PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

The Liquor Prosecutions.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL—ELOQUENT AND ABLE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

TUESDAY Oct. 23, 1855.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Bennett indicted for selling liquor contrary to the act of Assembly of April 14, 1855, was resumed—Judges McClure, Adams and Boggs, on the Bench.

Mr. Burke remarked that the defence would offer no evidence except the certificate of the county Treasurer, that Mr. Bennett was licensed to keep a restaurant and beer house.

R. B. Roberts Esq., remarked that by a telegraphic despatch received from Mr. Reed, the District Attorney of Philadelphia County, he learned that no indictments under this act had yet been drawn. The proceedings in this case under this law, were therefore entirely novel, inasmuch as there had as yet been no decisions under the law. He urged upon the jury to give every consideration to the eminent gentlemen who were engaged on behalf of the defence, and to leave every consideration out of view except the single and simple enquiry; "is the defendant guilty or not." The simple declaration of Mr. Jeffrey that Bennett had sold him blackberry brandy, was of itself sufficient to convict him. The case was already made out. They would doubtless hear much about the stringent measures of the law, public prejudice &c., but would please to remember that they were not legislators, and with public opinion they had nothing to do. They should be above prejudice of all kinds and should render a verdict accordig to the law, and the facts proved before them.

Mr. Burke then commenced his argument for the defence. He remarked upon the novelty and importance of the question at issue, and urged upon each juror to weigh well upon his oath, and his conscience, every fact adduced, and every bearing of the laws and constitution, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the United States, upon the question at issue. He then went into a legal argument upon the constitutionality of the law, of which he claimed that the jury were the judges. His argument was a close, carefully digested and powerful one—eloquently delivered, and in all respects worthy of the high legal reputation which the gentleman sustains as an expounder of questions of law, not previously decided, and upon which reason and analogy and not precedent, must be brought to bear. The points of his argument were, that under both the Constitution of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania the Act of Assembly, was unconstitutional. In his argument upon these points he occupied nearly two hours and a half, during which the Court, Jury, and the large audience of spectators, listened to him with the most intense attention.—It is impossible for us to give even a sketch of this masterly argument, which was so complete and effectual as talent and legal ingenuity of the highest order could produce upon the premises. Mr. Burke then took up the indictment and pronounced it defective upon the ground that in the first two counts the offence was charged disjunctively instead of conjunctively, and therefore did not set forth the offence with the requisite legal specificness and distinctness. He quoted at large from the books in support of this position. It should appear affirmatively in the indictment upon what specific charge, whether for selling vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or an admixture thereof, the defendant was indicted.

He also argued that the information being made for an offence alleged to have been committed on the 2d of October, the evidence of the offence committed on the 13th was not competent to prove the offence laid in the indictment, which was specifically fixed as having been committed on the 2d of October. There was no evidence of any transaction on that day.

The only witness who testified to any offence was Mr. Jackson Jeffrey, who testified to an offence on the 13th; the witness sworn before the Grand Jury had testified to an offence on the 2d of October. Mr. Jeffrey was not before the Grand Jury, and were the jury to say that on this testimony the offence laid in the indictment was proved? The third count of the indictment, although it avoided the errors of the other two, he alleged was defective, and fatally so, for two reasons. It lacked the necessary averments of the other two counts, and was also void for uncertainty. It was impossible to say for what particular offence the defendant was indicted. He was liable under the law for each and every offence to a separate indictment. It was impossible to say whether the defendant was indicted for the first, second, third, or any subsequent offence. He then read from a memorandum a long list of cases, in which the legal principles for which he contended had been decided, and applied them to the case at issue as he went along. Mr. Burke's occupied from half past nine until ten minutes to one o'clock with his address to the Jury, after which the Court took a recess of an hour.

In the afternoon A. W. Loomis Esq., followed on behalf of the defence. After speaking of the importance of the case, its novelty and the large share of public attention which it had attracted, and properly too, as the act had created a crime before unknown in this commonwealth, he proceeded to discuss the questions which this law and this indictment had brought before the public. The differences of opinion which existed upon the subject of temperance in Pennsylvania—the action of the Legislature delegating to the people the power of approving or disapproving of a law passed conditionally—the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that law unconstitutional—the act of the Legislature giving authority to ascertain the sentiments of the people, by a direct vote upon the question of prohibition at the ballot box—the result of that vote in the decision of the people that they were opposed to a prohibitory law by a majority of more than six thousands—the passage of this law of the 14th of April, in violation of the will of the people, as expressed by this vote, were taken up and briefly reviewed. He adverted to the charges which had taken place in public opinion on this subject since the time; in 1783 when Washington took leave of his revolutionary companions in arms in a tavern, in the city of New York, and pledged them in a parting glass. He took up the constitutional question, and argued that this act, in many of its provisions, was in opposition to both the constitution of the United States and that of Pennsylvania. He claimed that the rights of the citizens, in regard to acquiring possessing, protecting and enjoying property as set forth in the bill of rights, were interfered with unwarrantably by this act, which, come from what source it way; he designated as one of tyranny and oppression. He often took up and dissected the act itself, which he described as an imposition upon the rights, interest and wishes of the people, which could not fail to do more harm than good to the great cause of temperance, and sooner or later it must fail. He occupied some time in animadversions upon the law and those who had passed it, after which he took up the indictment, and argued the want of speciality in the counts as laid, and claimed that the only charge to which the defendant had plied, and the only one which he was compelled to answer, was that of the 2d of October. The prosecution had brought evidence of an offence on the 13th, for which he denied with emphasis that they could offer any evidence. The time was material to the identity of the transaction. They could not charge one offence in the indictment, and bring proof of another on the trial. The third count was defective because it was alleged that the selling was done without license. He deemed the counts insufficient to found a conviction upon. He claimed that under his license Mr. Bennett had a right to have a house. He occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of his speech.

Col. S. W. Black then made the closing argument for the prosecution. After some preliminary remarks he said; that with the policy of this law the Court and jury had nothing to do. He wished the jury to try the case according to the usual rules of the criminal law—to try it on the law and the facts of which they were the judges—the facts to be received from the witnesses—the law from the Court. The question of constitutional law was one for the Court alone—one in which the jury had not one word to say. Any argument which he had to make in regard to the constitutionality of this law, with all due respect to the jury, he should address to the Court and not to the jury.—The jury were not to try the defendant on the law as it is—they had nothing to judge of, as to whether the law was a good or a bad one.—When they went to their room they were to enquire whether the defendant was innocent or guilty under the law. He then answered the arguments of the opposing counsel, in regard to the defectiveness of the bill of indictment.—He referred to the authorities in Pennsylvania, in which the Supreme Court had decided the point. He claimed, in regard to the third count, that the omission of the words "without a license" was not material inasmuch as the act by which a license might have been obtained, was repealed. He claimed that in each and every count there was a tangible offence charged, upon which the defendant could be convicted.—In regard to the difference of time of the offence charged on the 2nd, and the proof on the 13th, he had understood the Court to have decided That the point when the testimony was offered and omitted. The license for the purpose of keeping a restaurant and beer house, which had been offered by the defence, he said could only protect him in the sale of beer and ale, and not in the sale of spitous or vinious liquors. He then reviewed the testimony of the witness Jeffrey, who had proved that Mr. Bennett kept the house—that brandy was called for and served—that Mr Bennett was there himself, and bat the witness himself had drank blackberry brandy, which was paid for.

He then said that the law was intended to apply to persons engaged in the business, and did not prevent persons from having liquor in their houses, as the learned gentleman on the other side had contended. It did not apply to private individuals. He then took up the act and applied it to the indictment and the evidence. The mere fact of Bennett's keeping ale did not give him the right to keep the house to sell other and stronger liquor, as he had done.—He then replied to the arguments of the defense on the constitutional question. The gentleman seemed to have forgotten that the Constitution of the United States was originally derived from the people of the States; it was the offspring of the States and not their mother. His argument on the constitutional question was eloquent, forcible, clear, and admirably illustrated by collateral instances and comparison. He contended that the law was a municipal regulation, entirely within the power of the State sovereignty, and in legal materiality did not differ from previous laws on the same subject. If the old law was constitutional, which restricted the right of selling to one set of men and granted it to another, this law certainly was within the power and capacities of the legislative body. It made distinctions between licensed and unlicensed persons, and so does the present law.—It was perfectly competent for the legislature to pass such a law, as a question of public health and morals. In its letter, in its spirit and in its provisions he claimed that the law was perfectly constitutional. Col. Black occupied an hour and a half in his address to the jury, and after it was concluded the Court announced that it would charge the jury this morning at 9 o'clock, and adjourned.

OPENING OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On Monday evening the two parties of track-layers who began respectively at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas river and at this city, met at about the 15th section, thus completing the track from this city, or rather from Lawrenceville, to that river. They are now busily engaged on that portion of the road lying between the Kiskeminetas and Kittanning—about three miles of which is done.

Yesterday a small party composed of the officers of the company, the representatives of the Pittsburgh Press, and a few others picked up by the way, took an experimental excursion to a point a little above the Kiskeminitas, a distance of 30 or 31 miles above this city. We found the road a most substantial structure—good rails, 26 feet long, heavy cross-ties, and plenty of them, over which the cars moved as smoothly and pleasantly as any we ever rode in, although much of it is not yet ballasted. The cars are elegant and commodious; and all together we had a very pleasant excursion, without meeting with the slighest obstruction.

At the termination of our trip upwards, we found a really elegant dinner served up in the engine house, (there being no hotel at the place) by Mr. McIlvaine. The party returned to the city about 4 o'clock, highly gratified.

Trains will run regularly from this time forward extending their trips from station to station as the track layers progress, until they reach Kittanning, which they expect to do about the 20th of November. That done, there will be a formal opening, and the business of the road become regularly established.

Two things, both of easy accomplishment, are needed to make this road both useful and profitable. One is to extend it down into the city, the other to extend it from Kittanning to the mouth of the Mahoning, a distance of ten miles. That is and always will be an important point on this road. It is there that the road crosses the river, so that even after it shall be completed, the river trade will still reach it at that point. From thence numerous roads radiate to every part of Clarion, Jefferson, and other counties, affording almost the only outlet of a large prosperous and rapidly increasing population. Once at Mahoning, the road will begin to pay, and when it pays, the means to complete it to the New York line, and unite it with the Sunbury and Erie Road, by a branch from Brookville to the Sinnemahoning, will not be difficult to obtain. Its importance will then be properly appreciated, and its necessity be felt; for when completed as above indicated, it will give us not only another excellent route to Philadelphia, but little longer than the Central Road, and of much easier grades, but the most direct possible route to the city of New York through northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and to Buffalo, Rochester and all western New York, via: of the Main Line which reaches the border of that State near Olean.

SUPREME COURT.—Before Chief Justice Lewis and Judge Lowrie.

MONDAY Oct. 22, 1855.

There being no quorum, the Judges read opinions in a few cases, with instructions to the Prothonotary not to enter judgment until a majority of the Judges were present.

Westmen vs. Rhoads; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county; opinion by Justice Lowrie; judgment affirmed per Curiam.

Brooks vs. Miller; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county; opinion by Justice Lowrie; judgment affirmed. per Curiam.

Gilhousen vs. Willink; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county; opinion by Justice Lowrie; judgment affirmed, per Curiam.

Smith vs. Reber; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Elk county; opinion by Justice Lowrie; judgment affirmed, per Curiam.

Poor directors vs. M'Fadden; error to Common Pleas of Crawford county; per Curiam, judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Lowrie J.

Commonwealth vs. Delaney; error to the Quarter Sessions of Erie. Per Curiam. Judgment reversed; record remitted, and procedendo awarded. Opinion by Ch. J. Lewis.

On motion of Mr. M'Guffin, Samuel W. Dana, of New Castle, was admitted to practice as an Attorney of the Court.

The argument list for the 17th District and the counties of Mercer, Venango and Clarion was called over. In the following cases judgment of *non pros* was entered.

Howard vs. M'Kee ex'rs, Lawrence.

Orr, et al. vs. United States Bank of Penna. Lawrence.

Stewart, et al. vs. Vincent; Mercer.

Evans vs. Faraum's adm'r, Mercer.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., when it again met—present, Chief Justice Lewis and Judge Lowrie, Knox, and Black.

McIlvurray vs. Law; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county; argued by McGuffin for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Taylor for defendant in error.

Neebet vs. Burry; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Argued by Mr. Stewart for plaintiff in error, by McGuffin for defendant in error. and closed by Mr. Dana for plaintiff in error.

Smith vs. Beck; error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by the Hon Gaylord Church for plaintiff in error, and by Wilson for defendant in error.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

Court met. Present: Chief Justice Lewis, and Judges Lowrie, Knox and Black.

Walker et al vs. Eythe. Error to the Court of Common of Pleas of Butler county. Argued by Graham for plaintiff in error, by Bredin for defendant in error; and closed by Purviance for plaintiff in error.

Bichtel vs. Pearce's Administrator. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment of non pros.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, James H. Robinson, Esq., of Mercer, was admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court.

Walker and wife vs. McCormick. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county. Cause settled and judgment of non pros.

Campher et al vs. Campher; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County; Judgment affirmed, opinion by Knox J.

Philips vs. The Zeike Run and Shamokin Improvement Company; error to the Court of Common Pleas Northumberland County; Judgment affirmed; opinion by Knox J.

McCue vs. Johnston et al; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County; argued by Purviance for plaintiff in error. The Court declined hearing other counsel.

Deck vs. Beck; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence County; argued by Mr. Dana for the defendant in error. The Court declined hearing McGuffin for plaintiff in error.

Cook et al vs. Dunkle; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion County; argued by Myers for plaintiff in error, and by Lathy for defendant in error.

Wilson vs. Jones; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County; argued by Stewart for plaintiff in error, and by Griffith for defendant in error.

Munn vs. Guthrie; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion County; Judgment of non pros.

FOUNDLING.—An infant, supposed to have been born on Monday night, was found on Tuesday morning on the kitchen steps of the dwelling of Thomas Norris, Esqr., on the corner of Liberty street and Garrison alley. The little innocent was wrapped in an old blanket, but no note nor token was left to give a clue to its paternity. It was placed in the charge of a kind hearted lady, and will be sent in a few days to the Overseers of the Poor.

JAMES RICHEY, Esq., has resigned the office of recording Regulator of Allegheny city.—James Hilands, Esq., has been elected to serve for the unexpired term of Mr. Richey.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—A man yesterday morning, made oath before Alderman Steel, charging one Jno Karl, a tavern keeper in the borough of Birmingham, with selling liquor on Sunday the 14th of October.

FOREIGN COIN CHART.—Mr. L. Y. Clark, Agt. left one of these charts at our office yesterday. It is very neatly got up. They will call on our citizens during the week.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.—The right for the great corn sheller for this great corn growing state is now offered for sale. All you who wish to go into a speculation that will be sure to have a money making one are referred to the advertisement. Read it and act upon it.

THE Pennsylvania Baptist Convention meets to-day at the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, at three o'clock, P. M.

THE names of the streets are to be painted on the Gas lamps in Allegheny city. Good idea.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Cathrine Merrill who was shockingly stabbed by her jealous husband David Merrill on Sunday in East Boston, died of her injuries this morning. Merrill who attempted suicide by stabbing himself after the assault on his wife, is at the hospital and in fair way of recovery. The New England Industrial exhibition opened yesterday at Gore Block Greene street, in this city under the patronage of the Mechanics' Association of New England; attendance quite large, the visitors evinced most unbounded gratification at both the variety and the intrinsic excellence of the numerous articles on exhibition. The show is indeed a magnificent one including a splendid collection of machinery and inventions of all kinds together with numerous articles of art and fancy models, pictures equisitely brought surjical and philosophical instruments, Cabinet ware productions of the Loom &c. The exhibition will remain open a fortnight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Herald's Washington correspondent writes that it is reported that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, asserts that the late attempt to implicate him in the recent violations of our neutrality laws, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Forney to embroil the two Governments, and at a proper time he will show this to be the case. He intimates that should he be recalled no successor will be appointed.

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 23.—The trial of Miller for the murder of Graf the young man in employ of Dr. Hadell was brought to a close to-day by verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence was nearly the same as that on his trial for murder of Dr. Hadell.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—On Thursday last a serious riot occurred at Warwick, Cecil Co., Md., between the villagers and a party of railroad laborers who had come to the village to bury a deceased comrade at the Catholic Chapel. They applied at a store for liquor, and the storekeeper refusing, a fight ensued, during which one was struck on the head with a weight, causing death. The laborers then attacked the store when the villagers beat them off, inflicting injuries that caused the death of four others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The National Whig State Convention met to-day at 12 o'clock at Constitution Hall, and after a temporary organization adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon re-assembling the Convention organized permanently by electing Thomas H. Bend of Oswego President with numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A committee on resolutions and to prepare an address to the Whigs of the State was appointed. A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to report candidates for State officers, which gave rise to considerable debate but was not definitely acted upon. The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock.

BALTIMORE, Oct.—A schooner owned by Thos. Adams & Co. of Smithfield, Va. was capsized in the Chesapeake during the storm of Friday night, all the hands, it is supposed were drowned. The schooner was bound for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The Rochester Firemen arrived here this afternoon and were enthusiastically received.

BOSTON, Oct 23.—The Convention of Radical Abolitionists assembled here to-day, they propose to form a National Abolition party, and to find a remedy for slave ry in political agitation. The Convention was thinly attended. It will last three days.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A letter from Shawnee Mission, of the 16th inst. says that Whitfield's official vote for Congress was 2760 at the first election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The Convention of the American party in Virginia, held at Lynchburg adjourned finally on Saturday. Resolutions were passed fully endorsing the Philadelphia platform and especially that portion in relation to slavery. They also recommended an open organization and that the nomination of a candidate for President be postponed to a period not later than the first of June.

Baltimore Market—Flour firm sales 4000 bbls City Mills at $8,75; Howard street and Ohio steady at former quotations. Wheat firm and unchanged in price in good demand. Corn selling white at 90 yellow 91.

THE BOSTON Shipping List of Saturday says.

"Mackerel continues firm, the receipts being light—Sales of No. 1 large at $15 for 2 barrels; $14 $2 for No. 1 medium at $11@12; No. 2 at $10@12; No. 3 at $8; 1000 barrels at $9 and 500 do. at $9,50 for Shore. Pickled Herring $3,50@4, according to quality, in box Herring there have been sales of scaled at 22½@40c ½ ⅛ in quality per box, and 1000 Bay Herring at $2 Pickled Halibut, $20 is asked for No. 1; owing to the light sales 70 tcs sold at 27 per cwt, a small lot of Halibut sold at 25c.

Cotton Seed Oil.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW open the largest and most carefully selected assortment of goods in their line, yet offered to the public, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers. The stock comprises almost every thing in the notion line, as—White goods, laces and edgings, embroideries, Silk, cotton and linen hdkfs, Silk cravats and ties, Shawls, hoods and comforts, Stockings and gloves, Suspenders and braids, Trims and dress trimmings, Embroidering, silk, cotton and worsted, Buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, Pins and Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery and perpumes cans, Accordeons and harmonicas, Harps, pencils, pens and holders, Brushes, gold and jewelry, Watch guards and keys, Key rings and tassels, Silk, leather and gum belts, Table linens, buckles, Spectacles and cases, Spoons and butter knives, Tobacco and snuff boxes, Shaving boxes, mirrors, Razor strops, thimbles, Shirts and drawers, Combs, slates, worsted yarns, Violins, toys, clocks, Violin and guitar strings, Tailors' trimmings, &c., Yassy willow baskets.

C. YEAGER & CO., 110 Market st

oct Bituminous Coal.

THE Advertiser wishes to purchase a Bituminous Coal mine in Pennsylvania, or Virginia. Facilities of transportation not considered. Address with sample of coal and sketch of mine.

T. EVESON, Engineer.
Goldsmith's Hall, No. 12, Philadelphia.

Removal.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists have removed to the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Wood and Second sts., where our old customers and all dealers in Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, &c., will find a large and well selected stock.

Price low. Goods warranted. oct

Removal.

C. IHMSEN, Manufacturer of every variety of *VIALS, BOTTLES and WINDOW GLASS*, Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles, Demijohns and Carboys. Also, Flint Glass of every variety. Warehouse, No. 164 Second, and 123 and 125 First sts. Pittsburgh, Penna. mh19

Removal.

ALEXANDER GORDON, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, has removed to No. 121 Second st. between Wood and Smithfield.

Removal.

D. W. HERSTINE & CO., have removed to No. 84 Water street, corner of Chancery Lane.

Removal.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, have removed their Real Estate and General Agency Office to 84 MARKET STREET, near Third.

Removal.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. have removed to No. 80 Water and 81 Front sts., warehouse formerly occupied by Hurtz, Jones & Co. NO

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR OCTOBER: GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—ISAIAH DICKEY, T. B. UPDIKE, SAMUEL DILWORTH, J. R. CLIFFORD.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

For the Week ending October 23, 1855.

Money is in good demand, but the banks are able to meet all the calls upon them; and discount first-class paper freely. Outside parties are mainly confined to second-class paper at rates that cannot be quoted. Eastern Exchange is abundant at par.

Business is unchanged in its general aspects. There is a moderate activity prevailing throughout the city, the manufacturing trade being the most busily employed.

The rivers are receding and are now at too low a point for free navigation; but the weather indicates a sufficient fall of rain to bring them up again. It is a little remarkable that notwithstanding the steady rains of the summer and fall we have not had a cool-frost rise for some months. The dealers in coal are now anxiously awaiting a freshet of the coloen kind, which shall give them an outlet to market.

The decline in flour and grain noted last week has all been recovered, and, under the improved tone of the foreign news, holders are firm at present figures. It still remains probable, however, that the heavy purchases in the east which preceded the late excitement were made on speculation, and that the bulk of them are held out of market in hope of stimulating a further advance. This is apparent from the lightness of the weekly exports. With such a heavy foreign demand as we have been told of, it is odd that the exports of last week should have been so little above the corresponding week of last year. That the foreign demand will come is certain; but it is safe to conclude that we have, as yet, experienced less of it than is reported, and that speculative purchases have been covered up under pretended foreign orders.

The steamer of last week brought news of commercial disarrangement and financial trouble growing partially out of the war, but mainly out of the short crops and the necessity of purchasing abroad. The Bank of England sustained in a very short time a loss in the specie reserve of £4,000,000, equal to $20,000,000; all of which was drawn out by the Bank of France to sustain itself, and in spite of which the latter found itself weaker in coin at the end of its special effort than at the beginning. Instead of remaining in its vaults, the gold has been drained to the continent, the anxiety of the continental bankers to strengthen themselves against the effects of a short harvest being as great as in Paris. The London papers are already hinting at a suspension of specie payments; and while this is considered improbable for the present in London, it is gravely anticipated in some quarters as more than likely to take place soon in Paris.

Of course, the intimate relations existing between this country and Europe cannot fail to make such things as these embarrassing upon this side of the water. The first effect is to induce great caution upon the part of those who have foreign dealings, and the second is to discredit bills of exchange drawn on produce shipped (on account of the danger of protest) and to stimulate shipments of coin. The stock market has also felt the depressing effects of such news, and the money market is not, of course, very easier. The New York Post says:

The fear of a suspension of specie payment by the Bank of France is operating unfavorably against bills of Exchange on Paris, and those who have to remit prefer doing so either in sterling bills or in gold. This led to rather more firmness yesterday afternoon, in sterling exchange at 109, but to less firmness in Paris bills, as well as to some increase in the amount of gold shipped by the Union this day for Havre.

Many importers unwilling to be prefer lost on a little by sending gold, to risking a large amount on bills. A suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, if its paper issues are made legal for payments or debts in the doubtless would be would render payment easier rather than otherwise. The injury would fall on the creditors, who have to receive payments in an inferior currency—this is a local, instead of a universal consequence. The greatest trouble is during the period in which efforts are made to sustain specie payments while the gold is rapidly leaving the country.

The rate of exchange between France and the United States is in our favor; yet, notwithstanding this, the steamer which sailed on Saturday from New York for Havre, took out $711,000 in gold. This movement has caused some surprise and uneasiness in New York, as taken in connection with the extraordinary efforts of the Bank of France to obtain a supply of gold from England, as announced by the last steamer; leads many to the conclusion that the same means will be resorted to here.

Money is quoted in all the eastern cities as in active demand at 6@12 per cent, on the street. the Banks being more cautious than usual, just now. The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:

"The Money market exhibited no new feature to-day, business going on at the same quiet and easy features that were experienced during the last week. Exchange was heavy at ¼@¾ premium. Coin ¾@¾. Prime business paper is offered to a limited extent only, and is taken freely at rates of interest ranging from 6 @ 10 per cent—the latter being the current rate outside of Banks. In the street, a good deal of paper of all grades, from fair downwards, is offered, and much of it discounted at rates ranging from 12 to 24 per cent."

The value of imports at New York for the past week shows a slight increase in dry goods but a falling off in general merchandise, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Annexed are the comparative figures, as given by the Journal of Commerce:

	For the week—1854	1855
Dry Goods	$ 686,151	$ 903,614
General Merchandise,	2,102,646	1,444,153
Total	$2,778,797	$2,146,772
Previous 40 weeks,	$148,742,418	$118,597,718
Total since Jan. 1.	$152,519,165	$118,644,555

The exports of specie from New York last week amounted to $ 1,715,276 29
Previously. 24,842,060 17
Total for 1855; $26,554,055 19

The value of merchandise exported from New York during the week was $2,061,863, against $1,681,533 in the corresponding week last year.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot cautions the public against receiving the bills of the "Tower Mining Company," issued at Woonsocket, and made payable at "Paddy's Mills, Va." The Tower Mining Company was incorporated by the Rhode Island Legislature for the purpose of mining only, and the banking business is purely a swindle, and nothing else. The charter is said to be in the hands of western men, and the notes were issued by them probably in the western states.

The Boston Shipping List of Saturday says:

"Mackerel continues firm, the receipts being light—Sales of No. 1 large at $15 for 2 barrels; $14 $2 for No. 1 medium at $11@12; No. 2 at $10@12; No. 3 at $8; 1000 barrels at $9 and 500 do. at $9,50 for Shore. Pickled Herring $3,50@4, according to quality, in box Herring there have been sales of scaled at 22½@40c ½ ⅛ in quality per box, and 1000 Bay Herring at $2 Pickled Halibut, $20 is asked for No. 1; owing to the light sales 70 tcs sold at 27 per cwt, a small lot of Halibut sold at 25c.

While grain and flour continue firm here, there is a decline going on in the Lake markets, where figures were forced up beyond their proper level. We give a table of the receipts and sales in the leading points, as well as points on the river:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Barley.
Chicago,	7376@75	240@145	90	7@74	1103@130
Toledo,	1300@900	105@175		70@75	90@95
Cleveland,	1700@850	164@170	90	72@73	1000@105
Detroit,	1700@140	160@170		75@78	
Buffalo,	1600@450	145@200	120	90@92	140@150
Cincinnati,	7500@700	150@160	90	60@64	115@120
Louisville,	1500@700	120@155	90	58@64	115@120
St. Louis,	1500@700	120@155	90	58@64	115@120

The quotations of corn are for the old crop; new corn is selling on the Ohio at and below Cincinnati at 70@73—The receipts are light and prices tending upwards.

The N. Y. Tribune of Monday betrays the existence of considerable uneasiness in the monetary circles of that city:

The unexpected large shipment of gold by the Union with the fact that large engagements have been made for next week and that the shippers are the parties who had suspended gold remittances some time since encouraged the belief that there would be a general demand for specie 12½ to 12½ ⅛ cent. There was no change in money to produce forced sales but the demand was entirely free to export. Bankers have purchased gold with considerable freedom to meet to produce shortly another contraction of bank loans. It is not probable that any more banks will be able to get the gold the wants of the Allied powers may force from us. Apprehensions of scarcity and at a large loss to them, but if the Bank of England and France continue specie payments they certainly cannot obtain the gold so freely. With the balance of trade against them, they cannot take our cotton, tobacco, rice, provisions, breadstuffs, &c., and our crops are not yet out of danger from the opinion deliberately expressed to us yesterday by one of the best informed men in the country, and one who has made finance his study and practice for the last forty years. He says, "Cotton will be perhaps a million of bales, half more than gold shipped by the next two steamers. The shipments will then gradually fall off to nothing. By the 15th of November, Sterling Exchange will be down to 6 @ 8 cent; and by the 20th of December, gold will be arriving here in considerable quantities from Mexico." We do not know for an import of gold—we do not need it—but we do add except to Great Britain in this country. Perhaps from California but for the disturbing element of war, if the governments of England and France pay a premium on gold they can undoubtedly do it without any material amount to their coffers but unless by the laws of trade it follows there it cannot be permanently retained. We do not suppose that either the Bank of England or the Bank of France has made any definite arrangements to obtain gold from this country, and indeed the houses here connected with European bankers scout at the idea; but we do know that the great premium on coin will induce a considerable amount of the gold in transitu to run to us. Nothing doing in grain. Provisions, sales 1135 kegs prime lard at 12½. Whiskey; steady demand and equal supply, sales 600 bbls at 33½ @22½. Sugar, a good business doing at previous rates; sales 64 hhds low fair and good fair at 6¾@7½.—Molasses, sales 100 bbls at 38.—Coffee in fair demand at 11¼@12½.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
(FORMERLY EXCHANGE HOTEL.)
Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
W. C. CONNELLY, Proprietor.
aug4tahf056

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW open the largest and most carefully selected assortment of goods in their line, yet offered to the public, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers. The stock comprises almost every thing in the notion line, as—White goods, laces and edgings, embroideries, Silk, cotton and linen hdkfs, Silk cravats and ties, Shawls, hoods and comforts, Stockings and gloves, Suspenders and braids, Trims and dress trimmings, Embroidering, silk, cotton and worsted, Buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, Pins and Pocket Cutlery, Perfumery and perpumes cans, Accordeons and harmonicas, Harps, pencils, pens and holders, Brushes, gold and jewelry, Watch guards and keys, Key rings and tassels, Silk, leather and gum belts, Table linens, buckles, Spectacles and cases, Spoons and butter knives, Tobacco and snuff boxes, Shaving boxes, mirrors, Razor strops, thimbles, Shirts and drawers, Combs, slates, worsted yarns, Violins, toys, clocks, Violin and guitar strings, Tailors' trimmings, &c., Yassy willow baskets.
C. YEAGER & CO., 110 Market st

PLOUGH LINES—manilla, Hoes ⅌ doz. Hemp 75 cts ⅌ doz.

COTTON COORAGE—Cotton Rope, ⅜ and upwards, 20 do. below ⅜, 22. Bed Cords, $2,50, $3,25@$3,75 ⅌ doz. Plowlines, $1,25; Sash Cords, $0,50.

CANDLES & SOAP—there is a steady and brisk demand for these articles, at 11¼ for dipped Candles, 14¼ for Mould, and 25 for Davis & Co's. Adamantine Candles. Common Rosin Soap, 5; prime do. 5½; Sawyer's Toilet do. 10.

CHEESE—supplies are more liberal, but the demand (mostly to go out of market) continues so steady that sticks are kept down; we quote regular sales of prime W. R. at 10, which is the standard figure.

DRIED FRUIT—consignments of new Peaches are on the market, but without finding much demand. Prices are nominal at $1,25@$1,50, and lots could hardly be forced off at the inside figure.

FISH—the figures for mackarel No. 3 having advanced in Boston, holders are firmer, and prices are now quoted at $6,50@$10,00. There is a pretty good inquiry for new Codfish, and sales steady in small lots at 5; Gibbed Herring are firm at $5,50; Lake Fish are unchanged—White $10,00@$10,00 ⅌ bbl. Trout $8,50@$9,00; half bbls White $5,00@$5,25; do Trout $4,50@$4,75.

FEED—the sales are confined, to wholesale lots at City Mills at 25 cts ⅌ 100 lbs for Bran, Shorts 55, Shipstuff 60, Finished Middlings 65.

FLOUR—the market has entirely recovered the decline noted last week, and is again firm at the outside figures before quoted. Sales were made yesterday on arrival of superfine and extra at $7,75@$8,00, and choice extra, at $8,15. The receipts are ample, but being mostly for the east the stocks in dealers' hands are not heavy. The demand on eastern account is good, and shorts all the state. Market lots offering. Rye flour is worth $5,25@$5,50, on arrival.

GRAIN—the orders from the east to buy Rye are still sufficiently active to take up all that offers, but the feeling is hardly so firm as it was, and we quote at 80@85, with rather a downward tendency. The field of Rye was unquestionably large. Oats are firmer, and sold yesterday at 33, the range being from 31@33. Barley is in demand at $1,25 for prime, and but little offering for sale. Some small sales of new corn have transpired at 80, which is rather above a safe quotation. Wheat is in good demand, and prime ranges from $1,60@$1,70, and parcels a shade under prime, $1,50. The principal sales now making are of Tennessee and Kentucky growth.

GROCERIES—Sugar and Molasses are rather dull, just now, and although prices are not quotably lower, the trade are not free buyers. We quote common to prime Sugars by the hhd. at 6¾@8¾, and by the bbl. at 9. Molasses 35@38. Coffee is steady and firm at 12½@12¾, and Rice at 6¾@7, by tierce and bbl.

HAY—sales are steady at scales at $12@13 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Dry Hides are held by dealers at 16 in the regular way. Green Beef hides sell at 5¼.

IRON & NAILS—the demand is good and steadily kept up, and the advanced views of the holders of pig metal have served to stiffen the rates for the manufactured article, but there is no quotable change, as yet. We repeat our figures: Common puddled bar, 3; Juniata do. 4¾ Falls, 10d and upward, $3,75 perkeg. ⅌ ⅌

LARD—holders are firm, and there are small sales of No. 1 at 13, Cash.

LEATHER—steady at the advance before noted, and quotations are well maintained.

Red Spanish Sole, ⅌ lb	22@24
Slaughter "	24@27
Upper Leather, ⅌ dozen	30@40
Skirting Leather, ⅌ lb	30@40
Calf	25@35
Skirting Leather, ⅌ lb	25@35

METALS—Pig lead has advanced to 7½, and the market is nearly bare; Bar do. 7¾@8. Shot, $2,05 ⅌ sack to the trade and 12½ advance in the small way. Blue Metal, $2,25@2½; Brass 29@30. Tin, I C $11,25; I X $13,25; Bar do. 27½; Pig do 34 these are the cash rates. Spring Steel plough wings 8; do. cut to pattern 8 to 10¼; A B Steel from rolled iron, 8½; Iron hammered 6, 6¾ Hoe Steel 7¾; Fork do. 7; Shovel do. 7; Steel dandy tires, 7; Ellipse springs, 10¼ cast do. 13@14; Cultivator teeth, 13X@35; do. 18X@½, 60@65 ⅌ tooth.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is selling in lots at 80@85, four mos

Linseed Oil is rather firmer, and we quote at $1,05@$1,10

ONIONS—Sales yesterday of 50 bus prime Ohio onions at 50 cents ⅌ bus.

PIG METAL—holders are firmer in their views; the reported sales of the week are as follows: 500 tons "Mercha" furnace, Allegheny hot blast; at $31¼, six mos; 100 t