Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	41
12 " M.	00	42
6 " P. M.		39
Barometer	29 4 20	

MR. LINCOLN IN PITTSBURGH.

Great Enthusiasm of the People.—Speech of Mr. Lincoln—His Departure for Cleveland, etc., etc.

The weather on Friday morning opened up very inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to the hour of eight o'clock, when it subsided somewhat, though under ordinary circumstances the shower would have been sufficient to have kept most people indoors.

During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the members of the Pittsburgh Councils, who paid their respects to him in a body, and the remainder of the time, up till half past eight o'clock, was occupied in receiving visitors.

When the hour had arrived at which the President-elect had promised to address the people, an immense assembly had gathered on Smithfield street, in sight of the balcony. Mr. Lincoln was punctual to the minute, and when he had taken his position on the balcony he was formally welcomed by his Honor, Mayor Wilson, as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WILSON.

"*Honored Sir:*—It affords me sincere pleasure to tender to you on behalf of my fellow citizens the kind greeting and hospitality of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

"It rarely occurs that an opportunity is afforded the people for an exhibition of their devotion to the Union by a tribute of respect to the person of their Chief Magistrate. It is not singular therefore that the merchant, the mechanic and laborer, laying aside their usual avocations, have come out in their strength to pay homage to the man whom the people, in their wisdom, have called to preside over the destinies of the nation.

"We greet you, Sir, on this occasion, not only as Chief Magistrate of the nation, but as the harbinger of peace to our distracted country.

"The people of Allegheny county, relying on your wisdom and patriotism, trust that the dangers that threaten the permanency of our government may, by your prudence and firmness be speedily removed, and the glorious confederacy established by our forefathers may find in you an able and patriotic defender."

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

When the vociferous cheering which followed the introduction of Mr. Lincoln to the people, had subsided, he advanced to the railing of the balcony and said:

Mayor Wilson and Citizens of Pennsylvania—I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally for the flattering reception. It is the more grateful, because I know that, while it is not given to me alone, but to the cause which I represent, yet it is given under circumstances which clearly prove to me that there is good will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

And here, fellow citizens, I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, and in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted condition of the country. It is naturally expected that I should say something upon the subject, but to comply with that wish would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, would require more time than I can at present command, and would perhaps unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering, and cries of "good!" "that's right!"].

The condition of the country, fellow citizens, is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is, to give this subject all the consideration which I possibly can before I speak fully and definitely in regard to it—(cheers)—so that, when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible. [Loud and continued applause.] And when I do speak, fellow citizens, I hope you may nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, consistently with the integrity of the Union, or which will in any way prove inimical to the liberties of the people, or to the peace of the whole country. (Vociferous applause.) And, furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope to say nothing which will disappoint the reasonable expectations of any man, or disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. (Applause.)

Notwithstanding the troubles across the river, [the speaker pointing westwardly to the Allegheny cabals, and smiling] there is really no crisis, springing from anything in the government itself. In plain words, there is really no crisis except an artificial one! (Laughter and applause.) What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends "over the river?" Take even their own view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course which they are pursuing. (A voice—"that's so!") I repeat, it, then—*there is no crisis*, excepting such as one may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My friends, then, under such circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people will only keep their temper, on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of like character which have originated in this government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation shall continue to prosper as heretofore. (Loud applause.) But, fellow citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended in the outset—(cries of "go on!" "go on!")—and I shall say no more at present.

"Fellow citizens, as this is the first opportunity which I have had to address a Pennsylvania assemblage, it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks upon the important question of a tariff—a subject of great magnitude, and one which is attended with many difficulties, owing to the great variety of interests which it involves. So long as direct taxation for the support of government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. The tariff is to the government what meat is to the family—but, while this is admitted, it still becomes necessary to modify and change its operations according to new interests and new circumstances. So far there is little difference of opinion among politicians, but the question as to how far imposts should be adjusted for the protection of home industry, gives rise to numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand this subject in all its multiform bearings, but I promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully.

And here I may remark that the Chicago platform contains a plank upon this subject, which I think should be regarded as a law for the incoming administration. (Immense demonstrations of applause.) In fact, this question, as well as all other subjects embodied in that platform, should not be varied from what we gave the people to understand would be our policy when we obtained their votes. (Continued applause.)

Permit me, fellow citizens, to read the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, or rather, to have it read in your hearing by one who has younger eyes than I have.

Mr. Lincoln's private Secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago platform, as follows:

"That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working man liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Mr. Lincoln continued—Now, fellow-citizens, I must confess that there are shades of difference in construing even this plank of the platform. But I am not now intending to discuss these differences, but merely to give you some general ideas upon this subject. I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home with as little or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article. Labor is the true standard of value. If a bar of iron, got out of the mines of England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines of Pennsylvania, be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburgh, and the American bar from Pittsburgh to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. (Laughter.) If we had no iron here, then we should encourage its shipment from foreign countries; but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. This brings us back to our first proposition, that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost labor.

The treasury of the nation is in such a low condition at present that this subject now demands the attention of Congress, and will demand the immediate consideration of the new Administration. The tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill, and I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not. It may or it may not become the law of the land—but if does, that will be an end of the matter until a modification can be effected, should it be deemed necessary. If it does not pass (and the latest advice I have are to the effect that it is still pending) the next Congress will have to give it their earliest attention.

According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various sections of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress, and if the consideration of the tariff bill should be postponed until the next session of the National Legislature, no subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of a tariff. And if I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study this whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of our common country, so that when the time for action arrives adequate protection can be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the "reapers of Chicago." Permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives, that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in common the benefits of a just and equitable tariff. [Applause.]

But I am trespassing upon your patience—[cries of "no!" "no!" "Go on—we'll listen!"] and must bring my remarks to a close. Thanking you most cordially for the kind reception which you have extended me, I bid you all adieu. (Enthusiastic applause.)

THE DEPARTURE.

It was almost nine o'clock when Mr. Lincoln finished his speech, and as the time for the departure of the special train for Cleveland was fixed at ten o'clock, immediate arrangements were made for leaving the hotel. The halls adjacent to the parlors leading to the balcony were so densely crowded that the President elect could not move from his position until the military forced a passage way, by means of which he succeeded in reaching the carriage. He took his seat in company with Mayor Wilson, and one of the suite, and in response to loud cries of "stand up!" "stand up!" he arose in the carriage, and bowed an acknowledgement to the assembled thousands, which was followed by the wildest demonstrations of applause.

In a few minutes the procession began to move from the Monongahela House, by order of Mr. Lincoln, and before Gen. Negley had completed his arrangements for the military display. Mr. Lincoln deemed this course an urgent necessity, and instructed Mr. Nicolay to carry out the order, at the same time stating that he (Mr. Lincoln) would apologize to Gen. Negley for having taken this course, which he subsequently did. At his request, also, owing to the lateness of the hour, the route as previously published was curtailed, and the station at Allegheny was reached by a more direct course.

The crowd in waiting was unequalled for numbers and density. There was a solid mass of humanity about the depot, almost impenetrable, and the enthusiasm exceeded anything we ever before witnessed. The rain had ceased to fall, and old and young, male and female, crowded around the depot by thousands.

Gen. Negley and staff made no effort here to press back the crowd, as it seemed next to impossible to obtain a passage way. Gen. Negley, however, upon appealing to the people, succeeded in getting Mr. Lincoln from the carriage, and the party reached the platform one by one in Indian file. Several pleasing incidents occurred here, but no speech was made. In a few minutes the special train approached the depot, and the party embarked amidst the shouts and cheers of the excited multitude.

THE MILITARY.

The thanks of this community are certainly due to Gen. Negley and staff, and to the officers and men composing the Jackson Independent Blues the Washington Infantry, and the Pennsylvania Dragoons, who turned out voluntarily, and contributed largely to the success and character of the reception. No little surprise was expressed that the "crack military corps," the Duquesne Greys, did not turn out upon this occasion, but we must do them the justice to say that while the majority decided otherwise, there was quite a number who voted in favor of paying their acknowledgements to the Chief Magistrate of a free people, deeming him at least equally deserving of military honor with the representative of a foreign monarchy.

FUTURE ROUTE OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln and suite will reach Cleveland at four o'clock, Friday afternoon, and leave for Buffalo on Saturday morning. They will remain in Buffalo over Sunday, and arrive at Albany on Monday evening. Tuesday they will proceed to New York, arriving at three o'clock in the afternoon. They will next visit Philadelphia, and will leave for Harrisburg on Friday morning, the 22d instant, reaching the latter place at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature had an interview with Mr. Lincoln on the cars between Rochester and this city, and he assured them that he would remain at Harrisburg until Saturday, and from thence proceed to Washington City.

Arrest of a Wife Poisoner.

Some time since, the wife of William Weaver, of Bloomfield, Perry county, died very suddenly. Weaver was very poor, his occupation being that of a hostler at a hotel in that place, and it was thought by the citizens of the place that his wife had died from exposure and want of attention, and much sympathy was expressed for him and his family. The Masons of the place took charge of the corpse and had it decently interred. Three days after the funeral he removed from the place, and about the same time a girl named Gustler, who was living at the hotel at which he was hostling, disappeared. Suspicion was then created, and Sheriff Miller, of Perry county, at once set most fervently on the transaction. Supposing that a sister of the girl above named was corresponding with her, her movements were observed, and a few days since, she was seen to receive a letter post marked "Think Horse," Chester county. Being questioned in regard to this, she said it was from a sister, who was married to Weaver, who, she wrote, treated her well, &c. A warrant was immediately issued for Weaver's arrest, and the Sheriff proceeded to the above place and took Weaver into custody, on the charge of murdering his wife. On Tuesday the remains of Mrs. Weaver were exhumed, and the stomach sent to Philadelphia to be analyzed. It is said that Weaver purchased poison, a short time previous to his wife's death, for the ostensible purpose of poisoning rats, but that it was not used for that object. It also appears that the oldest daughter had expressed to a friend her suspicions that her mother had been foully dealt with.

An Embarrassing Situation.

A few nights ago, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a gallant young gentleman of that city called upon one of his lady friends, who resides in the suburbs. In front of the house there is a barkfence popular pole, erected in honor of one of the candidates at the late Presidential election. The father of the young lady keeps a not very ornamental but still useful and very ferocious bull-dog, who is very jealous of his master's acquaintances, and very suspicious of strangers. Upon the approach of our gallant friend, instead of being received with open arms, as he doubtless expected, he was received by the dog with open jaws, and was compelled to "scoot it" up the poplar pole in a hurry, and in so doing tore his store clothes in such a manner as not to be presentable in first circles. He clung to the pole like a bat, and returned the affectionate gaze of the dog, until a gentleman came out and drove the canine away. The gentleman came down quite crest fallen, and was compelled to undergo the mortification of declining to enter the house on account of the rent the envious pole had made.

LARCENY.—Mr. John Clarke, a drover residing in the Second ward, Allegheny, preferred a charge of larceny before Mayor Drum, against a man named Frank McLeio, who, he alleges, on Tuesday last stole two valuable hogs belonging to him, from the Allegheny Drove Yard. The hogs were valued at $50 by Mr. C., but McLain being anxious to realize disposes of them for $15.

Mr. Clarke also preferred a charge against a man named Frank Lefner, who he alleges purchased the hogs, knowing that they had been stolen. McLain was arrested last evening by officer Bowden, and committed for a hearing. Lefner has not as yet been captured.

STRIKE AMONG THE STOVE MOULDERS.—We are informed the recent strike of the Stove Moulders formerly in the employ of Messrs. A. Bradley and Bissell & Co., was not on account of any reduction in their wages, but because the proprietors saw proper to take several worthy boys as apprentices to the moulding business, believing that they, as proprietors, had the right to employ whomever they saw proper; by so doing they have given employment to these boys and also the opportunity of learning a good trade. We are informed there was work enough for all the moulders and the new apprentices too, and that some of these moulders who are now on strike, could make from 15 to 18 dollars per week it at work.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Dr. Plaxter, on Ridge street, adjoining the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and several valuable articles of silver ware were taken from the dining room. Among the stolen articles was a large sized silver coffee pot, richly chased, marked W. S. P.; a silver plated molasses pitcher, and two solid silver spoons, with the letters S. A. B. engraved on them. Information of the robbery was laid before Mayor Drum, and the police are on the look-out for the thieves.

PAINFUL CASE OF DROWNING.—We are pained to announce the drowning of a little son of Mr. A. D. Smith, of Allegheny. It appears that he was playing in a flat boat, lying near Dilworth's planing mill, in the Allegheny river, when having occasion to reach after a shingle which was floating along, he was precipitated into the river and drowned. All efforts to find the body proved unavailing. He was about nine years of age.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city, from February 5th to February 9th, as reported by Dr. J. L. Duncan, Physician to the Board of Health, was as follows: Males, 7; Females, 5; White, 12; Colored, 0; Adults, 7; Children, 5 Total, 12. Of the above, two were under one year, three between two and ten, two between fifteen and twenty, and five between thirty and forty.

NEW BOOKS.—Messrs. Hunt & Miner, the enterprising publishers' agent, on Fifth street near Post-office, have received Harper's Magazine for March, and the London Quarterly Review for January—American reprint. We have not yet had time to look inside the covers, but doubt not we shall be amply repaid, when at leisure to do so.

CONCERT HALL.—Last afternoon exhibition of Hamboizer, the Wizard, and dwarf Sprightly. Parents should take their children and spend a pleasant afternoon, as he is a great favorite amongst them. Every one will be presented with a prize. He should be well patronized, as he is a very liberal man. Admission: for children, 5 cents; adults, 10 cents.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

FEBRUARY 15.—There was only one case disposed of yesterday, Dibble vs. Dibble, in which plaintiff took a non-suit.

THE LATE OUTRAGE UPON MRS. BURNS.—This lady, who was carried from her home on Wednesday evening, by two ruffians, (the circumstances of which we have already published,) appeared before Mayor Wilson yesterday and made oath against the parties previously suspected. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. have just handed us an embellished counting-house calendar, which for beauty of design and execution exceeds any of the attempts which we have seen in this line. It is lithographed by Hatch & Co., New York.

SOLDIERS of the war of 1812, who desire to participate in the ceremony of raising the National flag on the Capitol at Harrisburg, on the 22d inst., are requested to report their names to Capt. Pratt, at the Council Chambers, before Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

LARCENY.—James Gardner was committed by Alderman Jones on a charge of larceny, preferred by Ellen Jane Taylor.

LECTURE.—Our citizens should not forget the lecture of Mr. S. Halstead, of Cincinnati, which will be delivered in City Hall this evening.

Pocket Picking.

At the Allegheny depot, on Thursday evening, while the crowd was awaiting the arrival of the special train conveying Mr. Lincoln and suite to Allegheny, quite a number of persons had their pockets picked.

Capt. Wm. Ward, of this city, lost a wallet containing $490, with a note for $500, together with several other valuable papers.

Wm. Hall, a countryman, we believe, had a pocket book stolen, containing a small sum of money and a certificate of deposit for $50.

Col. E. F. Pratt, the venerable messenger to the City Counsels, was robbed of a pocket book containing $4,50, and several other gentlemen whose names we did not learn, were victimized.

A countryman, whose name we were unable to ascertain, appeared in the Mayor's Office in Allegheny, apparently in great distress and much excited. He stated that he had been at the depot to witness the departure of Mr. Lincoln; that after the train had left and the crowd dispersed, he had occasion to put his hand in his pocket, when, to his great surprise, he discovered that it contained no less than three pocket-books which were full of papers, but none of them had a cent of money. He stated that he was unable to account as to how they got in his pocket, or who was so generous as to put them there, but he suspected that they had been stolen, rifled of all the money they contained, and then placed in his possession to avoid detection.

One of the pocket books contained an order on the dry goods establishment of D. H. Fralich, of this city, in favor of Mr. Gallagher, and signed by Graff, Bennett & Co. They were left in the office for identification. We also learn that some half dozen empty pocket books were picked up at the Federal Street Station yesterday morning.

Frank McDonald, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, was relieved of a pocket lock containing $5. The money was taken at the Federal street station yesterday morning.

F. B. McConnell, of Allegheny, (late of Iowa,) had his pocket book stolen, in which was a certificate of deposit for $1,100 in the Citizens' Bank, and $60 in money. Payment on the certificate has been stopped.

Rev. Morgan, of Rural Valley, Armstrong Co., came down to buy books, and see Old Abe, we presume. Pocket picked. Loss, $40.

Judge Wafner, of Sewickley, was in the crowd at the Federal street station, and was relieved of his pocket book cotaing $5 in money, and a note for $5,000, the payment of which has been stoped.

James W. Melvin, of Allegheny, was relieved of his pocket book yesterday morning, in Allegheny. It contained but $1,50. He was standing alongside of an old gentleman, and made the remark that he had been robbed. The old man replied, "I always hold my hand on my purse when I am in a crowd," and thrusting his hand in his pocket to satisfy himself that he had not been victimized, exclaimed, "I declare, my purse is gone!" Looking about him, he found the purse on the street, minus its contents.

The pocket book mentioned above, as containing an order on Mr. Fralich, dry goods merchant, was the property of Dr. T. J. Gallaher, of this city. It was taken from the pocket of Mrs. Gallaher, at the post office in this city, while she was standing by her husband, looking at Old Abe. The thief had gone over to Allegheny, and having more pocket books than he desired, he thrust three of them into the pocket of the countryman above mentioned, who took them to Mayor Drum. It is not a little singular that Mrs. Gallaher did not miss her pocket book at all until her husband read the description of it in the *Evening Gazette*, when he immediately left for Allegheny, and found it safe.

Mr. Clarke's preferred a charge against a man named Frank Lefner, who he alleges purchased the hogs, knowing that they had been stolen. McLain was arrested last evening by officer Bowden, and committed for a hearing. Lefner has not as yet been captured.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

(Special Dispatch from the Evening Gazette.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15, 1861.

Secretary Holt has dismissed Mr. Drinkard, chief clerk, for being complicated with Floyd's great robbery.

In order to operate against the passage of the Tariff, the ministers of England and France have indirectly given out the intimation that the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by their governments.

Re-enforcements have been sent to Tortugas, and all the principal Gulf Forts will be strengthened by troops from Texas.

The opponents of the Pacific Railroad vote for all amendments in order to render the bill obnoxious and impracticable. It is understood that the President will veto the bill, should it pass with provision for three routes—while he will sign it if for but two.

Thorough arrangements have been perfected by the War Department to throw troops and supplies into Fort Sumter, if the necessity should occur—which is not now expected. However, Major Anderson feels entirely secure.

It is now understood that Secretary Holt will be urged on President Lincoln for continuance in his present position, by leading conservative Republicans.

No arrangements have yet been made for President Lincoln's quarters here. He is expected to select his Hotel like all his predecessors. H.

Mr. Lincoln at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Mr Lincoln and his party left Pittsburgh in a smart shower this morning, amid enthusiastic plaudits from great numbers who lined the track for a long distance. At Rochester they got on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road; at Wellsville they took a new engine beautifully decorated; at Steubenville and Bangor crowds had assembled in the rain and mud, Mr. Lincoln merely bowing; at Alliance an elegant dinner was given by Mr. McCullough, President of the road. A salute was fired smashing windows, including the one at which Mrs. Lincoln sat. During dinner, an elegant company of sonavas stood guard while the band played national airs. The train also stopped at Ravenna and Hudson, a few moments, which places were alive with people, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The entire party are under obligations to the President of the road, Conductor Russell, Ticket Superintendent F. R. Myers, and in fact all connected with the road for their kindness and attention.

The President elect and party arrived at Cleveland at 20 minutes after 4 o'clock, amid roars of artillery. The arrangements were admirable. The military, fire companies and trades made a fine display. Amid the wildest enthusiasm the procession moved through the principal streets to the Weddell House. J. R. Slattery, representing Mayor Huoe could not excertain.

These incenries are supposed to have been perpetrated by professional pickpockets, who arrived here before the special train got in. Four or five of our most expert thieves left this city for Cleveland, yesterday, ahead of the special train, and they will no doubt make a nice "raise" in the Forest City.

Our Book Table.

The London Quarterly Review for January opens with an instructive and highly interesting article on Canada, which is therein treated of, not only in its past and present, but also in regard to the prospects of its future.—a prediction of which is confidently and not unreasonably made. After this, perhaps the most noticeable papers in this number are an article on the view of Mr. Motley's *History of the United Netherlands*, which is highly commended, and that of an English theological work, "Essays and Reviews," which has been republished in this country under another title,—and which the reviewer here is far from commending. This latter is perhaps the most valuable, or certainly it is the most elaborate, article in this number of the London Quarterly. The remaining articles are—The Welsh and their Literature; Italy; The Dogs of History and Romance; and the Income Tax and Its Rivals;—all of which will be found to have much of varied interest.

This Review and the other British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine are republished by L. Scott & Co., New York, and are for sale by their Agents for Pittsburgh, Hunt & Miner.

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

Eliza J. Patterson, Allegheny, $5,00; Jas. Todd, West Moreland county, $3 00.

SPECIAL LECTURES at the IRON CITY College next week—Monday: CONTRACTS; Tuesday: PARTNERSHIP; Wednesday: BANKING; Thursday: INSURANCE; Friday: NEGOTIABLE PAPER; Saturday: DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. feb16tsat

DOCTOR C. BARLE, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. No. 130 Smithfield St. †

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. †

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper †

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to the new Blood Food, recently prepared, and now offered in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent nostrums. It is a concentrated food, and is the only remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature that have long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sold by agents, or by the proprietors, Messrs. CLOUGH & CLARK, No. 167 Water street, New York. MARY'S INVALID FOOD, an article which every mother should have on her shelf, ready for use in cases of need; and convalescents, as it does not require cooking, and is so bland, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable article in the sick room for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature that have long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sold by all Druggists. feb15

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Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

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REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OIL.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This truly valuable preparation is extracted from a selected root by a powerful apparatus, which obtains the medicinal principle in a highly concentrated form by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process, a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other for Purifying the Blood, and Cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, Boils, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Irregularities, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by H. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by Druggists generally. feb15dawtwlw

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A liberal discount to the trade. Sent post paid on receipt of 4 cents. feb13

MANILLA, Rag and Straw WRAPPING PAPER, Brown, Blue and White, Bonnet Boards, Tea Paper, &c., for sale low at the Paper and Bag Warehouse of CHADWICK & SON, feb2 No. 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

IF YOU WANT STOCK IN AN OIL COMPANY, located within 300 feet of the GREAT BATH BORE WELL. Apply to HENRY S. KING, Broker, 47 St. Clair st. feb9

MESS PORK—240 bbls; LEAF LARD—150 tcs, 50 kegs, for sale by KNOX & PARKER, 309 Liberty st. feb6

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, at BURCHFIELD & CO'S. dec14

BUTTER—1 bbl. Prime Roll for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 75 Water and 92 Front sts. feb7

LARD OIL—8 bbls., now landing from str Corn Ferry for sale by INSIAH DICKEY & CO. feb12

COAL OIL—14 bbls. Refined this day rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. feb12

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

LIME—200 bbls. Fresh Lime, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS feb12

EGGS—4 bbls Fresh Eggs, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS feb12

CARBON OIL—12 bbls. just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS feb12

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 15.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 30th of January, passed here at 7 o'clock P. M. The following is a summary of the news from the Pacific coast which was furnished by this arrival.

Commercial.—Extreme dullness prevails in every branch of trade except in Domestic produce. There is no disposition to purchase any important articles except to supply the daily consumption, with no change in prices. In domestic produce trade is only limited to the want of supplies with prices firm at former rates.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Since the last express the extensive dry goods establishment of N. Austin & Co., has been attached for debts of about $40,000, which will probably wind it up.

The work on the new Almada Quicksilver Mines has been resumed.

An attempted caucus of Douglas Democrats on the Sensorial question has failed.

The tendency of parties still favors a coalition between the Republicans and Northern Douglasites on the one side, and between the chivalry wing of Douglasites and Breckinridge men on the other, thus reducing the Legislature to two parties of about equal strength with the latter coalition. Gov. Downer stands the best chance, while the Republicans and Northern Douglasites give a divided support to Randolph, Curry and McDougall, with poor prospects of harmonizing on either.

Several bills have been introduced into the Legislature granting to individuals the right to construct railways through the streets of San Francisco.

The Daniel Webster brings advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to Dec. 29th.

The ship Cliquimbo, from Hong Kong, Oct. 24th, for San Francisco, had put into Kanagawa in a leaking condition.

It was thought that the Russians, who had been waiting many months, would get a treaty, though not such a one as they desired.

XXXVIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—After the consideration of the tariff bill, the amendment concerning the present warehousing system was taken up.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., moved to extend the time of 90 days which is in the bill to three years. He said that even if he succeeded with the amendment, he would still object to the committee's amendment.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., spoke against any alteration of the present system, as it would operate injuriously on his State.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said if the bill was passed with this change of the warehouse system, there would be arrayed against it a most formidable opposition of merchants and the shipping interests.

Mr. Seward said the warehousing system had passed amid great opposition, yet it had been a most beneficial one to the country and had extended commerce and manufactures. To abolish it, would be to strike a blow at the most effectual aid to commerce and industry.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., said the committee had considered this subject carefully. He thought Congress had something to do with the Treasury of the United States as well as with commerce. Goods are now left in the warehouses and the duties left unpaid. Consequently, the government loses the payment just at the worst of times. He did not think the government could afford to lend money in this way, when it was obliged to borrow at high rates. The Senate then adjourned.

ARCHISON, Feb. 14.—There is a great distress among the settlers in Southwestern Kansas. The relief meal and teams on the road were suffering greatly by the hostility of the Indians. Teams from Huoe could not excertain, distance about two hundred miles from here, arrived last night with heart-rending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in extreme Southwestern part of the State. They report children with the skin of a buffalo being met every day in Southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of eighteen inches level, the cold being intense, and stock of all descriptions are dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the families are reduced to buffalo meat alone, and not a team to make the journey to Kansas to obtain relief. One man says he walked twenty-six miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and seventy miles before reaching Emporia, where he took the stage and came home. The mail on the route had not been carried through for three weeks, owing to the great depths of snow and drifts. Horses and cattle are dying all along the route. Many loads of provisions were passed on the middle of prairies. The teams had died or given out, and the drivers had frozen their limbs, and had to back refuge in the nearest settlement to save their lives. Our area will lose both his legs, and another both hands.

The Osage Indians had attacked a party of the settlers who were hunting wolves for their skins. They killed two, one of whom they burned and beheaded; they scalped the other.

The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the Committee are determined as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food. Urgent appeals are received from the extreme north western settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man sent in from the Blue Ridge lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the Committee, as the man reported many families with only a scanty supply of Buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be if the reports brought in from outside settlements are true, unless relief can speedily reach them. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought before us.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 14.—Ex Gov. Wise was serenaded by his friends to-night, an immense crowd being congregated. Mr. Wise made a speech in which he said he was for Virginia first, and then other states in succession. He pronounced the report that he ever contemplated an invasion of Washington, to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, as the most arrant lie ever uttered. Gen. Scott. He deprecated a civil war, but considered active preparation to be made to resist any attempt at coercion. He believed that if Virginia would take a firm stand and do her duty faithfully, all would yet be well. She should demand of the government to vacate the forts and arsenals in the seceding States and stand as a mediator between the North and the South.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14.—The Senate has been engaged in the consideration of the military bill for the last week, and is not yet through with the question. The House has passed several railroad bills, and others are pending. The House has just reviewed the Minnesota resolutions embodying the doctrine of coercion. They were received and will be returned from whence they came. No day of adjournment has been agreed on, but the Legislature will probably adjourn next week.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Workingmen's Committee of thirty-three, held on Saturday night, a committee was