Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	25
12 " M.	00	26
6 " P. M.		26
Barometer		29 5 10

Spring Business.

We have refrained from intruding our prosperity and our claims for a greater share of the public advertising, upon our readers, during the calm and apparently peaceful slumber which the business community have been enjoying (!) during the last ninety days or so. We are admonished, however, by symptoms which we cannot ignore, that business is about re-commencing, and we say to our manufacturing and commercial world, awake! prepare yourselves for customers. The "Ides of March" are almost upon us, and if the advertising columns of the newspapers of this city are to be taken as an index of the condition of our stocks of goods, we are entirely unprepared to receive either the visits or the orders of our Western friends, or our friends about home. Therefore, we repeat the advice, wake up. Send in your display advertisements of "New Goods," "Just Received," "Now in Store," or "To Arrive"—which last has a very great advantage over the others, indicating as it does greater enterprise.

We are in earnest about this matter. And we are not altogether selfish or unselfish, either. We will frankly admit that, while doing a good turn for our merchants and patrons, we expect to benefit thereby, as we should. But aside from any personal interest which we may have in the matter, we do desire, above all things, to see this community put on business airs, once more; we want to see their holiday attire laid aside, and the dusty and business-like "monkey jacket" put on. We would see the draymen urging their horses to a brisker pace, as they rattle along the crowded streets—splashing the ladies' dresses at crossings, and frightening careful nurses who are out on promenade with the children. We would see our warehouses, pavements, wharves and depots crowded with "original packages" of export or import, and our mills, factories and shops running double time.

And why should we not see just such symptoms of returning faith and returning works? Is not the great West our greatest market, and our best customer? The West is in a good condition: her granaries are full to overflowing with just such grain as Europe is now sending us her hoarded ingots to purchase. Having purchased but lightly the past two years, her stocks on hand, and her bills payable are correspondingly light. The winter has been favorable, and her wheatfields look green and promising for the coming harvest. The West is *solvent, and must purchase heavily this spring*. Political excitement—however long this source of commercial distrust shall continue—should not materially affect the West, her trade or her credit. The world must still be fed and clothed, whether at peace or at war. We see no cause for distrust, or for a too fine-drawn prudence, even. We do see a great deal of necessity for a great deal more *public confidence*, and we think that is about all that is lacking.

Now we will do our part; we are willing to extend the usual facilities to our patrons in the advertising line; we do not feel afraid of them. We were edified to-day, by one of our shrewdest and most enterprising business men, who called in to make arrangements to *double* his advertising, *because business was dull*. This is the true philosophy of advertising—which is still, it would seem, but imperfectly understood.

We may say here, that the *Gazette* never occupied a position of so much importance as an advertising medium as at present. Always recognized as the leading commercial paper of Western Pennsylvania, it is now admitted to be far more extensively circulated than ever. Our circulation is now *more than double* what it has been in any previous year, and is every day increasing. We have now a regular circulation of over 14,000; and we rely on the good judgment of our business men to make that free use of our advertising columns which will justify us in our liberal expenditure in order to meet the public wants, and thereby at the same time indicate their own sagacity.

Altered, Spurious and Counterfeit Notes.

We are indebted to J. W. Kennedy, Esq., editor of Kennedy's *Bank Note Review*, for the following list of the latest altered, spurious and counterfeit notes:

Gardiner Bank, Maine—5's, altered, cattle in a stream on upper left; farmers, hay, oxen, wagon, &c., right end.

Bank of State of Indiana—3's, spurious, vig., emigrant wagon; head of Jefferson at bottom. The bank issues no bills of this denomination.

Merchants' Bank, New Haven, Conn.—3's, photographed, vig. three females, liberty cap and pole; on right end, 3 and male portrait; on left end, 3, two men, THREE.

Merchants' Bank, New Orleans—20's, imitation; vig. two females, steamship, and building in distance; female portrait on lower right; State arms on upper left; well done; paper light and thin.

5s, raised from 1s, on the Bank of Sparta, Ill., (new plate.) Face of the bill red; spread eagle on white ground, tips of the wings reaching nearly across the length of the bill; on top margin, in red ground, one is repeated in small letters.

Eastern Bank, Bangor, Maine—5s spurious—observe they differ from the genuine, which have a shield with a deer and pine tree on it—a stone cutter seated on left end.

5s, altered: Remember the genuine represent a woman standing by an anchor and bale, pointing to a vessel, city in distance. The altered bills are different.

Village Bank, R. I.—3s, spurious vig. people haymaking, loading carts, etc.; boys on right; farmer on left.

Union Bank, Haverhill, Mass.—50s, altered from 1s; on upper left end, State Arms; L, in centre; portrait of Franklin to right.

Bank of Commerce, Carmel, New York.—3s, altered; vig. female, figure 3, etc.; Indian with child on right; Franklin on left.

3s, on the Worcester Bank, Worcester, Mass. Imitation. Vig. female, 3—on right end, 3 and female—on left end, 3 and portrait.

Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mt. Holly, N. J. 1s, altered—vig. girl feeding calf; female and 1 on right; country scene, telegraph, &c., and one on left.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Middletown Point, N. J. 5s, altered—vig. group of females in recumbent posture; the words "secured by pledge of public stock," at top of note, the genuine have "secured by the pledge of public stocks and real estate," at bottom of note.

Milford Bank, Mass. 5s, altered from a broken bank—vig. an open country, a farmer and ears of grain in the foreground; a girl and cow on right; 5 each side of vig.; Five stamped across the face is red.

Monson Bank, Mass. 2s, spurious—vig. on lower right, men gathering hay and loading an ox cart; farmer driving cattle to water on left; and red tinted.

Suit about a Bank Bill.

F. Fleur, bar keeper at Vierheller's tavern, in the Diamond, was committed to jail last evening, by Alderman Donaldson, charged on oath of Xaver Burkhard with the larceny of a five dollar bill. Burkhard resides in Browntown, and coming into the city he entered a beer hall next to Vierheller's, and after ordering a glass of beer put down a five dollar bill in payment. Fleur happened to be present, and volunteered to get the change. When he returned he endeavored to exact thirty-five cents from Burkhard, as discount, but the latter would not consent to be shaved in this way. Fleur then refused to give Burkhard anything, when suit was brought, and he was committed to answer.

Military and Civic Banquet.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the "Military and Civic Banquet," to take place in City Hall, next Friday evening, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It would seem peculiarly appropriate, at this time, to observe this anniversary in an unusual appropriate manner. We believe that the great public heart throbs in sympathy with those who still revere the memory of WASHINGTON. As this Banquet will be conducted by gentlemen anxious that it shall pass off creditable to themselves, the public and the cause—we hope to find all whom the City Hall can contain, there, next Friday evening.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Two men named respectively Justus Schirk and Justus Ezzel, were before Justice Scribe, of Reserve township, on Saturday, charged with conspiracy to defraud, on oath of Frederick Becker. It appears that the defendants engaged the prosecutor to sell a cow and calf for them, representing to him that the animal was fresh and sound in every respect. Becker sold the cow, representing her as she had been represented to him; but it seems that the purchaser ascertained on the contrary that the calf did not belong to the cow at all, and that he had been swindled. He compelled Becker to take the cow back, who likewise called on Schirk and Ezzel to do the same, which they refused. The defendants both entered bail for their appearance at Court.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The body of an unknown man was discovered at Logan's Station on Sunday morning, but nothing could be found about his person to indicate who he was or where he was from. It is conjectured, however, that he had been under the influence of liquor, and in such a condition as to be unable to proceed any further, and laid down, and as the night was very cold, froze to death. We did not learn what disposition had been made of it, but presume it will be brought to this city for identification.

FOR KANSAS.—Mayor Wilson acknowledges the following additional sums, in aid of the Kansas sufferers:

Employees of Geo. R. White & Co.	$38.63
" " M. Reinhart	5.00
" " J. Ogden & Co.	10.00
Jas. Gallagher, Reserve tp.	5.00
Cash	5.00
E. Fowler and others	2.00
Cash	5.00
Jacob King	1.00

THE ZANESVILLE MYSTERY.—It is now ten days since Wesley Sherman has been missing, and since traces of blood and his hat were discovered near the Central Ohio Railroad bridge, at Zanesville. The river in the vicinity has been dragged, but owing to high water and a swift current, the work could not be thoroughly performed. Nothing has as yet been found, and while all believe him to have been murdered, but by whom, it was committed, for what purpose, &c., yet remains a mystery.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION—Election of Delegates to the State Convention—The National Crisis, etc., etc.

The Democracy of Allegheny county met in Convention yesterday, at the Court House, for the purpose of choosing twenty-one delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st inst., pursuant to a call of the Democratic State Executive Committee, "to elicit the views of the Democracy of the 'old Keystone' in reference to the present terrible crisis in our national affairs."

Four delegates had been chosen to the County Convention, from each district in which an election had been held, at the primary meetings on Saturday. Thirty-one districts are not represented, being about one-half the county.

The Convention was called to order by Col. Jas. Salisbury, Chairman of the County Committee of Correspondence.

On motion, John Coyle, John S. Murray and Wm. H. McGee were chosen temporary Secretaries, after which the credentials of delegates were received.

The Convention being now ready for business, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers: President—Hon. P. C. Shannon. Vice Presidents—James Salisbury, Col. Henry McCullough, and Joseph Seifert. Secretaries—John Coyle, J. S. Murray, and Wm. H. McGee.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, the Chair appointed a Committee of nine to draft resolutions, to wit: Col. R. H. Kerr, L. Wilmarth, Capt. David Campbell, Col. J. Salisbury, R. M'Ginley, John S. Cosgrave, O. H. P. Blackburn, Dr. Huey, and J. C. Cummins.

On motion of Capt. Campbell, it was unanimously agreed that the delegates from each division of the county should have the privilege of choosing their own representatives to the State Convention—said representatives to be subsequently submitted to the County Convention for their endorsement.

The delegates from the several divisions of the county then met together, to prepare their lists, after which the Convention took a recess till one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at one o'clock, by the Chairman, and the reports of the various sections, as to the choice of delegates, were called for.

The districts reported as follow:

Pittsburgh—George H. Keyser, J. R. Hunter, P. C. Shannon, Charles Barnett, R. B. Ward, and John Coyle.

Allegheny—George W. Cass, James M. Boyd, and T. N. Smith.

North of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers—F. Wright, R. H. Kerr, and Andrew Burke.

Between the Rivers—Col. John Sill, James P. Barr, John S. Cosgrave.

South of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers—Samuel M'Kee, S. W. Means, John P. Hogan, Wm. Carnahan, Wm. Whigham, and O. H. P. Blackburn.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were designated as Senatorial Delegates:

First District, Joseph R. Hunter; Second, Geo. W. Cass; Third, Franklin Wright; Fourth, James P. Barr; Fifth, Samuel M'Kee. Senatorial Delegate at Large—Hon. P. C. Shannon.

Col. R. H. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted their report, which he stated had been passed unanimously by the Committee.

The report was quite lengthy, endorsing the Crittenden Compromise, and the administration of President Buchanan. It also endorsed the right of any citizen to take his property to any section of the country, and that any attempt to interfere with him was a violation of the federal compact.

Mr. Kerr then presented two resolutions which he stated had been offered by L. Wilmarth, Esq., and which were handed to that gentleman, who read them to the Convention.

The first resolution was denunciatory of "Coercion," and against taking any steps tending to provoke civil war.

The second was condemnatory of the course pursued by Northern State Legislatures, in tendering men and money to the Executive for the purpose of subduing or coercing the South, and endorsing the action of the Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, in rebuking such offers.

The Convention, on a division being called, refused to take up the resolutions *seriatim*, whereupon it was moved that the report be adopted as a whole.

S. Harper, Esq., moved as an amendment, that the report be laid upon the table, as it meant nothing whatever—neither coercion, conciliation, nor anything else.

Col. Kerr replied warmly, and declared that the resolutions took the boldest grounds possible.

After a sharp discussion, it was resolved that the report should be read a second time.

John N. McClowery, Esq., offered an amendment, striking out the indorsement of the administration of James Buchanan. He made a brief speech in support of his amendment, which gave rise to a considerable degree of excitement.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was withdrawn, and the yeas and nays were called upon the motion to adopt Mr. McClowery's amendment. The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas......26
Nays......76

So the amendment was lost, amidst the shouts of the Administration men.

Mr. Harper then offered an amendment, striking out the resolutions reported by the Committee, and substituting resolutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromise, or any other compromise that will bring peace to the country: provided that the Southern people should forever relinquish the right of secession.

The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

A motion was then made to adopt the report of the Committee, upon which the yeas and nays were called.

The yeas and nays resulted in the final adoption of the report, by a vote of 85 to 22, after which the Convention adjourned.

A Central Fire-Alarm Bell.

At the last meeting of the Firemen's Association, a proposition was made, having for its object the establishment of a more perfect system of giving alarm in case of fire, and of designating the section of the city in which the fire is located. The suggestion was made that each company having a bell should donate it for the purpose of having the whole cast into one mammoth bell, to be located in some central and eligible position, where a general view of the city could be obtained. It seems to us that the proposition is a good one, although there are objections to it,—the principal of which is, that some of the companies own very valuable bells, while others have none. This might be obviated by those companies who have no bells, consenting to contribute their proportion in money, which should be collected from the citizens where the apparatus is located. By this means a magnificent bell could be cast, sufficiently large to be heard all over the city, if placed upon the Court House, and we understand that the County Commissioners would consent to have it located there.

The utter want of system in sounding alarms of fire, incurs no little labor and expense, and bears heavily on the members of the Fire Department. For instance, during the last three months, as appears from the report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Petrie, the department was summoned into service no less than *fifteen times*, upon purely *false alarms!* And now, that two elegant and costly steamers are in service, the expense of false alarms will be heavier, as wood and coal have to be consumed—it being the practice usually to light up as soon as the alarm is sounded. Then we have the wear and tear of machinery, and the loss of time by those who operate the engines, which is a very heavy item. Besides all this, we must not overlook the important suggestion of the Chief Engineer, in the report to which we allude, that these false alarms beget a carelessness in turning out to fires, which if not checked will operate most seriously against the promptness and efficiency of the department. The shepherd boy who cried "wolf," "wolf," just to see the neighbors run to his relief, had nobody to heed him when the wolf came, and so it will prove to the city of Pittsburgh if the increase in the number of false alarms is not checked.

The proposition for a central bell has been referred to the several companies, for their action; and, while we have no interest in the matter, other than to see the evil complained of remedied, we cannot refrain from saying that the subject should receive their favorable consideration. It must be apparent to every fireman, that when the company bells are removed, the chief means of raising false alarms goes with them. We do not charge the firemen with sounding needless alarms, but it is enough to say that the bell ropes are usually in reach of any one who is knave or fool enough to pull them. In every case of fire there is always some one anxious to sound the alarm, and if it were understood that by fleeing to the Court House the whole Fire Department could be summoned in fifteen minutes by taps indicating the precise locality of the fire, we would soon have little or no cause to complain of false alarms. The firemen would not then be compelled unnecessarily to quit their dwellings and workshops; their apparatus would not be subject to damage; and in case of fire all could act more promptly and work more energetically in staying the progress of the flames. We throw out these suggestions for the benefit of the firemen themselves, and if a central alarm bell is deemed impracticable, perhaps some other means could be devised whereby the object sought could be obtained. By all means, let something be done to abate the nuisance of false alarms.

Our Book Table.

The Edinburgh Review for January, 1861, has just been laid before us. We have already, since the commencement of the year, received and noticed the Westminister and the London Quarterly, and now, though having right of precedence as the eldest member of the family of British Quarterlies, the Edinburgh comes almost last of the file. But it is not behindhand in matters of interest. The opening article, *Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision*, gives a very excellent *resume* of a subject which has considerable importance, just now, in Great Britain. Then follows an interesting paper on *Japan and the Japanese*. The next is on the Victoria Bridge—a review of the recently published work of Mr. Hodges on that subject. Highly interesting papers on the Political Ballads of England and Scotland, on Ocean Telegraphy, on the Autobiography of Dr. A. Carlyle, on Motley's History of the United Netherlands, on Forbes and Tyndall on the Alps and their Glaciers, on the Kingdom of Italy, and on Naval Organization follow, and make up the contents of this number. The four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine are republished in New York by L. Scott & Co., and are for sale in Pittsburgh by the Agents, Messrs. Hunt & Miner, Fifth street.

We have received the "Household Journal," for February, published by Alex. Harthill & Co., 20 North William street, New York. This number, like the last we noticed, is full and various. The closely-printed pages exhibiting such a variety of topics as to promise instruction and entertainment for the whole "household."

BANK STATEMENT.

For the week preceding February 18th, 1861.

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treasury Notes and Notes of other Bks.	Due by Banks.
B'k Pittsb'gh	1,666,302	400,294	65,978	66,183
Exchange B'k	1,535,909	215,274	167,420	128,271
M. & M.	944,024	215,797	50,310	112,165
Citizens'	707,987	162,017	19,434	64,175
Mechanics'	671,122	105,661	114,274	32,287
Iron City	633,300	158,215	75,682	33,634
Allegheny	764,359	163,096	40,233	15,471
	6,822,484	1,522,949	535,404	518,681
Last week	7,019,929	1,479,116	505,554	467,580
Increase		49,833	29,850	50,501
Decrease	187,445			

LIABILITIES:

BANKS.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	199,316	535,614	75,448
Exchange	844,050	220,339	75,764
M. & M.	475,270	200,629	32,086
Citizens'	323,875	95,282	19,547
Mechanics'	277,675	78,938	28,872
Iron City	256,005	229,845	3,304
Allegheny	402,670	98,691	13,860
	2,778,861	1,467,830	248,381
Last week	2,685,896	1,592,307	270,343
Increase	92,965		
Decrease		124,477	21,962

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Bank Statement for the past week shows a decrease of Loans of $437,679; increase in Specie, $2,463,355; decrease in Circulation, $87,465; increase in Deposits, $2,588,537.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

Michael M'Cullough and Alexander King vs. Orrin Newton; feigned issue to try the title to some glass ware, etc., bought at the Sheriff's sale as the property of Adams, Macklin & Co. On trial.

The following cases will probably be reached to-day:

No. 29 G. W. Bunn vs. John Creese.
" 105 M. Hartmeyer vs. J. Hockenstine.
" 106 John Allen vs. Tedder & Ford.
" 107 D. W. Towell vs. John Fletcher.
" 110 Sam'l Keys, for use vs. Robert Kidney.
" 112 Borough of South Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh and Birmingham P. R. W.
" 113 David Clark vs. Walker & Ekin.
" 115 Geo. Ralph vs. Fitzsimmons & Morrow.
" 116 Jno. Cunningham vs. James Hughes.
" 117 Wm. Montooth vs. Jno. M'Nill.
" 118 Joseph Bash vs. E. Merriman.
" 119 Wilkinson & Hoffstott vs. W. N. Hoffstott and wife.

District Court.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of Wightman vs. Lothrop, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Allegheny, vs. Wm. M. and Mary C. Darlington; action to recover costs and expenses of grading assessed on some property on Third street, Allegheny city, amounting to $455 53, with interest from August 21st, 1856. On trial.

MORE OIL.—We learn from a reliable source that the oil excitement has received a fresh impetus from the discovery of fine surface indications on Craig's place, within five miles of the city, near the Perrysville Plank Road. Parties have been out inspecting it, and have leased lots for percentage and bonus, and are preparing to bore. One well near there, in operation, has good indications at 24 feet. This is a good thing—getting the grease so near home.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday, Valentine Peterstine made a charge against Christian Faber, who he alleged, passed a counterfeit $3 bill on him and refused to redeem the same. The case was compromised when it came up for a hearing before Justice Scribe, by the defendant redeeming the note and paying the costs.

THE LATE OUTRAGE.—Two men, arrested on suspicion of having forcibly carried Mrs. Burns from her residence in the Eighth ward, a few nights since, had a hearing before Mayor Wilson yesterday afternoon, and were discharged—having satisfied the Mayor that they were employing their time just then to much better advantage.

SPRIGHTLY HAMBUJER returns his thanks to the "youngsters" of the public schools, for the liberality which they extended to him on Saturday night.

LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, VENTRILOQUISM AND MUSIC.—Blitz, Junior, holds daily entertainments at Lafayette Hall, this week. See advertisement.

A Superior Attraction.

The performances of Signor Blitz, at the Academy of Music last evening, decidedly excel all exhibitions of Magic, Art, or Skill, we have ever witnessed. His wizard tricks defy all efforts to fathom. The exercises of the learned Canary Birds are truly wonderful. They ride on horseback, are rocked in rocking-chairs, stand on their heads, draw carriages, give slack-rope performances, and fire off cannons and pistols. It must have required years of patience to have brought them to the proficiency with which they act out these almost incredible performances. There are many humans who seem less intelligent than these little feathered sprites. In the line of Ventriloquism, Blitz is perfection. Like "Valentine Vox," he carries on his dialogues with imaginary persons in different parts of the house, and excites mirth and merriment by the aptness of questions and answers. The Signor is withal a perfect gentleman, and is none of your catch-penny would-be magicians, but a genuine necromancer, who exhibits a skill and art worthy the highest encomiums. Go and see tonight for yourselves.—*Olive Review*.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1861.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,666,302 11
Real Estate and Ground Rent	48,123 29
Stocks and Miscellanea	8,333 17
Due by other Banks	66,182 6
Bank Notes & Checks	65,978 27
Specie	400,294 30
	$2,257 831 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,142,500 00
Profits and Earnings	168,148 12
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't.	4, 04 00
Due to other Banks	75,448 18
Circulation	199,316 00
Deposits	635,616 15
	$2,257 831 10

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier. Sworn to and subscribed this Feb. 18th, 1861, before me. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pitts'gh.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, February 18, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,535,908 99
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	215,274 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	57,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	110,420 00
Due by other Banks	128,270 99
	$2,299 878 98
Capital Stock	944,250 00
Circulation	844,050 00
Deposits	220,338 42
Due to other Banks	75,764 64
Contingent Fund and Profits	216,469 54
	$2,299 873 58

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 18th day of February, 1861. C. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, February 18, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	475,270 00
Due Depositors	200,628 60
Due other Banks	32,085 92
Loans and Discounts	944,023 94
Coin	215,797 74
Notes and Checks of other Banks	50,309 98
Due by other Banks	112,165 43

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861. W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$707,986 67
Coin in Vault	162,017 83
Notes and Checks of other Banks	19 434 05
Due from Banks and Bankers	64,175 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	323,875 00
Depositors	95,281 74
Due to other Banks	19,547 01

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier. Affirmed before me this 18th day of February, 1861. SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

Statement of Mechanics' Bank of Pittsb'gh.

Monday, February 18, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$277,675 00
Due to other Banks	28,872 22
Due to Depositors	78,930 81
	$384,477 03

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$671,122 48
Due by other Banks	32,287 40
Notes and Checks of other Banks	114,273 91
Specie in Vaults	105,660 87
	922,3 4 64

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier. Sworn before me this 18th day of February, 1861. H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1861.

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	$ 500 000 00
Loans and Discounts	764 358 55
Due by other Banks	15,470 66
Notes and Checks of other Banks	40,287 31
Specie	163,095 40

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	402,670 00
Due to other Banks	13,859 75
Individual Depositors	98,691 14

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier. Sworn unto before me, this day W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1861.

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	633,300 23
Due by other Banks	33,633 70
Notes and Checks of other Banks	75,682 27
Specie	158,215 55
Circulation	256,005 00
Due to other Banks	3,304 49
Due to Depositors	229,845 48

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r. Affirmed unto before me, this day W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This truly valuable preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus which obtains the medicinal principle in a highly concentrated form, by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process, a compound is obtained infinitely superior to any other for Purifying the Blood, and Cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, Boils, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Irregularities, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating 50,000 dollars for the survey of the northern water courses, Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and Behrings Straits, in view of establishing telegraphic communication from the north of the Amoor river, in Asia, to some point on the confines of the Russian possessions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, from the Military Committee, reported a bill supplemental to the acts of 1795 and 1807, providing for the calling forth of the militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection and repelling invasions, so as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States, and to authorize the President in cases where it may be lawful to use the militia in addition to the army and navy, to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery, and to officer the same.

Mr. Bocock, of Va., said if there is to be any hope of peace it must be by the rejection of force bills.

Mr. Stanton said that the bill merely supplied an omission in the act of 1795.

Mr. Bocock objected to the second reading of the bill.

Therefore the question recurred, Shall the bill be negatived? Decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 110.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of 33 was resumed.

Mr. Webster, of Md., said he was against secession. He trusted that the Peace Conference will recommend some measure of adjustment. The vote this morning was a damper on his feelings, and had somewhat obscured the hope which he had entertained of a final adjustment.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that if the property of the United States was allowed to remain the hands of federal officers, there would be no danger of collision.

Mr. Webster, of Md., replied that he had nothing to do with public property, that he was aware of.

Mr. Sherman inquired whether the gentleman was not willing to defend public property against all assaults.

Mr. Webster replied, if by precipitating measures in the defence of the public property, it would be more disastrous than a conciliatory course, he would not enforce the laws; but he did not despair of the republic. If the peace propositions fail here, he would appeal to the justice and fraternity of the people of the North, believing that they would patriotically respond and disregard all party ties for the sake of the country.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the consideration of the report was postponed till to-morrow, in order to take up the bill providing that in place of any part of the loan now authorized by law, the President is authorized to issue the bonds of the United States of the denomination of $50, bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, payable annually or semi-annually, at discretion, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and running not to exceed twenty years, and at his discretion to attach coupons for the interest thereon, and to apply to such creditors as may choose to receive them; provided that the aggregate amount issued under this act, and the acts now in force authorizing the loan, shall not exceed the amount authorized by the said act.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the Senate bill organizing the territorial government of Colorado.

The bill having been read, Mr. Sickles said he was glad to see that the gentlemen on the Republican side of the Chamber had abandoned the Wilmot proviso in the organization of the territorial government. This removes an irritating element of contention.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 110 yeas against 37 nays.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered an amendment, by agreement with the Senate Committee on Territories, so as to make it conform to the pending bills for the establishment of territorial governments for Nevada and Dacotah. The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small portion of New Mexico and Nebraska, making about 104 square miles, with somewhere between 45,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, as many as Oregon had when she was admitted as a State.

Mr. Grow briefly showed the necessity of giving the people of that region a government, as the only one they have now is the bowie knife and rifle.

Mr. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, objected to calling up New Mexico. The people proposed to be transferred to Colorado, and do not desire to live under any government save that of New Mexico. They are homogenous.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, would introduce an amendment to make the executive and judicial officers elective, so that the Republicans might now show the sincerity of their professions.

Mr. Grow's amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. Yeas 90, nays 42.

A recess was taken till 7 o'clock, for promiscuous debate.

SENATE.—Mr. Bragg, of N. C., from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. Degroot. Adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, which was made on Saturday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition from the German Republican associations of the city of New York, asking that something may be done for the preservation of the Union, and that Congress stand by the constitution and the laws.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., presented a petition from two-thirds of the book publishers of the United States, and also the faculty of Columbia College, asking a modification of the tariff bill in regard to books.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise which will extend slavery in the territories; also two petitions from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the Constitution as it is and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Cameron presented the petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of the Constitution as it is, and others in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented the petition of Lewis Warner, paymaster of the Pensacola Navy Yard, stating that his personal property was seized when the Navy Yard was taken, and asking relief.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, presented several petitions in favor of the Federal bankrupt act.

Messrs. Foster, Cox, Dixon, Conn., and Ten Eyck, presented petitions from citizens of Connecticut and New Jersey, in favor of the border States resolutions.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, presented the credentials of James W. Nesmith, senator elect from Oregon.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves and compensation to their owners.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., a resolution that hereafter the Senate meet at 11 o'clock, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., moved to take up the post route bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference. The House, he said, had limited the amount of the Senate amendment for the overland mail to $800,000.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

One o'clock having arrived, the Tariff Bill was taken up.

By consent, the Vice President presented the resolutions of the City Councils of Boston, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of adjustment.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., moved an amendment to reduce the duty on books. Lost.

A large number of the amendments of the Select Committee were adopted.

A discussion arose on an amendment of the Committee which lessens the duty on Sugar and places a duty of 4c per lb. on Tea, and 1½ per lb. on Coffee.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., offered a proviso that the duty on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar shall cease on the 30th of June, 1863. Not agreed to, yeas 18, nays 20.

The amendment was renewed exempting Sugar, but was not agreed to.

Mr. Polk, of Mo., moved to strike out so much as applies to Tea and Coffee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Va., offered a proviso that the duty on Tea and Coffee shall cease when the public treasury is not called on to support the Post Office Department. Lost.

The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to, yeas 23, nays 19.

Mr. Simmons then offered an amendment reducing the loan from 21 to 10,000,000, with a proviso that no part of the loan shall be applied in the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., reported from the Committee on Conference on the Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, that the Committee had agreed. The report was concurred in.

Adjourned.

BANGOR, ME., Feb. 18.—Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President elect, accompanied by his wife, left for Washington this morning. He was escorted to the depot by thousands of his fellow townsmen, who cheered and bade him farewell. Previous to the starting of the train, Mr. Hamlin responded in a brief address, as follows:

I go to discharge the official duties which have been conferred by a generous people, relying in a Divine Providence. I trust that this confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour, but I am hopeful still that our people are not only loyal to the government, but are fraternal to all its citizens, and when, in practice, it shall be demonstrated that the Constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the path illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison. May we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country still advance in a career which will elevate man in his social, moral and intellectual condition.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—A State Convention of citizens of Maryland, who are opposed to the policy of Gov. Hicks, in the present crisis, met here today. All the counties were represented. Judge Chambers was elected President. On taking the chair he made a lengthy speech, in which he repudiated for himself, and the Convention, the name of secessionists. He declared his devotion to the Union, viewing secession as a cause to our future prosperity. He would, however, accept all the evils that follow in its train, rather than live in submission with those who were perpetually wronging and outraging the rights of Maryland and the South. There was a long debate on the admission of two sets of delegates from Worcester county. Finally the Union delegation was rejected. Strong Southern resolutions were submitted, but not acted on. The Convention adjourned till Tuesday.

Davis' Inaugural Address.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 18.—The following is Davis' Inaugural:

Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy, has not proceeded from any disregard on our part, of the just obligations or any failure to perform any constitutional duty. Moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with the nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found equal to any measures of defence which soon our security may require. Agricultural people whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest as the interest of those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practical restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between our and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the North-eastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, the passion or the lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those states, we must prefer to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, which must be inflexibly pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our late associates of the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the right to which we were entitled as a necessity and not from choice; we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. If this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to our arms and invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause. As a consequence of our new Constitution and with a view to anticipate the wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the executive department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal service. For the purposes of defence the confederated States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their military, but it is deemed advisable in the present conditon of affairs that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required in a peace establishment.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to these objects be acquired. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known interests, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with our general welfare, it is not unusual to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under this Government we have instituted. Your Constitution makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a Union with the States from which we have separated, is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there shall be so much of the homogeneity that the welfare of every portion should be the Union of the whole. Where this does not exist antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation, actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare; the separation of the confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by a domestic convulsion; our industrial pursuits, have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of product and the consumer can only be intercepted by an interior force, which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets; a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us, but if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor and right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of the movement. Sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people, reverently let it invoke the God of our Fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by His blessing they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 18.—The trip of President Davis, from Mississippi to this city, has been a perfect ovation. He made thirty-five speeches on the route, returning thanks for the complimentary greetings to the crowds assembled at the various depots, where he was received with military escorts and salutes. He arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, and was received with shouts from the large crowd assembled. In response to enthusiastic calls he appeared on the balcony and said:

Fellow Citizens, Brethern of the Confederated States of America—(for now we are brethren, not in name merely, but in fact; men of one flesh, of one bone, of one interest of the identity of our domestic institutions)—We have henceforth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace with our institutions, the subject of protection and not of defamation. It may be that our career will be ushered in amidst a storm. It may be that as this morning opened with clouds and wind and snow, we shall have to encounter inconvenience at the beginning, but as the sun rose he lifted the mist, dispersed the clouds and left us the pure sunlight of heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe over the sea to the safe harbor of constitutional liberty and political equality. (Applause.) Thus we shall have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have homogeneity. We have nothing to fear abroad because, if war should come, if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave to preserve the sacred rights transmitted to us, and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, in 1812, and in every other conflict. (Applause.) I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of head, of heart and of hand. If in the progress of events it shall become necessary, or my services be needed in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the camp as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. (Applause.) Now, my friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 18.—The pony express passed east at 6 30 P. M. The following is a summary of the news:

The name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

The pony express reached San Francisco on the 31st ult., with the eastern news (telegraphed to Fort Kearney) of the 24th, containing a detailed account of the affairs at Charleston after the Star of the West was fired into; the debate thereon in the U. S. Senate, and the proceedings in the New York and other legislatures. Altogether, it was considered the most alarming intelligence yet received here.

The legislature has spent most of the time since in debating the various series of Union resolutions formerly introduced, with a prospect of continuing the debate some days before reaching any conclusion, as it was expected that most of the Breckinridge members sympathise or justify the secession movement.

Another ineffectual effort has been made to get the Douglas members into caucus on the Senatorial question. It is believed that a caucus could be held with a full attendance. Denver would get the nomination, and afterwards receive sufficient Breckinridge support to secure the election.

The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, and decided that all general state fairs shall hereafter be held at Sacramento.

Since the discovery of the Washoe and other silver mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty-three companies have been regularly organized under the laws of California for the professed object of developing various argentiferous districts with a nominal capital of over $44,000,000. More of these companies have their headquarters at San Francisco.

There are again various rumors in circulation of a secret movement among Southern politicians to precipitate a crisis in this State under the watchword of a Pacific Republic.

The Federal employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared were discharged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It appears from the investigations of the House Military Committee that ex-Secretary Floyd accepted A. R. Belknap's bid for a hundred thousand muskets, but that Secretary Holt refuses to recognize the contract. Mr. Belknap says that they were intended for the Sardinian government. It is further shown that Floyd distributed, without any order through the Engineer Department, 65,000 percussion muskets, 40,000 altered muskets, and 10,000 rifles, among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge, and in North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named, the arms fall into possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia by their secession movement. The committee give as a reason for reporting the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, that it is certain that the regular military forces are wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dock yards and other property of the United States in the present distracted condition of the country, the larger portion of the army being necessary for the defence of the frontier.

Some of the delegates to the Peace Conference will probably by Wednesday agree upon a plan of adjustment satisfactory even to the Virginia Commissioners. The territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the subject of securing unanimity on that point.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Lincoln and his party left Buffalo before six o'clock this morning. He was escorted to the depot by the military and several hundred citizens. Horace Greeley and others joined the party here. At Batavia the special train stopped five minutes, Mr. Lincoln responding to the cheers of the crowd, simply by bowing his acknowledgment. The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Major Scranton to the crowd, about 8 000 people. He said: "I am vain enough to believe that this vast assemblage is here not to see me as an individual, but because, for the time being, I am the representative of the American people."

He then excused himself from making a speech, owing to fatigue.

At Clyde he was welcomed by cheers and a salute, for which he thanked the people, but said he had no speech to make and no time to make it in.

At Syracuse, a mass of 10,000 received him. A platform was erected draped with American flags, but he declined addressing the crowd, saying that they must not draw inferences from his refusal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Union ticket for a State Convention in this city, by about five thousand majority. The election passed quietly, no disturbance of any kind occurring. The returns from the State, as far as received, favor the election of Union candidates.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P.

JAMES PARK, JR.,	J. J. GILLESPIE,
C. H. PAULSON,	JOSHUA RHODES

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1861.

There was a moderate degree of activity manifested in business affairs to-day with indications of a further improvement. In the general market however, save groceries—which have advanced—there is no essential change.

FLOUR—remains unchanged, the demand being, as usual light, and the transactions, consequently, were limited. Sales were:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
25 bbls from store	—	—	5 75	5 75
50 " w w do	—	—	5 25@5 75	
35 do w w do	—	—	5 40@5 50	
50 " w w do	—	—	5 75@5 90	
64 " s w do	5 25	5 50		5 76

GROCERIES—Sugar—steady and in fair request. Sales of 40 hhds at 7@7½c; 10 do do at 7½c. Molasses—very firm and have further advanced. Sales of 400 bbls, at 35c, 50 do do, to arrive, at 31½c. Coffee—quiet but firm. Sales of 30 bags Rio at 14½@14¾c ℔ ℔; 15 do do at 14¾@15c.

GRAIN—Oats dull but unchanged. Sales from first hands of 250 bush at 23c, and 52 do from store at 25c. Corn—Sales of 25 bush Shelled at 42c; and 200 do Ear at 40c—both from wharf. Barley—Sales of 35 bush Fall at 53c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in fair request. Sales of 50 bush prime halves at $2 25; 7 do do at $2 20. Apples—Sales of 8 bush at 87c ℔ bush, and 8 do do at 90c.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter unchanged. Sales of 2 bbls prime Roll at 14c; and 600 lbs Roll at 12@13½c. Eggs—Sales of 700 doz at 10½, 10 bbls do at 11c, and 8 do do at 12c ℔ doz.

GREEN APPLES—in fair local request. Sales of 20 bbls at $1,50, 8 do do at $1,75, and 16 do do at $1,50.

RYE FLOUR—in rather better inquiry. Sales of 8 bbls at $3 62 ℔ bbl; 10 do do at $3,75.

OIL—Sales of 15 bbls No. 1 Lard to city trade at 90c per gallon.

CHEESE—dull but unchanged. Sales of 60 bxs W R at 10c ℔ ℔; 30 do do at 9c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 30 fifty ℔ sacks at $1,56 ℔ cwt.

STARCH—Sales of 30 bxs Woods' at 5c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—Sales of 30 bush White Navy at $1 ℔ bush.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 15 bush sifted at 50c ℔ bush.

HOMINY—Sales of 6 bbls Pearl at $3 ℔ bbl.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET, Feb. 15.—Flour—Received 1236 bbls. Sales were:—200 bbls "Chicago Mills" spring extra at $4,20 del; 225 bbls good spring extra at $4,15 del; 223 bbls do at $4,12½ del; 200 bbls "Allendale" do at $4,00 del; 100 bbls fair spring extra at $4,05 del; 60 bbls "star" super at $2,30 delivered.

Wheat—Receipts 10,420 bu. Market firmer. Sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 spring at 78c in store; 1,500 bu do on p t; 5,000 bu No 2 spring at 73½c in store, 10,000 bu do at 73½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 74c in store; 800 bu Rejected at 60c in store. Sales by samples were as follows:—56 bags extra Club at 85c on track; 700 bu Northwestern Club at 82c del on cars; 93 bags Club and Fife mixed at 80c on track; 300 bu good spring at 79½c on track; 250 bags do at 79c on track.

Corn—Received 22,839 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 20,000 bu Mixed at 25c in store; 1,500 bu do at 25½c in store; 1,000 bu Yellow at 25c in store; 3,500 bu Rejected at 24c in store.

Oats—Receipts 285 bu. Dull. Sales were 240 sacks at 18c del.

Rye—Received 350 bu. Market dull; sales were 400 bu and 15 bags No 1 at 44c on track.

Barley—Received 1,074 bush. Market steady. Sales were 400 bu very good at 48c on track; 70 bags medium at 40c on track; 80 bags fair at 42c on track; 88 bags poor at 25c on track.

Seeds—Received 7,674 lbs. Timothy is in fair demand and prime samples are very scarce. Sales 14 bags good at $2 25. Cloverseed active and steady. Sales were 140 bush prime at $4,50.

Mess Pork—firm. Sales were 100 bbls city packed at $16,25; 250 bbls do at $16,25.

EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO, Feb 15.—The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was considerably weaker. Some of the banks fixed their selling rates at 5 ℔ cent prem; but others sold freely to their depositors at 5½ ℔ cent. The buying rate in the early part of the day was 5 ℔ cent, but towards the close 5¼ was paid in some instances, and on the street there were numerous sales at that figure.—*Trib.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 14.—Flour dull and prices lower; sales of superfine at $5,40@5.50. Mess Pork dull, accurate quotations cannot be given; the nominal rate is $18. Lard dull and prices drooping, though it cannot be called lower; prime in tierces 10½c, and kegs 11. Bacon in limited local demand, and prices drooping; Shoulders 9c and Sides 10½c. Whisky unchanged and dull at 17@19c for Raw and Rectified. Corn in good demand, prices higher; sales of 12,000 bags at 65c for Mixed. Sugar steady and in fair demand at 5½@6⅝c for fairly fair to choice. Molasses in good demand and prices again higher, closing buoyant at 28c for choice. Coffee unchanged.

Imports by River.

ZANESVILLE—per Emma Graham—35 bbls eggs, 5 do butter, 10 do pork, 7 do lard, 1 bx mdse, 1 do lasts, 91 bgs corn, 19 cks meat, Clarke & co; 10 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, 10 do sweet potatoes, 2 tubs butter, 1 sk do, 20 do corn meal, 7 bbls corn, 4 do seed, 4 do beans, Jas A Fetzer; 15 cks dried fruit, 2 bbls eggs, 81 bgs corn, R Dalzell & co; 5 bbls flour, Barper & Bonnam, 38 do timothy seed, J S Brasserer; 2 tubs eggs, 1 bbl butter, Wm Bagaley; 41 do oil, George J Duff; 52 do do, A Floyd; 35 do do, Lubric oil co; 5 do do, W W D & co, 1 do do, B L Fahnestock; 2 do old copper, Park, McCurdy & co; 6 sks corn, Jas Spencer; 20 bbls eggs, 17 do eggs, 40 do apples, W O Gray; 86 oil bbls, Forsyth & bro; 31 sks bbls, Rhodes & Verner; 20 sks washboards, Wm J Kane; 9 bxs eggs, Shriver & Dilworth; 1 bx mdse, James Boyd; 1 bbl flour, Wm Lowry; 2 do eggs, 8 kgs butter, Alex Taylor; 54 sks potatoes, F Denny; 3 bbls eggs, A Parker; 100 sks corn, 341 skeship stuffs, C H Stull; 3 bbls eggs, A P Smith; 30 head cattle, owners on board.

PORTSMOUTH—per Sallie List—100 tons pig iron, R C Loomis; 5 do do, Zug and Painter; 12 bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 20 do do, Wm Bagaley; 3 bgs feathers, 1 bbl lard, 5 do flax seed, 2 do eggs, 4 do ginseng, 14 bags rags, 7 do dry fruit, Shriver & Dilworth; 3 bbls eggs, J S Liggett & co; 165 bbls, Alfred Jeffreys; 4 bbls eggs, 3 do butter, Richard Glyde; 60 bbls flour, Leech & Hutchinson; 100 do do, Ozark & co; 13 bbls fruit, 9 bunches broom corn, 1 bx 1 bg sundries, owners.

NEW ORLEANS—per Melnotte—102 bbls molasses, Wm Bagaley; 47 hf bbls do, John Floyd & co; 226 bbls do 20 hhds sugar, Head & Metzgar; 110 bbls molasses, Little & Trimble; 64 hhds sugar, 25 bbls molasses, McDonald & Arbuckle; 100 do do, S Mercer & co; 80 do do, McGlerkan, Herron & co; 161 do do, 35 hhds sugar, John T McCombs & co; 201 bbls molasses, Shriver & Dilworth; 12 bgs feathers, Pease R R co; bgs rags, S McCullough; 1 bbl flour, 1 do potatoes, Mrs McGahan.

NEW ORLEANS—per Argyle—lot coal boat fixtures, Geo B Jones; 31 hhds sugar, 79 bbls molasses, McDonald & Arbuckle; 15 hhds sugar, McClerkan, Herron & co; 100 bbls molasses, John I House & co; 63 do do, 15 hhds sugar, Shriver & Dilworth; 102 do do, Wm Bagaley; 10 do glassware, McKee & bro; 9 bbls sugar, 24 bbls molasses, W H Smith & co; 10 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, John McDevitt.

CINCINNATI—per Bay City—40 hhds sugar, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 50 do whisky, Black & Woods; 50 do do, Jos Brennan; 218 bales cotton, 277 bgs wheat, 2 cks paraffine, Clarke & co; 20 bxs glassware, A & D H Chambers; 90 bxs starch, R Dalzell & co; 38 crt lard, Jas Dalzell & son; 4 bbls ginseng, Carothers & co; 50 bbls whisky, H Hespenheide; 5 bbls bacon, James Holmes & co; 40 sacks, Hallman, Rahm & co; 120 hides, John I House & co; 80 bxs candles, Head & Metzgar; 12 cks shoulders, Jones, Boyd & co; 40 bbls alcohol, J D Johnston; 2 tcs dry beef, Knox & Parker; 60 bbls flour, J T McCombs & co; 50 do whisky, McCombs & Howden, 20 bbls grease, 32 hides, Mair & Davidson; 23 hhds sugar, E H Myers & co; 100 bbls whisky, S McCrickart; 30 hhds sal soda, Pease Salt co; 2 bbls, 20 bxs starch, J A Renshaw; 2 bxs veneers, T S Young; 2 bxs glass ware, J R Lyon & co; 1 hhd cullets, McKee & bro; 1 bbl sundries, J J Gillespie.

WHEELING—per S C Baker—25 bbls oil, W Mackeown; 100 bbls whisky, Wm Carr & co; 150 bbls flour, Mackeown & Gregg, 500 do do, Jas McCully & co; lot coal boat fixtures Geo B Jones; do do, S Dilworth; 70 bbls oil, W F Woolridge; 46 do do, W P Murray; 50 hf bbls ale, Geo W Smith; 30 bbls whisky, Clarke & co; 7 bbls sacks, J C Stewart; 1 truck, 2 chains, Wm Barnhill; 2150 hoop poles, Jas A Fetzer; 62 sks corn, Hagan & co; 60 oil bbls, 1,000 hoop poles, J Schmidt; 18 hides, 2 bales do, J R McCune; 12 kgs white lead, Sack & Lanier; 150 sks corn, Thos Bell & co; 18 bales hay, Smith & Trimble; 1 boiler, Watson & Munroe.

Imports by Railroad.

P FT W & C R R—lot machinery, J Painter; 25 doz buckets, 12 do tubs, R Dalzell & co; 12 do buckets, Means & Coffin; 2 bbls, 2 kg, John Bryer; 50 doz buckets, J S Scrafton; 23 bdls paper, J M Perkins; 1 piano, John H Mellor; 2 cars coal oil, 8 M Kier; 2 cks rivets, 8 bdls wire, 2 cks wire, R Townsend; 1 bbl butter, 14 sk dried apples, W Cooper & co; 2 bxs tallow, 9 empty bxs, B C & J H Sawyer; 2 bxs, John Steiner; 3 car flour, D Wallace; 1 car steel, J Reese; 2 cars wheat, U Wilmarth; 800 pigs lead, B A Fahnestock.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was cloudy, and raw yesterday with a light snow falling at intervals.....The river continues to recede slowly but steadily with 12 feet 6 inches by the pier mark last evening.....The arrivals were the Emma Graham from Zanesville; Sallie List from Portsmouth and Clara Poe from Cincinnati.....The Graham returns at 4 p m to-day, her regular time. Her accomplished clerk, Mr Wilson, will attend to passengers and shippers.....The Sallie List, Capt Russell, will return to-morrow at 10 a m precisely. She is a first class boat and has a careful and gentlemanly set of officers.....The Dacotah, Capt Hendrickson, is the next packet for Memphis, for which place she will leave tomorrow. The Linden, Capt Harton, is announced to leave for Louisville on Wednesday.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—There is a better demand for superfine Flour, and the market is firm; sales of 200 bls at $4 60@4 65, the tendency of prices is upward. Wheat is in good demand at $1 for prime red, and $1 10 for prime Ohio white. Corn firm at 30@33 for ear, shelled dull at 33@35, in bulk. Oats firmer and holders are asking 28, but no sales were made higher than 27. Rye dull at 56@59. There is a moderate demand for Barley of the higher grades, and the market is firm for all grades, at 70 for prime fall and 70@75 for Canada spring. Whisky dull and prices a shade easier, the sales are 500 bls at 15c. Provisions unchanged; the market is dull and nothing of consequence is doing; large sales could not be made without leading to an important decline; neither could heavy purchases be made without producing an advance. Mess Pork unchanged; $17 00@17 25 is offered but 25c higher is asked. Bulk Pork 6@6½ for Shoulders, 8¼@8½ for sides and 8½ for clear Sides. Bacon 7¼, 9¼, 9¾@9¾, but in the absence of sales these rates are nominal. Lard firm at 9¼@9½ without a pressing desire to buy or sell. Molasses unsettled; 31 was offered and refused for a round lot; holders are asking 35@36. Sugar is in fair demand, with sales of 223 hds at 5½@7. Coffee firm at 13¼@13½; sales of 600 bags.

Exchange firm at ½ per cent premium.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1800 bales at 11¾. Flour firm; 1600 bls sold; State @10c higher; sales at $5 10@5 20; Ohio $5 45@5 60; Southern $5 60@5 90. Wheat firm at $1.0 bus sold; white advanced 1c; red western $1 31, white $1 40@1 50, red Tennessee $1 35. Corn is firm; 43,000 bus sold at 66@67. Provisions: Beef dull. Pork steady at $17 12½@17 25 for mess. Whisky dull at 17¾.

Freights firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Flour is in better demand, with sales of 4,000 bls at $5 for superfine, $5 25 for extra, $5 50 for extra family and $6 for fancy. There is no change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat dull; small sales of red at $1 28@1 27, and white at $1 35@1 40. Rye steady at 68. Corn is in fair demand, and 30.0 bus sold at $1@59 for prime yellow, 65 for white and 65 for old yellow. Pork. Oats is selling at 31@33 and Delaware at 31. Coffee firm; 3000 bags Rio sold at 12¼@13, at four months. Sugar and Molasses dull. In Provisions there is but little doing: Mess Pork is steady at $18 25. Hams, in salt and pickle, 9¼@9¾; Sides 9¼@9¾, and Shoulders 7¼@8. Lard firm at 10¾ in bls and 11 in kegs. Whisky 17½@18.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio $5 12½; City Mills are quoted at $5, without sale. Wheat active; red $1 25@1 30, white $1 40@1 60. Corn active at $57 for yellow and 60@62 for white. Provisions are steady; Mess Pork $17 75; prime $13 50. Lard 10. Coffee steady at 12@13. Whisky 17½@18¼.

LEATHER BELTING, oak tanned, of the best quality, and that gives full satisfaction, all sizes, always on hand at 26 and 28 St. Clair st. fe5 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

SAPONIFIER!
Important to Families!
Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING
SOFT SOAP!
One pound equal to Six pounds
POTASH!!
For Sale at Wholesale, by
Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

R. WOODSIDE — T. PARRY
WOODSIDE & PARRY, REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL. Office, ÆTNA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja31ly

BACON.—18,000 lbs. Shoulders; 40,000 lbs. Sides; 5,000 lbs. Hams, in Smoke House. And for sale by WM. R. HAYS & CO., 297 Liberty street.

LARD.—180 Tierces; 100 Firkins; 125 Kegs. For sale by WM. R. HAYS & CO., 297 Liberty street.

BULK PORK.—100,000 lbs. Sides; 50,000 lbs. Shoulders; 30,000 lbs. Hams. For sale by WM. R. HAYS & CO.

MESS PORK.—400 barrels, in store and for sale by fe18 WM. R. HAYS & CO.

LEATHER AND GUM BELTING, GUM PACKING, GUM GASKETS, LACE AND BELT LEATHER, RIVETS, BELT HOOKS, PUNCHES, &c. PATENT CONSOLIDATED RUBBER BELTING, a new article. LEATHER BELTING of superior quality, known as the best article in the market, which can be proved by the best of references, can be had at the store of fe18 M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st.

HIDES—450 Selected Dry Hides in store for sale by M. DE LANGE, fe18 223 Liberty st.

1000 GREEN SALTED AND DRY FLINT HIDES to arrive for sale by fe18 M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for an Act to incorporate the "Oakland Park Association." THOS. D. LOOMIS, JOS. PINKING, ROBERT THOMAS, JAMES JOHNSTON, Jr., W. M. MURRAY. fe19.1t

HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Cheese, Butter, Seeds, Fish, And Produce Generally, No. 25 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SONS, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, NO. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

RAIL ROAD SPIKE COMPANY. Joseph Dilworth, PRESIDENT. D. W. C. Bidwell, SECRETARY. (Successors to Porter, Rolfe & Swett.) MANUFACTURERS OF RAIL ROAD SPIKES, CHAIRS AND BOAT SPIKES. Corner of Water Street and Cherry alley, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A. au21lyd

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO. MANUFACTURERS OF Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c., Nos. 91 Second Street and 86 Third Street, (Between Wood and Market,) PITTSBURGH, PA. Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

J. M. LITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 54 St. Clair Street, (Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
JONES, BOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL, also, Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel SPRINGS and AXLES, Corner Ross and First sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penna. Office, No. 21 Market street. Manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines and Mill Machinery, Castings, Railroad Work, Steam Boilers, and Sheet Iron Work. Jobbing and Repairing done on short notice.

S. S. & C. P. MARKLE, PAPER MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER. Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cash or Trade for Rags.

Regular Weekly Packet.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catlettsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. Russell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayres, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer LINDEN, Capt. T. M. Harton, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Ag'ts.

FOR MEMPHIS—The splendid steamer DACOTAH, Capt. Hendrickson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 19th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

BACON—75,000 lb. Shoulders; 70,000 lb. PLAIN HAMS, 15,000 lb. SUGAR CURED HAMS, for sale from smokehouse by KNOX & PARKER, 302 Liberty st.

MESS PORK—240 bbls; LEAF LARD—150 tcs, 50 kegs, for sale by KNOX & PARKER, 302 Liberty st.

MANILLA, Rag and Straw WRAPPING PAPER, Brown, Blue and White, Bonnet Boards, Tea Paper, &c., for sale low at the Paper and Bag Warehouse of CHADWICK & BOE, No. 131 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

BLANK BOOKS—LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, ruled to any pattern required, with or without printed headings, by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., fe6 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, at BURCHFIELD & CO.'S.

BUTTER—1 bbl. Prime Roll for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 15 Water and 95 Front sts.

LARD OIL—8 bbls, now landing from s/s Com. Perry for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LEMONS—50 boxes Lemons, first of the season, to arrive this day for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, 35 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

FISH—Eastern and Western Fish always on hand, in barrels, halves and kitts, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

PEARLASH—20 casks first Sorts Pearl Ash in store for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO., First street, near Wood.

ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls. choice Roll Butter, just rec'd. R. DALZELL & CO.

COAL OIL—14 bbls. Refined this day rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—10 bbls. Roll Butter in store for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD & CO., First st.

STORAGE FOR RENT—In Lofts and Cellar, convenient and safe. 66 and 91 Water st. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

A GOOD, CONVENIENT OFFICE TO LET, 80 WATER STREET. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FLAXSEED—12 bags for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

DRIED APPLES—100 sacks for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

OATS—240 bus prime Oats, rec'd for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

EAR CORN—100 bus. Ear Corn, rec'd for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

LARD—in bbls. and kegs, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—4 bbls Fresh Eggs, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

N. O. SUGAR—7 hhds. in store for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

600 BUS. PRIME BARLEY just rec'd for sale by M'DONALD & ARBUCKLE, 258 Liberty st.

SOAP STONE—20 bbls. Powdered for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.