The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING:::::: FEB. 12

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln has started on his way to the White House. Never did President-elect make progress towards the National Capitol at a time when the country was in such a condition as it is now. The question is now to be decided whether Abraham Lincoln is to be the President of "these United States," as we have been proud to term them heretofore, but now alas, seven of the sisterhood have declared that they will no longer be held by the bonds of Union. The times are out of joint,—the prospect ahead is any thing but a bright one,—and the events which will take place in the next three weeks, will probably decide for ever the fate of the greatest republic the world ever saw. What a weight of responsibility must accumulate upon the head of Abraham Lincoln, as he moves on towards the White House.

A NEW LITERARY PAPER.

Messrs. Hunt & Miner, the extensive Book and Periodical dealers of this city, are about to commence the publication of a literary weekly newspaper. There has long been a need for such a journal in the West, and the enterprise and facilities for circulation of Messrs. Hunt & Miner, will insure success to such a publication. The old *Saturday Evening Visitor*, published in this city, had at one time a very large circulation in the South and West—near ten thousand copies, but the eastern weeklies took its place. Now, there is a strong feeling in favor of a Western literary paper, and the gentlemen who have undertaken its publication, have all the means and appliances to make the undertaking successful. It will draw out Western talent, and cannot fail to be popular with the people of the West. The first number will be issued, we understand, about the commencement of the month of March.

ADMIRATION.

The Republican papers are warm in their admiration of the course which Virginia has marked out for herself and pursued in regard to the present difficulties. The position of Virginia, at the present time, certainly challenges the respect and admiration of the nation. She has placed herself as a barrier State to the further progress of disunion, until it can be decided whether a compromise is possible. She has taken her ground on compromise, and the Republican papers approve her course. This is a good sign. A few weeks ago, when a meeting was called in Pittsburgh, to approve the same compromise which Virginia now favors, or some similar one to it, the Republicans of this city were so much outraged that the meeting was broken up in disorder. We like consistency. Virginia can meet with approbation for her acts, when a meeting of Pittsburgher, sto approve of precisely similar acts, meets with Republican denunciation Ah!

THE MORRILL TARRIFF BILL.

The Morrill Tarriff Bill is before the Senate, and having been carefully revised and amended, will come up for discussion and decision, sometime during the present week. It is asserted that but one vote is necessary to put it through. Its passage is now strongly urged on the ground that the Administration wants money, and the only way to obtain it, exclusive of loan, is by passing such a revenue bill as will be satisfactory and lasting. Those who have hitherto been opposed to protection give this bill their prompt support, in view of the pressing demands upon the public treasury, and the necessity of raising money to support and construct the Government.

THE RAILROAD BILLS

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly of this State have unanimously decided in favor of reporting the bills for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads, which have been presented on behalf of these companies. It seems highly probable that they will be adopted at the present session of the Legislature, without material alteration or amendment.

CRESSON RAILROAD.

On last Saturday, the contract for laying the superstructure and iron on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, was awarded to Philip Collins, Esq., who was also the contractor for the grading of the road. Under the supervision of this gentleman we feel confident that the work will be pushed to a speedy completion. The road is expected to be ready for the running of cars by the first of June.

INDICTED.

W. H. Russell, the contractor, who is said to have been implicated in the great bond swindle, and Ex-Secretary Floyd have been criminally indicted in the Criminal Court of Washington City.

Mr. Russel has many friends in this city, who will be glad to see him able to clear himself of complicity in the abstraction of these Government bonds.

JUDGE BLACK.

The nomination of Judge Black is still suspended before the Senate. He would have stood a better chance, had Mr. Buchanan sent in his name before the twelve Senators from the seceding States had left.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

It is now stated authoritatively that Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, has accepted the position of secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Chase is said to be very anxious to become one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

LENT.

The season of Lent will begin on Wednesday of the present week. The occasion is one of much solemnity in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

A GOOD story is told of a Hard Shell Baptist missionary in Medina, Minnesota, who had become mixed up in a land speculation. On entering the pulpit recently he announced to his congregation, at the opening of divine service, that the text would be found in "St. Paul's epistle to the Minnesotians, section four, range three, west."

WHO were the first newspaper subscribers mentioned in Scripture? Cain and Joshua; for Cain took [A] *Bell's Life*, and Joshua ordered the *Sun*. Cain did not pay his subscription and was marked off the list.

THE Second Adventists have finally agreed upon a time when earthly doings shall be wound up. It is stated to be about the 4th of March next, or a few days thereafter; a great deal depending on the course Lincoln pursues in the administration of affairs.

A COLLISION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT HARRISBURG.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* has an account of a set to between our much respected fellow citizen, Col. Diehl, now Marshal of the Rotunda at Harrisburg, and somebody by the name of Tom. It is useless to say Tom came off second best. The Colonel, when he fairly "gets his dander riz," and has on his fighting clothes is a perfect war horse. Long Toms or short Toms are all the same to him under such circumstances. The Colonel's ire is "awful to behold," and when he goes in he goes in to win. The *Patriot and Union* says:

"Two of the officers of the House had a set-to in the Rotunda yesterday, which might have resulted in serious consequences, but for the interference of bystanders, who, it appears were mutual friends. Col. Diehl, the Marshal of the Rotunda, having been invited down to Brady's by a gentleman, to sample the Major's corn juice, he left his staff of office at the post office. In his absence, some enemies of the Colonel informed "big Tom," the Deputy Secretary of the water closets, that Col Diehl had resigned, or would be removed, and that he—that is Tom—had been promoted to take his place, whereupon Tom took charge of the staff. The surprise of the veteran of the war of 1812 can be imagined. He demanded an unconditional surrender of the baton, but Tom positively refused, and showed fight, although he is minus an arm. The Colonel's blood was up, and the parties closed. A blow from the colonel felled Tom, and, in a high state of excitement, he was preparing to do him great bodily injury, when Tom was compelled to resign all pretentions to any such an exalted elevation as Marshal of the Rotunda.

Georgia—Reported Capture of Redpath and John Brown, Jr.

The following, from the Milledgeville correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch*, Jan. 28, is the first intelligence received of Redpath's party since he sailed from New York some two months ago, ostensibly for Hayti. The story of their capture is probably a humbug:

"Col. A. S. Atkinson, of Camden, was in the city a day or two since, and I learn from undoubted authority that he came to notify the Governor that the people of the seaboard had arrested, on Cumberland Island, the notorious Redpath and the son of John Brown (Old Ossawatomie), who were there attempting to carry out the new Yankee idea of non-intervention, murder, robbery, insurrection and terror.

"He came to ask Governor Brown to allow the prisoners to be hung, and obtain arms for his people.

"It will be recollected by your readers that several days ago Boston papers announced the sailing of a suspicious craft, with John Brown and Redpath on board, and prophesying that these 'devils in human form' would attempt to steal slaves along the rivers and inlets, and sell them in Cuba; that funds for the enterprise had been raised in Boston. Rumors have been prevailing for some days that a suspicious craft was hovering around the coast. There is no news of the vessel since the arrest of the men. There may be some mistake in this matter, but I positively know that Colonel Atkinson left for the seaboard, taking a great many sharps carbines from the Arsenal here.

"Governor Brown left the capital to-day. I deny that his intimate friends did not know where he was going. He passed through Augusta and has ordered two Jackson artillery, of Macon, to the seaboard."

The Reason Why Fort Pickens was not Attacked.

Major Chase, the Commander of the Texas troops at Pensacola, passed through Columbus, Ga., on the 4th inst., en route for Tallahassee, to have a conference with Gov. Perry, of Florida. The Columbus *Times* says:

"In a brief conversation which him we learned that it is the policy of our men to wait and deal with the Federal troops only after the 4th of March. The reason for which course were that so strong was fortified place as Pickens ought not to be stormed, but captured by bombardment or siege, and time was necessary to complete preparations for a successful attack. A victory would doubtless follow a desperate charge upon the fort, with the loss of seventy-five out one hundred men, but it was a question of doubtful expediency, not to say a display of bad generalship, to win a battle at so costly a sacrifice. Just one hundred and ten men were in the fort, sufficient to manage the guns. The howitzers on the angles were capable of being fired at the rate of ten shots to the minute, which would be terrible slaughter. That the fort could be taken in the right way and in the right time. That a demand would be made by the Commissioners sent to Washington by the Southern Congress, and on failure of its acceptance preparations for an attack would begin. The arrival of the Brooklyn, with its few men was not a matter of much consequence. Major Chase's opinion was that Lieut. Slemmer, the commanding officer, with his troops, would defend the fort. During Major Chase's absence, Capt. Tennent Lomax has command at Pensacola.

First Shipment of Gas to London.

The Philadelphia United States *Gazette*, of the 5th inst., thus notices an enterprise in which Mr. D. H. Williams, of this city, is now engaged. It says:

"We saw yesterday at the passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Eleventh and Market, a number of wrought iron cylindrical vessels, which we were informed contained compressed gas. Upon further inquiry we learned that Mr. Williams, who had fitted up the cars on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for burning gas, had also taken a contract from Hathaway & Leach of this city, for fitting out a number of cars to be used on the street railways in London. These cylinders had been sent to the railroad work shops in Altoona, to be filled with gas by means of the company's apparatus there, so that before long we may expect to hear of American street railway cars in London, lighted with gas made at the foot of the Alleghany mountains."

Suicide of Commander Tilton.

A painful sensation has been produced at Washington by the announcement of the death, by suicide, of Commander Edward G. Tilton of the United States Navy, who shot himself through his head at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon. He left the table where he was dining with his family, and without the slightest warning retired to an upper room and committed the fatal act.

Commander Tilton was a native of Delaware, and entered the naval service as long ago as 1822. He had been for some time suffering with softening of the brain, and was about fifty years old at the date of his untimely death.

Fort Sumpter.

The impression at Washington city among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject, is that no apprehension need be entertained relative to any immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as that question will be referred to the Southern Congress. In the meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep stricter guard on the coast to intercept any attempt to reinforce Major Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and every possible means taken to weaken and starve out the garrison.

More Resignations.

Capt. W. H. C. Whiting, of the United States engineer corps, has sent in his resignation, with the intention of becoming a citizen of Georgia.

Lieuts. James L. Corley and Boggs, of the army, and Lieut Chas Morris, of the navy, have also tendered their resignations.

Commodore Laurent Rousseau, a native resident of New Orleans, has sent his resignation to Washington, with the intention of offering his services to his State.

THE Governor of Massachusetts is preparing the military of that State for war by active drills and preparations. That military had better insist upon the rule it laid down when the country was involved in war with Great Britain—refuse to leave the State. The rule was unpatriotic then, but it would be commendable now. We are afraid if they do leave the State on a hostile mission very few of them will return.

THE Louisiana Convention has before it a resolution inviting all the States, except New England, to join the Southern Confederacy.

The Seizure of the Capital—Letter from Ex-Gov. Wise.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, who, according to Northern Republicans, and a few old granules, is recruiting an army to seize the federal capital, has written the following letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

ROLLESTON, near Norfolk, Va., February 4th, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—For many months I have been confined to the bed side of sickness and suffering, nursing with one hand and attending to numerous pressing domestic duties with the other; not visiting Norfolk once in three months; seeing but few friends at my house, and those from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail even not daily, or regularly, and not caring to be oppressed with its disgusting and distressing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country: in a word, I have been perfectly retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Named here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not moved an inch from my door to meet an assemblage or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me recruiting raid armies to take Washington, and I am actually assured that General Scott has alleged as a reason for raising a standing army around the capitol, that I am writing and speaking and acting a rebellion! The Black Republicans and the Lieutenant General are disturbed in their apprehensions of a *big a boo* in the form of Gov. Wise. This would be ridiculous, simply, if the motive of the slander was not the basest and most dangerous; if the safety of the country was not at hazard, and a private reputation was not falsely assailed.

In my Norfolk speech, in my letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and pledged myself to await the sovereign orders, first of my own State, and failing in having them, of some other State. Still my public speeches and letters are made the pretext for raising menacing forces. This is base in motive, for General Scott can hardly be affrighted at a single poor civilian, who never set a squadron in the field, and is now at home alone, and in utter distress from sickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears General Scott is rushing the nation into. Fear is not the motive of this slander—it is worse—it is treason. A pretext—some pretext is needed to concentrate the army to establish a military despotism. Scott is but a martinet and commissary, but his vanity, in his old age, stands up like hip bone and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away, and the 2d Lieutenant General aspires to rival the 1st Lieutenant General as being canonized as the second saviour of his country. He had better take care, or I will take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispel the apprehensions of all the grannies in the North, or to put to blanch those who would imagine by slander, one who never engaged in secret war, but who would claim our capital and our flag as belonging to those who have kept the covenants of the Constitution, and not to those who have broken them, and who will fight General Scott himself to defend them both. I have opposed secession and advocated fighting in the Union, against those who have denounced the Constitution as a covenant with hell. I have endeavored to prove its constitutionality and to carry it out in other, and especially against the plots of Black Republicans to form a Northern confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed, and ever have been opposed to dissolving the Union and giving the capital and everything up to the demons of Mexico. Had I some no authority and no means at other points to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very air I breathe, I would make my stand at Norfolk and the forces in Southern States. Let Mr. Lincoln come on. My life is in my hand, and I care not how soon I may be called on to lay it down. My wife is sinking with Consumption. Years, years, my friend, are upon me.

HENRY A. WISE.

Decline of the Boot and Shoe Trade in New England.

One of the most striking features of trade in the New England States, for the last year, has been the decline of the boot and shoe business, which has been very nearly as much injured by that section of country. It was generally by the rumors that the failures had been very considerable with the Western jobbers, in consequence of the drain of specie which the country is involved—a great portion of the shoe trade being done with the South, and a small portion of it comprising the supply for Michigan for the month of April. It appears that the number of cases of shoes, and the value thereof, sent in the North and States for the years 1860 and 1861, were as follows:

	Cases.	Value.
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here we have a falling off in one year of nearly three millions of dollars in this branch alone of Northern industry, upon which we may have some to question. Where the decrease must be in the manufacture of cotton goods, iron, machinery, and other departments. In the face of facts like these, it is time to inquire that a crisis in our government has taken place, the Eastern States—that should be meetings, and John Brown glorified—are broken up by the people, and Union meetings and anti-coercion assemblages are enthusiastically sustained. Earth has the prospects of its trade, and manufactures waiting for the beginning of the troubles with the South, what may we not expect to see in case that open hostilities should be resorted to? The manufacturers of New England may find that the triumph of an abstract idea is but a very return for trade lost, and property thrown away, and the mechanics and mill operatives now unhappily realize that the success of a fanatical party is but a poor consolation in the midst of hunger and desolation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Coal Ashes.

Nothing more annoys the denizens of a city than to get rid of the coal ashes accumulating during the winter. Left upon the side-walks, the dust is blown into everybody's eyes by the high wind, or is upset into the streets to add to the mud usually covering them. Nobody seems to regard this refuse as of any utility. If it were applied to any useful purpose there would be no difficulty in getting rid of it rapidly. Now it is chiefly used to fill holes and level lands. Experiment has shown, however, that it may be used with advantage for garden walks, where gravel is difficult to obtain. As soon as it is wet it forms a hard crust, like a pavement, and on clay soils will tend to keep the walks hard and dry. Well mixed with the clay, it serves to render them less stiff and increases the strength and fertility of the soil. We believe it would be found a very valuable garden dressing also, particularly for fruit. Within our knowledge it has been tried for a number of years upon an English gooseberry bush which, from bearing small fruit in alternate years, has become a large and flourishing bush, producing fruit every year in profusion. No other attention has been given to this bush than simply mixing the soil around its root with coal ashes. We have seen it also tried with great advantage to peach trees, the bark of which, just beneath the surface of the earth, had been penetrated by worms. The coal ashes arrested any further injury probably by destroying the worms, and the trees recovered from the partial injury. We have no doubt that there are many uses to which coal ashes may be applied advantageously.

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Hostile Meeting of Two Indiana Legislators—A Duel to take Place.

An item has been telegraphed that Hon Horace Heffren and Hon. G. C. Moody, members of the Indiana House of Representatives, had left Indianapolis for the purpose of a hostile meeting. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday morning says:

Both of the gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday morning, per the steamer Telegraph, Mr. Heffren taking up his quarters at the Burnet House, and Mr. Moody stopping at the Spencer House. Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a carriage containing three persons drove up to the entrance door of the Magnolia House, Covington, Ky., and inquired for Mr Heffren. The party alighted, and after declining to register their names were shown a private room, and furnished with writing materials. An hour following, the same party left the Magnolia House for Latonia Springs, and returned last evening about nine o'clock, there being on the return of the carriage but two inmates. This would lead to the inference that the honorable gentlemen had faced each other, but a question ing of the carriage driver revealed the fact that Mr. Heffren and friends were not on the ground. This much have we by the most assiduous efforts managed to glean, but it may be that the facts as we have stated them are erroneous. The affair is being conducted with the most profound secrecy.

Since writing the above, we have learn d that the two gentlemen who were in the carriage when it returned a second time to the Magnolia House were Col. Walker and Geo. P. Buell, the seconds of Mr. Moody. Col. Walker was the bearer of a note to Mr. Heffren, who was stopping at the time with a friend in Newport. The note was answered, but its contents were not of a conciliatory character, and the arrangements for a hostile and probably deadly meeting were arranged to take place at an early hour this morning.

Mr Moody spent the night at Latonia Springs, while Mr. Heffren stayed in Newport. Both the principals were closeted with their seconds, and during the night arranged their worldly matters. This far the proceedings have been warlike in their character, and a determination on the part of both gentlemen to settle their difficulties according to the code has been manifest. The authorities last evening got wind of the affair, and made an attempt to arrest the parties, but without success.

See the Point in the

A Dog Story.

BY MINNIE MOSS.

Near the mouth of Whitely Creek, Greene county, there lived a stern old backwoodsman, who had command of an army through all the Indian wars, and had retired to a pastoral life a little while before the time the incident occurred we are about to relate. He had his farm well stocked with negroes, that was against the plots of Black Republicans to form a Northern confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed, and ever have been opposed to dissolving the Union and giving the capital and everything up to the demons of Mexico. Had I some no authority and no means at other points to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very air I breathe, I would make my stand at Norfolk and the forces in Southern States. Let Mr. Lincoln come on. My life is in my hand, and I care not how soon I may be called on to lay it down. My wife is sinking with Consumption. Years, years, my friend, are upon me.

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Another Secessionist Official.

Hon. John M. Daniel, who, for a number of years past, has held the position of American Minister at Sardinia, has returned to this country, and announces himself in favor of secession.

Weaving.

BY MINNIE MOSS.

All yesterday I sat weaving
Up the threads of my poor life;
Filling up the li tle meshes
With the list of bygone strife,
Till the golden gleams of sunset
Dotted up the evening sky
And the purple bloom stole softly
over field of wheat and rye,
And some golden lace fell over
The clouds with silver lining
And through the green plumed trees top
The moon's face was smiling.
And as the long black shadows
Stole over, in threaded light,
Stars, with sweet serenity,
Crowned the brow of night.
Then I took my yarn for weaving,
All from the spider's thread,
And shook from its arms the pearl drops
Heaven in the night hours shed.
Violets were drowsy and nodding
Hushed by the woodland lyre
The pinks on the rocky ledges
Were red in their faces as fire,
Night wrapped her mantle round me
And sparkled it over with dew;
The ripples of waves below me
Said paddle home your canoe.

The New Order of Things in Mexico.

It is believed that Juarez will endeavor to enforce the Constitution of 1857, which provides:

First. The establishment of a Constitutional Federal Government in the place of a military Dictatorship.

Second. Freedom and protection to slaves that enter the National Territory.

Third. Freedom of religion.

Fourth. Freedom of the press.

Fifth. The nationalization of the $200,000,000 of property held by the clergy, from which, and other sources, the church derives an annual income of not less than 30,000,000.

Sixth. The suspension of the army to the civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastic courts of special tribunals.

Seventh. A revision of the tariff, the stoppage of the system of exceptionable permits, and the entire abolition of internal or interior duties; also, the abolition of passports.

Eighth. The negotiation of commercial treaties of the full extent and liberal character, particularly with the United States, and including reciprocity of trade with our free states.

Ninth. The restoration of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country to immigration and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of industry, particularly in mining and in works of internal improvement.

THE Legislature of Florida has passed a law for the transportation of mails in that State. She considers herself out of the Union, and can no longer rely upon Uncle Sam.

A PATENT LAW has passed Congress that there shall be no extension of a patent when the Commissioners are satisfied that the profits are $100,000. This is a very good law.

THE emancipation of the serfs in Russia will finally be effected by an ukase in the month of March next.

MR. JOHN S. RAREY'S lectures and wonderful skill in training vicious horses, are creating a great excitement in Philadelphia.

THE people of Parkersburg, Va., are in a fever of excitement through the discovery of several wonderful veins of oil near their town.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, the 7th inst., at St. Paul' Cathedral, by Rev. Kearney, JOHN P. COCHRAN, and ANNIE A. GALLAGHER.

On Tuesday, February 5th, by the Rev. M. W. Jordan, DAVID CHARLES DOZIER, and MELLIE J. SUMMERS, daughter of William Chambers, Esq., all of this city.

DIED:

On Monday morning, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, Catherine, aged 25, ELEANORA, infant dau. liter of R. H. and K. B. Nicholson, aged one month and three days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning, Feb. 12th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Water street.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

PREPARED FROM THE

Celebrated Dutch Tonic and Carminatives of Dr. Boerhaave, of Holland. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

Beware of Imitations. But one size of the genuine, and that at half dollar. Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penna.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

RED'S MAGNETIC OIL STILL holds its reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:

Red's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Sick Headache;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Fever and Ague;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous headache;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Piles of the Back;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Ear ache and Tooth ache;
Red's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.

Speedily and permanently, and for all Accidents and Injuries will restore pain more rapidly than any other preparation. Sold by Druggists generally, at 25c per bottle. SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts. Sole Agent. jy5 3m

New Advertisements.

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT—

BURCHFIELD & CO.,

NEW BLEACHED MUSLINS,
NEW IRISH LINENS,
NEW TABLE DAMASK,
NEW CHINTZES,
NEW CALICOS,
MOURNING GOODS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

feb12

REMOVAL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

HAVING

REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

No 60 FIFTH STREET,

ARE PREPARED TO DO AN EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS. Having connection with all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, they are prepared to forward with despatch, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, valuable packages and merchandize generally.

Particular attention given to collection of bills with or without goods. Notes, Drafts and Bills of Exchange, the proceeds of which are always promptly returned.

Orders delivered for goods to be returned by next Express.

For further information apply at

GEO. BISGHAM, Agent
jan28tmd

MR. AND MRS. TETEDOUX,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

148 THIRD STREET.

THE SECOND TERM will commence on Monday, February the 18th.

FRENCH AND LATIN taught without extra charge.

feb12

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS now open. We have just returned from the East, and are now ready to show to purchasers the best assortment of Dry Goods in the city. ALL NEW GOODS. C. HANSON LOVE,

feb12 74 Market street.

COAL OIL.—14 barrels Refined Coal Oil, this day received and for sale by

feb12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME.—200 barrels Fresh for sale by

(feb12) HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH.—200 packages Whitefish, Trout, and Herring, for sale by

feb12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

GLASGOW'S

AMBROTYE GALLERY,

—IN—

LAFAYETTE HALL,

FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.

HAVING REARRANGED MY GALLERY, and fitted it up in the most modern style, I am prepared to take Ambrotypes of all sizes and of the finest quality. Intending to devote my whole attention to this class of pictures, I feel warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction to my patrons. Prices moderate.

C. GLASGOW,

feb7dyr No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

For Rent,

TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 132, near the Post Office. Inquire of H. KLEBER & BRO. Music Store, Fifth street.

jan18

SELLING, SELLING, SELLING.—Wall Paper and Borders, at the old stand of W. P. MARSHALL, No. 97 Wood street.

feb5

New Advertisements.

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Monday Morning, February 11, 1861.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,06 [illegible]
Real Estate and Ground Rents	44,819 [illegible]
Stocks and Miscellanies	8,389 20
Due by other Banks	69,694 04
Bank Notes and Checks	104,462 27
Specie	402,989 [illegible]
	$2,291,379 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,142,500 00
Profits and Earnings	195,622 26
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	5,453 05
Due to other Banks	96,796 44
Circulation	303,226 00
Deposits	547,838 25
	$2,291,379 60

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 11th day of Feb. 1861, before me,

feb12 S. SMITH, Notary Public

STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, Feb. 11th, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$1,540,695 58
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	299,519 05
United States Treasury Bonds	57,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	69,079 00
Due by other Banks	183,284 08
	$2,200,568 31

Capital Stock	$905,250 00
Circulation	857,415 00
Deposits	188,783 15
Due to other Banks	56,316 42
Contingent Fund and Profits	214,801 74
	$2,200,568 31

I certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of Feb., 1861.

feb11 C. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	275,915 00
Due Depositors	292,053 12
Due other Banks	32,822 41
Loans and Discounts	$491,791 12
Cash	291,989 43
Notes and Checks of other Banks	47,058 [illegible]
Due by other Banks	88,146 01

The above Statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. FULTON, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1861.

feb12 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK. Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	445,842 13
Due by other Banks	79,118 85
Notes and Checks of other Banks	71,145 00
Specie	150,069 78
Circulation	263,150 00
Due to other Banks	2,009 33
Due to Depositors	228,265 29

The Statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Affirmed unto before me this day.

feb12 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$276,035 00
Due to other Banks	40,663 19
Due to Depositors	87,539 18
	$404,657 37

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$271,531 07
Due by other Banks	14,649 06
Notes and Checks of other Banks	103,172 02
Specie in Vault	16,305 30
	$404,657 44

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. MORREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of Feb., 1861.

feb11 H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK. Pittsburgh, Feb 11, 1861.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	712,195 42
Coin in Vault	159,812 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	19,274 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	56,577 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	255,105 00
Depositors	82,268 32
Due to other Banks	22,774 82

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. T. VAN TOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 11th day of Feb. 1861.

feb12 SAML. HARPER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1861.

ASSETS.

Capital Stock	500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	779,917 35
Due by other Banks	16,102 06
Notes and Checks of other Banks	3,781 47
Specie	157,569 33

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	405,050 00
Due to other Banks	15,849 82
Individual Deposits	95,648 73

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 9th day of Feb., 1861.

feb12 WM. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

MINT OF THE UNITED