesterday; weather showery

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR AUGUST.
W. R. BROWN, V. P.—C. W. RICKETSON, B. BAKEWELL,
JNO. S. DILWORTH, ISAAC M. PENROCE.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

For the Week ending August 14, 1855.

Business affairs continue dull, the only activity being in the produce trade. The wholesale grocers are only moderately active, but the manufacturers are busily employed.

The river is now getting low, but has been in good condition all week. The weather has been much drier than usual, and has been quite favorable to the agricultural interest. A good deal of freight has been carried on the river, considering the season of the year, both up and down, and when the fall season opens there will be much less pressure in this department than hitherto. The outward bound boats for several weeks past have generally taken good cargoes of Pittsburgh manufactures, and all the dry goods and merchandise arriving for the west have been forwarded without delay.

The stocks of iron and nails, owing to the steady demand, continue low, and the river being so favorable to shipments, orders have been filled as soon after being received as possible. The nails, we understand, will run full-handed double time, as soon as the weather will justify it, which will serve to bring up stocks somewhat more rapidly.

Flour has come forward rapidly during the week; the receipts since Tuesday last being 7053 bbls., nearly all of which was for the home trade. Wheat has also begun to arrive, and Ohio has been shipped on freely as to bring prices down to a mere song, compared with what we have been asking at figures that would have been counted cheap, a month since.

The arrivals of flour at Louisville and Cincinnati have been quite large during the past week; but owing to the falling off of receipts from the upper Lakes, quite a demand has set in, from Buffalo and other lake ports—a demand sufficient to absorb all the receipts. In a short time, however, the upper Lakes will be sending forward supplies abundantly, and each neighborhood will soon be able to supply itself. Already we begin to receive flour from up the Monongahela river, in small parcels, and it cannot be long before we shall cease to look altogether to Cincinnati and Louisville for our breadstuffs, as we are now doing.

We have no particular feature to note in the aspect of the Money Market. The papers in the east all quote money easy at 6@8 per cent., and some loans made as low as 4@5. Stocks and bonds continue to improve, but new enterprises are handled very cautiously and doubtfully.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says:

There is an improving demand for money as the business in produce increases, but no pressure in the market is experienced, and first class paper is in demand at the current rate, 8@10 per cent. Exchange is quiet at ¼@¾ premium for Eastern checks. The receipts of flour are not yet sufficient to meet the demands from the Lake towns in good, and the arrival of oats are large, and the market is now dull at comparatively low quotations. A speedy reaction may be anticipated, as it is clear the receipts will immediately fall off on the completion of present crops.

The value of imports at New York for the past week compares with the corresponding week last year as follows:

	1854	1855
Dry Goods	$2,225,902	$2,145,437
General Merchandize,	1,972,284	1,560,374
Total	$4,197,184	$3,705,711
Previous thirty-one weeks,	112,291,546	72,724,320
Total since Jan 1st,	$116,488,730	$76,440,011

The export of specie from New York during the week amounted to $875,463:

Total for the week,	$875,463
Previously reported	15,004,774
Total since Jan. 1st	$20,844,791
Same time 1854	21,594,873
Same time 1853	24,550,237
Same time 1852	19,256,587

The Baltimore American says:

Corn—The Cuba market continues very firm. There has been considerable inquiry for, and a few sales of, white corn from 90 to 93c@$1,00. There is but little Corn for selling, and of the kinds offering, the demand is only moderate, except at an advance on present prices, and transactions are limited by this fact. Old holders are asking 110c for good lots of No. 2 white, and the Lancaster at 112@115, and 120 for Yellow. We hear of sales at 105@110c.

The Boston Shipping List says:

The arrivals of Mackerel have been large, but mostly small, and prices have declined. The sales by the fare have been principally at $8 and $7,75, but the large fares would bring readily $8,75@$9,50 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring 3,000 bxs Magdalen Herring sold at $6 cash.

Of the Dry Goods market in New York the Journal of Commerce says:

The trade has assumed a more regular aspect this week, the large Western buyers having nearly concluded their purchases and the city jobbers now coming forward. The assortment of nearly all classes of Goods offered for sale is unusually full, and the character of the offerings has also been very attractive. Prints of medium and fancy cottons, and of both foreign and domestic manufacture, are in good demand, and the best makes of the former are selling freely. The advance in the latter is checking the sales, but prices have not yet risen to the full extent of the improvement in the raw material. There is much inquiry for Bleached Cottons, but the limited supply of the best makes has prevented a new movement in prices. The increased facilities for the manufacture of Cotton Goods have shortened the time necessary to the receipt and arrangement of stock, and there is now a full supply of merchants, visit the city at a later period than heretofore. The same remark applies to the Woollen Goods purchases, as many who live at a distance, make several visits to market in a single season, a practice formerly confined to near by purchasers. The crops will not cut as well this year as last, and there must be consumption of goods in agricultural districts, but this will be full another season quite as much as the present.

HONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Money is plenty to first class borrowers, and the banks are about filling all the good paper offering, and even those fail to find full employment for their funds. Eastern Exchange is at par, and western do. ¼@½ discount. Currency ¾@1 discount.

ASHES.—We have reported one sale of Pearls at 8, cash, and several at 6¾, four mos: Soda Ash is steady, sale at 3¼, time. Rosendale and Pots are not selling to any extent, and we are without quotations.

APPLES—no sales receipts are confined to consignments to retail dealers.

BACON—hams are firmer, and the ruling quotations are now 9¾ for city packed Shoulders, 10 for Sides, 11 for plain Hams, which are scarce, 11¼@12 for canvassed Hams, and 14 for sugar cured Hams. Stock light and demand active.

BUTTER & EGGS—packed butter is scarce; we note sales at 12¾, and quote at 12½@13. Eggs are excessively dull: some sales are reported at 14@5, but it would be impossible to effect sales over at 8.

BEANS—a very light inquiry at $2,50, from store, for small white.

BROOMS—prices for common to good Ohio range from store at $2,00@$2,50 and for good to choice at $2,50@$3,25.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—sales at mill, at Mr. Bridshaw, of Buckets at $5,75 ₩ doz.; Large Tubs $6,50; Small do. $5,00; Keelers $3,00; Small do. $2,00.

COTTON YARNS—sales are steady at our quotations, as revised below:

COTTON YARNS.			
Nos. 5 to 10, inclusive,	20 @ 21	No. 16	24 @ 25
Nos. 11 & 12,	20 @ 21	No. 17	25 @ 26
Nos. 13,	21 @ 22	No. 18	26 @ 27
Nos. 14,	22 @ 23	No. 19	27 @ 28
Nos. 15,	23 @ 24	No. 20	28 @ 29
ROPE YARN.			
No. 800,	34 @ 35	No. 600,	7 @ 8
No. 700,	36 @ 37	No. 500,	7 @ 8
No. 600,	37 @ 38	No. 400,	8 @ 9

Carpet Chain, White, 30@31; Colored 23; Cowries Yarn 22@23; Candlewick 18; Twine No. 1; Batting, No. 1, 13; No. 2, 15; Family Batting 18; Candlewick 18.

BOOTCORDAGE—Manilla Rope and Red Cords have advanced; quotations are as follows:

Manilla Rope, coil, 17	Manilla Rope, cut 18
Manilla Rope, coil, 16	Manilla Rope, cut 17
Manilla Rope, coil, 15	Manilla Rope, cut 16
Manilla Rope, coil, 14	Manilla Rope, cut 15
Manilla Rope, coil, 13	Manilla Rope, cut 14
Manilla Rope, coil, 12	Manilla Rope, cut 13
BED CORDS—Manilla, 12@, 13@14 ₩ doz.	
Manilla, 9 coil, 10 ₩ lb.	
Hemp, 10 coil, 12@13 ₩ lb.	
Hemp, $1,87½@2,12½ ₩ doz.	
Hemp, 8 coil, 12 ctz. ₩ lb.	

PLOUGH LINES—Manilla, 37c@ ₩ doz. Hemp 75 ctz ₩ doz.

COTTON CORDAGE—Cotton Rope, ¾ and upwards, 20 do. below ¾, 22. Bed Cords, $2,50, $3,00@$4,75 ₩ doz. Plowlines, $2,25; Sash Cords, $2,50.

CANDLES & SOAP.—A moderate demand and steady sales of dipped Candles at 12½. Mould 14½, and 4 Adamantine 24; common Soap 5; Sawyer's Toilet do. 10.

CHEESE—At light demand, and receipts quite small sales by the lot at 10c, and by the small at 9.

DRIED BEEF—small sales of sugar cured, canvassed, in sleeves at 12@14, cash.

FISH—new No. 3 Mackerel are selling to the retail and country trade at $3,50@$3,62½, and old at a fraction less; supply fair. Baltimore Herring $5,00@$5,12½. Halifax do. $5,00@$5,25. Baltimore Shad $11,50. Lake Superior and Detroit River White Fish are scarce and held at $7@$8 for ordinary qualities. White Fish $10,00@$10,50 hlf. bbls. do. $5,25@$5,50; Trout $5,50@$6,00 ₩ hf/bbls do. $4,50@$4,75—the outside figures being in the small way.

FEED—the Wholesale rates at mill are $8 ₩ Bran, 60 ₩ Shorts, $1,00 ₩ Shipstuff and $1,20 ₩ Finished Middlings The last sale on the wharf was at 45 ctz per 100 ℔s, Bran and Shorts.

FLOUR—under a fine supply prices have given way more than a dollar a bbl. since our last report. The market is now well stocked. Small sales were made yesterday within the range of $7,00@$7,44, for superfine and extra, on arrival, and from store at $7,25@$7,62 for superfine to choice extra, $7,25@$7,37 being the ruling rate. A lot of 100 bbls family extra was sold at $8,00, deliverable on railroad platform.

GRAIN—After our last report, Oats advanced to 75, owing to scarcity, the first arrival on Wednesday bringing that figure, but dropping speedily to 60 on the same day on Friday, receipts of new coming in freely, they dropped to 50, and are now nominal at 50@55, the stock being heavy and the holding off. Corn is nominal at 80@85. A lot of 2500 bus Wheat, and 600 do. sold at $1,35, and we quote at $1,35@$1,55. New Rye has sold, in several parcels, at 63, on arrival, which is the outside figure.

GROCERIES—holders of Sugar ask full rates, and sales of fully fair to prime are making, by the hhd at 9@9¾, and 8¾@8¾ by the bbl; Molasses has advanced to 44@45, the outside figure being to the retail trade. Coffee is firm at 12@12½, and Rice at 7¾ by the tierce and 7¾ by the bbl.

HAY—the supply at scales is light. Sales by the load at $14@$15 per ton.

HIDES—Dry Hides are held by dealers at 18 in the rear way. Green Beef hides sell at 8½.

IRON & NAILS—are without quotable change. There has been a steady shipping demand all week, and stocks on the outside figure being to the retail trade. Coffee is firm at 12@12½, and Rice at 7¾ by the tierce and 7¾ by the bbl.

LARD—the supply at scales is light. Sales by the load at $14@$15 per ton.

LEATHER—there is no change in figures, but quotations are well maintained, as below:

Red Spanish Sole, ₩ ℔	20@23
Slaughter,	27@30
Upper Leather, ₩ dozen	27@33
Kipps,	27@30
Country Bridle	42@48
Skirting Leather ₩ ℔	23@28
Calf Skins	27@33

METALS—Pig Lead is held very firmly at 6¾, four mos by the lot: Bar Lead 7@7¾. Shot is selling to the trade at $2,00 ₩ keg, and to the retail trade at $2,12½@$2,25. Sheet Copper $38@44; Braze 30@34; Tin, IC $11,25, IX $13,25; Bar do $17½; Pig do. 34 these are the cash rates. Spring Steel plough wings 8; do. cut to pattern 9 to 10¼; A B Steel from rolled Iron, 8¾; from hammered do. 6¾; Hoe Steel 7½; Wire do. 8; Shovel do. 8; Steel dandy tire, 7; Mystic Springs, 10¾; cast do. 12@14; Cultivator teeth, 12½ @13¾; do. 18½@, 30@35 ₩ tooth.

MESS PORK—sales yesterday of 50 bbls at $18,50, cash, and smaller lots during the week at same figures.

OILS—steady sales of No. 1 Lard Oil at 78, by the bbl, and at the usual advance by single bbl. No sales of Linseed reported.

PIG METAL—no sales have been reported on 'Change during the week, the mills either relying on their stocks or drawing supplies from the Anthracite furnaces, east. Prices are firm at $30 for No. 1 Tennessee and Allegheny.

POWDER—no active demand at $3,50 for Blasting and $4,00 for Rifle.

SALT—steady sales of No. 1 on arrival at $2,25 and extra at $2,75, cash.

SHINGLES—no quote No. 1 Pittsburgh Shingles at 3¾ and 3¾ for No. 2; subject to the usual discount for cash.

WINDOW GLASS—City brands are quoted as a2 ₩ bbl for 6x8, $2,50 for 7x9, $3 for 8x10; $3,50 for 8x12, 9x12, and 10x12; $4,50 for 9x13, 9x14, and 10x14; $5 for 9x16, 10x15 and 10x16; $5,25 for 10x17; $5,50 for 10x18, and so on, in reading in like ratio according to size—10 ₩ cent. off for Sugar better, ralps 100 hhds good fair; sales 720 boxes Havana at 8½@7. Molasses firm; sales 150 bbls. at 38.

WHITE LEAD—is firm, with a brisk demand, and steady sales at $2,50@$2,62½c. for pure in oil; and dry 9 cts ₩ lb Red Lead 8 c