The Daily Post.

MONDAY MORNING:::::::: FEB. 18.

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 18th day of February. The meetings in the townships to be held between the hours of 3 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.*

THE TONNAGE TAX AND THE SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

On Saturday, the bill repealing the Tonnage tax upon freights passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed the House by a vote of 60 ayes to 38 nays. The bill for the relief of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad also passed the House, on Saturday, by a vote of 72 ayes to 25 nays.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Republican party have now the decision of the Tariff question in their own hands. If the Morrill Bill does not pass, the Republican party must assume the responsibility of defeating it. The Republican papers of New York are many of them bitterly opposing it, and those of Pennsylvania do not seem to be inclined to give it any very warm support. The New York *Times*, in a recent article, has the following:

"The tariff is not only exceedingly complicated in its details, but is so excessive in its rates as to be in many cases entirely *prohibitory*. Take, for example, the article of steel, of which very little is manufactured in this country. The duty on this has been increased all the way from 54 to 241 per cent., according to the kind of article, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of the duty under the present and proposed tariffs:

Description of Steel	Present Duty per ton.	Proposed Duty per ton.	Increase per cent.
Best cast and shear steel	$29 16	$56 00	92
Second quality cast & shear steel	25 44	56 00	120
Extra axe temper steel	30 84	46 60	51
Table blade steel	18 98	44 80	136
Common hoe and fork steel	16 80	44 80	167
Round machinery steel	17 64	44 80	154
Best German steel	14 16	44 80	216
Second quality German steel	9 84	22 40	128
Best sheet cast steel	36 45	56 00	54
Hoe and shovel cast steel	18 48	44 80	142
Best quality blister steel	27 00	44 80	66
Second quality blister steel	14 40	44 80	211
Gin saw steel, best quality	29 50	56 00	87
Gin saw steel, 2d quality	25 15	56 00	123

Steel is an article of universal use and of absolute necessity. Only a very small amount is manufactured in this country, while the best kind of *cast steel* is hardly produced at all, owing to a want of suitable ores, or the requisite skill in its manufacture. Under such circumstances, till it is demonstrated where our inability lies, an excessive rate of duty should not be imposed. It is certainly a remarkable feature of a system of protection that articles of luxury, such as tea and coffee, which we do not produce, should be free, while one of prime necessity in nearly all the arts and industries of life should be taxed almost to prohibition."

The editors of the *Times* show a singular and inexcusable want of knowledge of the manufacturing interests of this country, when they say that only a small amount is manufactured in this country. In the city of Pittsburgh alone very large amounts of steel are manufactured: some of our large establishments manufacture nothing else; and the product of steel at this point, alone, amounts to millions of dollars annually. We have the skill here, the capital here, the material here; and, already, the manufacture of steel is carried on here to a large extent, and a vast amount of capital is invested therein. We beg that the editors of the *Times* will correct their assertions in accordance with the facts. With the requisite protection, Pittsburgh and its vicinity would be able to supply the country with steel, and of all the qualities which the market requires.

In 1857 the steel mills of Pittsburgh produced 10,850 tons of Blister, Plow, Spring and Cast Steel, of the value of $1,747,850; Axles to the amount of $80,500; and Springs to the amount of $135,000. This amount of product has probably been more than doubled in the last three years, some heavy iron houses having devoted their attention exclusively to making steel since that date. For a single locality these cannot be regarded as small amounts of product, the editors of the *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Our Republican friends in Cincinnati do not seem to have been satisfied with the manner of their reception in Pittsburgh, if we may judge by the tone of an article in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The reporter says:

The less that is said about the reception in Allegheny City the better. A more perfect fizzle was never witnessed. The pouring rain doubtlessly contributed much to the failure, but a good deal of just censure is nevertheless due to the negligence and rudeness of those appointed to receive the Presidential party.—The suite was hustled about and forced to find their own way in a very discreditable manner. The representatives of the press were likewise exposed to much rudeness by a mounted blackguard wearing regimentals and the epaulettes of a staff officer, who purposely threatened them with the hoofs of his prancing nag. The turn out in this place was very large in spite of the rain and the late hour of the President's arrival. The Monongahela House has been crammed all the evening with a mass of males and females impatient to see and hear Old Abe, but owing to his great fatigue he did not gratify them any farther than to thank them briefly and pleasantly for the ovation, and promise a speech for to-morrow morning.

Now the reporter aforesaid is all wrong. The Pittsburgh Committee had made every preparation to receive the President elect, and his reception, barring the rain, was a very satisfactory one. Gen. Negley, the officer referred to, as we presume, is a gentleman and remarkable for his courtesy, and as an officer has no superior in the staff. The reporter of the *Commercial* must have had a tough beefsteak on his stomach, for nothing except a bad digestion could have induced such a remark as that given above.

The military under Gen. Negley, turned out upon invitation, not under orders. The companies decided by vote whether or not they would turn out. Some did not choose to turn out, but those which did parade did their duty well, and there was no such discourtesy or roughness, and much less blackguardism, as the *Commercial* complains of.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Mr. Guthrie's proposition—which is the same as Mr. Crittenden's, but shorn of some of its features objectionable to the Republicans—it is said, will be adopted by the Peace Congress by a decided majority. There will be a minority report from the Committee of the Peace Congress, on the part of ultra Republicans, recommending the calling of a National Convention and the adjournment of the Peace Congress for thirty days.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILL A. STOKES.

At the meeting of the Democracy of old Westmoreland, held at Greensburg, on the 11th inst, to chose delegates to the State Convention, Gen. Will A. Stokes, one of the most thorough representative men, and one of the truest patriots in the State, was called upon to address the assembled masses of the people. Gen. Stokes is a most eloquent orator, a deep thinker and an earnest and untiring friend of the popular institutions of his country. No man in the State has a deeper interest in its welfare; no man is more willing to sacrifice his personal opinions for the general welfare.

His speech at Greensburg has attracted marked attention throughout Western Pennsylvania. It was a great speech, and we exceedingly regret that the crowded state of our paper precludes us from publishing it entire. The following extract will, however, show the enlarged, liberal and patriotic view of public affairs which this distinguished Pennsylvanian holds and promulgates.

"He said that we had now met not, as in past times, to consider of the policy of the government, but to aid in preserving, if possible, the government itself. It was an unparalleled crisis, in which each citizen was bound by the most awful obligations to forget party, prejudice and passion—to sacrifice personal predilections, heal past animosities, and engage in the holy cause of the salvation of the country—*all* the country—irrespective of discordant interest, of locality, or of domestic institutions. It was no time for hypocrisy, for irresolution, for denunciation or aggression; it was a time—a single moment yet vouchsafed us on the very verge of eternal ruin—to determine whether the bonds which had once bound the political family together as a band of brothers should be renewed and strengthened, or whether we should imbrue our hands in fratricidal blood.

It was impossible not to revert to the past, for the experience of the past was the sole safe guide for the action of the future. And of the past, speaking on political questions, it would be impossible to avoid speaking of party politics. But he would do so charitably and tenderly, for while he thought that the leaders of the Republican party had much to answer for, he well knew that the vast body of those Pennsylvanians who voted for Mr. Lincoln, were honest in their action. He (Gen. Stokes) saw hundreds of them in the audience, and he begged to address *them* especially, and with candor and respect. Discussion would develope truth, and he knew they had the courage to face the truth, and the patriotism to act on it. Now (said Gen. Stokes) I submit to you whether all our troubles have not been caused by your interference with slavery, but slavery does not exist in Pennsylvania. Why then should you meddle with it? We abolished slavery here in 1780—no man in the South said nay. We have exhausted our powers on the subject, because, being a purely domestic question, our powers are circumscribed by our territorial boundaries. As we were not interfered with, why should we interfere with others?

"It is idle for you to say that you do not assert a right to interfere with it in other States, if, at the same moment, you do so in fact, by denunciation, or by indirect means—by countenance of others, or by money, sympathy, or even by giving impunity to acts of whether abstract or practical, encouraging societies or persons who avow their aggressive and active hostility to slavery, in such manner as to impair the security of any portion of the people of any of the States. Nay, you are guilty if you encourage, recklessly and wantonly, the utterance of sentiments, either by voice or type, which are calculated to excite sectional hostility. I do not argue the difference in crime between him who gives a dagger to a desperate or murderous purpose, and him who uses it, except that the latter shows the more courage. Ask yourselves, my Republican friends, with your hands upon your hearts, and in the presence of Almighty God, whether you may not, unconsciously, and therefore innocently, have aided, by language, or by silence, by assertion or by acquiescence, by union or by individual action, in doing this very evil? If you doubt, you condemn yourselves, for, rely on it, our self love always makes us most merciful to our own failings.

"Speaking with a frankness that may offend those who are my political friends, I do not hesitate to say that technically, under the terms of the Constitution, Mr. Lincoln has been duly elected President of the United States—that no State has a right to secede from the Union, and that all armed resistance to the government is treason, under the terms of the Constitution. But the technical lawyer and the abstract philosopher are equally incompetent to solve the vast questions presented by *the facts* which are before us. We must forget all else in order to elevate ourselves to the summit from which we can survey with clear eye and firm heart the tempest which rages around us, and resolve on the measures necessary to prevent the shipwreck of all our hopes. Are you able to do this?"

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention which meets to-day has but a single duty to perform, but that is an important one. They have to select from the ranks of the Democracy of Allegheny county twenty-one delegates to represent them in the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 21st, to take action in view of the present political crisis which is agitating our government to the very throes of dissolution.

This is a most important representative meeting of the Democracy. The party in power has refused to come to the rescue of the country, prefering party—the spoils of office and pride of opinion, to the peace and prosperity of our common land. The Democracy has saved the Union on more occasions than one. It is within their power, if aided by the conservative and Union-loving men of the country, still to save the Union. It is to consult upon the best means of doing this that this Convention has been called. Let the Democracy of Allegheny county to-day send to Harrisburg men who will truly represent them—men who will throw aside all small party prejudices and act wisely, and promptly and safely for the Union. This occasion demands from the Democracy of Allegheny county a full delegation of their best men. Let the Convention to-day select such men.

A Stay Law.

A stay law was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, of our Legislature, Wednesday morning, by Mr. T. W. Duffield. It is entitled "an act relating to judgments and executions," and is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within one year from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof: *Provided*, That the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county, worth in the opinion of the court, justice, or alderman before whom judgment was obtained, the amount of the judgment or judgments aforesaid, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution; or shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court or a judge thereof, or a justice or alderman, within thirty days from the date of the judgment: *And provided, further*, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered, or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney, as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owners of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor, *and provided, further*, that said stay of execution shall not apply to mortgages, or to bonds secured by mortgage, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same; *and provided, further*, that this act shall not apply to the wages of labor.

The Household Journal.

We have received from the publishers, the February number of a large, neatly printed, popular magazine, having this title. It contains sixty large pages of pleasant and profitable reading matter, and costs only thirteen cents. It is published by Alex. Harthell & Co., No. 20 North William street, New York, and is sold by all the booksellers and news agents.

SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, now Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has always been regarded as a fair man in politics, and a true lover of his country. Even in the position which he now occupies, we believe he would gladly embrace any reasonable compromise of the questions which divide the North and South which might be offered.

In a speech which he made in the Georgia State Convention, on the 18th of January, the question under discussion being a test one between those who were for immediate secession and those who preferred some other remedy to redress their existing wrongs in the Union and under the Constitution before taking the last resort, Mr. Stephens took high conservative ground for a man in his peculiar position. He declared that if a test vote showed that a majority of the Convention had lost all hope, and looked to secession as the only remedy left, his action would be influenced by that vote. He boldly, however, expressed his personal opinion that in the Union there was still left a remedy for all existing wrongs, and that it was for the interest of all the States to remain under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Stephens spoke as follows:

If a majority express themselves for secession for existing causes, and without farther effort, I shall forbear from pressing upon the consideration of this body any plan or measures, or even individual views or opinions, calculated to embarrass, obstruct, delay or hinder speedy action upon the resolve of the majority. It could only tend to divide and distract our councils, which ought, above every other consideration, to be harmonious in the final result, if possible. It is well known that my judgment is against secession for existing causes. *I have not lost hope of securing our rights in the Union and under the Constitution*—that judgment on this point is as unshaken as it was when this Convention was called. I do not now intend to go into any argument on the subject. No good could be effected by it. That was fully considered in the late canvass, and I doubt not every delegate's mind is made up upon the question. I have thought and still think that we should not take this extreme step before some positive aggression upon our rights by the general government, which may never occur, or failure, after effort made, to get a faithful performance of their constitutional [illegible] the part of the [illegible] States [illegible] been and am still [illegible] to secession as a remedy [illegible] aggressions on the part of the [illegible] Executive or Congress. I have held and [illegible] that the point of resistance should be the point of aggression—I would [illegible] Mr. President, for [illegible] for a moment [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Stephens then proceeded with some remarks upon the National Convention or Congress to be held at Atlanta and then continued:

If, however, on the test vote, a majority shall be against the line of policy I indicate, then, sir, upon the point of immediate secession or a postponement to some future day between this and the 4th of March, *I am clearly of the opinion that no good can come from any such delay or postponement*. It is futile and delusive to indulge in any hope of the present Congress doing anything, or of any redress of wrongs being effected before the 4th of March next, that I look upon as impossible. And as I said before, if a majority then are for secession for existing causes, the sooner we secede the better. If that is the line of policy to be adopted between this and the 4th of March, whatever is to be done "if it were well done when it is done, 'twere well that it were done quickly." This is my view on that point. My judgment, as is well known, is against the policy. It cannot receive the sanction of my vote; but if the judgment of a majority of this Convention, embodying as it does the sovereignty of Georgia, be against mine—if a majority of her delegates in this Convention shall, by their votes, dissolve the compact of Union which has connected her so long with her confederate States, and to which I have been so ardently attached, and have made such efforts to continue and perpetuate upon the principles on which it was founded—I shall bow in submission to that decision. *I have looked and do look upon our present government as the best in the world.* This with me is a strong conviction. I have acted upon it as a great truth. But another great truth also presents itself to my mind, and that is, that *no government is a good one for any people who do not so consider it. The wisdom of all governments consist mainly in their adaptation to the habits, the tastes, the feelings, wants and affections of the people.* The best system of government for our people might be the worst for another. If, therefore, the deliberate judgment of the sovereignty of Georgia shall be pronounced that our present government is a bad one, and shall be changed for some other better suited to our people, more promotive of our peace, security, happiness and prosperity, while my individual judgment shall be reported against it, yet my action shall conform to the decision made. Nay, more, sir, the cause of the State shall be my cause, her destiny shall be my destiny. To her support, defence and maintenance all that I have and am shall be pledged. And however widely we of this Convention, as well as the people of the State, may have differed, or may now differ, as to the proper line of policy to be pursued at this juncture, I trust there will be but one feeling and one sentiment here and throughout our limits, after the policy shall be adopted, let that be what it may. The cause of Georgia, whether for weal or woe, must and will be the cause of us all. Her safety, rights, interests and honor, whatever fortunes await her, must and will be cherished in all our hearts, and defended, if need be, by all our hands.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* learns from an authoritative source that Mr. Lincoln has perfected his inaugural, and that while it does not violate the policy of the Chicago platform it does not close the door against an amicable adjustment of pending difficulties, providing the people, through a constitutional convention, desire a change in the fundamental laws of the land.

The Appropriation Bills.

The appropriation bills have been reported with the usual items, under the existing laws, without reference to the Secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little more than a nominal existence.

CLARION COUNTY.—The following named persons have been chosen by the Democracy of Clarion county to represent them in the State Convention:

S. Laughlin, C. L. Lamberton, Wm. M. Abrams and William Divins.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention, of Lancaster county, assembled on Wednesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention which meets in Harrisburg on the 21st inst. The following named persons were chosen:

R. R. Tshudy, James Duffy, George G. Brush, Isaac Walker, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, Dr. E. Haldeman, Thomas Welsh, James Patterson, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, H. M. North, Henry Shaffner, George M. Kline, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. A. S. Bare, Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, Hon. George Sanderson, Joseph B. Keener, Dr. Isaac Winters.

A Peep into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out; and to go into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window toward the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed area.

I was led, on presenting my card of admission into a private room, where after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came, and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank, received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stowed away. The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time. It receives, in the ordinary course of business, about £860,000, $4,000,000, daily, in notes; these are put up into parcels according to their denominations, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If in the course of the ten years, any dispute in business or law suit should arise concerning the payment of any note, the bank can produce the identical bill.

To meet the demand for notes constantly used up, the bank has its own paper makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all the work under the same roof, and even makes the machinery by which most of own work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank.

On the same principle of neatness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them is always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coin. A row of them is dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher, and the coin slid off on the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are all deposited which are ready for issue.

"We have thirty two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me, "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million sterling, ($5,000,000,) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted upon my depositing it with him again, as it would hardly be safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and a cashier, counting the bags of gold which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling just from the mint.

This world of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and of the power of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

A DUTCHMAN in Columbia county, Ohio, leased his lands to an oil company last spring on condition of receiving one eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the Dutchman began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so. They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give him one-twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was to tell no one. All went on smoothly until the next division day came, when our friend was early on hand, to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men and one for him.—This did not suit him. "How's dish?" says he, "I tink I was to get more as before. By jinks, you make mistake." The matter was explained to him, that he formerly got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self-reproach by indignantly remarking: "Vell, by dunder! dat ish the first time as ever I knowed eight was more as twelve."

Suppression of Fortune Telling.

The bill for the suppression of fortune telling passed the House. It provides that any person who shall pretend, for gain or lucre, to predict future events by cards, tokens, the inspection of the head or hands of any person, or by any one's age, or by consulting the movements of the heavenly bodies; or who shall pretend, for gain or lucre, to effect any purpose by spells, charms, necromancy or incantation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, with fine and imprisonment. The first offence shall be punished with not more than two years imprisonment, nor less than fifteen days, and a fine of not more than $100, nor less than $10; the second offence, with any term of imprisonment, and fine exceeding the above that the Court may deem proper. That any person or persons who shall advise the taking or administering of what are commonly called love powders or potions, or who shall prepare the same to be taken or administered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as above provided.

The New York Postoffice Defalcation.

The jury in the Law and Conover case have returned a verdict fully exonerating Fowler's securities from any responsibility on their bonds to the government. This finding implicates the Postoffice authorities in a full knowledge of his defalcations at the time these bonds were executed. They are, therefore, chargable with the double offence of concealing these frauds and of seeking to saddle the loss upon third parties in order to shield themselves from censure.

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 teaspoonful.

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 Earache 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 sts, Sole Agent. ja6 3m

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS —AT— BURCHFIELD & CO.,

BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, LOWN TABLE LINEN, NAPKIN TOWELS, Crash, BLEACHED & UNBL'D SHEETINGS; PILLOW LINEN & MUSLIN, FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS PURE FLAX, LINEN SHIRT FRONTS. With a full assortment of Spring Goods, just received, fe18

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

New Advertisements.

ROLL BUTTER.—6 barrels Roll Butter received, and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets. fe18

HOOP POLES.—15,000 Slack and Tight Hoop Poles on the wharf. For sale by JAS. A FETZER, Corner Market & First streets. fe18

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.—First arrival of Spring Dry Goods, now open, with stock complete. C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street. fe18

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Shirting Muslin, Irish Linens, Balmoral Skirts, &c., in fact our stock is well assorted with all kinds of Spring Goods. C. HANSON LOVE, fe18 74 Market street.

THE FEDERALIST Story on the Constitution, The Book of the American Constitution. KAY & CO., fe18 55 Wood street.

PARSON'S LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, in Three Volumes. KAY & CO., fe18 55 Wood street.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR being an accurate and detailed account of the various diseases, to which the Equine Race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescription. By Edward Mayhew. Illustrated with 400 Pictorial Representations. KAY & CO., fe18 55 Wood 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, fe15 corner Wood and Water streets.

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

New Advertisements.

STOLEN

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER A NOTE for $3,000, drawn by Fay & Bradley, dated [illegible], 11th February, 1861, to the order of Benjamin Bakewell 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. G. E. WARNER. fe16 3t

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

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 [illegible] cents per yard. The best Balmoral skirts in the city. Call and see them C. HANSON LOVE, fe16 74 Market street.

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

For Rent.

TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 132 near the Post Office. Inquire of H. KLEBER & BRO. fe18 Music Store, Fifth street

OIL STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE SHARE OF OIL STOCK FOR SALE, Enquire of PETER BRADY, fe14 [illegible] Wylie and Chatham streets, Pittsburgh

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW AND beautiful, three and three-quarters and four yards wide, for $2.25, $2.75 and $3.00. Spring Goods now open. C. HANSON LOVE 74 Market street. fe14

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, Troy, New York. fe14

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.

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 Handkerchiefs; Lace Setts, Collars, Sleeves, Embroidered, Sets Collars Sleeves; Thread Laces and Edging; Jaconet Edging and Inserting, Swiss Edging and Inserting; Jaconet Ruffing, Swiss Ruffing. 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. fe15

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

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

GLASGOW'S AMBROTYPE 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 guarteeing satisfaction to my patrons. Prices moderate. C. GLASGOW, fe7:1yc No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh

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, Produce, &c. N. B.—Safety from fire equal to any house in Louisville. Refer to Messrs. Semple & Jones, Bankers. ja16:6wd

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 & Anderson, e11 No. 39 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS. EYE AND EAR. DR. VON MOSCHISKER, OCULIST AND AURIST.

Author of a GUIDE to the Diseases of the EYE and their TREATMENT, a treatise on Medical and SURGICAL SCIENCE, and an other on cases of DEAFNESS from *perforations* of the TYMPANI.

Can be consulted on DEAFNESS and all DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, requiring Medical or Surgical treatment.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. VON MOSCHIZISKER has operated on my Ears for Deafness. I take great pleasure in recommending him as a very skillful Aurist, deserving the confidence of all affected with Deafness. ELIZA INGRAM, Chester Township, and 88 Webster street. Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1861.

ANOTHER.

DR. VON MOSCHIZISKER has operated so successfully on my right EAR, that I most cheerfully recommend him to all persons requiring his services; fully satisfied that they will be benefitted by his mode of treatment for Deafness. JAS. MACKEY, Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1861. 269 Penn street.

AGAIN.

My son, a boy 13 years of age, became Deaf after an attack of SCARLET FEVER. Dr. von Moschizisker restored him to his hearing. H. LANGKAMP, Cooper, North-East cor of Diamond and Market streets, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6, 1861.

FROM PROFESSOR MONKUR BALTIMORE.

"I have this day seen Miss Wise, her sight perfectly recovered. I am happy to express my conviction that by your skill and judgment she has been saved from the greatest deprivation that could have befallen her."

FROM DR. WINCHESTER, BALTIMORE.

"Mr. Anderson's hearing still continues well. I feel the more interested in the case, for I advised him to put himself under your treatment, feeling satisfied if you cannot restore his hearing it will not be done by any of the profession."

I have been deaf for several years, and am gratified in being able to say that, in a short time, Dr. Von Moschzisker enabled me to hear very distinctly, and the disagreeable noises in the ear, which were so annoying, are entirely removed. JOHN L. CASSADY, Burnett House, Cincinnati.

Dr. Von Moschzisker operated most successfully on my ears, and I am now able to hear as well as ever. KINGSBURY, Burnet House.

DR. VON MOSCHISKER: You have performed a cure upon my eyes which baffled the best read and most scientific Physicians of the West. A. P. STEWART.

DR. VON MOSCHISKER: I owe to you the recovery of my sight, which I had almost entirely lost. W. S. BISHOP, Cincinnati.

The original of the above, hundreds more Testimonials and Letters can be seen at Dr. M.'s Rooms, by those who wish to consult him.

Dr. M. is the inventor and introducer of the EAR VAPORIZER, which has received the highest praise from the French and German Faculty, and by which, after a few applications some of the most OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS have been removed.

Early application should be made to receive the full BENEFIT of Dr. M.'s treatment.

N. B.—Dr. M.'s NEW method of treating DEAFNESS is founded on the true principles of MEDICAL and SURGICAL science. Dr. M. would here respectfully observe that he will be glad to see any MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION who would accompany patients that wish the benefit of his visit to this City, or, by calling themselves to witness his treatment, either of Hearing or Sight that they may convince themselves that he has a true claim on their patronage as OCULIST and AURIST.

OFFICE, No. 155 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.

Where he may be CONSULTED DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

"My work on the Diseases of the Eye, dedicated to Prof. Dunglison, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is published by Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, and can be ordered through any bookseller—that on the Ear is published by T. Tanen & Co., Philadelphia. fe16

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE, THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers testify that IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE FOR THE BALD AND GREY, Read the testimony from Kentucky.

MR. W. A. BELL. PADUCAH Ky., July 27, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that *it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing.* Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY

PADUCAH, Ky., July 27, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public *claiming* to be Hair Restoratives, and *must be considered conclusive* as to the merits of the *Inimitable.* Am out of the large size. Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR, where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the Hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet, has no equal.

Read this letter:

ST. LOUIS, June Mo., 1st, 1859.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co:—I hereby certify that my Hair having become *gray* and my head partially *bald*, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist one four bit bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my Hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of my statements. WILLIAM BOSBYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

ST. LOUIS, Mo. August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co, Troy, N. Y.—Gents: The happy results attending the use of *Heimstreet's Inimitable* (in every sense of the word,) *Hair Restorative*, seems to demand that I should give my testimony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a Hair Preparation that I liked so well. It has *completely restored* every Hair that was gray to the color it was in girlhood, and has brought it out thick and healthy. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your Agents here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it. Very respectfully yours, MRS. M. M. BORST, Brooklyn street.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and $1 per bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street, agent for Pittsburgh. fe14

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 Pianos—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

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

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 J. ROTH, No. 26 Diamond. ja30:3md

New Advertisements.

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

The regulations heretofore, prescribed, authorizing the payment of the expenses of transportation of Old Copper Cents of the U. S. to the Mint, will cease on the 23th 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:tmr1 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 Railroads. 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. my23:ly

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

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, se26: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:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP 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, M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS. PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-partnership 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, M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS. PITTSBURGH January 1 1861 ja1:2m

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

An unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.

It is entirely unlike every other medicine prescribed for *Venereal Diseases*, as it contains no *Mineral Poison* or *Nauseous Drugs*, being prepared from *Roots, Barks and Leaves*, in the form of a *pleasant and delicious Syrup*.

It is "nature's own remedy," for Gonnorrhea (Clap), Gleet, Gravel, Stricture, and is *especially recommended for* Fluor Albus, (Whites in Females,) for this complaint it is invaluable.

As a general *alterative* and *blood purifier*, it has no equal, and does not fail to cure Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Mercurial, and all Eruptive Diseases, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. *It does this by purifying and cleansing the blood!* Causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

In all old cases of *Gonnorrhea* and *Gleet*, that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and recent ones it *cures* from one to three days. *A few doses positively removes all scalding heat, chordee and pain.*

It does not affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.

It requires no assistance from other medicines.

It can lay on the Toilet-table, or in the Counting Room; without it ever being suspected as a "remedy" for *private diseases*

A Treatise on Venereal diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompany each bottle.

For full particulars get a Circular from any Drug store in the United States.

It is sold at Retail for $2 per Bottle, or three Bottles for $5, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS MO.

Sold in Pittsburgh wholesale and retail by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, and by all responsible Druggists in the United States. ly11lydaw

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 GEO. BINGHAM, Agent. a25:lmd

OIL. OIL. OIL. OIL. TOOLS. TOOLS. FOR BORING FOR OIL AT BOWN & TETLEY, 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.

SAUCES, PICKLES, KETCHUPS, MUSTARDS, &c., &c., &c. For family use, in great variety. For sale by WM. BENNETT, fe15 120 Wood street.

TESTER COVERS and Ceiling Decorations, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, No. 87 Wood street