nothing further was [illegible] how George Gilbert met his death.

Years after these events, an old man was knocked down by a cart in one of our seaport towns, and taken to the hospital, where he soon lay at the point of death. A clergyman was sent for; to him the dying man confessed all that I have told, and died. That man was the duelist, John Brown.

The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::FEBRUARY 5

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish this morning the special message of the President, submitting the vote of the 21st of December on the Lecompton Constitution. It embodies a rapid review of the events which have transpired in Kansas since the emigration to the Territory began, and furnishes cumulative proof of the position always assumed by the Democrats, that the Lane and Robinson agitators have maintained from the first a malignant and hostile attitude to the Government of the United States—and, indeed, to every legal and proper attempt to establish government in Kansas.

In reading this document, we are more than ever impressed with the exalted patriotism of the President, and are more than ever satisfied of his earnest desire to promote the best interests of the whole country. His position is most arduous and trying, and all must concede that he has given this distracting subject the deepest thought, and brought to it all the power of his commanding intellect. Men of every shade of opinion will cheerfully accord to Mr. Buchanan the high praise of being "clear in his great office."

We never approach this Kansas matter but with feelings of regret. We cannot, for our souls, discover how the Democratic party is to be advantaged by this bitter discussion, for we know that the sincerest and the purest men of the party—men who fought together in serviced phalanx in 1856, are angry disputants now—divided, we truly believe, about a mere shadow of opinion. For we do not believe that any substantial difference of sentiment exists in the Democratic party on any subject that was mooted in the last contest.

No Democrat in the country dissents from the principle that the "will of the majority shall rule." The subordinate fact of how it shall be expressed, or whether it has been expressed fully and properly, is the only matter in dispute. And we sincerely hope that mauger all the efforts of Black Republican schemers out of Kansas and Black Republican banditti in Kansas, the Democrats will vindicate this fundamental principle, and defy the machinations of their enemies, now bent on their disruption. On this subject of the "will of the majority," Mr. Buchanan eloquently says:

"The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for an hundred as well as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and recognized in some form by every State Constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provisions changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1864, could by any possibility be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will."

But we have no further time to comment on this masterly state paper. We know it will be extensively read, and it will increase the large reputation of its author for statesmanship and devotion to his country.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG February 3, 1858.

Since my last, a petition was received from citizens of Birmingham against changing the license law, relating to boys, carts, wagons, &c., also one of a similar tenor from the Burgess and Town Council; petition from the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh for payment of a sum of money due by the Commonwealth to that city for the construction of an aqueduct across the Allegheny river, also one from citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, for a recharter of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh; remonstrance from citizens of South Pittsburgh against a repeal of the licenselaw; also a petition from mechanics and other citizens of Pittsburgh in favor of the recharter of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank. These were all presented in the Senate.

The bill giving common carriers a lien on the goods they carry was taken up and passed finally. It has yet to pass the House.

Mr. Wilkins called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Iron City Bank, and which is in the following terms:

That the first proviso to the act to which this is a supplement, which provides that "one-third the capital stock of the Bank actually paid in shall be loaned to the farmers, mechanics and others of the county of Allegheny, if applied for, for one year, on a sufficient surety being given by land and mortgage on real estate," be and the same is hereby repealed.

On the yeas and nays being taken it passed by the following—yeas 17, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Coffey, Craig, Cresswell, Fetter, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Knox, Marselis, Myer, Souther, Straub, Wilkins.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Ely, Miller, Randall, Schell, Scofield, Steel, Turney, Wright, Welsh.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Scott was sworn in as a member, so that the delegation from Allegheny is now full. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the following bills upon the private calendar were passed:

An Act for the relief of George Hinzelberger, a soldier of the Indian war.

An Act for the relief of Sarah A. Fryer, widow of an old soldier.

An Act to change the place of holding elections in Hegins township, Schuylkill county.

An Act to change the place of holding elections in Warsaw township, Jefferson county.

An Act to change the place of holding elections in Porter township, Schuylkill county.

A further supplement to an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Mahoning, Kittanning and Freeport turnpike road company, and for other purposes, approved the 21 day of April, A. D., 1828.

An Act relative to the Cathedral cemetery, West Philadelphia.

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Union county to borrow money.

An Act to authorize the erection of a lock-up House in the borough of Harrisville, in the county of Butler.

An Act to lay out a State road in Allegheny and Washington counties.

An Act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay for assorting and filing the papers of the Senate and House

An Act to authorize the Canal Commissioners to re-examine the claim of Given & Collins.

An Act to authorize the Canal Commissioners to re-examine the claim of Mrs. Julia McKinney, for damages.

An Act to enable the school directors of Hyde Park to complete their building.

A further supplement to an act establishing an academy in the borough of Somerset, approved March 19, 1810.

An Act to incorporate the St. Vincent's home.

An Act to incorporate Mercer Lodge association of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 828, in Mercer county.

An Act to amend the charter of Pennsylvania Asylum for indigent widows and single women of the district of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia.

An Act to incorporate the Washington Infantry company of the city of Pittsburgh.

An Act to incorporate the Lutheran and German Reformed congregation of Zion church of Womelsdorf, in the county of Berks.

An Act to incorporate the New Castle park association, in Lawrence.

An Act to incorporate the University of Kittanning.

An Act to incorporate the Kittanning gas company.

An Act to provide for the fencing of railroads, and for the better protection of property, in Beaver county.

An Act requiring the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad company to make an arch or trestle work, for the passage of a public road in Washington county, and making it lawful for said railroad company to change the location of said public road.

An Act reducing the number of common council men in the city of Philadelphia.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of certain township, in the county of York.

PAXTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On Submitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress.

I have received from Gen. Calhoun, the President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, with the view of securing the admission of Kansas into the Union as an Independent State. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for its action, the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the Public Lands, as well as the letter of Gen. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, 14th ult., by which they were accompanied.

Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and Ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the Government under which they live. When we speak of affairs in Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial government established by Congress. This Government they would long since have subverted, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it, and a revolutionary Government under the so called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 24, 1857, he says:—

"The most alarming movement however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result as would lead to an inevitable disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon General Harney was required to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence; and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving open defiance to the laws, and the establishment in an insurgent government in that city." In the Governor's despatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that the movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all towns, cities and counties, where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition Societies of the East; and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by the Abolition Societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own, the so-called Topeka State Legislature, to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that a spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republicans of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern Societies, having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union. And that the continued presence of General Harney is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Governor Walker says, "to organize the whole so-called Free State party into volunteers and take the names of all who refuse enrollment. The professed object was to protect the polls at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object of taking the names of all who refuse the enrollment is to terrify the Free State conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops with two batteries is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization."

In Gov. Walker's despatch of July 27th, he says: "General Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of similar character, from other despatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Acting Governor Stanton's communication to Secretary Cass, under date of the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st inst., could not be conducted without collision or bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them an opportunity if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment, the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to the Topeka Revolutionary Constitution and Government. The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled in Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The Convention which framed the Constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature, yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceedings as revolutionary." This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government as prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is an usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievances, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for Delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary Constitution. They would have done this not upon consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of the affairs of the Territory, what was the right, as well as duty, of law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt some necessary measure to establish a Constitution under the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without the enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their Constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a Constitution in their own way, without the express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from a Territorial dependence, and establish a State Government. In this purpose, the Territorial Legislature in 1855 passed a law "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory, upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution," at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Convention. It is true that at this election, the enemies of the Territorial Government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own, for the purpose of subverting the Territorial Government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a Convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a Legislature for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined—"Every *bona fide* inhabitant of Kansas," on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand and fifty two voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election.

In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that "under our practice the preliminary act of passing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a Convention of Delegates chosen by the people themselves; that the Convention is now about to be elected by you under a call of the Territorial Legislature, created, and still recognized, by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, were fully sustained by the Act of Congress and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States." The Governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then," he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire and appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote, to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound by the law and the Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy and despotism would remain as the only alternative." It may also be observed that at this period, any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the third of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under the Territorial law, had been admitted to his seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority, and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land, which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation, could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of the laws which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against the Government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law. And should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in their own eyes, our case is indeed hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government are determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the Convention—not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857—but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election, therefore, was suffered to pass in default. But of this result the qualified electors, who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of Constitutional law, was legally constituted, and invested with the power to frame a Constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established laws. In certain small republics of ancient times, people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country, this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here, only through the ballot-box, and if people will refuse to exercise it, in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and, having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question, whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State, to the people. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker in general terms, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people might regulate their own concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of the recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day, in framing a new Constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act, the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion, that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to the popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and is every day carried into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame Constitutions, enact laws, and perform any other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they may think proper. It is true, the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, required the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote. But this they have done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution, have in any way violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were in the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory. But they again refused the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass in default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for Governor and other State officers, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under the Constitution, know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government, have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, member of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers. They now ask for admission into the Union, under this Constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non intervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," leaving "the people perfectly free to form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot expected this question to be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday in January, on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were, at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole Union, which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequences of its admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessing and comforts which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed orderly and in a lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for an hundred as well as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and recognized in some form by every State Constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provisions changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1864, could by any possibility be construed into the prohibition to make such change previous to the period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected, may, at its first session, submit the question to the vote of the people, whether they will or not, have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory, acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union, under the present Constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in a State which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterward refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution, should now reject a State, because slavery remains in its Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this important subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived; should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between their admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the renewal of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of the Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of the public attention, have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.—Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized and will soon die away for want of outside aliment; then every difficulty would be settled at the ballot box. Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—we shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them in service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand troops under the command of Gen. Harney necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for the troops of the United States.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful, prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress, whereas if it should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will become darker, and more ominous than any that have ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union. JAMES BUCHANAN.

READ THIS!—*A Hollander's Testimony.*—Jacob Rinskes, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., corner of Third and Smithfield streets, and by Druggists generally.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

False Pretences.—On Wednesday afternoon a man named Andrew M'Coy was arrested and taken before Mayor Weaver, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. It seems that some months since M'Coy held a judgment against J. E. Heinricks, who kept a shoe store. His stock was attached and sold under the judgment, Heinricks reserving the $300 which the law allowed. The amount realized did not, however, satisfy the judgment, and Heinricks opened up again. On Wednesday, M'Coy and his wife went to Heinrick's store and bought boots and shoes to the amount of $82, for which they refused to pay, stating that he owed them money. M'Coy was accordingly arrested and held to bail to answer the charge.

A New Savings Bank.—A movement is on foot, which will prove successful by all appearances, to establish a new Savings Bank in Allegheny city. On Wednesday night, a large meeting of those favorable to the project was held at Republican Hall, in the Diamond. Capt. W. W. Martin was called to the Chair, and, after a free interchange of opinion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Board of Commissioners, to take stock for the institution: Capt. H. M. Dunlap, Alfred Slack, W. A. Reed, C. P. Whiston and W. P. Eichbaum.

The Commissioners met yesterday at nine o'clock, in Republican Hall, to fulfil their duty, and a great portion of the stock was subscribed at the time we go to press. It is the intention to style the bank the Allegheny Trust Company.—*Reporter.*

Burglary in the Seventh Ward.—On Wednesday night the dwelling of Gen J. K. Moorhead, in the Seventh Ward, was burglariously entered and a number of articles carried away. As the burglar was making off with his booty a man in the employ of Mr. Moorhead observed him, and captured him after an exciting chase. He was taken before Mayor Weaver yesterday morning, but a number of his friends interceded in his behalf, and it was clearly shown that he had been intoxicated the night before and had not a bad reputation. Under the circumstances Mr. Moorehead declined to prosecute and the prisoner was allowed to depart.

Foster's Gazette.—It is very seldom that a comedian can sustain himself and attract good houses in Pittsburgh for more than a single week, but Mr. Gardiner Coyne is now playing the third week of his engagement, and his houses do not perceptibly decrease. To-morrow evening he makes his last appearance this season, and this evening he takes a benefit. The bill consists of the drama of "The Irish Hussar, or the Bandit of the Black Forest," the farce of "The Irish Secretary," and the new extravaganza of "Coyne and Young on a Spree," in all of which plays the Irish delineator appears.

Pittsburgh Theatre.—Miss Heron played Camille last evening. The audience was a very fashionable one, a great many ladies being present, and the house was well filled. This lady has always been a favorite here; she made her first "sensation" at the Pittsburgh Theatre in her character of the Coquette, and our citizens have always received her cordially since. This evening she appears as Medea—a character in which she excels. The very popular farce of "The Toodles" will also be played.

Two more informations have been filed against the watchmen who arrested the party on their way home from the Caledonia supper, some ten days since. One of the officers, we are informed, has left for parts unknown. We are glad to see these fellows brought to justice. It is too common for watchmen to arrest an individual because he happens to say something which grates on the ears of the official, and we hope these officers may be made such an example of as will effectually prevent these arbitrary arrests hereafter.

Anniversary of the Iron City College.—On visiting this Institution, we learned from the proprietors that ample provisions have been made for the accommodation of the great multitude of students and friends of this very popular College, to have a grand Soiree at the City Hall on this Friday evening, 5th inst.; and we can assure those who wish to spend a pleasant evening in the company of their friends and students of the College, that all arrangements are made for giving a pleasant reception. For the order of the evening see advertisement.

Finally Committed.—Henrietta Griffith, the woman who stabbed John Coursin some time since in Strawberry alley, has been finally committed by Alderman Wilson, to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Coursin was dangerously wounded, and for a long time was in jeopardy of his life, but he has now recovered sufficiently to leave the Hospital. Mrs. Griffith will probably be tried at the next term of Court.

We hope our readers will bear in mind the rich musical treat at the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-night. The cantata of Daniel will be sung by an amateur company of some forty performers. We had the pleasure of listening to this fine piece of music in Manchester some weeks since, and were much pleased, as, indeed, was every one present. The concert is for the benefit of the poor. We expect to see the church filled.

Accepted.—In accordance with an invitation extended to him last week, Col. J. W. Forney will lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association on next Thursday evening, the 11th inst. The gentleman is a fluent speaker—the subject a good one, viz: "Distinguished Men," and we know he will do it justice. We know he will meet with a warm greeting and a good house.

Alderman Hoon of the Second Ward has received his commission and been sworn in. He has taken the office on Grant street, formerly occupied by Alderman Buckmaster. We hope he may have plenty of business, and we think, will make a very efficient officer.

The post office at Thompsonville, Washington county, has been re-established, and Robert Caldwell appointed Postmaster.

District Court.—In this Court, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of $631 damages, in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Linn vs. Brown, which we noticed a few days since.

An ejectment case, James Cunningham vs. Isaac Mills, was on trial, and was given to the jury in the evening.

Four prisoners escaped from the jail at New Castle on last Tuesday evening, and all efforts to apprehend them have proved fruitless. One of them was charged with arson; another, Lucas Linn, for whose capture a reward of fifty dollars is offered, is charged with robbery. Here is a speculation for our efficient police officers.

Sent to the House of Refuge.—Two boys were committed to the House of Refuge on Wednesday afternoon by Mayor Stuckrath, of Allegheny. The father of one of the boys was very indignant, and becoming disorderly he was fined two dollars and costs. This may teach him to conduct himself with more propriety in the presence of an official dignitary.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of John Andrews in another column. Mr. Andrews was formerly at the Pekin Tea Store on Fifth street, and has now opened but a few doors below, with a choice stock of green and black teas, coffee and sugars. We hope he may receive a liberal patronage, for we know of no one more deserving.

Allegheny Bank.—A petition has been extensively circulated in this city and a good many signatures have been attached to it, for the removal of the Allegheny Bank to Pittsburgh. It states that the business of the Bank is nearly all on this side, and it would be a great convenience for persons doing business with it to have the location of the office changed.

A great number of ladies visited Mrs. Mansfield's rooms at the Monongahela House yesterday, and the evidences of her skill in examining the system and tracing the causes of disease, as well as her success in prescribing effectually, are much spoken of. Her visit promises to be productive of much good.

The London Books to be sold on the second floor of Davis' new Auction Buildings, to-morrow evening, are now arranged for examination. It is by far the most valuable collection of rare, curious and recherche Books ever offered in this city. Pamphlet catalogues can be obtained at the rooms.

Sale of Stocks.—The following sales of stocks were made last evening at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. Austin Loomis & Co.:

20 shares Iron City Bank	$21 50
10 " Mechanics' Bank	51 00

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Edward Campbell, Esq., had gone to Harrisburg for the purpose of soliciting the Governor to grant a respite to Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.

We received a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Pittsburgh Polytechnic Association some days since, but some person, who no doubt imagined he had a better right to it than ourselves, has appropriated it. We hope he will return it.

It is rumored that the Brady's Bend Iron Works are about to suspend operations. If this be true, a large number of operatives will be thrown out of employment.

The motion for a new trial in the case of James M. Kelly, convicted of the Weisman murder, will be argued in the Criminal Court on Saturday, the 13th inst.

Business at the Mayor's office was quite dull yesterday. In the morning there were only five common cases; three were committed, and two discharged.

The Infirmary Festival at City Hall closed last evening. We are informed that it has been quite a success, and that the proceeds exceed all expectation.

Dr. Burleigh continues his interesting experiments this evening at the Iron City College Hall. See advertisement.

GLYCERINE!
GLYCERINE!!
GLYCERINE!!!
GLYCERINE!!!!

One of the best articles for chapped hands now in vogue. Warranted a sure cure. For sale at

SUPER'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE ALARMING INCREASE OF THE DISEASES of the Stomach, within the past few years, has awakened no ordinary attention in the medical world, but with little effect in staying its ravages, the most skilful acknowledge their inability to remove the disorders, and were it not that others bestow attention to the suffering, but little hopes of relief would they find. Among these benefactors is Dr. Hostetter, the Proprietor of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, for all diseases of the stomach. This preparation has no equal for giving tone to the stomach, and vigor to the system. It acts directly on the Stomach, and carries off the morbid matter there deposited, both speedily and with ease to the patient. In fact, it has been well said, that no preparation extant is as pleasant in its flavor, and effective in its aid and cure, as this great remedy for Diarrhoea and similar diseases of the Stomach.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere and by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 58[illegible] Penn street. ja26-dc

DIED:

At Cincinnati, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., ALFRED J. ROGERS, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Thomas Rogers, Beyle street, above North Common, Allegheny. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!—A Great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest dispositions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:—

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use *M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros, of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* [22] (fe5:lwdaw) FLEMING BROS.

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
ja27 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES SOLD at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all disease imaginable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before eating but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world. ja23:lmdaw

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint entirely cured by them.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 14, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the great benefits derived from the use of your German Bitters in my family. During the greater part of last summer, my son, aged two years, was severely afflicted with the Summer Complaint in the worst form, for which various remedies prescribed by Physicians and others were used, but with no avail. I also sent him to the country, but it proved of but little benefit. Having a bottle of German Bitters in the house, I was persuaded to try that, which to my astonishment entirely cured him. He continued to take the Bitters some time afterward and became healthy. I have the greatest confidence in the Bitters, and feel no hesitation in saying that no family should be without them.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN W. PARIS,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. Plum street, above Second.

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. ja22-daw

SOAP.—4 barrels country soap, for sale by no7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

President. W. H. WILLIAMS.
Vice Presidents. F. R. BRUNOT, ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.
Treasurer. W. HOLMES, Jr.
Superintendent. JOSEPH SNOWDEN.
Committee of Arbitration for January.
F. R. BRUNOT, V. P.
EDWARD GREGG, B. PRESTON,
JOHN L. BOYD, JOHN S. COSGRAVE.

PITTSBURGH, February 4th, 1858.

There has been scarcely a noticeable feature in our markets since last week; business continues extremely dull, and there is scarcely any change in prices. A more hopeful tone, however, pervades the mercantile community, and anticipations of an active spring trade are generally entertained.

The Money market continues to improve, though holders are very strict as to the class of paper they are ready to discount. The resumption of specie payments by our banks, in anticipation of the time appointed by the relief bill, and in advance of the banks of Philadelphia and elsewhere in this State, is a matter of general felicitation, and must have a happy effect in tending to restore that general confidence so unfortunately impaired by the late suspension. The rates of exchange are unaltered, and sight drafts on New York may still be quoted at ½ per cent. premium for par, and 2½ a 3 per cent. on currency; Philadelphia ½ per cent. on par, and 2¼ a 3 per cent. on currency; Baltimore, and Cincinnati and Louisville rate at par.

The following is a comparative statement of the Bank aggregates as compiled from the weekly statements of the Banks of this city for the last and previous weeks, ending on Saturday:

ASSETS.	January 30.	January 23.
Loans and Discounts	$4,955,677 79	$4,966,349 36
Due by other Banks	394,724 11	439,685 43
Notes, &c., of other Banks	251,112 83	290,784 11
Specie	1,364,102 82	1,285,140 43
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation	1,345,201 60	1,407,966 60
Deposites	1,164,218 57	1,165,066 31
Due to other Banks	143,956 31	162,222 34

The above comparative statement exhibits the following result:—

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$10,671 57
" Amount due by other Banks	44,961 32
" Notes and Checks of other Banks	39,671 28
Increase in Specie	78,962 39
" in Circulation	62,765 00
Decrease in Deposites	847 74
" Amount due to other Banks	18,265 03

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Feb. 3.]

The Banks of all our principal cities show a steady increase of coin, with but a trifling expansion of their discount lines; indeed, the offerings of prime business paper are quite limited, and of itself exhibits the entire prostration of trade and credit. The New York Banks now hold upwards of thirty one millions in specie; Boston six and a half; Philadelphia four and a half; Baltimore three and a half, and New Orleans eleven, or in all about fifty-seven millions, with a total circulation of about twenty-six millions. The state of trade meantime is such that borrowers at Bank are few, and Banks profits for the coming year are likely to fall within the legal rate of interest, while, with a revival of trade, an independence of Bank loans will grow up, tending materially to lessen their importance for some years to come, if it does not result in an immediate and radical reform in Bank management generally. The Philadelphia Banks, we observe, after mature consideration and examination of the New York and Boston establishments have determined upon a plan for the organization of a Clearing House.

The stock market continues dull and spiritless, with no essential change in the rates for either loans or shares.

[From the Cincinnati Price-Current, Feb. 3.]

Under moderate receipts, and the influence of a buoyant provision market, hogs have advanced during the week, closing firm at $5,50 to $5,62½ per 100 lbs. net, with a demand considerably in excess of the supply. At close, however, the trade was characterized by a feeling (especially as regards provisions) somewhat similar to that which preceded the reaction that took place a week ago. Prices are demanded which are above the limits of orders, and this tends to check the demand; but, on the other hand, there is not much stuff pressing, and holders are therefore somewhat confident.

The receipts of hogs for the week and the season were:

From Kentucky	[illegible]
By Railways	10,152
By River	1,217
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,800
Driven in	[illegible]
Total for the week	18,105
Previously reported	404,[illegible]
Total for the season	42[illegible],382
Total number packed last season	344,512
Total number packed in 1855-6	405,396

The number received to date is in excess of the packing of any previous year, with the exception of 1848, when the cutting reached 475,000 head. The indications now are, that the business this season will exceed 450,000. The weather is very favorable, and it is quite probable hogs will be cut for three weeks to come.

ASHES...Pots and Pearls are entirely nominal at 6@6¼c. for Pots, and 6¾c for Pearls—no transactions having transpired during the week. Soda Ash is steady at 3⅞@4c., on time.

APPLES...There is not so much demand, and the sales are now confined to small lots: Good common varieties are selling at $1,25@1,37; prime at $1,62½@$1,75, and choice at $2 from store. Some of good quality were sold at the wharf at $1,25.

BACON...There is a better demand for Bacon, but the market is not active; sales of City cured have been made at 7c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Sides, and 9c. for Hams, these prices being the cash rates; on time, there would be about ½c. advance.

BEANS...There is little or no demand, and the quotations are almost nominal at $1@1,10 per bushel for small white.

BUTTER...The supply is beyond the demand, and the market is dull; sales of prime roll are made at about 14@15c. ℔ lb., and packed at 9@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR...There is but little inquiry now while the receipts are but light. From first hands sales, in bulk, have been made at $1,25 ℔ 100 lbs., and from store, in 50 lb. sacks, at $1,50@1,75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BROOMS...There is a good supply in market; sales of common are regularly made at $1,25 and for better kinds $2; fancy lots command $2,25@$2,50 ℔ dozen.

BUCKETS AND TUBS...The Beaver manufacturers' prices are as follows: Buckets, common, $1,70 ℔ doz.; Buckets, three hoops, $1,95 ℔ doz. Extra large Tubs, three hoops, $3,50 ℔ doz.; do do. two hoops, $7,25 do; No. 1 Tubs, $6,25 do.; No. 2 do. $5,75 do.; No. 3 do. $5,00 do.; No. 4 do. $4,25 do.; No. 2 Keelers, $2,75 do.; Half Bushels, $4,75 do.

CORDAGE...

Manilla Rope, coil	13 ℔ lb	Manilla Rope, cut	14 ℔ lb
Tarred " "	14 ℔ lb	White " "	16 ℔ lb
Hemp " "	15 ℔ lb	Tarred " "	16 ℔ lb
Packing Yarn, fine	13 ℔ lb	Packing Yarn, com.	12 ℔ lb

BED CORDS...Manilla $1,87, $2,81@$3,75 ℔ dozen; Manilla, ℔ coil, 15c. ℔ lb.; Hemp $1,87, $2,75@$3,75 ℔ dozen; Hemp, ℔ coil, 12c. ℔ lb.

PLOUGH LINES...Manilla 87c. ℔ dozen. Hemp 70c. per doz.

COTTON CORDAGE...Cotton Rope ⅝ and upwards, 20; do below ⅝, 22; Bed Cord $2,50@3,62@4,75 ℔ dozen; Plow lines $1,25; Sash Cords $6,50.

CANDLES...There has been an advance of ½c. in the price of Moulds and Dips; the former we now quote at 12½c., and the latter at 13c. ℔ lb.; Star 26c; Opal 21c.

CHEESE...There is a full supply in the market, and the prices are lower; sales are now made of Western Reserve at 8@9½c. ℔ lb.

CRACKERS...The prices have experienced a further decline. The quotations are now as follows:—Water Crackers ℔ lb. 5½c.; Butter do. 6½c.; Sugar 8c.; Soda 6½c.; Boston 6½c.; Pilot Bread ℔ bbl. $4,25.

EGGS...The market is over-stocked, and it is difficult to effect sales; the prices have, therefore, declined to 9c.@11c ℔ dozen, as to quality, the former quotation, when taken, without being re-counted.

FEED...There have been some purchases made from wharf and mill at 45@50c. for Bran, 60@65c. for Shorts, and 62½@75c. for Screenings.

FEATHERS...Regular sales of prime Western are made at 50@53c. ℔ lb.

FISH...No. 3 Mackerel, large, is now selling at $11,50 ℔ bbl; Baltimore Herring, $7,50; Halifax do, $6,25@6 50; White Common, $11; Lake Superior White, $12; Trout, $9,50@$10; in half barrels about 50c. per bbl. advance on these prices. Codfish 5@5½c. ℔ lb.

FIRE BRICK...Sales are regularly made at $35@40 ℔ M.

FLOUR...The market continues dull and generally unchanged; quotations for superfine from store are a little lower than given in our last report. The receipts are extremely light, and the quotations from first hands are almost nominal at $3,62½@3,75 for superfine, and $4 for extra. From store, sales are made at $3,87@$4 for superfine, $4,25 for extra, and $4,50 for extra family; some choice wheat has brought $4,62½. Rye Flour is steady at $3@3,12 on arrival and $3,12½@3,25 from store.

GRAIN...The supply of Oats is moderate, but the prices are less firm; sales have been made on arrival at 26@27c. Corn is firmer; selling at the wharf at 42c. for ear. Wheat is dull at 70c. for red, and 75c. for white. Rye 45@50c. on arrival. Barley has been more active at 50@55c per bus.

GROCERIES...Sales of New Orleans sugar have been made to the city trade at 6½@7c., and to the country at 7. Molasses to the city trade at 28@30c, and to the country at 30c. ℔ gallon. Coffee, Rio, 11½@12c. ℔ lb. Rice 5@5½c.

HAY...There is a fair amount sold at the scales at from $9 to $14 ℔ ton—a decline.

HOGS...There are but few offering, sales of country dressed being made at 6½c. ℔ lb.

HIDES...Green Hides are selling at 5c., and Green Salted at 5¾@6c. Dry Flint 13@14c ℔ lb.

IRON AND NAILS...The quotations of manufactured Iron are as follows:—Common Bar 2¾ to 3c. ℔ lb. *Nails:* 10d. to 40d., $3,37½ ℔ keg; 8d. and 9d., $3,50; 6d. and 7d., $3,87½; 5d., $4; 4d., $4,25; 3d., $5; six months credit, or 5 ℔ cent. off for cash. The retail prices of Nails are from 12½c. to 25c. ℔ keg higher than the above quotations.

LARD...The market is dull; sales of country No. 1 are made at 8½@9c., and city at 9½c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER...The market is becoming steadier, with some changes in prices. The following are now the current rates:—

Red Spanish Sole ℔ lb.	21@	26c.
Slaughter "	25@	27c.
Skirting "	31@	34c.
Harness "	28@	30c.
Upper ℔ dozen	$30	@$38
Bridle "	$40	@46

MESS PORK...Small sales are making at $15 ℔ bbl. from store.

METALS...Pig Lead has declined to 6, and Bar to 6¾@7; Sheet Copper 35@36c.; Sheet Brass 32c. ℔ lb.

OILS...Lard Oil has further declined, sales of No. 1 being made at 80c. ℔ gallon; Flaxseed is selling at 55c par funds and steady.

PIG METAL...We have no sales to quote; the market is nominal at former rates.

POTATOES...Neshannocks have advanced; sales of prime were made from the wharf at 50@55c; Reds 37½c; Peach Blossom 50c. ℔ bushel.

POWDER...The prices have advanced; Rifle is now selling at $7 per keg, and Blasting at $5.

SALT...A steady demand, and sales at previous rates: $1,53 for No. 1, and $1 75 ℔ bbl. for extra.

SAND STONE...Regular sales of Huntingdon county, at $9 ℔ ton.

SEEDS...Clover Seed is selling at $4,50@4,75 ℔ bush. Timothy is selling in small quantities at $2. Flax Seed is dull at $1 ℔ bushel.

SHEETINGS, YARNS, &c...The prices have declined, and the following are now the rates: Eagle Sheetings 8½c. ℔ yard; Niagara 8½c.