OILS...Lard Oil is improving, and is firm at 50c. for No. 1. Linseed Oil has advanced, small sales being made at 57c. ₩ gallon, for cash, par funds.

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

POTATOES...Nshannocks have advanced; sales of prime were made from the wharf at 59@60c.; Reds 37½c.; Peach Blows on 60c. ₩ bushel.

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

SEEDS...There is a better supply in the market of Cloverseed, and the prices have undergone a decline; some sales have been made at $4.80@4.87½ ₩ bushel; holders are however asking $5, but no sales have been made at that figure. Timothy is dull at $2. Flaxseed is steady at $1 ₩ bushel.

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

SHEETINGS, YARNS, &c...The prices have declined and the following are now the rates: Eagle Sheetings 8¾c ₩ yard; Niagara 8½c.

FOUNDRY YARN.					
Nos. 5 to 10 inclusive ₩ lb.	22		No. 16	27	@ ...
Nos. 11 and 12	23	@ ...	" 17	28	@ ...
No. 13	24	@ ...	No. 18	29	@ ...
No. 14	25	@ ...	" 19	30	@ ...
No. 15	26	@ ...	" 20	31	@ ...
DOZEN YARN.					
No. 400, per doz.	12	@ ...	Carpet Ch'n 4-ply	28	@ ...
" 500, ₩ doz.	11	@ ...	" white 2 lbs.	24	@ ...
" 600	10	@ ...	" " 3 lbs.	26	@ ...
No. 700	9	@ ...	wine	24	@ ...
No. 800	8	@ ...	Batting, No. 1	17	@ ...
No. 900	8	@ ...	" No. 2	16	@ ...
No. 1000	8	@ ...	Family Batting	18	@ ...
Coverlet Yarn	29	@ ...	Caulking	16	@ ...

TALLOW...The prices have advanced; rough is now selling at 7c. and rendered 10c ₩ lb.

SALT...A steady demand, and sales at previous rates: $1.62 for No. 1, and $1.75 ₩ bbl. for extra.

WHITE LEAD, LITHARGE, &c—White Lead is firm and in steady demand at $2.50 ₩ keg for pure oil, and dry 9 cents ₩ lb., subject to the usual discount. Red Lead 9½@9, cet, and Lythargo 8½.

WINDOW GLASS...The prices of city brands have advanced and we correct our quotations as follows—6x8 and 7x9, ₩ box of 50 feet, $1.62½; 8x10, $2.15; 8x11, 9x11, 9x12 and 10x12, $2.40; 8x13, 9x13 and 9x14, $2.65; 10x15 and 10x16, $2.75. 10 ₩ cent discount off. Country brands 50 cents lower.

WHISKY...The prices have improved, under advices from Cincinnati; we have no sales on which to predicate the price of raw, but quote nominal at 18½@19c.; rectified is steady at 20@22c. ₩ gallon.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

Carefully Reported by JOSEPH SNOWDEN, *Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 18, 1858.

There was a fair amount of offerings at the yards this week, but the number would have been swelled considerably had there not been detention in the receipts per railroad, several carloads having arrived on the grounds after the making up of our report. The number reported to us at both yards amounted to 874 Beeves, 3604 Sheep and 2312 Hogs, the sales aggregating 853 Beeves, 709 Sheep and 2310 Hogs. Some of the lots were of extra quality, the average being better than usual. The sales were made slowly, but the prices obtained were a shade better than last week's. The following tables exhibit the details:—

UPTON YARDS, (WEST'S.)

BEEVES.

No. offered.	*Offered by*	*No. sold.*	*Price.*
57	Jas. Myers & Bro.	57	2¾@4
22	J. Huff	22	3c@3½
15	M. Wilson	15	3c.3½
13	J. Merrick	13	3½@4
29	V. Gray & Co.	29	3c@3½
18	M. Whittaker	18	3c@3½
18	S. Anderson	18	3c@3½
18	A. Phillips	18	2c@3½
14	Wm. Beal	14	3c@3½
63	Lloyd & Nichols		sent east.
15	M'Kelvy & Mooney	15	3½
12	Robert Patterson	12	3½
24	John Vocum (extra)	24	sent east.
28	Marks & Co.	28	3@4
14	J. B. Nixon	14	3c@3½
35	J. Ault	35	3c@3½
50	Transient dealers	50	3c@3½
445	offered	445	sold.
343			

102 sent east.

SHEEP.

No. offered.	*Offered by*	*No. sold.*	*Price.*
600	A. Cunningham & M'Quade		sent east.
110	L. Leadle	110	3½ gross.
85	W. Boyd		left over.
90	Peter Ivery		"
100	Transient dealers	100	3½ gross.
985	offered	210	sold.
210			

775 left over and sent east.

HOGS.

66 sold by M'Kelvy & Mooney at 4¾ net.
150 in small lots, bought by Kaufman & Co. and sent east by them at 4¾.
200 in small lots, bought by Reynhiake & Singer, to be sent east at 4¾.
72 sold by J. Campbell at 4½.

486 offered and sold.

WM. PENN YARDS, (ALLENDER'S.)

BEEVES.

No. offered.	*Offered by*	*No. sold.*	*Price.*
16	Julius Vollter		sent east.
16	S. Smith	16	3¾
19	George England	19	3@4
18	A. Eddy	18	4
25	A. P. Phillips		sent east.
19	C. Barker		"
13	A. W. Gifford	13	4
38	C. Haldeman & Co.		sent east.
30	Marshal Coursen		"
13	John Simmons	13	3½
14	B. F. Phillips	14	3@4
11	James Turner	11	2½@3¾
20	J. Montgomery	20	3½
30	James R. Whiteman	30	$30 ₩ head.
51	W. B. Morrison		sent east.
36	John Armstrong		"
18	Hobber & Wiley		left over.
36	Transient dealers	26	3½@4
429	offered.	199	sold.
199			

239 left over and sent east.

SHEEP.

No. offered.	*Offered by*	*No. sold.*	*Price.*
355	E. Butel		sent east.
100	W. Crawford	100	$1.75 ₩ head.
150	G. Renshaw	150	$1.75 "
173	W. Scattergood		sent east.
239	R. Corbit		"
171	B. C. Yeomans		"
76	J. G. Stanley	76	5¼ gross.
24	Marshal Coursen & Son		sent east.
76	Aaron Keyser	16	3¼@3½ "
97	James Burbick	97	$1.50 ₩ head.
220	S. B. Kennedy & Co.		sent east.
300	W. B. Falstow		"
160	James P. Jackson		"
200	Jonathan Rushman		"
325	Jackson Washburne		"
2000	offered.	499	sold.
499			

2110 sent east.

HOGS.

No. offered.	*Offered by*	*No. sold.*	*Price.*
187	Jacob Hershaw		sent east.
20	E. Jackson	20	4½
19	Patrick M'Grady	19	4½
88	Adler & Co.	88	3½@4
166	W. C. Beale		sent east.
114	A. P. Phillips		"
61	Jno. Coffee (ex. qual.)	50	4¾
220	J. Gilchrist		sent east.
117	Marshal Coursen & Co.		"
172	J. Vanzier		"
100	W. R. Robertson		"
152	J. B. Jackson (extra)	152	4¾
284	Jonathan Rushman		sent east.
1826	offered.	330	sold.
330			

1496 sent east.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Flour is in good demand; prices firm; 1000 bbls sold at $5.35@5.50. Whisky advanced to 18½c. in good demand. Hogs $6@6.50; dull. Provisions opened active with more buyers than sellers, and 1 p.m. sales of Bulk Shoulders sold at 6c. and 50,000 lbs. sides at 7¼ @7¾, and some Lard at 9½@9¾, but it become dull on Change, buyers withdrew and sellers became anxious to realize, pressing Bulk Meat and Lard in the market at the quotations. Mess Pork $15; not much done. Molasses 28c. Sugar 6@6¾; and active, rates of 250 bbls. Money abundant and easy. Business is very brisk in all departments. The rates of exchange are unaltered.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton declined, 2000 bales sold at a decline of ⅛d; upland middling 11⅛; Orleans 12. Flour buoyant; 12,000 bbls sold. Wheat firm; 10,000 bush sold. Corn buoyant; 14,000 bush sold at 67@69 for yellow. Prime Pork $13.75. Bacon firm; Hams 8¾; shoulders 7¾. Butter active. Linseed steady. Tallow firm. Freights of Flour to Liverpool 1s 10½d. Molasses steady at 28@29c. Coffee: sales at auction of 4000 bags at 10¼@12¾, the average about 10½c buoyant.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—*Evening.*—Stocks higher. Chicago and Rock Island 80¾; Illinois Central 96½; La Crosse and Milwaukie 13; Mich. Southern 2 ¾; N. Y. Central 86¼; Pennsylvania Coal 73; Reading 62; Galena and Chicago 93¾; Erie 31; Cleveland and Toledo 48; Milwaukie and Mississippi 37½; Canton Company 22¼.

REMOVAL.

THE

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad,

AND THE

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD,

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1858, the Freight business of those roads, in the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, Will be transacted at the NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT, ON PENN STREET, ABOVE WAYNE, ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

The attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers is invited to the superior facilities afforded by these Roads, FOR SPEED, SAFETY, AND LOW RATES, And for the prompt transportation of Freights, by CONTINUOUS RAILWAY CONNECTIONS, From Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis; and all the Western, Northwestern, and southwestern States.

Freight is sent to most of the above places in the same cars in which it is loaded at this Depot.

THROUGH RECEIPTS GIVEN TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

For further information, apply to

fe18 JOHN P. GLASS, Agent.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, ALDERMAN,

And Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace,

OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF WYLIE AND FIFTH STREETS.

All business connected with this office will be attended to with promptness. Conveyances of all kinds done with legal accuracy—such as Leases, Mortgages, Bonds, Powers of Attorney, &c. Titles to Real Estate examined.

To the members of the Bar he owers his services as Commissioner to take depositions to be read in the several Courts of this State, and elsewhere. His office is one of the main Police Stations of the city, and consequently his facilities in executing business of that kind are very desirable. [fe16:ly

LARD.—A prime article of No. 1 Lard, in barrels and kegs, just received and for sale by

McCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.,

ja23 Corner of Wood and Water streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee on Territories.

It Favors the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE ON MARYLAND CONTESTED ELECTION, KANSAS, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

More Disturbances in Kansas.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW YORK,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill for the admission of Kansas, submitting a long report which was not read.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, also submitted minority reports, which were severally ordered to be printed.

Mr. Green gave notice that he should call up the matter at an early day.

The consideration of the army bill was then resumed. The fourth section of the original bill was struck out; yeas 24, nays 23.

Mr. Wilson's amendment that the reduction at the end of two years shall not operate on any officer in commission at the date of the approval of the act, was adopted.

Mr. Iverson contended that the bill reported by the Military Committee was more accordant with the views of the administration than Mr. Johnson's. Volunteers were always more expensive and less reliable than regulars. He instanced the company of Tennessee volunteers at Cerro Gordo that ran at the first shot. The Tennessee Senator's argument seemed to defend polygamy. If the Tennessee volunteers entertained similar opinions, he would be the last man to send them to Utah; instead of whipping the Mormons, they would be more likely to join them, especially if Brigham Young gave them half a dozen wives apiece.

Mr Hamlin's motion that in no case shall the force created by this act continue in service over two years, was agreed to

A desultory discussion of the comparative merits of the different substitutes ensued, the Senate being thinly attended.

Mr. Johnson said he did not justify polygamy, but he merely drew a comparison showing the inconsistency of entertaining an agent of the Turkish government, which legalized polygamy, and at the same time condemned polygamy in Utah. He also defended the Tennessee volunteers.

Mr. Seward explained the views he expressed on the bill, which had been criticised.

Mr. Brown said if the volunteers sent to the Utah war would follow Brigham, they would not fight unless forced.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, made a personal explanation, reading extracts ffom the speech of his colleague, Mr. Bowie, containing strong language against the American party for their conduct during the Baltimore election, saying, while looking toward Mr. Davis, "You, sir, will have a day of reckoning; I will put you under my foot; you shall not live an hour," etc. Mr. Davis wished to know whether his colleague applied that language to him.

Mr. Bowie replied that when he thus spoke he personified the American party, and did not mean to apply them personally to Mr. Davis, but to the party which struck down the Democracy of Baltimore by force and bloodshed. He repeated that a day of reckoning would certainly come when there would be a war of the people against such wrongs. He did not say how far Mr. Davis counselled such wrongs, but if he did he should take the responsibility. He had not any personal unkindness towards his colleague, and felt grieved to think that he had wounded his feelings. He would tell the House and the nation that he believed in his utmost soul that such Know Nothingism would lead to bloodshed and to revolution, and he would counsel those trampled upon to resistance.

Mr. Davis replied, that as to the opinions of his colleague touching the American party, the House was not the appropriate place for the discussion. He rose merely to inquire whether the language applied personally to himself; his colleague's response was satisfactory.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, spoke on the Kansas question. He said that all the Southern States were now united on the Georgia platform, and pledged to resist, even to the dissolution of the Union, this refusal of Congress to admit Kansas because of the existence of slavery there. He cared not whether this was a constitutional or a revolutionary right of the South; he was prepared to defend it. He contended that the Lecompton Constitution was legally adopted; it was Republican in form, and Congress has not the power to remand Kansas to her territorial condition, she being an independent sovereign State, by the consent of Congress. He expressed surprise that Mr. Douglas had abandoned the principles of the Nebraska bill, fleeing before the first gun was fired, and like a Parthian throwing his poisoned arrows behind him. He did not want the votes of Mr. Douglas and his followers; if they did not reflect Northern opinion, the sooner the South knew this the better. He contended that it was never designed to make Kansas a slave State. Five Governors sent there were all Free Soilers, including the traitor Walker. It had been said that the admission of Kansas would light the flames of civil war; if so, let it come; let the fires rise even Heaven high. But he thought the refusal to admit her would rather engender civil war; referring the question back to the people would inevitably invite this result. The South cannot remain in the Union except on an equality with the North; in such circumstances the Southerners would not be a brave and gallant people; but were captives chained to the victorious car of the North, he would rather be a vassal of Old than New England. He said that the word "compromise" was offensive to him; he would make it a penal offence for a Southerner to use it; it was suggestive in his mind of surrender, a base submission; it sounded, in the language of M'Duffie, like the bugle blast of a robber band. Mr. Shorter continued in a similar strain, closing with the remark that the religion of Plymouth Rock is intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism. Northern clergymen violated the seventh commandment at their evening lectures, and when their crime was exposed, they were courted and feted by the fair sex.

Mr. Zollicoffer made a personal explanation in reference to Mr. Hatch's speech yesterday. He said that Mr. Hatch had seen proper to indulge in personal remarks prejudicial to him and other members, and had also read certain obligations purporting to belong to the American party. Mr. Zollicoffer was a member of that party. These obligations differed in letter and spirit from those he took in Tennessee. Mr. Hatch had denounced the obligations as treasonable and unconstitutional. In doing so he had imported a falsehood, with which he now branded him, and took the responsibility.

Mr. Hatch was not present.

Mr. Tompkins made a speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He would not inquire whether it met the sanction of the people. Time was when he would feel justified in voting for the admission of a slave State south of 36:30; that was before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That repeal removed all national obligations, leaving him free to vote as conscience dictated.

Mr. Clemens argued the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, contending that it was not necessary to submit it to the approval of the people. The President had performed his duty fearlessly and manfully.

Mr. Burroughs got the floor, when the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 18.—The report made to day by Mr. Green, from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at length the events in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, in mass meeting, make the Constitution; they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted for approval or rejection. The last method has been the most approved during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to. The calling of a Convention, as in this case, was conceded to have been strictly legal, and also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the Convention was legally elected and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, which can no more be interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or diminish its power, or alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with had they assembled *en masse* instead of representatives? In conclusion, the Committee says that the Abolitionists in Kansas have thus far sought power by methods unknown to law and by violence, not through the peaceful agency of the ballot box. Claiming to give a majority of the voters of the territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution, and, in case Congress refuse to comply with their constitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they wilfully refuse to do, they threaten to plague the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind that they are conscious of being a powerless minority and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek for peaceful methods for the redress of all their grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The bill recites that the people of Kansas framed for themselves a Constitution and State government, republican in form; and the Convention held at Lecompton has, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit her. There it is declared that Kansas, should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes boundaries, and contains the usual regulations relative to and grants of public lands as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Douglas' in his report, dissents from the views of the majority for reasons, among others, that no satisfactory evidence exists that the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish a Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case; hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Convention could rightfully confer. and no more, which was to form a Constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission which could be accepted or rejected, according as it embodied the popular will. That all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the Territorial government, while in fact it was declared to be in force, and take effect, in defiance of the authority of the Territorial government, as well as without the consent of Congress; that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the Constitution was that of the 4th of January last, which was in obedience to the law framed by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, with full legislative power on all rightful subject within the Territory.

Messrs. Collamer and Wade, in submitting their views, say that the territorial government of Kansas was never organized as provided in the original act; that is by its own people—but was usurped by a foreign force, conquered and subdued by arms, and a minority installed in power, which has ever since been sustained by the general government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate slavery. The Lecompton Constitution is the result of these proceedings, and is contrary to the will of a great majority of the people legally expressed, and for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of republican government, and can produce no permanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late territorial election, they have reclaimed their rights, and the territorial government is, for the first time, now moving peaceably in its legitimate sphere to promised freedom. The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption was concocted and executed to supercede the triumph of justice; to admit it by Congress is but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators as Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourages expectations in both parties, one of which is certainly doomed to disappointment.

Gen. Calhoun, in his published defence, says that he has written to Denver to procure the sworn statements of judges, respecting the controverted Delaware Crossing precinct, and have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiassed exhibition of the facts by sworn statements so procured, and he shall be governed by the facts in giving the certificates of election to members of the Legislature from Leavenworth county, even if it shall, as it probably will, place the government of Kansas in the hands of his enemies. No one will regret it more, yet he shall honestly discharge his duty.

Jack Henderson, Clerk of the Surveyor General of Kansas, and Mr. Marshall, the pro slavery Governor elect of Kansas, have both arrived in this city.

Mr. Winston has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas. He is the same person who, some time ago, was appointed Indian Agent of the same territory, but was removed.

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[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, February 18.—*Senate.*—The following bill was read in place by Mr. Gezzam: For the relief of Dr. Hays.

House.—The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Irwin: from sundry liquor dealers for a change in the liquor laws. By Mr. Donahoe; for the divorce of David Gordon from his wife. By Mr. M'Donald: to impose a dog tax for the support of the schools.

A remonstrance was presented by Mr. Irwin, signed by twenty-six citizens of Allegheny, against the law relative to streets; also a remonstrance against the Valley Church road. Also, by Mr. Foster, against a special tax in Birmingham; and by Mr. Veeghly, against the removal of the Allegheny Bank.

The following bills were reported as committed. To amend the fifty first section of the Bank Law; to remove the Allegheny Bank; to allow juries to divide costs.

The following passed a second reading and was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee: An act to prevent crossing bridges without paying toll.

The bill to repeal the Collateral Inheritance tax was slightly amended in Committee of the Whole, and, having passed finally, will go to the Senate.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, February 18.—The Kickapoo correspondent of the *Republican* says that on the night of the 6th, a party, headed by Chas. Lenhart, burned the office of Mr. Boyd, a lawyer, and Mr. Davis, a ferryman, which destroyed all their property. Boyd, Davis, Kelly, Laughlin, Lynch and many others have fled to Missouri. Much excitement existed. The Committee of Investigation on the election frauds have been discharged. Report says that Denver has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States for the capture of the person of Henderson. The Legislature has adjourned to the 13th. Denver called to approve of the Constitutional Convention bill. Parties of armed men are moving about in the vicinity of Fort Scott.

From New York.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Nos. 56 and 58 Maiden Lane were destroyed by fire last night. The first was occupied by Windle & Co., house furnishers, and Charles Ahrenfield, China ware. Windle's loss is $100,000, which is fully insured. Ahrenfield's loss is $120,000; insured for $100,000. No. 58 was also occupied by Fleet as a clothing store; his stock was nearly all saved. No. 25 Liberty street was also destroyed; it was occupied by Edward Ken, importer of fancy goods; loss $40,000; fully insured.

John Brower, an eminent merchant, committed suicide this morning.

The general supposition is that the Baltic has been seized by the Browns at Liverpool. She did not leave on her regular day.

AUCTION SALES.

DAILY SALES AT NO. 54 FIFTH ST., At the new Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54, Fifth street, every week day, are held public sales of goods in all variety, suited for the trade and consumers, from a large stock which is constantly replenished with fresh consignments, that must be closed forthwith.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Dry Goods and fancy articles, comprising nearly everything needed in the line for personal and family use; table cutlery; hardware; clothing; boots and shoes; ladies ware, &c.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Household and kitchen furniture, new and second-hand; beds and bedding; carpets; elegant iron stone China ware; stoves; cooking utensils; groceries, &c.

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Fancy articles; watches; clocks; jewelry; musical instruments; guns; clothing; dry goods; boots and shoes; book, stationery, &c. [ie8] P. M. DAVIS, Auct.s

IRON SAFES, CAST STEEL, WINDOW GLASS, NAILS, ETC., AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 19th, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold,

2 second-hand Iron Safes;
2476 lbs Cast Steel, assorted sizes;
9 boxes 10x12 and 12x14 Window Glass;
5 dozen double and single pit Axes;
2 " bench Hatchets;
20 kegs 10d Juniata Nails;
36 dozen Corn Brooms;
9 kegs Epsom Salts;
4 boxes superior Chewing Tobacco;
20 half bbls, quarters and kits No. 1 Mackerel;
9 " Lake Fish;
100 bundles Crown, Double Crown and new Straw Paper, etc. [fe18] P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

BRANDIES AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 19th, at 3 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No 54 Fifth street, will be sold,

7 Quarter and eighth casks Brandy;
15 cases, one doz. bottles each. Brandy.

fe18 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

W. W. WALLACE'S

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS,

A Large and Beautiful Stock always on Hand And Made to Order.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, are invited to call and examine our stock of MARBLES, as we are persuaded that but few persons in the community are aware of the low prices at which we are selling MANTELS. A good, plain, Marble Mantel costs but little, if any, more than a good Wood Mantel, whilst it is always neat, is an ornament to a room, and (unlike a Wood Mantel) is not liable to take fire.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND GRAVE STONES always on hand.

WASHSTANDS AND FURNITURE TOPS, AND IMPOSING STONES made to order by machinery. Marble of all kinds sold low to the trade.

Our stock is the largest in the West, is manufactured by machinery and will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. W. WALLACE,

Nos. 319, 321 and 323 Liberty street,

fe12:1m Pittsburgh.

Plaster, Cement and Grindstones.

PLASTER PARIS, for Stucco Work, etc. CEMENT, for Cisterns, Fire Walls, etc. GRINDSTONES, all sizes and best quality, for Farmers and Mechanics, at 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe12:1m W. W. WALLACE.

THE SEASON ADVANCES, AND CHESTER has determined not to be caught with a large stock to carry over He has, therefore, determined to close out the balance of his stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Winter Clothing, at the smallest possible margin above cost. Now is the time to obtain bargains. The stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class city Clothing and Merchant Tailoring establishment.

CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL,

Cor. Wood street and Diamond Alley.

☞ We study to please. ja21

TOMATOES, in Cans—10 cans just rec'd and for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

RIVER NEWS.

HARDY & M'GREW, Steamboat and General Agents, Corner of First and Ferry streets.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.—The river remains as it was. The Allegheny is closed with ice above the aqueduct, and the Monongahela has also been closed. The weather still remains very cold, thawing very little in the sun during the day and freezing up tight at night In regard to business, a small quantity of freight finds it way daily to the boats at the wharf, all of which is covered by open policy of insurance.

We learn that a new independent line of daily packets is in contemplation, to commence with the opening of the spring trade. As soon as the boats are settled upon we shall give a further report.

The Exchange, Capt. Adams, sunk a few days ago at the mouth of White river. This is the third White river packet under command of Capt. Adams that has sunk within the past two months

The Louisville *Courier*, of the 16th inst., has the following items:—

"The river was slowly falling yesterday, with three feet six inches water on the falls, and five and a half feet in the canal, by the mark."

"The new freight boat, C. W. Sombart, for St. Louis and Glasgow, went over the falls yesterday, on her way to St. Louis. She was under the guidance of Frank Varble."

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3 FEET 6 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Telegraph, Woodward, Brownsville.
" Luzerne, Jacobs, Brownsville

DEPARTED.

" Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Telegraph, Woodward, Brownsville.
" Luzerne, Jacobs, Brownsville.

STEAMBOATS.

NASHVILLE.

For Nashville.

The fine steamer QUAKER CITY, Captain McDANIELS—Clerk, SAMUEL COOLEY—will leave for the above, and all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY EVENING.

For freight or passage, apply on board. fo1

For Nashville.

The splendid new light draught steamer POLAND, Capt. R. GRAGNY, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. nov25

For Nashville.

The fine passenger steamer CLIFTON, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

de16 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

JOHN TOMPKINS.....MAY, MASTER.

The new, light draught passenger packet, JOHN TOMPKINS, Ray, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

A. O M'GREW, Agent,

nov18 No. 86 Water street.

MEMPHIS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

The fine passenger steamer ALMA, Capt. ROBINSON, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.,

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

ja23 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Pittsburgh and Zanesville.

The steamer FORTUNE, Captain W. RENO—Clerk, J. F. ALLISON—will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, December 17th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight and passage apply on board, or to

POWELL & MOODY, 97 First St.,

or A. O M'GREW, 86 Water street.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

The steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. MONROE AYRES, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. [ja8

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.

IOWA.....MOORE, Master.

The light draught, fast running passenger packet IOWA, Moore, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply on board, or to HARDY & McGREW, Agents,

fe4 Corner First and Ferry streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., [Pittsburgh, February 16th, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend out of the profits of the last six months, of FOUR DOLLARS per share, applicable to the reduction of stock notes.

fe17:1m F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Managers of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, have, this day, declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS A SHARE, on the old stock of the Company in which dividends are made, which is payable in current bankable funds, to stockholders, or their legal representatives forthwith. WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1858. ja4—6

☞ NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of Lawrence County, issued to the PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due January, 1858, will be paid at the office of WM. H WILLIAMS & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. The change in place of payment, is made in consequence of the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New York, where the Coupons are payable.

de26] BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Pittsburgh, January 20th, 1858.

☞ AN ELECTION for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, will be held at the Toll-House, on MONDAY, March 1st, 1858, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN THAW,

fe18:td Treasurer.

☞ THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY BANK—NOTICE—Books will be opened at the HIAWATHA HOUSE, in the borough of McKeesport, for subscriptions to the Capital stock of said Bank, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February next, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., and continue, (if necessary) from day to day for six days, at the same hours. By order of the Commissioners

j 28:3wdaw A. MILLAR.

DAGUERREAN GALLERIES

AMBROTYPES—

A BEAUTIFUL AND DURABLE PICTURE, WARRANTED, CAN BE HAD AS LOW AS AT ANY FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY, AT

WALL'S, Fourth street.

fe12

WALL'S PICTURE GALLERY.

WM. C. WALL HAS TAKEN THE third floor of Jones' New Building, adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, Fourth street, for an AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, and having fitted up the room in a style unsurpassed, invites his friends and the public to visit his establishment.

His Reception Room, he has no hesitation in saying, has not its superior anywhere, for size, beauty of furniture and appointments generally; and his Operating Rooms, being on the same floor, are entered immediately through it.

In his operating Rooms, the most improved combined side and sky lights give a facility for taking a finished Picture, in the least possible time, that he thinks cannot fail to make his establishment the resort of all persons of taste.

Mr. Wall's experience as an Artist, is a guarantee to his patrons that none but good Pictures will be permitted to leave his premises.

The public, and the ladies especially, are invited to view his rooms, and examine specimens. fe16:w

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT NO. 60 MARKET ST.,

Where can be seen the largest collection of

AMBROTYPE & PHOTOGRAPH SPECIMENS, EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

☞ Persons wishing Pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call and examine before setting elsewhere, as

WE WARRANT PICTURES

Superior to any that can be obtained west of the mountains.

oct8 E. S. WYKES, Artist.

R. M. CARGO & CO.,

Photographers and Ambrotypists,

NEW YORK GALLERY,

No. 76 Fourth street, and

SUNBEAM GALLERY,

S. W. cor. of Market street and Diamond, Pittsburgh.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL. my19:tf-3p

WYKES' GALLERY OF ART,

NO. 60 MARKET STREET.—PICTURES taken at this Gallery by a new and improved process, giving the natural color of the hair, eyes, dress and complexion. They are acknowledged by all who have examined them to be far superior to any p