LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY MORNING:.....FEBRUARY 25.

National Republican Convention.

A Candidate for President to be Nominated.

ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM.

The Address not Satisfactory to the Germans.

Break-up of the Convention.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock, by Mr. P. W. Sherman, of New Jersey, the presiding officer being absent on a Committee.

Mr. Harney, of Illinois, stated the various Committees were not yet prepared to report, and moved that the Convention be addressed by one person from each State, limiting the speakers to ten minutes.

The motion was adopted, and

Dr. Stone, of Massachusetts, rose to address the audience. In Massachusetts, at the present time, (said he,) we have four parties—first the American, second the Republican, third the Democratic, and fourth the Whig. Four years ago this order was reversed; then the Whig party was the largest, and the American party the smallest. This state of affairs has been brought about by the position the American party assumed on the slavery question. At the last election they triumphed by claiming to be the most anti-slavery: that they were as sound on this subject as the Republicans. In addition to this, however, they had their American policy, and New England, as you all know, is the hot bed of that sentiment. But the Republican party is the only one that now possesses sufficient vitality to increase, and this it is doing rapidly, having all the old parties to draw from. The result of this will be that we shall go into the next campaign with a determination to conquer, and you may rely on Massachusetts laying the foundation stone of the Great Pyramid of Republicanism.

Mr. Bunce, of Connecticut, said there was no Republican party in that State, but he hoped there soon would be, as arrangements were being made for an organization. He would pledge the State for Republicanism at the next election.

Mr. Burroughs, of New York, noticed that the gentlemen who had been speaking for the several States cast had but a short history to relate, presented the brightest side, and said they had but to go home and enjoy victory. Well, I wish this was so, but in New York we have many organizations, embittered against us, to overcome before we can succeed. To be successful we must exercise some prudence. It is easy to make a small party on the slavery question—we can purchase Gerrit Smith's patent right and do this, but to establish a large party we must make concessions. I was highly gratified at the prudent things recommended by Greeley, yesterday, and glad to see that nothing was introduced to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Efforts have been made during the last fifteen years to keep slavery out of politics, but unsuccessfully. The party which assembled at Philadelphia on the same day we did here, in their efforts to keep slavery out, keep men out. We must gather these men in. A gentleman from Indiana yesterday notified the American party that we didn't want any of them: but I am in favor of holding out the olive branch to them. I am not in favor of doing it by embracing their peculiar tenets, but by receiving them on the broad platform of the anti-slavery platform. Of the 140,000 Know Nothings in the State of New York, 20,000 are tricksters and sore-heads, but nearly all the balance are honest men, who can be converted to our party.

Mr. Lewis Clephane, of District of Columbia, reported the Republican cause flourishing there.

The Republican Association of Washington had issued over 200,000 anti-slavery documents, and were working strenuously to advance the cause.

Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, read a long letter from Cassius M. Clay, addressed to the Republican Association of Washington City.

Dr. E. D. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, spoke briefly upon the state of the anti-slavery sentiment in this portion of the country. He gave an invitation to such delegates as might remain after the convention adjourned, to attend the Kansas Aid meeting.

Hon. O. W. Julian, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on organization, presented the Report of the Committee, prefacing it with a few remarks. He said the Committee had differed in the outset, whether a nomination should be made; he was in favor of referring the matter to the people, but as a majority had decided in favor of a National Convention to nominate a candidate for President, and to create a National Executive Committee, he acquiesced, and would now recommend the establishment of State, county and township Republican organizations over the whole Union.

He then proceeded to read the report of the Committee, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

1. The Committee recommend the appointment of a National Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen constitute said Committee:

New York—E. D. Morgan, Chairman.
New Hampshire—G. G. Fogg.
Massachusetts—N. P. Banks.
Vermont—Laurence Brainard.
Connecticut—John M. Niles.
Rhode Island—William Chase, Jr.
New Jersey—C. M. K. Pollison.
Delaware—
Pennsylvania—David Wilmot.
Missouri—F. P. Blair, Jr.
Kentucky—Rev. J. G. Free.
Iowa—A. J. Stevens.
Ohio—A. P. Stone.
Indiana—M. P. Gross.
Michigan—Charles Dickey.
Wisconsin—Wyman Spooner.
District of Columbia—L. Clephane.
Minnesota—Ex-Gov. Alex. Ramsey.

2. That the National Executive Committee be authorized to add to their number, one each State not now represented in said Committee.

3. The Committee further recommend the holding of a Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June next, to be composed of delegates from the several States, equal in number to twice the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled.

1. That the Republicans of the several States be recommended to complete their organization at the earliest practicable moment, by the appointment of State, County and District Committees; and that State and County Committees are requested to organize the respective counties by Republican Clubs in every town or township throughout the land.

The first section was about to be adopted without debate, when Mr. Wood, of Kansas, said it wasn't fair that his *State* had been overlooked, as they had the reputation of making all the political capital upon which the present convention was founded. He therefore moved that the name of Gen. Charles Robinson be placed on the committee, from Kansas. The amendment was unanimously adopted, and the first section then passed.

The second section was adopted without discussion.

Upon the reading of the third section, Judge Spalding, of Ohio, moved to strike out Harrisburg, with a view to insert Cleveland or Cincinnati, in Ohio, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. If it is to meet in the Keystone State, he would recommend one of the latter places in preference to Harrisburg, as there were no accommodations there for such an assemblage.

Mr. Elliott, of Ohio, recommended Cincinnati, asserting that the facilities for giving accurate and full reports of the proceedings were better there than in any city west of Philadelphia, and that the newspapers there were more enterprising than in other places.

A Delegate moved the city of Philadelphia be inserted, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Mr. Reemelin, of Cincinnati, rose to make an explanation. He was a member of the Committee who had just reported, and had opposed the fixing of a National Convention, as he had no love for such bodies; Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were not the nominees of a Convention; and when any great movement was started, like the present, it was successful, by not following in the beaten track of the old parties. If the people can't find the man, for God's sake don't let the politicians find him. By holding a Convention, you prevent a people's choice—the contaminating influences that exist in such places prevent it.

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said it was the decided opinion of the Committee that a National Convention would concentrate strength, and it was with that view the Committee had decided to hold such a Convention. He offered as an amendment that the basis of representation should be three from each Congressional district, instead of two.

A delegate objected, as the evident purpose of the amendment was to enable a delegate to be present from each of the old parties. He was not in favor of recognizing such divisions, but wanted to assume that the members of the party were all Republican, and nothing else. He moved to amend that the rate of representation be only one from each district.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was not seconded.

Gov. Bingham, of Michigan, was in favor of the largest number as the most likely to maintain the purity of a nomination. He would be in favor of a mass convention to nominate a President, if such were possible.

The question was then taken on the amendment to insert one, which was lost.

The question being taken on the amendment to insert three instead of two, was carried. After which, the fourth section, as amended, was adopted.

The chairman of the Committee on Address, Abijah Mann, Jr., of New York, here announced that the committee were prepared to report. They had unanimously instructed him to offer the address which he held in his hand. It had not been prepared by himself, or any member of the committee, but by a gentleman well qualified for the task, (Hon. H. J. Raymond, Lieut. Governor of New York, as we subsequently learned.)

He then proceeded to read the address, which is an extremely lengthy document, occupying about two hours in its delivery. We endeavored to procure a copy for publication, but were informed that it would be published in New York, after it had undergone some revision.

The address, while it condemns in strong terms the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, does not urge its restoration—while it admits that it was a mere act of Congress, and hence repealable, yet it was also in the nature of a compact, from the fact that it used the word "forever," and says slavery is *forever* prohibited north of the Missouri line. It says that the argument that the Compromise was unconstitutional, whether true or not, comes too late, because it had been *acquiesced* in, and thus operative in preventing the spread of slavery to the northward. It admits that Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the States, but insists that it has the power to do so in the Territories, and that it should do so by prohibiting it entirely. It says that the constitution does not recognise property in slaves, because it merely names slaves as fugitives "owing service." It argues that Congress has the power to interfere with slavery in many ways, because it did interfere to abolish the slave trade in 1808. It of course charges upon the present administration a design to extend slavery because it takes the position that in the territories as well as the States the people should decide the question of slavery or freedom. It proceeds to condemn the doctrine of popular sovereignty generally, but denies its application in this respect.

It denies that the acts of the late territorial legislature of Kansas have any validity or binding force, because there was fraud and foreign interference in the election of the members. It holds that the forcible resistance to those acts is justifiable, and seems to ignore all other remedies. It denounces what it calls the predominant influence of the South in the Federal government, and says that, while four-fifths of the wealth and enterprise of the country is in the free States, four-fifths of the governmental influence emanates from the south, and that that influence is employed to make free labor less and slave labor more valuable. This, however, it does not attempt to prove.

The address wound up by taking the following positions as the basis of the National Republican Party:

First—Demands the repeal of all laws made for the introduction of slavery into territory once consecrated to Freedom, and resistance to the existence of slavery in any territory of the United States.

Second—Promises to support our brethren in Kansas in their resistance to lawless invasion; and urges the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

Third—Believing the President of the United States to have fully identified himself with the policy of acquiring more Slave territory, solely in the leading purpose of giving support and overthrow the present administration.

Judge Spaulding moved the address and resolutions be adopted without discussion and with nine cheers.

Mr. Reemelin, of Cincinnati, said it was unfortunate that the Address made no mention of a subject that was important to a portion of the Republican party, the German Americanism. The omission would make the task of bringing over the Germans a hard one. It was hard to ask them to go into a party which kept ominously silent on a matter of so much interest to them. But it was too late to remedy it now, as he would not like to see anything which would bring them over, and he therefore hoped that that portion of the Republicans, who were formerly Know Nothings, would read the address and forget their prescriptive prejudices in the high and holy sentiment therein contained.

The address was then voted upon, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Vaughn, of Illinois, offered a resolution that a committee of safety be appointed in each State to meet any emergency that may arise in consequence of the troubles in Kansas.

This was objected to by Mr. Allison, of Pennsylvania, as impolitic, and the resolution was withdrawn.

On motion of Judge Spaulding, the proceedings, with accompanying documents, were ordered to be published in pamphlet form, and a committee appointed to collect funds for that purpose.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the officers of the Convention, &c., after which a motion was made and carried to adjourn *sine die*.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.—Tickets to this Association will be made out until noon of the 28th February, on the evening of which day the distribution will take place. For three dollars you can get Putnam, Harper, Ladies' Book, or any of the magazines for one year, and an equal chance for the finest pieces of sculpture and first class pictures, of which there are nearly three hundred. Don't put it off, but go and get a ticket at once. Those who subscribed up to the 20th inst., are requested to call and exchange their receipts for tickets at Dr. G. H. Keyser's, 140 Wood street. See advertisement.

Kansas Aid Meeting.—An adjourned Kansas Aid meeting was held on Saturday night, at Lafayette Hall. Addresses were made by Horace Greeley, Mr. Wood, of Kansas, Mr. James Redpath, the Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* and N. Y. *Tribune*, Mr. St. Clair, of Michigan, and others.

A plan of organization for a Kansas Aid Association was adopted, and a collection taken up.

Messrs. De Costa and De Silva's Double Jet Gas Burners have been fully tested, and proved to be the only improvement on the old burner, and a saving of thirty-three per cent. The manufacturers can at all times be found at Hare's Hotel, Liberty street.

Signor Blitz.—This celebrated magician, with his wonderful canary birds, announces, on Monday evening, his entertainments in this city. The Signor is an exceedingly amusing man, and if any of our readers want to have a hearty laugh, go to Masonic Hall.

Convicted of Murder.—The trial of Hugh Corrigan for the murder of his wife, ended on Friday, by a verdict of guilty. The motion for a new trial was overruled, and the delinquent sentenced to be hanged.

Postponed. The sentence of Leverton Thomas was postponed, on Saturday, by Judge McClure, on account of the sickness of the prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19, 1856.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, No. 257 Penn street, Pittsburgh:

We anticipate that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will soon become as popular in California as they have in the older States of the Union. Every party that have tried them wants more, and dealers who have bought them from us report that they have given satisfaction. As the season is daily increasing, we desire that you should ship us, via New York, 50 doz. per month until further notice. We have received the first Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Very truly, yours,
PARK & WHITE.
Wholesale Druggists.

feb25-6tdaw

☞ **Clark's Stomach Bitters** are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be the best family medicine of the age, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, and a disordered state of the Liver and Stomach. They have no rival. The proprietors do not pretend to caution people from using other preparations that are palmed upon the public under the name of Stomach Bitters, for they have found that only one trial was needed to render such caution unnecessary.

For sale, wholesale, by COLLUM & CLARK, Third street, between Wood and Market; GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street; and by Druggists generally.

PROCLAMATION.—In Virtue of a precept under the hands of Wm. B. Mayburr, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and William Beggs and Gabriel Adams, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FOURTH MONDAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables of the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices, in their behalf, appears to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, in Pittsburgh, this 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the Commonwealth the 79th.

feb25d3t RUDY PATTERSON, Sheriff.

CASHMERES AND DE LAINES REDUCED.—A. A. MASON & CO. are closing out their entire stock of Cashmeres and De Laines at an immense reduction in prices. Gold Medal De Laines selling at 12½c.—worth 25c. All Wool do. at 25c.—worth 37½ and 50c. feb18

FLOUR—100 bbls. Extra Flour in store and for sale by (feb19) SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

President.
L. WILMARTH.
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PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY MORNING POST, Saturday, February 23, 1856.

FLOUR...Sales 24 bbls extra from sleds at $7.

GRAIN...Sales 300 bushels Rye from sleds at 60c; sales 100 bushels white Wheat from sleds at $1.25; and 75 bushels Barley from sleds at $1.10.

LARD...Sales 5 bbls and 20 kegs No. 1 at 10c, cash.

SEEDS...Sales 4 bbls Timothy at $3 a bushel.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cotton firm; sales 1500 bales. Flour firm; sales 5000 bbls. Wheat declined; sales 3500 bus at $1.34½ for Western red. Corn firmer; sales 23,000 bus. Pork dropping; sales 2500 bbls. Beef hanging; sales 200 bbls. Lard dropping; sales 100 bbls. Whisky firm; sales 150 bbls. Coffee quiet; sale 2500 bags Rio at 12 cents. Sugar firm; sales 900 hhds Orleans. Molasses firm, with sales 700 bbls. Oils quiet. Rosin quiet; sales 100 bbls boneless middles at 0½. Iron firm; sales 100 tons Scotch pig at $25. Stocks firm; Erie 68¾; Galena and Chicago 113½; Reading 91¼.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—Cotton market steady, with fair demand at full rates. Flour market continues dull; sales 300 bbls standard brandywine $7.12½; steady demand for home consumption from $7.25 to $8 for common to good brands. Rye flour continues dull at $4.25. Corn meal declined; sales 100 bbls at $3 for Penna. But little inquiry for Wheat; sales 500 bus good red at $1.30, and 240 bus fair white at same figure. Rye steady; sales 1000 bus. Penna. at $1.06. Corn inactive and heavy; sales 2000 bus. new yellow at 60c. In stock Oats are in fair request and steady; sales of prime Penna. and Southern at 40cents, and poor at 38c. Whisky unsettled; small sales of bbls at 26c, and hhds at 26½@27c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Flour: sales 30 bbls at $6.50. Bulk meats 3½@6½. Prime bbl'd Lard 9½. New Pork held at $14.75. Sales Sugar at 5½@7½c. Groceries firm; sales 5 hhds Sugar at 8½; sales 30 bbls Molasses at 42.

STOCK AND BOND LIST.

FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

STATE SECURITIES.	Interest.	Par.	Offered.	Asked.
Pennsylvania 5 cents	5 cent	100	111	112
New York 6 cents	6 cent	100	114	116
Ohio 6 cents	6 cent	100	103	104
Virginia 6 cents	6 cent	100	93	94
CITY, CO. & BOR. BONDS				
Allegheny City 6s, Pittsburgh and Connellsville R.R.		$75 to 100	75	76
Do. Pitts. & Steubenville R.R.		100 to 100	75	76
Do. Allegheny Valley R.R.		100 to 100	100	101
Do. Chartiers Valley R.R.		100 to 100	100	101
Do. Pitts. Allegh. & Pitts. R.R.		100 to 100	100	101
Do. Pennsylvania R.R.		1,000 to 1,000	90	92½
City of Pittsburgh 6s		100 to 100	100	102
Allegheny City 6s		100 to 100	100	102
Bor. of McKeesport 6s, Iss.		100 to 100	90	95
Bor. of Connellsville 6s		100 to 100	90	95
R.R. MORTGAGE BONDS.				
Pitts. Columbus & Cin. R.R.		1,000 to 1,000	90	91
Ohio & Pa. R.R. 1st mort.		1,000 to 1,000	100	98
Ohio & Pa. R.R. 2d mort.		1,000 to 1,000	80	87
Allegh. Val. R.R. 1st mort.		1,000 to 1,000	100	85
Pitts. & Conn. R.R. 1st mort.		1,000 to 1,000	70	80
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh		1,112.50	50	80½ 60
Merchants & Manuf. Bank		100 to 100	50	65½ 64
Exchange Bank		100 to 100	50	55 56
Mechanics' Bank		100 to 100	50	47½ 48
Pittsburgh Trust Company		50 to 50	50	47 48
Farmers' Deposit Bank		100 to 100	100	110 —
Allegheny Co. and Sons		100 to 100	100	100 —
Iron City Bank, formerly		50 to 50	50	50 —
Mt. Savings Bank, All.		100 to 100	100	104 —
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Pennsylvania R.R.		50 to 50	45	45½ 45½
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R.R.		100 to 100	50	— —
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R.		50 to 50	50	50 —
Ohio & Pennsylvania R.R.		100 to 100	13	13 —
Allegheny Valley R.R.		50 to 50	50	50 —
Chartiers Valley R.R.		50 to 50	50	50 —
Pitts. & Steubenville R.R.		100 to 100	50	50 —
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Allegheny Bridge		100 to 100	30	25 30
Monongahela Bridge		100 to 100	50	45 47
Penn'a Street Bridge		50 to 50	50	45 47
Northern Liberties Bridge				30 38
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pittsburgh Gas Company		50 to 50	52	52
Allegheny Gas Company		50 to 50	50	26 30
Monongahela Navigation		100 to 100	50	28 30
Western Insurance Co.		50 to 50	50	20 22
Citizens' Insurance Co.		50 to 50	50	20½ 22
Pitts. Life Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.		50 to 50	50	40 —
Pittsburgh Gas Company		50 to 50	50	50 —
Mingo Coal Mining Co.		50 to 50	50	50 —
Pitts. & Boston Mining Co.		100 to 100	50	50 —
Colonial Mining Company		100 to 100	100	50 —
North American Mining Co.		100 to 100	50	50 —
Darling, Lea and Gaskill Glass		100 to 100	50	50 —
Pacific Insurance Co.		50 to 50	14	10 12

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pittsburgh	Branch at Wooster
Exchange Bank, do	Branch at Newark
Mech. and Manuf. do	Branch at Youngstown
Bank of Gettysburg	Iron City Bank, Cincinnati
Bank of North America	Bank of Ohio, Cincinnati
Second Bank of Phila.	Bank of Ky., Louisville
Bank of Penn Township	Bank of Tenn., Nashville
Commercial Bank do	Bank of Mobile, Ala.
Farmers & Mechanics' do	NEW ENGLAND
Bank of Chester County	All solvent Banks
Bank of Danville	NEW YORK
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	All solvent Banks
Bank of Germantown	MARYLAND
Bank of Gettysburg	Merchants & Mech. Bank
Bank of Lancaster	North Western Bank
Bank of Middletown	Branches
Montgomery Co. Bank	SOUTH CAROLINA
Farmers' Bank of Reading	Bank of Cape Fear
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	Bank of St. of S. Carolina
Doylestown Bank	Exchange Bank, Charleston
Easton Bank	Bank of Merchants' Bk, Newburn
New Bank	SOUTH CAROLINA
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	Bk of the St of S Carolina
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	Bank of South Carolina
Farmers Bk of Reading	Bank of Charleston
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	Planters & Mechanics' Bk
Far & Drov. Waynesburg	GEORGIA
Franklin Bk Washington	Augusta Ins & Bkg Co
Germantown Bank	Bank of Augusta
Honesdale Bank	Bk of Brunswick, Augta
Lancaster Bank	TENNESSEE
Lancaster County Bank	All solvent Banks
Lebanon Bank	KENTUCKY
Miners' Bank, Pottsville	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e
Monongahela Bank	Bk of Louisville, Louisv'e
West Branch Bank	Northern Bk of Kentucky
Wyoming Bk Wilkesbarre	Farmers' Bk of Kentucky
York Bank	INDIANA
Relief Notes	State Bank & branches
OHIO.	
Ohio State Bank	Bk of State of Indiana
Branch at Akron	Branches
Branch at Athens	Marine & Fire Ins. Co.
Branch at Brid'ville	MICHIGAN
Branch at Chillicothe	Farmers & Mech. Bank
Branch at Cleveland	Peninsular Bank
Branch at Toledo	Insurance Company
Branch at Dayton	State Bank
Branch at Hamilton	CANADA
Branch at Columbus	Bk of N. Amer. Toronto
Branch at Ashtabula	Bank of the People, Toronto
Branch at Zanesville	Bank of Montreal
Branch at Mansfield	Bk of Upper Canada, Toronto
Branch at Cincinnati	EASTERN EXCHANGE.
Branch at Washington	On New York, for currency
Branch at Wooster	On Philadelphia
Branch at Lancaster	On Boston
Branch at Steubenville	WESTERN EXCHANGE.
Branch at Mt. Vernon	Cincinnati
Branch at Newark	Louisville
Branch at Springfield	St. Louis
Branch at Tiffin	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.
Branch at Tro	Doubloons, Spanish
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do Patriot
Branch at Massillon	Eagle, old
Branch at Norwalk	do Eagle, new
Branch at Portsmouth	do Frederick-ts'ns
Branch at Paris	Half do
Branch at Eaton	do Sovereigns
Branch at Ravenna	do Sovereigns
Branch at Cuyahoga	do Guinneas
Branch at Massillon	do Napoleons
	do Ducats

☞ **Another Pittsburgher testifying to** the Wonderful curative powers of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. Mr. Jacob White, Third street, below Market, says:

"For a year past I have been afflicted very seriously with dyspepsia, so much so, that my stomach refused to retain anything. I have tried almost every remedy, and the opinion of several physicians, but without alleviation, until I began the use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and have now found relief almost amounting to a cure. I found it effectual in removing the extreme debility occasioned by this disease, and generally as a tonic it has few equals and no superiors."

CAUTION:—Be careful to ask for Boerhave's *Holland* Bitters. The great popularity of this medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN PARK, Jr. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner of Second and Wood streets; and Druggists generally. feb18-1w

A GARDEN LOT FOR SALE—Containing six acres of excellent land, situated on the waters of Chartiers Creek, in Robinson township, 4½ miles from the city, and near Bradford's Fording. The Land is well adapted to Gardening purposes, as it lies sloping to the South; has a comfortable Frame House 30 feet by 16, one and a half-stories high; a good spring of water at the door, and a variety of choice Fruit Trees just commencing to bear. Price $900. For further particulars, apply to BLAKELY & RICHEY, Real Estate Brokers, Corner Seventh and Smithfield sts. ja17

WRIGHT'S PREMIUM KATHARION stops the Hair from falling out, and produces a luxuriant growth.

WRIGHT'S PREMIUM KATHARION Removes all Dandruff and disease deposits.

For sale, wholesale, by R. E. SELLERS & CO. [aug16

WANTED—A small Farm of from 30 to 50 Acres, with fair improvements, on the line of some of the Railroads leading to the city.

Also—One of 50 Acres of Chartiers Thornlands, within eight or ten miles, on a good road, and improved.

Apply to BLAKELY & RICHEY, Corner Seventh and Smithfield sts. ja24

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, FOR LAST WEEK, ALSO SINCE SEPT. 1ST, 1855: COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1, 1855.	Same time last year.
Apples, green, bbls	40	9,003	10,959
Ashes, packages	132	7,277	6,064
Agric'l Implements	—	744	83
Beef, barrels	—	1,261	210
Do., tierces	—	368	2,542
Barley, bushels	104	34,873	48,041
Beans, do.	56	1,060	960
Butter, bbls	150	4,030	2,728
Do. firkins and kegs	34	6,446	4,463
Brooms, doz	—	2,920	4,262
Bran and Middl'gs, s'ks	—	2,471	1,822
Bricks, Fire, Tiles	—	300,000	175,514
Bags, bundles	134	6,180	203
Brooms, dozens	84	8,531	9,355
Books, boxes	111	7,064	2,988
Candles, boxes	—	7,397	1,890
Corn, bushels	621	32,792	148,120
Corn-meal, bushels	25	1,926	7,260
Cider, bbls	—	243	276
Cheese, boxes	40	27,666	26,060
Cotton, bales	—	7,219	566
Coffee, sacks	531	34,375	32,377
Codfish, drums	96	191	—
Cooperage, pieces	100	185,501	74,800
Copper, p'kgs	—	57	2,808
Do. Ore, tons	—	10	—
Carriage, packages	—	398	196
C. Coal, tons	—	997	—
Dry Goods, packages	2,713	104,267	69,023
Drugs, packages	1,048	43,861	27,815
Eggs, bbls and boxes	53	3,140	1,600
Flour, bbls	200	207,227	85,200
Feathers, sacks	1	2,388	2,150
Fruit, dried, bush	95	6,687	7,192
Fish, smal. bbls	58	7,922	6,246
Fish, kegs and kits	31	2,659	1,414
Furs, bales	1	1,219	58
Furniture, pkgs	—	102	2,961
Grease, bbls	—	966	738
Glass, boxes	—	18,757	15,183
Glassware, packages	—	1,082	3,078
German Clay, p'kgs	—	1,712	1,065
Groceries, packages	1,064	24,880	20,757
Ginseng, sacks	—	241	121
Hemp, bales	—	3,425	1,421
Hides, loose, number	46	38,347	15,341
Hides, green, bundles	1	1,014	29
Herrings, boxes	—	12,728	501
Hops, bond	207	39,028	28,671
Hops, duties	—	961	592
Hair, bales	—	780	962
Hollowware, packages	—	1,300	23,106
Whisky, bbls	822	19,179	3,945
Wrap. paper, packages	—	1,000	2,000
Wax, crates	—	2,203	2,179
Wooden ware, dozens	—	2,325	1,400
Yarn, cotton, pkgs	—	15	40

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	For the week.	Since Sept. 1, 1855.	Same time last year.
Apples, green, bbls	—	184	2,201
Ashes, pot kegs	26	1,501	2,034
Ale, bbls	140	3,320	2,934
Ag. Implements, pkgs	50	9,659	19,022
Beef, tierces	—	177	1,167
Beeswax, bbls	—	160	1,747
Beans, bbls	—	18	56
Butter, bbls	—	1,194	1,000
Butter, kegs	152	3,376	1,767
Butter, firkins and kegs	44	2,416	4,173
Cheese, Western reserve	670	58,303	—
Brooms and Tiles, tes	—	105,222	34,962
Bags, bundles	—	6,100	—
Bacon, hogs	—	1,242	660
Corn, sacks	120	4,175	5,175
Do. Meal, bbls	—	1,000	1,000
Cheese, kegs	—	16,122	11,811
Candles, p'kgs	—	1,172	2,115
Coffee, Rio, bags	—	4,713	—
Cotton, bales	100	21,357	20,276
Coffee, sacks	—	5,706	—
Coal, bushels	657	53,958	21,010
Castings, tons	—	26	—
Castings, boxes	156	6,040	264
Copper, packages	—	1,916	400
Cordage, packages	—	1,441	1,710
Cake, bush	2,250	45,504	30,000
Crackers, bbls	—	117	2,270
Coal, tons	—	1,500	2,000
Drugs, packages	926	62,674	658
Dry Goods, "	2,265	114,214	84
Eggs, bbls	15	1,077	900
Flour, bbls	2,377	384,973	77,000
Feathers, sacks	—	1,411	2,424
Fish, dried, bush	—	6,602	12,104
Fish, bbls	—	3,238	3,646
Fish, kegs	—	1,293	1,000
Furs, bales	—	111	115
Furniture, packages	—	311	85
Grease, bbls	—	30	30
Glue, boxes	876	102,063	79,654
Groceries, packages	1,904	79,311	62,000
Hardware, sacks	—	50	1,000
Glassware, packages	1,210	90,570	62,874
Hemp, bales	—	8,850	2,000
Hops, bales	49	248	650
Hides, number	—	26,226	3,075
Do. bush	—	1,500	2,000
Hollow ware, packages	1,200	110,877	50,115
Hope, bales	—	273	497
Hair, sacks	5,595	30,242	160,223
Iron, pieces	1,880	120,777	38,900
" bundles	—	101	141
" bars	24	13,226	3,031
Lard, bbls	—	1,000	3,000
" kegs	—	416	—
Lard Oil, bbls	—	75	—
Linseed Oil, bbls	73	6,718	4,112
Leather, sides	—	2,105,307	799,588
Lumber, feet	—	—	1,351
Lumber, pkgs	—	101	—
Lead, pigs	—	—	—
Lead, kegs	—	1,459	—
Lemons, boxes	—	358	84
Liquor, bbls	59	1,926	3,110
Molasses, bbls	—	1,100	1,000
Metal, tons	79	3,005	6,633
Nails, sacks	1,133	127,481	74,141
Nails, kegs	—	1,000	1,000
Oil, bbls	19	1,222	2,020
Naval Stores, bbls	—	27	1,159
Oil Cake, tons	—	492	—
Oats, sacks	370	9,066	1,822
Pork and Bacon, bbls	20	2,977	5,078
" " " tierces	20	4,011	4,643
" " " hhds	82	11,253	5,227
" " " boxes	—	1,000	1,000
" " " bulk	—	98,128	1,900,234
Paper bdls	15	1,700	11,853
Powder, kegs	—	246	253
Rice, tierces	—	1,000	1,000
Rosin, bbls	9,150	140,676	—
Rag, sacks	—	4,218	9,228
Saw, logs	71	5,288	2,291
Salt, bbls	242	22,296	10,788
Shingles, bundles	—	1,000	414
Shingles, boards	—	1,500	2,000
Stone, head	110	18,246	18,151
Seed, flax, bbls	—	1,074	—
" Timothy, bbls	612	37,921	17,762
Sundry imports, tons	—	3,763	4,708
" " pkgs	—	17,114	14,000
Sundry liquors, bbls	—	5,710	15,