The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XIX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1861. NUMBER 132.

The Pittsburgh Post,

Prints and Publishes Every Morning, (Sundays excepted,

BY JAMES P. BARR,

AT THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Terms: Five Dollars a year, payable strictly in advance. Six dollars invariably required if not paid within the year.

☞Single copies, Two Cents—for sale at the counter in the Office, and by the Newboys.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time Lines.	Daily.	Tri-w'kly & Week.	Two w'ks & w'k.	One w'k & w'k.	1s Week 1c aft'r wks.
One insertion	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Two insertions	75	.....	.....	.....	75
Three insertions	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00
One week	1 75	.....	.....	.....	50
Two weeks	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	75
Three weeks	4 00	2 50	2 00	1 25	1 00
One month	5 00	3 50	50	1 50	1 75
Two months	7 00	4 50	50	2 50	2 50
Three months	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00	3 00
Four months	10 00	6 50	5 00	3 50	4 50
Five months	11 00	7 50	5 50	3 50	5 50
Six months	12 00	8 00	6 00	4 00	6 50
Nine months	16 00	10 50	8 00	5 50	9 00
One year	20 00	13 50	10 00	6 50	12 00
Standing Card, six lines or less, per annum					10 00

CHANGEABLE AT PLEASURE:

One square, per annum, (exclusive of the paper,) 25 00

Marriage notices, 50 cents: Death notices 25 cents.

FOR 1861.

ONE DOLLAR.

THE PITTSBURGH

WEEKLY POST

ESTAALISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

WILL HEREAFTER BE FURNISHED

—TO—

ADVANCE PAYING SUBSCRIBERS

—AT—

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

IT IS PRINTED ON A

MAMMOTH SHEET,

WITH

LARGE CLEAR TYPE.

IT CONTAINS ALL THE

EXCITING NEWS OF THE DAY!

Editorial, Local and Miscellaneous; Foreign and Domestic Markets.

SEND YOUR DOLLAR BY MAIL AT OUR RISK.

GET UP CLUBS in your neighborhood. Send for a PROSPECTUS and a SPECIMEN COPY.

DON'T FORGET THE DOLLAR.

Address JAMES P. BARR.

al7 Editor and Proprietor, Pittsburgh, Pa

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

JAMES P. BARR. EDWIN A. MYERS

BARR & MYERS,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

Corner Fifth & Wood Sts, Pittsburgh.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN & FANCY PRINTING,

Executed in the finest style.

RAIL ROAD,

Commercial, Mercantile & Legal Work,

At short notice, on reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to the Printing of

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.

For Concerts, Exhibitions and Circuses.

LARGE ADDITIONS OF NEW TYPE & MACHINERY

HAVING RECENTLY BEEN MADE TO THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

The facilities for turning out Work with promptness and despatch cannot be excelled by any other office in the city.

THE IRON CITY TRUST CO.,

No. 256 Liberty Street.

BANK OF DISCOUNT, EXCHANGE AND DEPOSIT.

Capital Stock.....$ 150,000

Capital Represented, over.....1,000,000

☞ STOCKHOLDERS ARE HELD INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.☜

Gold, Silver, Par Funds, and Currency received on deposit. ALL MONEYS allowed to remain *for a specified Time*, WILL DRAW INTEREST. Sight Exchange on the Eastern and Western cities constantly for sale in sums to suit. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States and the Canadas, and PROCEEDS PROMPTLY REMITTED to any desired point, on day of maturity.

DIRECTORS:

G. K. Warner, Wm. Seibert, W. M'Clintock, Jake Hill, John Heath, John Moorhead, Henry M'Cullough, Wm. Gormly, Sam. B. Robison, Wm. Cooper, G. K. WARNER, President.

se8:w1y R. C. SCHMERTZ, Cashier.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBERS,

129 FOURTH STREET,

Near Smithfield Street.

PLUMBING done in all its various branches, in a neat and substantial manner. All work promptly attended on short notice.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Pumps and Country Work. 1:vw

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTOR OF the Estate of JONA^H TODD, late of Findley town, ship, Allegheny County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned, at the late residence of the dec'd, on MONDAY, the 11th day of March next, ensuing.

JAMES POLLOCK, Executor.

January 22, 1861. ja24:1ds6tw*F

A $500 PIANO FOR $350.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS HAD LEFT with him, for sale, by a family about to leave the city, one of CHICKERING & SON'S 7 octave Rosewood Carved Piano—cost originally $500. This Piano has been in use less than one year, and has had the best possible care taken of it; is in perfect order both in mechanism and furniture, *in fact is as good as new.* As it must be disposed of at once, it is offered at the GREAT REDUCTION OF $150 FROM FIRST COST.

JOHN H. MELLOR,

de22 No. 81 Wood Street

GENTS', LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDRENS

GOAT AND CALF BUTTON

—AND—

LACE BOOTS,

—OF THE—

BEST MANUFACTURERS,

SELLING AT GREAT REDUCTION

ON FORMER PRICES, AT

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,

fe9 No. 51 Fifth street.

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For January and February.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P. JAMES PARK, JR.
J. J. GILLESPIE. C. B. PAULSON.
JOSHUA RHODES.

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

U. S. Mails; Arrivals and Departures to and from the Pittsburgh Post Office.

EASTERN VIA P. R. R.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—Takes Huntingdon, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Canada East, Baltimore, Washington City, Richmond, Va., and the Eastern portion of the Southern States—Closes 3.15 P. M. Arrives 1.25 P. M.

FAST LINE—Takes Johnstown, Hollidaysburg, Tyrone City, Altoona, Way Mail from Altoona to Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Lancaster Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City—Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 1.50 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Takes Greensburg, Indiana, Blairsville and Way Mail to Altoona. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 8 P. M.

WESTERN VIA PT. W. & C. R. R.

MAIL TRAIN—Take Way Mail to Crestline, O., Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Steubenville, Wheeling, Zanesville, Wellsville, Buffalo, N. Y. and Canada West. Closes 9 P. M. Arrives 4 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Takes Erie, Pa., Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Dubuque, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Joseph, San Francisco, (overland and Toledo. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 2.30 P. M.

VIA P. F. & C. R. R.

Takes M'Keesport, Connellsville and Way Mail. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives, 6.15 P. M.

VIA A. V. R. R.

Freeport, Kittanning, and Way Mail, also Cadiz, Armstrong, Jefferson, Forest, and Elk Counties. Closes, 12 P. M. Arrives, 7 P. M.

VIA STAGE ROAD—Takes Coal Valley, Coal Hill, Elizabeth, W. Elizabeth, Pike Run, Monongahela City, Webster, Belle Vernon, Cookstown, Brownsville, West Brownsville and Greensboro. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 5 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by Perrysville, Wexford, Gyde Zelienople, Harmony, Whitestown, Prospect and Franklin. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 5 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by Green Tree, Herriottsville, Woodville, Cannonsburg, and Washington, Pa. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 3 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by Duquesne, Tally Corner, Bakerstown, Glade Mills, Butler, M'Candless, Brownington, Slippery Rock, North Liberty, Lodmon, and Salem to Mercer. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 5 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by Temperanceville, Broadhead, Lemington, Fayette, Shirland, North Star, Bavington, Florence, Paris and Holiday's Cove, Va., to Steubenville, Ohio. Closes 12 P. M. Arrives 11 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by Rich Valley, Walker's Mills Noblestown, Candor, Burgettstown, Arrow Creek Village, Patterson's Mills to Independence. Three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Closes 1 night. Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.

From Pittsburgh, by Carrick, Surgeon's Hall, Gill Hall, Library, Finleyville, Bentleyville to Beallsville—Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday.—Closes 12 night. Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M.

From Pittsburgh, by Moon, Clinton, Murdockville, Frankfort Springs, Committsburgh to Farmer, Va.—Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday.—Closes 12 night. Arrives on Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M.

From Pittsburgh by White Ash, Bardis, North Washington, Apollo, Spring Church, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Shelocta.—Closes 12 M. Tuesday Arrives Tuesday at 12 M.

From Pittsburgh, by Dorseyville, Rural Ridge, Culmerville and Reddick's X Roads, to Saxonburg, once a week—Friday. Closes at 12 night. Arrives Thursday, at 6 P. M.

From Pittsburgh, by Mt. Lebanon, Upper St. Clair, Thompsonville, Bower Hill, Mt. Nebo, Bendigo, Beck's Mills and Kerr's Station, to Dunningsville, twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday. Closes at 12 at night. Arrives, Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Allegheny City, Hachenage and Arsenal, twice a day—morning and afternoon.

West Manchester, once a day—afternoon.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

His Reception and Escort to the Monongahela House.

The great, exciting topic of conversation and basis of expectation, yesterday, was the arrangements for the expected arrival of Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of these United States. As early as noon the streets began to assume the holiday aspect as usual to such occasions, people moving from place to place, watching the preparations going on. A number of flags decorated the streets along which the procession was expected to pass, and by three o'clock all things were in readiness, and from a brass six-pounder on Boyd's Hill, furnished by the officers at the Arsenal, a national salute was being fired.

The committee appointed by the Allegheny Councils, headed by Mayor Drum, took Wednesday's night train, and went to Steubenville, where they met the Presidential party. At Steubenville Mr. Lincoln was welcomed in appropriate terms by Judge Lloyd, and replied in a brief speech.

At 10 yesterday, who was the committee appointed by the citizens meeting, in company with five members of the Legislature, part of a committee appointed to meet the President, started on the regular mail train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for Rochester, where their car was to be attached to the special train which was to convey Mr. Lincoln to our city.

Meantime, preparations were going forward in the city, and at four o'clock a line of carriages formed on Fourth street, containing the Mayor, committee of arrangements, committee of reception, and others. Proceeding down to St. Clair street, the civil corps was joined and Penn street by the military, which, on this occasion, embraced the Blues, Washington Infantry and Pennsylvania Dragoons, the Select and Common Councils and Young's Band, all of which took the places assigned them.

At five o'clock, after passing through streets crowded with people and over the Bridge, which was likewise thronged, the procession reached the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Depot in Allegheny, which they found surrounded on all sides by thousands of waiting sovereigns, anxious to see their great head, completely blocking up the grounds, which were to have been taken possession of by the military, which was found to be utterly impossible.

If all the people congregated there had been cognizant of the protracted agony of waiting before them, they would have gone home and taken comfortable suppers, but the train, which was at first said to be twenty minutes behind time, was momentarily expected, and therefore they could not lose the opportunity of seeing "Honest Old Abe." A freight train going down had been thrown off the track, near Freedom, by the breaking of an axle of the tender, and this caused, at first, a delay of nearly an hour to the special train. Then the down trains, which were on time, caused further detentions on the way, and it was not until eight o'clock that the train, due at 5:20, reached the depot.

About six o'clock a drivilling rain had set in, which continued to grow more violent until the train arrived. By that time Federal street, which had been crowded with men, women and children, was almost deserted, the watchers having lost their patience only after long waiting, and thorough drenching. The supply of powder on Seminary Hill was also exhausted, and the firing ceased.

The carriage for the President elect (an open one, drawn by six horses,) was drawn up on the platform, under shelter, a file of soldiers on each side, and the military staff, brigade, regiment and division officers, in front and rear, while the dragoons kept guard outside. The other carriages were all drawn upon the platform and around the depot.

When the train came up there was, of course, a grand rush of those inside the enclosure toward the cars. A guard of the Washington Infantry, was, therefore, needed, to keep the crowd back, and they performed their duty well, though some time was consumed in clearing the space through which the President and suite were to pass in reaching the little gate opening upon the platform. When this had been done, the President elect left the car, surrounded by his friends, and was conveyed to the carriage provided for him, to which he was escorted by Mayor Drum.

After being seated in the carriage, the crowd which had now become quite dense, people flocking in from every quarter on the arrival of the train,) began to cry: "Speak! speak!" Mayor Drum, having, in a few words, bade Mr. Lincoln welcome. He rose to his feet and begged to be excused then, hoping he would have an opportunity of acceding to their request during his stay.

The procession now formed again and passed over the published route to the Monongahela House. The confusion caused by the delay prevented a proper arrangement, and consequently there was not much order in the cortege, of course the President had the place of honor, and the military escort, but our own citizens were obliged to do the best they could and take any place they could find.

Arrived at the Monongahela House the street was a perfect jam, and the military were again called upon to keep back the crowd, who were eagerly pressing about the Smithfield entrance. This was soon effected and the President elect, with his followers, was almost carried up stairs and into a private parlor.—Here he rested a few minutes, when, in response to loud calls in the hall, he mounted a chair at the door and made a few remarks, to the effect that he had desired to address the people, but the circumstances prevented him from saying what he wished this evening, while he feared he might not have an opportunity of doing so. Loud cries of "let us have it now," "split another rail," cheers, &c., were heard, in obedience to which Mr. Lincoln said he might as well go on with what he had to say now. He was about to proceed when it was suggested that he should speak from the balcony and he retired for that purpose.

But at this time the rain poured down in torrents, and after the people in the streets had waited some time and those in the house had grown tired of moving from hall to balcony, Mayor Wilson appeared and said that Mr. Lincoln felt so wet and fatigued that he did not wish to speak, but would address the people at half past eight this morning at the Monongahela House.

The crowd here dispersed, and Mr. Lincoln soon after retired to his room. Half an hour later he took supper with his family and friends, and after being presented to a few of our citizens, retired.

The Presidential party consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, their three sons, Mr. L.'s private secretary, Col. Ellsworth and a number of others.

At half past eight this morning Mayor Wilson will welcome Mr. Lincoln to the city, when the latter will reply in a set speech. At nine o'clock the President elect, accompanied by Mayor Wilson, the city Councils, the Mayor and Councils of Allegheny, and the military and civic procession will move from the Monongahela House, and, after passing through some of the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, proceed to the Allegheny depot, whence they will depart, by special train, for Cleveland, at ten o'clock.

MORE OIL STRIKES.—A SUCCESSFUL WELL AT SEWICKLEY.—We learned yesterday morning that the company who have been boring for oil near Sewickly, consisting of Drs. McCleary and Woods, C. N. Myers and others, struck a good vein of oil, at the depth of 100 feet, on Wednesday. The vein has not yet been tested, but promises to yield abundantly. This is the first well in this county in which oil has been struck.

On the same day, an Allegheny company, consisting of W. H. McGee, John S. Keefer, A. L. Robinson, W. M Stewart and others, operating at Smith's Ferry, struck a strong vein at 320 feet. The oil flowed to the top of the well and ran over. Pumping will be commenced as soon as possible.

A number of Pittsburgh companies have leases and are boring in the prolific Kanahwa region, but none have as yet struck oil.

On Monday last Messrs. Eichenam and Mayer commenced boring for oil near Whitetown, Butler county, and at the depth of twenty-eight feet struck a fine show of oil. Several companies are forming in the neighborhood for the purpose of boring.

CITY MORTALITY.—DR. G. D. Duncan, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 5th to February 9th, inclusive:

Adults.—Marasmus, 1; blood poisoning, 1; dyspepsia phthisis, 1; bronchitis, 1; induration of brain, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; intemperance, 1. Total 7. *Children.*—Convulsions, 1; inflammation, 1; diphtheria, 1; abscess and water on brain, 1; fever, 1. Total 5.

Of the above there were, under 1 year, 3; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 2; from 15 to 20, 2. Total 7. From 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 1, from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1, from 80 to 90, 1. Total 5. Males, 7; females, white, 12; colored —. Total 12.

THE KANSAS FUND.—The following additional contributions to the Kansas fund were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Employees of Kensington Iron Works	$100 75
Mt. Olive Temple of Honor, No. 63	20 00
Greensburg Lodge, I. O. O. F.	11 00
Sons of Judah	5 00
Neville Twp	10 00
A. M. Wallingford	5 00
	161 75
Amount previously reported	3,366 02
Total	$3,527 77

A box of clothing, from a number of ladies in Indiana, has also been received.

PAINFUL CASE OF DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, while a lad about seven years of age, son of A. D. Smith, Esq., President of the Common Council of Allegheny City, residing in the First Ward, was playing in a flat boat, below Dilworth's Planing Mill, on the Allegheny river, he fell into the water while reaching out for a shingle, was carried off by the current and drowned. The body was not recovered. Mr. Smith had gone to Steubenville as one of the committee to meet Mr. Lincoln, and was met, on his arrival at the depot, by the heart-rending news of the sudden decease of his son.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Wednesday afternoon a German named John Butchard proprietor of a second-hand furniture store on Smithfield street, while passing along the guards of the towboat George Albree, fell overboard and was drowned. The body did not sink, and was caught and drawn ashore by some of his companions, but not until life was extinct. Deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a family. Coroner Bostwick held an inquest on the body and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a distressing nature occurred near Massillon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Wednesday morning. William Lambert, a fireman in the employ of the company, while passing along the top of a freight train was struck by a bridge which crosses the track, and knocked under the cars, several of which passed over him, severing him in twain. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely death will be sincerely regretted.

THE Select and Common councils meet this morning at exactly 7½ o'clock, in the Common council room. Full and prompt attendance is requested.

DR. STEBBINS & MUNSON, dentists, have formed a partnership and opened an office at 105 Fifth street, second door below the Cathedral. See their card.

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER,

—AND—

BOOK BINDER,

Blank Books for Railroads, Steamboats or Commercial Houses, ruled to any order and gotten up in the best style.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN

—AND—

FANCY PRINTING

DONE TO ORDER.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional News.

Washington City Items

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship New York.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

WASHINGTON, February 14.—HOUSE.—Mr. Morehead, of Penn., asked leave to introduce a resolution that Washington's farewell address shall be read in this Hall by the Clerk of the House on the 22d of February, and that the President, the President elect, the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate, the chief military and naval officers, and the Commissioners of the Peace Convention be invited to be present.

Mr Washburne, of Ill., said this proposition would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr Morris, of Penn., replied that there ought to be a session of the House on that day, in order that the farewell address might be read.

The resolution being objected to it was not considered.

Mr Hindman, of Ark., wanted Mr. Morehead to omit the invitation to Military and Naval officers.

Mr Leake, of Virginia, asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to report whether the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has heretofore instructed the clerks of that bureau to make out from the census returns the names of the heads of families for the purpose of sending them certain political speeches.

Mr. Hindman said Superintendent Kennedy, had not only violated the postal, but other laws.

Mr. Pryor, of Va., obtained leave to introduce the following as a question of privilege: Whereas, the following statement appeared in the New York *Times*:—"It is ascertained that in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the sending members of Congress—they have taken from the Congressional library which is probably the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere, some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by those members. Among them a single South Carolina member, I am informed, has more than four hundred dollars worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of those gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. A member from one of the border States, who was favorable to secession, and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upwards of one thousand dollars worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what Webster defines as theft, therefore

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report at any time. The resolution was passed.

Much time was occupied in a controversy between Messrs. Stanton and Cox, of Ohio, and relation to a defence of Mr. Giddings, which had been inserted in the official report of Mr. Cox's remarks, on Saturday, though not delivered in the House.

The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were considered, and that portion proposing that the Central route should go via Fort Riley from the south of Kansas river was stricken out, yeas 26, nays 21.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was next considered and there was a general debate.

Mr. Campbell, of Penn., alluded to the present condition of affairs, and said that if conciliation fails they should look the danger in the face and act as become men. If those, who have seized forts, arsenals, and other public property, surrender them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded, will furnish proper measures for redress.—What cause have the enemies to the Union to object to a peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, who will act strictly according to the forms of the Constitution? Though the vessel of State was now dashed about, a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our government is a grand nation of people, the heresy of secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion in the seceded States there are men true to the Union honor and humanity demand that they should be protected. Any other course would sink the government to perdition. Any government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation and proscription, would be no government at all. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He would willingly do something for Maryland and Tennessee, and other states, and for the loyal citizens in Georgia and Alabama who require our assistance. He argued that Mr. Crittenden's proposition in effect was condemned, in the last presidential election by an overwhelming majority. In the language of Clay, no earthly power should induce him to vote for a panic measure for the introduction of slavery where it did not before exist, whether South or North of 36 deg. 30 min. The proposition of the Select Committee met his approbation. He was in favor of the passage of the resolution recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws, and of the bill incidentory to the Fugitive Slave Act It was in the abandonment of their extensive views, giving up the Crittenden measure and other impossibilities, and combining on the Admission of New Mexico as a State into the Union. This would settle the chief question of difficulty, namely, that relating to territories. Should conciliatory measures fail, he would advocate the calling of a National Convention. At all events, Pennsylvania will stand by the Union as it

Mr. Howard, of Mich., from the Select Committee of five, made report under the resolutions instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capitol. The Committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance, and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry, to prove the existence of a secret organization, having for its object resistance to the Government. The overthrow of the Government would, in the very nature of the case, be a difficult task, if such an organization really existed. On the other hand, in a time of high excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, the very air is filled with rumors, and individuals indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fears, and threats, it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country.—The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late presidential election, led disaffected persons, of high and low position, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon the various modes of resistance; among other modes a resistance to the counting of the ballots and to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and the seizure of the Capitol and District of Columbia were discussed formally in the city and elsewhere, but too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well organized plan until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then the persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance of the government, if there is to be any, should have at least the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization secret or open, to seize the District of Columbia to attack the Capitol, or prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both certain organizations in this district and in Maryland prior to the election seem to have been openly political clubs have since assumed the character of military organizations, and are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms, some from State authority and others from private subscriptions, but so far as the committee were able to learn their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intended to attack the Capitol or the district, unless the surrender should be demanded by the State to which they profess a high degree of allegiance.

Some of these companies in Baltimore proposed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere, hostile to the government that has for its object upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capitol or any of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the government. The committee submit herewith all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same and this report be printed and that the committee be discharged from the future consideration of the subject.

Mr. Branch, of N. C., from the same committee, presented his views and the following resolution. Whether a conspiracy or purpose hostile to the government or its property exists, the undersigned would ask the passage of the following resolution. *Resolved*, That the quartering of the troops of the regular army in this district and around the capitol when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and if permitted may become destructive of civil liberty and in the adjournment of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom

Mr. Branch demanded the previous question.

An exciting debate ensued, after which Mr. Branche's resolution was tabled.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron, of Pa., presented several petitions, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as it is; also other petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. Bingham, of Mich., presented the joint resolutions of the Legislative of Michigan tendering the adherence of the people of that State to the Union and offering the military force of the State for the support of the Government; also recommending that no concessions be made to traitors.

Mr. Bingham said these resolutions were passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the people of the State. They would adhere to the Constitution as it is, and had no sympathy with treason or those who, while in the Government took measures to destroy it. They hoped their Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way is to submit to the beneficient rule of the Government, but if they persisted in their efforts to destroy the Union, then they must take the responsibility.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. King, of N. Y., presented the petition of Ben Price, and many others unfavoring the Homestead bill.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented several petitions, asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Foote, of Vt., offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President

Adopted.

Mr. Green, of Mo., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the territory of Nevada; also, a bill to provide a government for the territory of Dacotah.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., presented a petition from 400 voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden compromise; also, a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, remonstrating against the Morrill Tariff bill.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minn., presented petitions from Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws and preserve the Union; to keep the rivers free and recapture the forts; and against secession or compromise. He said if gentlemen wished to know what the sentiments of the people really are, they must go away from the large cities. They must ask the people of the North and the great West, if they are willing to give up principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors.—Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that that State had been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized a war, and yet the Senator from Kentucky, who would save the Union, has no word for these men.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter objected to the bill, contending that the proceeds of the Public Lands, with the present tariff would yield ample revenue with an economical administration, were it not for the Homestead policy, which had taken away the proceeds from the public lands. He said that the tariff of 1857 had been recently beneficial to the industry of the country, and it was continually improving every year. It had also greatly enlarged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff, instead of increasing that commerce would actually be prohibitory on many articles. It would require a much larger force to execute it, and be liable to much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the merchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the people of New York than if we were to shell it. He read extracts from letters, and estimates from Custom House reports and merchants, to show the action of the bill, on iron, steel, etc., and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great advantages of the warehousing system, which the bill proposed to abolish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told that the Chicago platform requires it. The Chicago platform had to be a sort of "higher law;" higher than the Government, the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., replied, defending the amendments of the Committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the condition of the Government. The Senator's party had the power in both Houses, and have left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, by raising the price of foreign productions, would be wastly for the benefit of the laborers and producers of this country.—By the ware-housing system, he said, the Government was actually giving credit, and losing the interest to the amount of a million of dollars a year.

The Senate then went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The steamship New York has arrived with London and Southampton dates to the 29th ult.

The Italian Parliamentary election has resulted favorably to the Ministry. Count Cavour is returned from Turin, and Garibaldi and Poerio from Naples.

Russia has ordered the formation of three corps d'armee on a war footing, and to be ready by the first of March. One is to be marched to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to be held in reserve.

An important treasonable correspondence with Gaeta has been discovered. The bombardment of Gaeta still continues, but the resistance of the garrison is growing weaker.

The Paris *Patrie* denies that the Emperor is encouraging Denmark to resist the demand of Germany, or in organizing a fleet for the Baltic

English news is not important.

COMMERCIAL.—The papers received contain no Liverpool markets, except that on Monday. The sales of cotton were 7000 bales, quotations being barely maintained.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Consols are quoted at 91¾. American railway securities are nominal, quotations being barely maintained. Wheat has declined 1@2s per quarter.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, Feb. 14.—Hon. Jefferson Davis will leave Jackson, Mississippi, to-night for Montgomery. He will come via Chattanooga and Atlanta. The inauguration takes place on Monday next.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 13.—In the Congress to day, Mr. Stephens presented a model for the flag, and a model for the seal of the Confederacy. Referred.

Mr Wright presented a communication from Mark. a Cooper, offering the Etowa Iron Works, Georgia, as a suitable place for the Confederacy foundry. Referred.

Mr. Curry said that he had several memorials similar in object from Alabama.

Mr. Conrad offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the military and naval committees to include, in any plan they may propose, for the organization of the army and navy, suitable provisions for such officers of the army and navy as tendered the resignation of their commissions, in consequence of their adhesion to any of the States of the Confederacy.

Mr. Meminger presented a resolution instructing the Commercial Committee to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the Confederate States, and have leave to report by a bill. Adopted.

Mr. Brooke presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Flag and Seal to adopt and report a flag as similar as possible to the flag of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other, and to adopt the banner, in the arrangement of the stars and stripes, to the number of States in the Confederacy. Mr. Brooke accompanied his resolution with some felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the stars and stripes, said that flag is the idol of the heart around which cluster memories of the past which time cannot efface or cause to grow dim.

Mr. Miles opposed the resolution, and said that he had regarded from his youth the stars and stripes as the emblem of oppression and tyranny. The debate grew interesting, and at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brooke withdrew the resolution. The Congress immediately went into secret session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In reference to the statement made by Senator Benjamin before the Select Committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Mr. Floyd was issuing acceptances to Russell, it is due to the president to say that he immediately thereafter sent for Mr. Floyd, and inquired by what authority he issued them. Mr. Floyd said there was no law or against it, but it had been the practice of the Department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issued, but to issue no more, which Mr. Floyd promised to do; the President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Gov. Blair today, in a message accompanying joint resolutions of the New York and Indiana legislatures for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention, says: Being aware of the previous action of the Legislature upon this subject. I have hesitated before further calling other attention to it, but it seems to me that circumstances affecting the propriety of sending commissioners are so far changed as to justify further consideration of the question.

It was believed that the Legislature would reconsider its action and a commissioner be appointed to-day.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 14.—A mammoth Palmetto flag suspended from the telegraph wire, startled our Union-loving citizens this morning. Three prominent secessionists are suspected of having perpetrated the outrage. The flag was instantly demolished without any show of opposition being made from the chivalrous champions of the Palmetto.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The river is falling rapidly. The Central Railroad will deliver down freight across the river to-morrow.

ABRAM S. MEYER. ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

No. 424 Penn Street, above the Canal,

Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

DR. C. BAELZ,

WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

ALSO—AGENT OF

RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS

FOR

RUPTURES.

delbly 130 SMITHFIELD ST

F. REYNER.....J. S. REYNER.....H. D. REYNER

(Late at Miller & Richardson's.)

REYNER & BROTHERS.

(Successor to REYNER & ANDERSON.)

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

NUTS, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.

No. 39 Wood st, and No. 113 Second street,

Opposite St Charles Hotel,

ja29 PITTSBURGH.

REFINED BORAX.

GENUINE HAIR OIL.

WISTAR'S

COUGH LOZENGERS.

TINCTURE MYRRH.

CHARLES H. SUPER,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.,

fe13 PITTSBURGH, Pa.

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

For Sale at Wholesale, by

Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

STILL THEY COME!

GREAT FIRE IN WARREN, OHIO

Burke & Barnes' Safe

Again Victorious in Actual Conflagration.

F