The Daily Post.

SATURDAY MORNING::::: FEB. 16.

PITTSBURGH, FEB. 6, 1861.

☞ THE COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE met at the St. Charles Hotel, and was called to order by James Salisbury, Chairman.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to make arrangements for calling a County Convention, to elect **21** delegates to represent the County in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st day of February, 1861.

Mr. J. S. Murray, of South Pittsburgh, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the various election districts be requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on Saturday, February 16, 1861, to elect delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House, on MONDAY, at **10** o'clock, the 8th day of February. The meetings in the townships to be held between the hours of **2** and **5** o'clock, P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs between 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., four delegates to be elected from each district.

On motion adjourned.

JAMES SALISBURY, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL HARPER, *Secretary.*

☞ **DEMOCRATS ATTENTION.**—The Democrats of the SECOND WARD, Allegheny City, are requested to meet at Mr GEORGE WALTERS, corner of Federal street and North Common, on SATURDAY evening, between the hours of **5** and **7** o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to the County Convention.

By order of the
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln has come and gone. On the whole, he has made a favorable impression upon the people; but as Allegheny is the boasted banner county of the banner State, it is quite natural that those who gave 10,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln and the Chicago platform, should be pleased with their representative man.—Neither is Mr. Lincoln as ungainly in personal appearance, nor as ugly in the face, as he has been represented. He is by no means a handsome man, but yet he possesses an intelligent countenance and a gentlemanly mien, and his facial angles would not break a looking glass.

For the manner of his reception, which, on the part of our citizens, was warm, enthusiastic and appropriate, we refer to our local columns. A very large crowd greeted his arrival in this city on Thursday night, notwithstanding the rain, and a very large crowd also attended his public *matinee* at the Monongahela House, on Friday morning.

The welcoming address of Mayor Wilson was in good taste—patriotic, sensible and brief, as became the occasion. Its allusions afforded the President elect an opportunity to make a speech which would have cheered the hearts of all who heard him, and spread joy over the whole land. But Mr. Lincoln, here, as at other places on his route, did not respond to the welcome of the Mayor, in the patriotic and Union-loving style, which many desired and hoped for. Briefly he alluded to the difficulties which hang over the nation, and without indicating anything of his policy, and having no precedent to guide him, asked all the time for reflection which he could have, in order that "when he did speak, he might speak rightly."

The speech which he made here is the first "set speech" which Mr. Lincoln has made during his progress; yet he did not embrace the opportunity to declare himself for that compromise and concession which is so urgently demanded by all the true friends of the Union, both North and South. The golden opportunity he again permitted to pass unimproved.

Mr. Lincoln seems determined to conceal his policy to the last moment. He makes use of words apparently to conceal thoughts and intentions. But, although he gave no indications of his national policy here, and expressly declined to do so, yet his ideas of coercion may properly be inferred from the following extract from his remarks made at Indianapolis. There he said:

"Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, and collect the duties, or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated; would any or all these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union-lovers resolved to resist coercion, understand that such things as these, on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy."

We take this to mean, when translated and stripped of its suppositious character, *the Federal forts are to be retaken, the Southern ports blockaded, and the Federal duties collected*, when I have taken the Presidential chair. If this is done, hard fighting must come and blood and treasure must run out like water. This language will alarm the cotton States, who will take measures to resist the shock and will cause the Border States, which are pledged against coercion, to assume a position of armed neutrality and ask the chief of Republicanism for a flag of truce, until the programme of the Peace Congress, the Peace committee and the Peace measures of Congress can be decided upon. Whatever might have been thought of the policy of coercion at the commencement of these troubles, the matter has now progressed so far that the whole aspect of the question has changed, and the government must now decide whether the revolution has not been already too successful to be any longer regarded as a rebellion to be put down by force of arms. It is a serious and momentous question whether it is not too late to conquer a peace. It must be done by honorable compromise and reasonable concession, if done at all.

But in his remarks here Mr. Lincoln, cautiously avoiding the great question, devoted his time to a secondary subject—that of the tariff. His attempt to tickle the Pennsylvanians by speaking of that in which they are supposed to be greatly interested was politic, but not satisfactory. Pennsylvania cares more for the Union than she does for the Tariff, and Pennsylvania would rather have heard how the Chief Magistrate of the Union was going to sustain his government, than to listen to his views upon a question which the action of Congress upon the Morrill Bill, now before them, will soon decide.

But let our readers examine Mr. Lincoln's tariff speech, which will be found upon our first page, for themselves. We wait with patience for his speech upon the manner in which this Union is to be preserved and perpetuated.

Although the Morrill Tariff Bill has been for three sessions before Congress, Mr. Lincoln does not seem to be thoroughly informed upon it—any more than he is upon the geography of Pittsburgh, when he speaks of the South as "across the River."

But the people have ceased to look for any good results from the progress of Mr Lincoln through the country. It is a farce of the most puerile and trifling description. It is time that this Prince of Rails had ceased his triumphal ovations, and turned his thoughts to the serious matters which must so soon demand his attention. When before was it ever known that a President elect of the United States sent an advance through the country, a list of appointments where he would be and where he would expect to be, made a lion of by his political friends, and in pursuance of a fixed plan, go on making small sized speeches to excited audiences, meaning nothing and resulting in no good.

It is trifling for Mr. Lincoln to say there is no crisis except such an one as turbulent men have caused, when the whole world knows that at this moment this Union is divided into two separate and distinct confederacies. The country is bleeding at every pore for the Union, and yet Mr. Lincoln goes on with his raree show, and says there is no crisis. No one possessing the least dignity—no one possessing the least patriotism—no one having any knowledge of politics, of government, or of mankind, no man fit to be President of a United American Republic would dare to trifle with his country's dangers as Abraham Lincoln is now doing. We are sick of such senseless ovations. They are unbecoming a Republican government at any time, and least of all at a time when that government is dissolving, and can only be saved from destruction by real earnest men, and not triflers.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane was on Wednesday removed from her moorings at Jersey City to the Brooklyn navy yard, by order of the navy department. This action, together with the fitting out of the steamers Corwin, Bibb, and Vixen, give rise to the report that preparations are making to blockade some of the southern ports, in case necessity demands such a procedure.

The Harriet Lane is to be temporarily converted into a man-of-war, and at the Brooklyn navy yard is to receive a formidable armament of four 32 cwt guns, one 12 pound howitzer, and a quantity of shot and shell. It is said that a marine guard is to be detailed for her immediately.

The United States steam gunboat *Mohawk* which arrived at Brooklyn, a few days since, has been hauled alongside the wharf at the navy yard, and will be overhauled at once. Her present officers and crew, it is said, are not to be detached.

In obedience to orders from Washington, the United States ship *Supply* is not to be put out of commission, as was expected, but will be immediately filled with stores and provisions for the squadron now cruising off Florida.

Matters are getting brisk at the Norfolk navy yard. The Portsmouth and German town are being rapidly prepared for commission. The premises are literally filled with coal, which seems to make the Virginia people expect that Gosport will soon become a great coaling place for United States steamers.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi is now almost ready for sea, at Boston. Her condition has been reported to the authorities, and orders for her immediate outfit are said to be in contemplation.

Two small vessels have been filled with stores and provisions at the Brooklyn yard, within the past few days, and are about having them transferred to ships that will convey them to the squadrons.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

To-day the election of delegates takes place in the several districts of the county, to meet in Convention on Monday to choose delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg. In both the County and State Convention, it is important that the Democracy should now take a firm and decided stand for the Union, and declare the doctrines by which they will be willing to stand hereafter. To this end, and in order that their views may be fairly expressed, and their wishes carried out, the people must be careful to select delegates of enlarged liberality in their views, and who have the talent intelligently to act upon the great questions of the day. We want, at Harrisburg, the best, most moderate, conservative and soundest men of our party. The Convention is for national, not political objects, and mere politicians are not wanted at Harrisburg on the 21st. This Convention will be one of the most important ever held in Pennsylvania, and its action may lead to vast results. Let the people send good men there to represent them.

The hour of the primary meetings will be found designated in the call of the County Committee, at the head of our editorial columns.

THE MAGAZINES.

Hunt & Miner of the great Periodical Depot, Fifth street, have sent us the London Quarterly for January, and Harpers Monthly Magazine for March. Both are extraordinarily good numbers of extraordinarily good and substantial publications. Mr. Thackery's New Story is continued in this number of Harper, printed substantially with its publication in England, and it also contains a series of Illustrated papers of American Life, Character and Scenery. The same publishers have sent us Frank Leslie for February, which is one of the cheapest as well as best of the lighter class of Magazines. Hunt & Miner have all the newspapers and late works of the day as soon as they issue from the press.

Affairs at the South.

Affairs at the South still present the same aspect. Letters received from Fort Sumpter state that the South Carolinians have erected an impregnable barrier of railroad iron on Cummings' Point, at a point so near the fort as to enable them to do much mischief. Fort Moultrie has also been much strengthened.—Lieut. Gilman, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, arrived at Washington on Wednesday evening. He states that the Brooklyn had not landed her supplies, Captain Slemmer having notified her commander that he had sufficient for three months. There were twelve hundred troops at Pensacola, eager to attack the fort, and it was apprehended that it would be taken before the Brooklyn could throw her troops into it.

Government Small Notes.

In view of the pressing embarrassments of the Treasury Department, from lack of means to meet indispensable obligations, Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, has reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the recent loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, and running twenty years, and apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them—the entire amount not to succeed that authorized by the recent loan act.

Seizure of Cartridges.

The police of New York on Wednesday made a seizure of several thousand cartridges destined for Charleston. The cartridges were marked H. Atcher, Charleston, S. C., and were to have gone on the steamer Huntsville, to Savannah. After their seizure by the police, they were conveyed to the Arsenal on Seventh Avenue.

1776 vs. 1861—The British Tories and the American Republicans.

A writer in the Albany *Argus* who signs himself "Hampden," draws an instructive parallel between the condition of Boston in 1776 and Charleston in 1861. We make the following extract:

If we go back to the colonial period of our history, to the winter of 1775, only eighty-six years, we shall, if we examine carefully, find Boston at that time somewhat in the condition of Charleston now. It was in a state of irritated opposition to the British Government, garrisoned by British troops under General Gage for the purpose of protecting British property and executing British laws. Lord North was as determined then as Mr. Lincoln is now to execute the laws, to put down the traitors, at every hazard and with all the power Great Britian had at her command.—Lord North believed the colonists could be easily subdued, and that it was only necessary to exhibit a little firmness to quell the threatened storm. Not so thought the Earl of Chatham, acknowledged now by all to have been, in energy and wisdom the first and greatest statesman of all who have figured in the elevated station of Prime Minister of that renowned Empire. His "glorious administration," for so all Englishmen of all parties declare it, had been particularly identified with America. The campaigns of 1758, '59—'60, were made under his special directions. It was then that Canada was conquered, and the French power east of the Mississippi destroyed. He had marked with emphasis of approbation the zeal, the courage and liberality of the colonists in support of the war; and when, by the unwise counsels of his successors in office, the Stamp Act had been passed, he was one of the foremost to demand its repeal.

On the 20th of January, 1775, he moved in the House of Lords that an address should be presented. His Majesty to give immediate orders for removing his troops from Boston, for the purpose of preventing a collision and opening a way to conciliation.

When he arose to speak all was silence and profound attention. Animated and almost inspired by his subject, he seemed to feel his own unrivaled superiority. His venerable figure dignified and graceful in decay, his language, his voice, his gesture, were such as might, at this momentous crisis, big with the fate of Britain, seem to characterize him as the guardian of his country.

His knowledge of the Colonies, his remarkable and prophetic foresight, (and he had been a great War Minister,) his glory identified with British supremacy in America, led him to recommend, by all his energy, vigor and eloquence, conciliation.

To remove the British troops from Boston, to repeal all the laws they were sent there to execute, and thus lay the foundation of permanent and lasting interest and friendship, was his plan. He foretold with certainty the failure of the measures of the Ministry to coerce America, and pledged his character upon the issue. But his admonitions and arguments were then unavailing. The Ministry persisted in its effort to execute the laws—spent six hundred millions of British treasure, and sacrificed tens of thousands of lives, and in the end was compelled to relinquish British power in America. Had Lord Chatham's advice been followed, how differently would Boston have come into the page of history. If Lord Chatham's advice [illegible] then, [illegible] could now receive [illegible] the attention [illegible] it would [illegible] work to [illegible] would had it been adopted by Lord North. Such men are the great teachers of [illegible] and their wisdom always pertinent and applicable [illegible].

Mr. Buchanan has followed, in part, the policy recommended by Lord Chatham—perhaps he has gone as far as he could in the right direction without a Chatham to sustain him in the Senate or a Burke in the House. Mr Lincoln, on the other hand, threatens to pursue the policy of Lord North—to execute the laws, when there will be none to be executed within the verge of his oath. He seems determined to vindicate the conduct of Lord North, by imitating his misconduct. He probably resembles the noble Lord more than he is aware of. The same irresolute, vacillating purposes, a like fondness for anecdote and humorous joking—the coming occupant of the White House will find visitors and flatterers until his patronage is exhausted, even though he should ruin his country. He is doubtless one of a numerous class, obdurate in wrong, persistent in error, careless of consequences, weak in counsel, and inefficient in every thing.

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Had there been a united, official voice, for peace and against coercion, from Maine to Iowa, which Mr Lincoln could have drawn forth by one word, secession would have been confined probably to two or three States, perhaps to one. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, perhaps Missouri, would have remained dormant and quiet, and it is not very improbable that the Secessionists would have been defeated in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. What have not the people to apprehend from a President who commences so inauspiciously by threatening the country with the untold miseries of civil war?

The New Southern Republic—Its Programme and its Purposes.

The federative Congress of the seceded States has organized, in their behalf, an independent provisional government. This government is in active operation, and its proceedings thus far afford very little hope of the return of the seceded States to our Union under any compromise whatsoever emanating from our peace makers at Washington. But still it is possible that the powerful North, actuated by a prompt and liberal spirit of patriotism, could not only save all the Southern States we are in danger of losing, but recover all that we have lost.

To all appearances the parties concerned in this new Southern [illegible] organization have no expectation and no desire to return to the Union. We think, however, that in their adoption of our federal constitution they have left the door open to a treaty of reconciliation. They have indicated their ultimatum in favor of a reconstruction of the Union and their alternative of independence. If we refuse one we must accept the other, or prepare for war. The Republican party, it is now abundantly manifest, "have no compromises to make." Mr. Lincoln's late Indianapolis speech has dispelled all doubts upon that point. We may, therefore, safely conclude that this motley Peace Conference at Washington, and all those impracticable compromises discussed in Congress, will end in smoke. There will be no compromise in advance of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and his first stroke of administrative policy, will be the "enforcement of the laws."

He will thus proceed to retake the Federal forts, arsenals, &c, seized by the seceded States, and occupied by their troops. Meantime, the Federal Government of the seceded States has taken under its charge the questions and difficulties existing between them and the Government of the United States relating to the occupation of said forts, arsenals, &c, so that in the attempt, for example, to regain, by arms, possession of Fort Moultrie, Mr. Lincoln's administration is threatened with the armed resistance of the six seceded States.—Nor is this all; for the Southern States which have not seceded, with hardly an exception, have solemnly pledged themselves, in the contingency indicated, to assist the Southern republic against the fleets and armies of the Government of the United States.

Thus we perceive that Mr. Lincoln, in the outset of his journey to the White House, has foreshadowed the experiment of the subjugation by force of arms of the whole South, including a white population of eighty millions, almost every man of which is a trained rifleman. Pushed to the wall, the South can extemporize an efficient army of three hundred thousand men upon a month's notice. Against such a force, the qualities of which have been indicated at Monterey, Buena Vista, Churubusco and Chapultepec, what would be the result of Mr. Lincoln's policy of subjugation? The enlargement of the Southern Republic to the northern boundary of the border slave States, and a treaty of peace with it, under an irrepressible Northern popular reaction, recognizing the independence of this Southern Confederacy, or the violent overthrow of Mr. Lincoln, his administration and his party.

Such are the strong probabilities, one way or the other, of the ensuing twelve months, as foreshadowed by the speeches of the President elect on the one side, and by this Southern Confederacy and Southern public opinion on the other side. The truth is, that Mr. Lincoln, since his nomination for the Presidency, but more especially since his election, has been so completely surrounded by the anti-slavery radicals, fanatics, flunkeys and parasites of his party, that he has been excluded from the wholesome atmosphere of the genuine public opinion of the North. We must, therefore, admonish the American people to prepare for the calamities of a civil war, and for the ruinous experiment of a military despotism at Washington.—*N. Y. Herald.*

For the Morning Post.

The Peace Convention and its Objects.

MR. BARR:—Inasmuch as there is at this time much speculation on foot in regard to the Peace Convention now assembled in Washington, we are told by the enemies of concession that all the States are not therein represented. Well, we grant that this objection is well made; but is this any valid reason to the object sought after? Certainly not; for if the objecting portion will but refer to the first election of George Washington to the Presidency, they will find that three States did not vote, i. e.: *New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.* Does this constitute any real or valid foundation why the great and good Washington should not exercise the functions of the chief executive of this *Union?* We are wearied out, and absolutely vexed with the trivial objections raised by men who are anxious to plunge the country into civil war. The men who are so desirous to heal the breach will (come what may) deserve the gratitude of millions and no man more entitled to such distinction than the venerable Senator from Kentucky. "Blessed be the peace maker, for he shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven;" and if ever it was necessary in our country for lovers of the Republic to rise above mere party, that time has now arrived. Then, in the name of God, let every man exert himself to bring peace and tranquility to a disturbed people. Congress should not hesitate for a moment to submit the whole question to a direct vote of those who placed them in power. The eyes of the whole civilized world are turned on the action of Congress—and woe to tide the party who will urge the sovereign voters into war—when, by the adoption of the wise and conciliatory proposition of Senator Crittenden, all will be as of yore—*Union, harmony and concession—everything for our country, and nothing for self agrandisement.*

I was much amused on reading the insulting language of Senator Sumner, when he spoke of the ignorance of the people of his State, in petitioning for the passage of the "Crittenden proposition." Mr. Sumner should be the last man in this nation to urge war, for to my mind there is not in the land a greater coward than the Senator. You will always find a brave man counsel peace—it is your braggarts and vaporers that talk of *coercion*—but they will take special care to place others in the front of danger. My advice to the Massachusetts Senator is to take a tour through Europe until he gets his shattered nerves, diseased spine and muddled brain in order—then he might return to his place and act as becomes an American Senator.

The President elect is now on route to the seat of Government, and receiving the attention due to the chief executive (of a portion) of this confederacy. Why does he not speak out like an American freeman and tell the people as he passes along what he will do for them to suppress the danger that now overhangs the nation? Not one word comes from the man of "irrepressible conflict." He puts questions for his followers to answer which he knows full well will not be answered. If he was the honest man of which his party claims for him to be—then why should he hesitate to allay all fears as regards his course. Speak out, Mr Lincoln, and let the people know at once what they are to expect from you, and now when the whole country is agitated and [illegible] by contending parties, it becomes your duty to put all to rest by words of peace and fraternal friendship in regard to your administration. There can be no harm in telling the South that you desire to live and dwell with them as the fathers of the country did. But for the first time in the history of this country we find the President elected by a sectional party—who dare not travel through the *United States.* There is something wrong certainly, for in times gone by the old federal party when they elected, their favorites could go where they pleased all over the land of Washington, Adams, Harrison and Taylor, and even Fremont can roam at large, although the candidate of men hostile to the "peculiar institution" (denominated the "crisis,") but we find that "Old Abe" has to make his triumphal march to the White House, by a devious route to reach the Capitol.

Washington in his letter, dated March 15th, 1790, states:

"To constitute a dispute there must be two parties. To understand it well, both parties, and all the circumstances must be fully heard, and to accommodate difficulties, temper and mutual forbearance are requisite. Common danger brought the States into confederacy, and on their union our safety and importance depends. A spirit of accommodation was the basis of the present Constitution. Can it be expected then that the Southern or Eastern parts of the Empire will succeed in all their measures; certainly not. But I will readily grant that more points will be carried by the latter than by the former, and for the reason which has been mentioned, namely, that in all great national questions, they move in unison, whilst the others are divided. But I ask again, which is most blameworthy, those who see and will steadily pursue their interest, or those who cannot see, or seeing, will not act wisely?"

Jefferson in a letter dated in 1820, states:

"Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence, too, from this act of power would remove the jealousy excited by the under taking of Congress to regulate the conditions of men composing a State.—This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general government. Could Congress, for example, say that the non-freemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?"

I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifices of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than secession, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hopes of the world. Who can doubt, that had the wretched policy, as was laid down at Chicago been attempted to be applied to the Territory of Louisiana, as the mad abolition Republicans now propose to apply, there would have been then a revolution. No such unconstitutional creed was then broached, and slaveholders, with their property, went freely into that territory. Jefferson wisely lays down the true doctrine of the Democracy of the nation, and under their rule all things went right, and the people were safe in their property and person from the intolerent spirit of a mongrel party, who are determined to destroy if in their power our freedom and nationality.

Now let us examine the vote cast for the "irrepressible conflict" President. It will be found that he is considerably in the minority of the whole vote:

Lincoln in free States	1,858,200
" in slave States	27,032
Total for Lincoln	1,885,232
Opposed to "Old Abe" in free States	1,574,091
" " in slave States	1,257,195
Against Lincoln in the *Union*	2,831,286
Majority against the sectional man	946,054

Nearly one million of freemen have declared against Mr. Lincoln taking the chair of the nation. Yet his party friends tell the country that the slavery question was decided by his election. A greater falsehood could not well be conceived. The fact is that the roaming orators informed the poor deluded Germans that if they would vote for "Old Abe," that each one should have a farm for nothing—to the mechanics they held out better times and an increase of wages when the Tariff bill would pass—every imaginary story was fabricated and told so often by the hired orators, that they themselves got to believe the lie. And now we are informed for the first time that the whole question as to the rights of the South under the Constitution has been settled. Then if so, why do the States that voted for Mr. *Lincoln* send delegates to the "Peace Convention?" This one fact alone puts to rest the absurd declaration so often made. The assembling of the Convention fully shows that discord and contention pervades the country, and which alone can be settled by a [illegible] based on equality and [illegible] States.

Louis[illegible]

The citizens of New O[illegible] of Louisiana on Tues[illegible] members of the Co[illegible] with twenty-one [illegible] djourned until [illegible]

Illinois Currency.

The Banking Bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature by William Hacker, Esq, of Union county, is one in which St. Louis and Missouri have sufficient interest to warrant a special reference by us. The subject of Illinois currency is scarcely less important to us than to Illinois. Whatever promises to secure to that State a currency permanently safe, and guarded against disastrous fluctuations in value is so directly related to our own commercial affairs, that we welcome it at once. Mr. Hacker's bill proposes a Mother Bank at Springfield, with thirty branches, on a specie basis.

We learn that no other bill on that subject hitherto introduced, commands so much favor, or has conciliated to itself such strong support in the Legislature. This bill is, virtually, a copy of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, and is therefore recommended by the results of a long and successful experience. The old State Bank of Indiana stood for twenty-five years, and it has been the boast of citizens of that State, that no man ever lost a dollar by it. The charter of this institution expired about 1857.

In the meantime, however, the free Bank system was inaugurated in that State, and in 1858 the country was flooded with nine millions of the free bank currency of that State. It is still fresh in the recollection of our readers that the Cincinnati bankers, in 1854, commenced their run on the Indiana banks, creating a panic and ruinous depreciation in the value of their notes, with the inevitable result of broken banks, prostrate business men, crippled brokers, and incalculable general loss.

In February, 1855, the Legislature of Indiana chartered the Bank of the State of Indiana It has fully satisfied, we believe, the demands of that prosperous State for a safe banking system. It has moved steadily forward without failure or suspension, paying in gold and silver every dollar presented for redemption, and enjoying the confidence of the rich and the poor, the depositor and the bill holder.

The people of Illinois demand of the legislators the passage of such a bank bill as will enable them to convert into specie the notes passing from hand to hand in the community. It can scarcely be doubted that they will be satisfied with as good and sound currency as Indiana furnishes her people. The individual liability of each stockholder for double the amount of his stock gives the bill holder ample security in itself, while the joint liability of all the branches for the debts and obligations of each branch, renders the notes more than doubly sure.

The present legislature of Illinois will entitle itself to the very cordial thanks of the public by the passage of this bill.—*St. Louis Rep.*

The Mouths of the Mississippi.

Louisiana was purchased of France, by President Jefferson, for the purpose of securing the perpetual freedom of the mouths of the Mississippi. The whole country is interested in maintaining perpetually the freedom of not only the mouths, but the entire length, of the great river. But the Northwest is more immediately concerned in this freedom. It is an obvious proposition that for instance, Illinois can never consent to any restrictions ever being placed upon the commerce of the Mississippi, and all the States of the Northwest, to the same, or a less or greater extent are committed by their necessities to resist any attempt to throw impediments in the way of free navigation to the Gulf of Mexico.

We can easily conceive how it is that Louisiana, as long as her citizens keep cool, are not likely to adopt any policy in regard to the mouths of the Mississippi that would offend, or even in a slight manner irritate, the people of the Northwest. Their interest clearly is to maintain friendly relations and carry on a free trade with the Northwest. The business men of New Orleans would suffer quite as much should restrictions be applied to the river at the point where it touches slave territory, as the Northwest would in case restrictions of their trade were applied at any point farther down. It is not reasonable to doubt that Louisiana knows what are its interests under this head; and States, as well as individuals, at least in matters of business, consult their own interests. Louisiana is out of the Union—at all events, she fancies that she is out. It would be very easy, if she were disposed to be belligerent, to get up a war in twenty days; for the Northwest will fight for the freedom of the Mississippi. But war is not what Louisiana wants, or is prepared for; and no provocation will be given.

That this subject was seriously considered by the Secession Convention of Louisiana, appears from its Ordinance of Secession. Immediately after the Ordinance was adopted, a resolution that may, we suppose, be regarded as supplemental, was read and adopted, declaring that the people of Louisiana "recognize the right of the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon," and they also "recognize the right of egress and ingress to the mouths of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers," and that—so great is their condescension—they are willing "to enter into any stipulations to guarantee the exercise of those rights." We are not therefore, it is certain, to have trouble with Louisiana right away.

Murder.

Murder has again broken out in Cincinnati, and one murder follows fast upon the heels of another. A few weeks since, two policemen, Hallam and Long, were murdered by the Lehrers, father and son; then one Stover murdered Baker; now Antony Kiltenstein, aged 16 is murdered by Charles Klinger, aged 17, and Anthony Brechter, aged 19. Full of liquor; at a dance house, they took exception to Kiltenstein's attentions to one of the girls, and following him home with the girl, waylaid him, as he reappeared, and coolly murdered him.

[N]orthampton County.

The Democratic Convention of Northampton County met at Easton on Monday, and appointed James T. Borhek, Richard N. Merrill, Dr. William Wilson, Samuel Weatherhill, Capt Joseph Laubach, Richard Brodhead, Thomas W. Lynn, Martin Frey and D. H. Neiman, delegates to represent that Senatorial and Representative District in the Democratic State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

CUMBERLAND.—Wm. Barr, Senatorial delegate; William H. Miller, George H. Bucher, and James K. Kelso, Representative Delegates.

LUZERNE.—Gen. Wm Ross, H. B. Wright, and David R Randall, Senatorial delegates; and Gen. R. W. Sturdevant, Steuben Jenkins, A. N. Mevlert, George W. Search, Thomas Irwin, Michael Philbin, A. C. Dunning, M. Hannum, and Maj. S. H. Puterbaugh.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. 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 IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a tea-spoonful.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!
REED'S MAGNETIC OIL STILL holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcers and Sores;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear ache and Toothache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;
speedily and permanently, and for all *Accidents* and *Injuries* will relieve 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 streets, Sole Agent. ja5 3m

MENS' BOOTS,
BOYS' BOOTS,
YOUTHS' BOOTS,
CHILDRENS' BOOTS,
at D. S. DIFFENBACHER'S,
fe11 No. 15, Fifth Street

CHOICE DRIED APPLES.—55 bush. Prime Ohio Dried Apples, rec'd this day and for sale by EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
ja22 17 Fifth street

CLOVER SEED.—10 sacks just received and for sale by MEANS & COFFIN,
ja15 corner Wood and Water streets.

CRANBERRIES.—12 barrels Prime Cranberries just rec'd and for sale by
fe9 HENRY H. COLLINS

[Written for for the Weekly Post.]

DAY-DAWN.

The first low, fluttering breath of wakening day
Stirs the wide air. Their clouds of pearly haze
Float slowly o'er the sky, to meet the rays
Of the unrisen sun,—whose faint beams play
Among the drooping stars, kissing away
Their waning eyes to slumber. From the gaze,
Like snow-wreath at approach of vernal days,
The moon's pale circlet melts into the grey,
Glad ocean quivers to the gentle gleams
Of rosy light that touch his glorious hair;
And murmurs joy with all his thousand streams;
And earth's fair face is mantling with a glow,
Like youthful beauty, in its changeful hue,
When slumbers, rich with dreams, are bidding her adieu.

WASHINGTON, PA. S. A. L.

The Electoral Vote.

The counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President took place on Wednesday at Washington, when Abraham Lincoln was declared President and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. The following is the vote:

Lincoln and Hamlin	180
Breckinridge and Lane	72
Bell and Everett	39
Douglas and Johnson	12

The Alabama Forts.

Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the mouth of the Mobile Bay, have been garrisoned by 400 Alabama troops, and as no enemy is preparing to attack them, the operation is, under the circumstances, a decidedly expensive and troublesome one.

OFFICE SEEKING.

The Hotels at Washington are now nearly full, and the race for the inside track under the new administration will soon fairly commence.

THE BOYD & ROBERTS WELL.—This well was pumping on Saturday last, at the rate of two and a half barrels per hour, which it maintained for six hours. The steady yield of this new "institution" is estimated by judges to be about 40 barrels in 24 hours; a comfortable concern for four young men, who deserve their good fortune. They are Pittsburghers.—*Venango Spectator.*

New Advertisements.

STOLEN

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER A NOTE for $5,000, drawn by Fay & Bradley, dated Olean, 11th February, 1861, to the order of Benjamin Barker and David Harrower, endorsed by them and also by C. V. B. Barbe, B. Chamberlain and G. E. Warner. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the same.
fe16:3t G. E. WARNER.

☞ SPECIAL LECTURES at the Iron City College next week. Monday, CONTRACTS; Tuesday PRINCIPAL AND AGENT; Wednesday, BAILMENTS; Thursday, INSURANCE; Friday, NEGOTIABLE PAPER; Saturday, DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. fe16:1tdaw

GENTS' AND BOYS'
FRENCH CALF
TWO SOLE BOOTS, (Sewed,)
SELLING AT
REDUCED PRICES,
—AT—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Street,
fe16

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
100 Boxes Oranges;
50 do Lemons;
To arrive and for sale by
REYMER & BROTHERS.
fe16 No 39 Wood street.

NEW SPRING GOODS NEW SPRING GOODS.—Another lot arrived this afternoon New style Prints at 6¼ cents per yard The best Balmoral skirts in the city. Call and see them
C. HANSON LOVE,
fe16 74 Market street.

CLOSING OUT OF
FALL AND WINTER
BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS,
Selling very low and no humbug. Call and secure a bargain. Remember it is at the
CHEAP CASH STORE OF
JOS. H. BORLAND,
fe16 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

GENTS', LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDRENS
GAITERS,
—OF THE BEST—
Philadelphia Manufactures,
SELLING LOW TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS,
—AT—
W. E. SCHMERTZ, & CO.,
31 Fifth Street.
fe16

AT
CHARLES GIPNERS,
78 Market Street.

EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Ruches, Zephyr worsted, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Gauntlets, Ladies' and Children's Cotton and Woolen Mixed Hose, Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Gents' Silk Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers; Ladies' Cotton, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers; Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. Ladies Embroidered Handkorchief; Lace Setts, Collars, Sleeves, Embroidered, Sets Collars Sleeves; Thread. Laces and Edging; Jaconet Edging and Inserting, Swiss Edging and Inserting; Jaconet Rufling, Swiss Rufling. Embroidered Lace Vale, Lace Crape, &c., &c., in every variety, and still are now offered at
EXTREMELY LOW RATES,
PREVIOUS TO RECEIVING
NEW GOODS,
—AT—
CHARLES GIPNERS.
fe13

SUNDRY PRODUCE.—
15 barrels Corn Meal;
100 do Green Apples;
8 do Roll Butter;
5 do Fresh Eggs;
30 do Pearl Hominy;
300 bushels Bright Dried Apples;
100 do Ear Corn;
8,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour;
2,000 lbs Leaf Lard;
200 New Flour Barrels;
14 Iron Bound Oil Barrels;
Rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
fe13 cor. Market and First streets

HOMINY.—12 bbls Pearl Hominy, just rec'd and for sale by
fe13 HENRY H. COLLINS

For Rent.
TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 132, near the Post Office. Inquire of
H. KLEBER & BRO.
ja18 Music Store, Fifth street

OIL STOCK FOR SALE.
ONE SHARE OF OIL STOCK
FOR SALE,
Enquire of PETER BRADY,
fe14:3t cor. Wylie and Chatham streets, Pittsburgh

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW AND beautiful, three and three-quarters and four yards wide, for $2,25, $2,50 and $3 00. Spring Goods now open
fe14 C. HANSON LOVE 74 Market street.

The Very Best!
No Doubt Of It!
WHAT?
Why, Heimstreet's *Inimitable* Hair Restorative.—Everybody who uses it recommends it.
Sold everywhere—price 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors,
fe14 Troy, New York.

LUBRIC OIL COMPANY.
(FORMERLY UNION OIL CO.)
DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS ONLY,
No. 129 Second Street,
PITTSBURGH.

THIS COMPANY ARE SELLING A superior article of Lubricating Oil, which they guarantee equal to Lard Oil No. 1. The Pennsylvania Railroad and other Roads, and many Rolling Mills and Machine shops are using it to advantage. Price half that of Lard Oil. fe13:1wd

DWELLING HOUSES FOR RENT, Store Rooms for Rent, by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
fe15 51 Market street.

New Advertisements.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, Feburary 4, 1861.

☞ The regulations heretofore prescribed, authorising the payment of the expenses of transportation of Old Copper Cents of the U. S. to the Mint, will cease on the 25th inst.

The Cents of the New Issue will be paid out at the Mint in exchange for any of the Gold and Silver Coins of the United States, and also in exchange for the Old Copper Coins *if delivered* at the Mint. The reasonable expenses of transportation of the New Cents, in sums not less than $20, thus exchanged, will be paid by the Mint as heretofore. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
fe11:tmrl Director of the Mint.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, European Agent, No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. fe11

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my23ly

MR. AND MRS. TETEDOUX,
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
148 THIRD STREET.
THE SECOND TERM will commence on Wednesday, February the 13th.
FRENCH AND LATIN taught without extra charge.
fe12

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
50 boxes Oranges;
50 do Lemons;
The first of the season. To arrive and for sale by
REYMER & BROTHERS,
Successors to Reymer & Andersen,
e11 No. 39 Wood street.

For Rent.
THE SECOND STORY OF THE BUILDING occupied by W. & D. HUGUS, corner of Market and Fifth streets. It is easy of access, well lighted, and adapted for almost any business.
Possession given immediately. Apply to
W. & D. HUGUS,
e26:tf Corner of Market and Fifth sts.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ja11:ns PITTSBURGH, PA.

M'GRAIN'S DEPOT.
THOS. M'GRAIN, SR., STORING FORwarding and Commission Merchant, late Todd Tobacco Warehouse, corner Main and Seventh sts, Louisville Ky. Unequalled advantages for the storage and sale of Grain and Agricultural Implements, Products, &c.
N. B.—Safety from fire equal to any house in Louisville. Refer to Messrs. Semple & Jones, Bankers.
ja16:6wd

CHAMPAGNES.—
CHICQUOT, GREEN SEAL,
CROWN, IMPERIAL,
CHAS. AND PIPER HEIDSIECK,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
For Sale by WM. BENNETT,
fe8:2t 120 Wood street.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned in the SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 31st December ultimo, by the withdrawal of Asa P. Childs. Either of the late partners is fully authorized to settle the business of the Firm, and to use the partnership name for that purpose.
H. CHILDS,
ASA P. CHILDS,
S. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the style of H. CHILDS & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, at their old stand, No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HARVEY CHILDS,
S. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.
PITTSBURGH January 1 1861 ja16:2m

CINCINNATI CATAWABA WINE,
—AND—
J. N. STRAUB'S LAGER BEER,
Pure and good, particularly for family use, can always be had at the Wine and Lager Beer Saloon of
ja30:3md J. ROTH, No. 20 Diamond.

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 to
fe25:1md GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

OIL. OIL. OIL. OIL.
TOOLS.
TOOLS.
FOR BORING FOR OIL AT
BOWN & TETTLEY,
fe9 No. 136 Wood street.

SPRING STYLES
—OF—
CALICOS AND GINGHAMS,
JUST OPENED AT
W. & D. HUGUS',
W. & D. HUGUS',
W. & D. HUGUS',
W. & D. HUGUS',
W. & D. HUGUS',

BLUE, PURPLE AND GREEN AND Red Balmoral Skirts. Just received all of the newest styles.
W. & D. HUGUS,
fe7 Cor. Fifth and Market sts.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES;
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES;
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES;
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES;
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES;
One of the latest and best Remedies;
One of the latest and best Remedies;
One of the latest and best Remedies;
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., etc.;
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., etc.;
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., etc.,
—ALSO—
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMMING,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street. fe11

NEW SPRING GOODS
—AT—
BURCHFIELD & CO.,
NEW BLEACHED MUSLINS,
NEW IRISH LINENS,
NEW TABLE DAMASK,
NEW CHINTZES,
NEW CALICOS,
MOURNING GOODS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
fe12

GLASGOW'S
AMBROTYE GALLERY,
—IN—
LAFAYETTE HALL,
FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.
HAVING RE-ARRANGED 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,
fe7:1yc No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

GREEN APPLES.—15 barrels just rec'd and for sale by
fe13 HENRY H. COLLINS.