PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1856

Kansas Aid Association.

President—GEORGE W. JACKSON.
Rec. Secretary—E. H. IRISH.
Cor. Secretary—EDWARD J. ALLEN.

Those having business with the Society, or desiring information concerning it, apply to either of the above named persons either personally or by mail. Office of the Recording Secretary, Fourth street, near Smithfield.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held yesterday morning.

President M'Knight in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Beckstoce, McKnight, G. C. Negley, Ammon, Knox, Lamont, Williams, Goehring, J. Murdock, jr., Lockhart, Wardrop, Ferguson and others.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Williams suggested the word "condemned" attached to certain varieties of winter apples be stricken out, and a note entered on the minutes that the action of the Society was favorable upon those varieties only that were known by the members from use to be good. Many of those marked condemned were doubtless good, but were not grown in this vicinity.

The order of the day being the recommendation of the best varieties of peaches, the Society proceeded to the discussion and vote, which resulted in the selection of the following varieties:

Serrate Early York; Large Early York; Crawford's Early; Grosse Mignon, Old Mixon Free, Old Mixon Cling; Griffith or Susquehanna and Druid Hill.

Many other varieties were acted upon, but rejected because the members could not speak of their own knowledge of them.

On motion the Society proceeded to the selection of varieties of cherries worthiest cultivation, with the following result, those selected being such as are grown by the members with success:

May Duke; Black Tartarian; Napoleon Bigarreau; Black Eagle; Elton; Carnation; Elkhorn, or Tradescent Blackheart—and Beauman's May.

There was a very elegant display of flowers, from the hothouses of Messrs. Shoenberger and Spang. Mr Lamont, Gardener for the former gentleman, exhibited two elegant camellas Caleb Cope and Mrs. Cope, and ten other varieties; three varieties of Hyson and four varieties of Azalia.

Mr. Ferguson, Gardener for Mr. Spang, exhibited one of the most beautiful camellas we ever saw, called the Camelia Rosalie Spang: also a double camella de Landrethi. He had also Bignonia Venusta; Dieletra Spectabilis; Eranthemum Coccinium; Erica Mediterranaea; Chorizema Varium; Spiria Prunifolia; Lachenamalia Pinkior; and Tropeolum Loblanum.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock at City Hall, when the rest of the list of fruits will be taken up.

MR. EDITOR:—In the local column of your paper of the 4th inst., there is an article, taken from the Christian Advocate, which demands a word of explanation.

The article is headed "Religious," and among other matter contains the following information: "The Smithfield-street Methodist Church Congregation have rented a Welsh Independent Church on the corner of Fourth and Rose streets, for the purpose of establishing preaching and Sabbath School. The first sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Davidson, to a full house on last Sabbath week. Bishop Simpson preached on last Sabbath."

Now without any disparagement whatever to our Methodist brethren, who faithfully and sincerely follows "Hiles—who went about doing good," we, as a teacher of a Sabbath School formed early last fall, by the faithful and efficient Missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, have a word to say in regard to the Welsh Independent Church. The Sabbath School of which we have just spoken was first held in the second story of a small and uncomfortable frame house in the midst of "Hardscrabble," where we remained for some three or four months, when our Superintendent rented the Welsh Church, to which we removed and in which we have conducted our School ever since.

The Sabbath previous to the one upon which the Rev. Mr. Davidson preached, Father Sinclair made an announcement that he would preach on the next Sabbath. But there being an advertisement in the Dispatch of the following Saturday that Mr. D. would preach, Mr. S. gave him the precedence, and appointed the next Sabbath, but it appears that in the meantime there was an appointment made for Bishop Simpson! Now the question very naturally arises, can the Welsh Independent Church be rented to the Presbyterian and Methodist body of Christians to hold services at the same hours? We apprehend not. Such being then the case, who should have the precedence?—Let the Trustees of the Church answer. A TEACHER.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Hampton on the Bench.

Sarah E. Shoenberger, John G Miles and Michael Berry, acting executors of Peter Shoenberger, deceased, vs. John W. Duncan; No. 680, April term, 1855. Action on three promissory notes, dated April 2d, 1853, April 1st, 1854, and balance on book account, the whole amounting to $10,638 37. Defendant alleges in defense that the notes were given for the consideration from furnaces in Blair and Bedford counties, that by agreement between Shoenberger, the plaintiff, and Duncan, the defendant, he was to have one-half the metal manufactured at certain furnaces worked by the plaintiff at $25 per ton, that in the meantime, the price of iron advanced, and plaintiff did not furnish the iron as agreed upon; and that defendant paid the taxes on a large portion of plaintiff's property. Williams and Sproul for plaintiff, and E M. Stanton for defendant.

This case was taken up on Tuesday. It occupied the entire day yesterday, also, and will be concluded to-day.

THE LECTURE.—We were unable in yesterday's paper, owing to a press of matter, to allude to the lecture of Richard Grant White, Esq., before the Library Association on Tuesday night. The peculiarity of the subject, "The Dance of Death," excited much curiosity, and there were many conjectures as to the probable manner in which it would be handled. Not one of the audience (a rather small one), we are sure, anticipated that it would be an account of a series of paintings, nor did they anticipate as much pleasure as they received. The subject was treated in an elegant manner, both as to thought and style, and though the lectures was rather deficient in delivery, was listened to with marked attention from the beginning to the end.

Mr. White came among us for the first time, unheralded, and that will account for the meagre number of the audience. We feel confident that, should he visit us again, he will have nothing to complain of on that score.

THE NEW MAYOR'S OFFICE.—We yesterday saw two plans for the arrangement of Wilkins Hall to suit city purposes. One of them contemplates a division of the front room on Fourth street into the Mayor's Court Room and Regulator's Office, behind which are vaults and private rooms, and at the rear the Mayor's private office and Treasurer's office. The other plan devotes the whole front room for Mayor's court room, the present entrance to the upper stories to be moved to the lower side.

In either case the private offices, where the most business is transacted, will be in the rear, and in the darkest position in the building. We have heard it suggested that the front on Fourth street should be divided up into the small offices, and the whole rear thrown into a large court room. By this arrangement the small offices would be well lighted, while the Court room would be adjacent to the cells.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—*Pittsburgh, March 1856.*—Receipts of this Company for February 1856.

On Passengers	$35,067,04
On Freight	34,856,05
	$69,922,09
Receipts for Feb. 1855	64,331,09
Fair	$5,591,00
Receipts for Jan. 1855	$77,373,05
Do. do. 1856	66,181,79
Loss	$11,191,26

A MODEL DRY GOODS STORE.—We happened to drop into A. M'Tighe's dry goods store yesterday, and we must say we had no idea of the amount of business done in that part of the city. Mr. M'Tighe is now manufacturing all sorts of Paris wrappers, mantillas, cloaks, and almost every article belonging to a lady's wardrobe. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of carpets of the best quality, together with every other article usually kept in a first-rate fancy dry goods store; and as usual, all very cheap. We saw some beautiful chintz wrappers, just ready to put on, at the low price of $2,50.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of E. H. Stowe, Esq., Messrs. John F. Mackenzie and Wilford R. Fetterman, were yesterday admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Sessions, &c. These gentlemen come from the examining committee with great credit. Their numerous friends will be glad to hear this, and will unite with us in wishing them a speedy realization of their most ardent hopes for success in their profession.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—At the election by the stockholders of this Company, held in Philadelphia on Monday, the following Board was chosen for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.	
J. E. Thomas,	C. B. Spangler,
G. W. Carpenter,	Washington Butcher,
Wm. B. Thompson,	John Farnum,
Josiah Bacon,	Thomas Mellon.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—Our readers, young and old will not fail to bear in mind that this is the last week Signor Blitz will be with us, and that the week is very near to its close. Therefore, all who wish, and who does not, to be very highly amused and entertained, will have to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Officer Richardson reached the city yesterday, with Thomas M'Donald, the alleged murderer of Jas. S. Murdoch, in custody. The prisoner was committed for trial. The murder was committed on the 23d or 24th of October last, and our readers are familiar with the circumstances.

A LIST of very valuable Bank and other Stocks will be sold this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, Fourth street, by Mr. Davis, auctioneer.

THE Board of Managers of the Kansas Aid Association, will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at the office of E. H. Irish, Fourth street.

THE RIVER:—The ice has not yet broken, and the river is falling.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Hunter reported a bill from the Committee, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and also for the repair of barracks and quarters.

The bill establishing collection districts in the U. S. was passed, after which the Trumbull election case was taken up.

After debate the Senate confirmed Mr. Trumbull in his seat for six years, from the 4th of March 1855 by the following vote: yeas; Adams, Allen, Bell, of Tenn., Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Collamer, Crittenden, Dodge, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, James, Malary, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Wilson and Yulee. Nays; Clay, Iverson, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Pugh, Slidell, Stuart and Weller.

Mr. Butler defended Mr. Atchison from alleged interference in Kansas affairs. Mr. Toucey also took similar ground.

Mr. Hale replied, drawing a sketch of some New England politicians who seemed to think the curse originally pronounced upon the tempter belonged to them, namely "upon the belley shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat."—(Laughter.) Thus they bow down before the Slavery power which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country; making great pretensions to devotion to the constitution themselves they accuse every man of treason who dares assert his manhood and claim the right to act for himself.

After further debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Elections, made a report presenting reasons for renewing the demands for authority to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. It starts out by representing that the allegation on the part of Gov. Reeder is that the Legislature which passed the election law under the provisions of which Gen. Whitfield was chosen, was imposed upon the people of the territory by a foreign invading force who seized upon the government and has exercised it ever since, and that the people there are in a subjugated state.

It then discusses at length the following questions: 1st the necessity of having an investigation of facts in dispute. 2d the effect of the act of Gov. Reeder in issuing a certificate of election to a portion of the legislature. 3d, whether evidence to establish the facts can be had satisfactorily by deposition.

Upon the 1st it is urged that the state of affairs there has excited the feelings of the whole people of the Union; that it is the theme of a Presidential Message and Proclamation, and that sovereign states in different portions of the Union have considered the propriety of interference by men and arms; that the question to be settled is whether a military power has seized upon territory and governs it by a strong hand; that this question involves the existence of self-government and cannot be settled by groping among assertions and denials, but only by facts proved.

Upon the 2d point it contends that the people of the territory cannot be prejudiced by what Gov. Reeder did as Governor; that the people are now contesting the seat through him and that if it was not so still Congress could and should investigate it, if a reasonable doubt existed as to the right of Gen. Whitfield to a seat.

Upon the 3d point, it argues that a commission to take depositions would be fruitless; that the President regards the presence of an army there as necessary to preserve peace, and the execution of the commission would bring the belligerent parties face to face and invite to hostilities; that it would be equivalent to an effort to obtain testimony on a battle-field and that commissioners would be powerless to preserve peace.

In the course of the argument the committee allude to the fact that ordinarily in depositions their subjects enjoy some degree of peace and quiet, while in Kansas the settlers are not only alleged to be reduced to a state of vassalage to a foreign power, but that personal safety is unknown, and murder and outrage are said to be almost of daily record in its history.

The report is voluminous and argumentative.

It was concurred in by Washburne of Me., Watson, Spinner, Hickman, Colfax and Bingham.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Stevens submitted a minority report of the same committee.

The minority report says that Reeder's sole object in his application seems to be to devolve on the Committee and he will use the enquiry into the validity of the territorial law under which Whitfield was elected, and this he urges on the ground that the members who passed that law respect themselves property acquired and returned. Reeder wishes to send for persons and papers making the House not only the judges of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but of the members of the territorial and State legislatures, which of course follows. This would be assuming a position not properly appertaining to the House, and establishing a precedent of dangerous tendency. If the House conclude that an examination shall be gone into, the end would better be attained by sending Commissioners to Kansas to take such testimony as may be pertinent and competent, whereas sending for persons and papers would occasion much delay, inconvenience and trouble, if it did not prove impracticable.

Accompanying the report is a paper from Mr. Whitfield who submits that Mr. Reeder has no right to be heard not having been a candidate when Whitfield was elected, nor was Reeder a candidate at any election authorized by law. The testimony proposed to be taken is not competent to prove the truth that Reeder was Governor when the members of the legislature were chosen. The election was conducted by Judges appointed by Mr. Reeder and who took the prescribed oath to reject the votes of non-residents. The members of the Kansas legislature took their seats without cavil or complaint from Reeder. Who commissioned those very persons as Sheriffs whom was passed the law under which Whitfield was elected. The pretext of Reeder that the members of the legislature were illegally elected, estops him in view of facts stated from further proceedings signed by Stephen Oliver of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Ala., the consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee.

Mr. Grow assailed the President's special message on Kansas maintaining that the people had a right to call a Convention to frame a Constitution, and earnestly condemned any effort to extend Slavery over Free territory.

Mr. Cadwalader argued that legislation under the Constitution has always been to make a mutually beneficial partition of territory between the North and South, or leave the people the freedom of moulding its own domestic institutions. He defended the Kansas Nebraska act.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—The foreign mails by the America contain nothing of any moment. Advices by our foreign Ministers indunce the conviction that peace will be consummated at Paris by a full understanding between France, Russia and Austria. Although France may at the outset favor the demands of England, the probability is that when they are explained persistently, France will decline further prosecution of the war on their account.

If Mr. Crampton should immediately send the required explanation in answer to Mr. Marcy's demand, and Lord Clarendon be still detained at Paris, Mr. Addington, the permanent Foreign Secretary will doubtless answer for the British government under instructions from Lord Palmerston. There is an evident disposition in England to create divisions here, through the influence of the press or Congress, and thus to weaken the grounds of the Administration. Lord Palmerston is understood to be prepared for any point short of Mr. Crampton's departure, which involves the whole of the present issue.

Mr. Buchanan has not written that he would withdraw before his successor's presentation. He has said positively that he must be at home by the 1st of April for attention to his private affairs. It is not improbable, therefore that he may sail before Mr. Dallas arrives.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—*Flour* has advanced to $6, but there is only a local demand. Whisky dull, sales 900 bbls at 26c. and 87 bbls at 19½; the supply exceeds the demand. Provisions not so firm but not lower; a fair business is doing at yesterday's prices, chiefly to fill orders from the South. Corn dull at 85 and 2ats 25c. Business generally is very active; immense quantities of produce are going forward. Fifty-three steamers were at the wharf this morning. Freights abundant and rates firm. The river has fallen 12 inches since last evening. Weather cool, clear and frosty.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The following are the electors at large of the Democratic State Convention: Wilson McCandless, C. A. Buckalew; Delegates at large, H. D. Foster, A. Plummer, James L. Reynold, D. R. Porter; Delegates for Pittsburgh, A. Burke, Charles Barnett; Republican Elector, W. Wilkins; Delegates, Pittsburgh, James A. Gibson, S. W. Black.

The State officers will be nominated to-morrow. Messrs. Bigler, Black and Buckalew, addressed the Convention. The speeches of the two latter were eloquent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Democratic Convention nominated George Scott for Canal Commissioner, Jacob Fry for Auditor, and Gen. Timothy Joes for Surveyor General, and adjourned until afternoon.

BOSTON, March 5.—Judge Marsh this morning sentenced Edward Coburn to ten months imprisonment and a fine, and Benjamin Dalton to five months imprisonment for assault upon young Sumner, of which they were convicted when tried for his murder.

BOSTON, March 5.—Mr. Arnold and others defended their course at the Philadelphia Council. The Council finally adopted a resolution pledging the American party of Massachusetts to the support of the Springfield platform and refusing to adopt the Philadelphia nominees until they heartily endorse American principles and will vindicate the just rights of the Freemen of the North. The resolutions passed by a large majority.

MILWAUKIE, March 5.—In the matter of the contested election of Governor of Wisconsin between Gov.-Barstow and Mr. Bashford his competitor in the last Canvass, the Supreme Court has overruled Barstow's plea as to jurisdiction, without deciding on the finality of canvass. Gov. Barstow has leave to put in further pleadings.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—After market hours yesterday 2000 bbls. of City Mills Flour were sold at $7, for future delivery; there have been no sales to-day; Howard street is held at $7 and City Mills $7,12. Grain is in good demand. Fair to choice Wheat $1,60@$1,75; red $1,65. Mixed Corn 66@68; yellow 69.

The Southern Mail brings Orleans papers of Thursday. Many of the tributaries of the lower Mississippi are rising rapidly and the community are anticipating a bustling time.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Mr. Dyer the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected yesterday by 400 majority. The city Councils stand 4 Republicans to 5 Democrats.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Asia sailed at noon for Liverpool with 60 passengers and $560,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Illinois sailed to-day for Aspinwall and the propellor Canadian for Liverpool.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—The Baltic brings no dispatches from Mr. Buchanan for Government.

The report of the transfer of English troops to Canada occasions no alarm on the part of the administration.

NEW YORK, March 5.—*Cattle Market.*—The offerings of Beef Cattle were 3000 head, and prices were firm at $8@$12. Sheep generally lower; 6,500 head sold. Swine steady; sales 5000 head.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Flour does not exhibit any important or material change, there is a pretty good inquiry for eastern and local trade and we also notice some little export demand; only a moderate stock is offering; sales 8200 bbls. at $7@7,37 for common to extra State, the good to choice Western $7,37@8 for fancy and low grades of extra and Western, and $8,50@10,75 for extra Genessee, the market closing with scarcely so much inquiry but without change in prices. For Canadian there is a moderate demand and the market is firm, sales of 600 bbls. are reported at $7,25@9,25 for common superfine to choice extra. Rye Flour remains without important change and the demand is limited; for Southern there is a moderate demand, sales 800 bbls. at $8@8,75 for mixed to choice brands, and $8,87@10 for fancy and extra. Corn Meal lower, sales 250 bbls. Jersey at $8,50; Brandywine nominal at $4. Wheat in rather more inquiry both for export and home consumption, and the market is a shade firmer with a moderate supply; the total stock of all kinds is 280,000 bushels; sales of 3000 bushels of fair white Canadian at $1,85 and 1200 bushels red Tennessee at $1,60@1,70.—Rye steady with a pretty good inquiry for export, sales 5000 bush. prime to arrive all this month at $1,17; the limitation of Corn sets more desire to realise, and the market is 2c@3c lower; sales 48,000 bushels at 65@70 for the whole range of Common to prime new mixed white and yellow Jersey and Southern, the market closing unsettled; no sales of Western mixed reported. Oats lower, sales at 32@34 for Southern; 35@40 for Jersey; 40@43 for State, and 44@47 for Western. Whiskey easier, sales 25 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28@29. Pork dull and prices unsettled. Beef lower and demand is chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of trade; sales 350 bbls. at $15,87@16 for mess and $14@15 for prime, closing heavy. Beef dull, sales 200 bbls. at $8,75@9,25 for country prime, $9,75@11 for country mess, and $12@13 for repacked Western. Beef Hams in moderate request at $13@16,50 for the whole range. Prime mess Beef dull at $18@28. Dressed Hogs without important change.—Bacon nominally the same. Cut Meats unchanged; demand moderate; sales 150 packages at 7½@7½ for Shoulders, 8½@9 for Hams.—Lard firmer; sales of Cont. and Virginia at 10½@10¾ for common to prime. The market for Butter and Cheese is heavy and without important change in prices, and with only very moderate business doing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour steady; small sales of standard brands at $7; a limited demand for home use at from $6 to $8,75 as to quality. Rye Flour dull at $5. Corn Meal quiet and held nominally at $3 without inquiry; there is but a limited demand for Wheat, both for milling and export and with only a small amount offering, prices are steady; sales 600 bush good red at $1,67@1,70; sales 2000 bush fair white at $1,65@$1,70 and 400 bush prime white on private terms; Rye is in fair demand and steady, sales 1000 bush at $1. Corn is arriving freely but is mostly previously sold; sales 2000 bush new yellow at 60c; which is now generally refused and 62c is asked. Oats dull; small sales at 30@32c. Cloverseed has been offered in the first lot of consignments this season for two months. A considerable quantity of it sold for 8½ cents. The market has been entirely bare for nearly two months.—Ledger.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law repealing the Charters of the Miners' and Mechanics' Bank of Knoxville and the Central Bank of Memphis, with a branch at Randolphs, East Tennessee, to take effect on the 20th of August next. The Central Bank as we have already announced closed its doors forthwith.

Money is working still easier, and on call it was offered freely at 5 @ 6 per cent in some cases. But few loans, however, are made below 6 cent, as not many below 6 cent. First-class paper is in demand and scarce at 6@8 per cent.—N. Y. Trib.

The weekly bank statement shows an unexpectedly large increase in specie, which has been received from abroad higher than ever known by about $1,000,000. This extension is very satisfactory in its bearing upon the money market, which must eventually ease, will only be the more violent and dangerous. The commercial world does not require this increase of bank capital if disaster ensues bank officers will be alone responsible.

The comparison with the previous week is:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Feb. 23	$102,716,447	$18,861,874	$7,054,058	$37,680,478
Mar. 1	102,631,235	19,140,680	7,154,277	37,754,377
Inc.	$1,881,788	$89,025	$[illegible]99	
Dec.		$195,188	N Y Trib.	

RIVER NEWS.

We have St. Louis papers to Monday, on Saturday the Pennsylvania Orleans and Statesman arrived from below, and the Herald from Missouri river. River open from below Alton to Cairo, and falling. The Forest Rose-Challenge, Ben Bolt and Paul Jones, three of the fleet carried away by the ice, are up on Saturday. A sudden rise on Tuesday night carried some of the boats lodged a the ice by the first rise, further down the river. They passed Carondelet, and had not been heard from afterwards. The Polar Star and Arabia were among them.—The Tropic went to their assistance.

A meeting of steamboatmen was held at Cairo, Ill on Feb 16, at which it was stated that a scheme is now projecting among a number of steamboat men in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and St Louis, (aided by the principal railroads in the West) to concentrate in their own hands, not only the transportation of the United States Mail from Cairo to New Orleans, but also the whole business carrying and passenger trade between the above mentioned points. The following, among other, resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we will oppose by all honorable and reasonable means, any and every attempt on the part of capitalists here or elsewhere, to concentrate in their own hands, the immense carrying trade and commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Resolved, That we regard the project to establish a line of packets between Cairo and New Orleans, as the incipient step towards the accomplishment of a monopoly, destructive to individual enterprise, and ruinous to the commerce of the country.

Resolved, That we recommend to all steamboat owners, out of any private association of boats, to look well into the matter, and thoroughly understand what it would be monster monopoly of the steamboat interest of the south and west, which has been organized in the city of Pittsburgh at the instance of the government, to the amount of $1640 per day, at the same time that most mail contractors fail between New Orleans and Cairo.

The levee is thronged with boats, principally our great steamers from New Orleans. The ice below is now down to Walnut street. There were no less than twenty-nine steamboats at the levee yesterday. Unless immediate space, caused by the sunken wrecks, large arrivals of arrivers, and increased offerings of freight, it is with great difficulty that steamboats can land to receive or discharge their cargoes. The Europe, Alabama, Caledonia and Bostander arrived from New Orleans, and the Chicora, Glasgow and Caledonia departed for Pittsburgh. Freight continue unchanged for below, but shippers for points above are inclined to hold back until the river opens at Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

Capt A O M'Clain telegraphs from St Louis that his steamer the Marengo is safe, but that the steamer Great West was sunk alongside of her at Georgetown, by the breaking up of the ice. The Great West was nearly new, and was bound from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, with a valuable cargo. She was worth about $25,000, and owned by Capt. Jas. Rees and McCullough, and others, of Pittsburgh.

Capt. Davidson, we are gratified to announce, has succeeded in raising his new steamer Jacob Treber. She goes on the dock for repairs.——On the first ult. the boilers of the Sarah Capt. Starling, exploded at the mouth of Muddy river. Capt. Starling was among several of those saved were severely wounded, one having his leg broken. It was feared that others had been killed, but no full particulars had not been obtained. The boat was a complete wreck, sunk to the hurricane deck.—Cin Com 28.

The Caledonia and Bostander arrived at Louisville on the 1st from New Orleans, and is to the same day for his city. The Fremont also arrived and departed on the 2d. The Gazel laid up all winter at Cincinnati left Louisville for St Louis on the 28. The Courier on the 29 say,

The heaviest loads are able to ascend the middle chute without difficulty. The Eclipse, with over 600 tons and over 2000 bbls of freight, passed down on Wednesday night.

There were twenty steamboat arrivals yesterday, including ten from New Orleans, bringing an immense quantity of groceries. The arrivals in the aggregate amount to 2165 bbls and 605 bbls sugar; 1376 bbls and 361 half bbls molasses; 2,1 bags of coffee and 144 tierces rice, together with an immense amount of other articles. These are the largest receipts we have ever before noted in one day.

The Mississippi is gorged between Alton and the mouth of Missouri, but must soon break loose, as the Upper Mississippi and Illinois are bound to rise soon. The weather yesterday was cool and cloudy, with appearance of rain or snow.

The levee begins to present an animated appearance—the boats that were blockaded by the ice above and below the city all winter have commenced making their appearance, and there is still more to come. All the business portions of the wharf. Their names are Mary O. Howard, Forest Rose, Challenge, Ben Bolt, Paul Jones, Jenny Lind, Wm. Baird, Paul Jones, Henrietta, Ben Bolt, Challenge, Forest Rose, Tropic, Minnesota, Wave, Wave and Ben Bolt. Departures for St Louis, Belle of the State, Gossamer, A. G. Caddis, St. Mary, Nebraska, and Rome. We expect to see the levee at night as light as and once or two from Cairo, and points this side.

The Ben Bolt, Gossamer and Adriatic were afloat, but surrounded with ice.

COAL OUT AND MOVE.—Dealers yesterday were firm at 16 cents for Pittsburgh coal and 15 cents for Pomeroy. At the latter, with brisk sales of the latter to steamboats at 11 cts.

A pair of heavily laden coal boats, strange to say appeared on the river on the 4th of the present month.

They belong to Gibson & Co, and were run by Collins.

A coal steamboat men at Cincinnati on the 28th before yesterday, one of the pair of Gilchrist. This makes two sunk at that point.—Lou. Com. March 1.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO & PENNA. R R—33 sks dried fruit, Smith, Metz & Hunter; 650 do, J Floyd & co; 200 do, Wilmarth & Co; 50 do broom, Lambert & Shipton; 18 hogs, 3 cans & co; 6 bbls apples, Atwell, Lee & co; 2 kgs lard, 4 bbls butter, Shriver & Dilworth; 10 bbls do, Wm Bell; 2 bbls do, Lapsinott & co; 26 bbs pork, M'Cutcheon & co; 7 bales buffs, 5 do hair, 20 bdls hides, 1 do wool, 342 cans wheat, 1646 pcs bacon, 42 kgs lard, 2 bbls do, 4 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, 21 bbls apples, 10 bbls cloverseed, 4 bbls flour, 109 bags barley, 11 bbls apples, 10 bbls cloverseed, sundry consignees

Penna R R—2257 bgs bgs coffee, 83 pkgs fish, 612 bxs tea 88 rolls leather, 4200 pkgs dry goods, 2262 do sundries, 1478 do drugs, 1090 do groceries, 320 do queensware, 226 bxs tobacco, 21 bgs soda, 196 bgs books, 119 bbls sundries, 27 bbls oil, 7 bbls alcohol, 24 bbls whisky, 76 bxs fruit, 101 bales cotton, 103 do tobacco, 445 kgs paint 55 lb turpentine

COAL LAND AND FARM FOR SALE—

A farm of 83 acres in Washington township, Columbiana county Ohio, 14 miles from Wellsville, 3½ miles from the depot of the O & P railroad, of the above farm 35 acres is cleared and under fence. Improvements consist of a good log house and stable; several never failing springs are on the farm. The whole of the land is of good quality 30 to 40 feet vein, and is in the neighborhood of churches schools and mills.

Also, a lot of ground on Pennsylvania avenue, 20 by 120 feet (one concern.) Apply to

BLAKELY & RICHEY.

mr6

1856—SPRING STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

Fashionable Silks.
Full Lines of Sq. and silks;
New style Spring Dress Goods,
Dress Goods for Suits, &c.
Lin ens of Stock Fabrics.
Stanine of best Long Cloths,
Tailors, Clothiers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, should see
Mens Wear of all the new styles.

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Storekeepers, Families and all Country Cash Buyers are respectfully invited to examine this stock of New Goods before purchasing, as we prefer selling low and selling all kinds more goods.

STOREKEEPERS may often find great jobs from seven to ten days, by calling at the store of the undersigned, Philadelphia.

Valuable Property for Sale or Rent.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE in Wilkinsburgh, on the Turnpike, opposite Horbach's Tavern, consisting of basement kitchen, dining room and two cellars on first floor, front and back parlor, dining room and kitchen on second story, three chambers on attic, two or me plastered and whitewashed. Brick stable, and large and convenient house and lot in front on the turnpike by 254 feet in depth, paved in part as a garden, with young fruit and shade trees. For particulars, enquire of Nancy Murray, Pennsylvania Avenue, or

mr3 CUMMINS.

Building Lots.

BARGAINS—10 lots, 24 by 120 feet, South of Penna. Avenue, bounded by Kittenhouse law and Locust sts., and St Patrick's alley, will be sold at a bargain, to close a partnership by the year. Apply to

J. E. MURPHY, 167 Penn st.,
opposite the Merchants' Hotel.

mr4 1w3

FLOUR—100 bbls. extra flour in store and for sale by fe19 SPRINGER & HARBAUGH

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR FEBRUARY.
GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—REES OWENS, JOHN P. PEARS, JAMES O'HARA SCULLY, R. T. LEECH, JR.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Morning, March 6, 1856.

WHISKEY—sales in lots of 70 bbls rectified at 25.

BACON—sales in lots of 20,000 lbs city cured Shoulders, Sides and Hams at 8¾, 9¾ and 11, cash.

LARD—a sale of 40 bbls No.1 city rendered, at 10¾.

OIL—a sale of 12 bbls No. 1 Lard, at 95, cash.

COFFEE—a sale of 54 bags fair Rio at 12, cash.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Inspections of flour for the month of February:

Superfine	bbls	5,335
Fine	do	70
Condemned	do	6
Rye	do	118
Total		5,529

A new counterfeit $50 note of the Union Bank of Louisiana is in circulation. It is exceedingly hard to detect unless it can be compared with the genuine. It is probably the most dangerous counterfeit ever issued, and we would recommend as the only safeguard, the refusal of all notes of that denomination.

The counterfeit is so well executed that the bank at New Orleans redeemed five of them. One was taken in Montgomery on the 23d, and one was taken in Nashville last Tuesday. The following describes this counterfeit:

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1856.

Counterfeit notes of this bank, of the denomination of fifties, issue of 1855, purporting to be signed by F. N. Wood, Cashier, have this day been discovered.

The most striking feature in them is in the right hand vignette. The genuine note represents the son of a farmer, of eighteen, while in the counterfeit is that of a man, or one of mature age. The limitation of the signature of the Auditor, S P Marks, upon close examination will be found to be engraved; the other signatures are very well executed. ☞

GEO. A. PERRY, Cashier.

A new counterfeit $50, on the Bank of Tennessee, is also out and is so well executed that the greatest experience is required to detect it.

From the statement of the operations of the Mint in Philadelphia, for the month of February, we copy that the amount of Gold deposited was $1,501 800, of silver $105,700. The coinage of gold was $1,567,425 into 300,283 pieces. The silver coinage was $405,000. The copper $3,500. The total number of pieces coined, including cents, was 2,028,083, of the value of $2,316,925 00.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

From California		$3,793,850
From sources		107,950
Total gold		$3,901,800
38,466 double eagles	GOLD COINAGE	$769,320
31,195		311,950
103,921 half eagles		259,800
30,156 quarter "		226,800
33,000 dollars "		33,000
300,283 Total		$1,567,425

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Silver purchases $105,700

35,000 dollars	SILVER COINAGE.	35,000
1,650,000 quarters do		412,500
1,685,000 Total		$447,500
90,190 cents	COPPER.	$901 90

The gold coinage is mostly in pieces of such denominations as are calculated to go into circulation—only about three thousand pieces of a million being in double eagles.

The Louisville Journal says:—

We state on unquestionable authority that all the banks in Nashville refuse the notes of the Union Bank at their counters, and also that they are refused by the merchants and business men in New York, and the Legislature has instructed the Attorney General to inquire into the condition. It is not managed by any Board of Directors, and the notes which it now issues are made payable at the most distant points.

COFFEE.—There has been to-day a brisk inquiry for Coffee, but the stock is only moderate and of 1,000 bags good Rio, out of the cargo of the Bark Fame, the terms for which, there have been several offers, but several other large invoices offers have also not been made, but no further sales have been effected. The market for Coffee is firm. We quote fair to good fair Rio at 11¾@11¾ cts. good to prime do. 12@12¼ cts, and choice do. at 12¾ cts.—Balt. Amer.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—The David White has the honor of bringing the first lot of sugar arrived in this market for two months. A considerable quantity of it sold for 8½ cents. The market has been entirely bare for nearly two months.—Lou Cour.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law repealing the Charters of the Miners' and Mechanics' Bank of Knoxville and the Central Bank of Memphis, with a branch at Randolphs, East Tennessee, to take effect on the 20th of August next. The Central Bank as we have already announced closed its door forthwith.

Money is working still easier, and on call it was offered freely at 5 @ 6 per cent in some cases. But few loans, however, are made below 6 cent, as not many below 6 cent. First-class paper is in demand and scarce at 6@8 per cent.—N. Y. Trib.

The weekly bank statement shows an unexpectedly large increase in specie, which has been received from abroad higher than ever known by about $1,000,000. This extension is very satisfactory in its bearing upon the money market, which must eventually ease, will only be the more violent and dangerous. The commercial world does not require this increase of bank capital if disaster ensues bank officers will be alone responsible.

The comparison with the previous week is:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Feb. 23	$102,716,447	$18,861,874	$7,054,058	$37,680,478
Mar. 1	102,631,235	19,140,680	7,154,277	37,754,377
Inc.	$1,881,788	$89,025	$[illegible]99	
Dec.		$195,188	N Y Trib.	

RIVER NEWS.

We have St. Louis papers to Monday, on Saturday the Pennsylvania Orleans and Statesman arrived from below, and the Herald from Missouri river. River open from below Alton to Cairo, and falling. The Forest Rose-Challenge, Ben Bolt and Paul Jones, three of the fleet carried away by the ice, are up on Saturday. A sudden rise on Tuesday night carried some of the boats lodged a the ice by the first rise, further down the river. They passed Carondelet, and had not been heard from afterwards. The Polar Star and Arabia were among them.—The Tropic went to their assistance.

A meeting of steamboatmen was held at Cairo, Ill on Feb 16, at which it was stated that a scheme is now projecting among a number of steamboat men in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and St Louis, (aided by the principal railroads in the West) to concentrate in their own hands, not only