The Pittsburgh Post.

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The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For January and February.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, V. P. JAMES PARK, JR.
J. J. GILLESPIE. G. H. PAULSON,
JOSHUA RHODES.

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

Dr. Von Moschzisker.

We cheerfully give place to the following from Dr. Von Moschzisker, the celebrated eye and ear doctor, who, we may add, is practising very successfully in our city.

To the Editor of the Daily Post—SIR:—Since my arrival in Pittsburgh, I have received so many kind notices through your paper that I feel as if I might be considered unmindful of your courtesy did I longer neglect to return you my sincerest acknowledgments for the same. Permit me then to tender you my thanks for your many flattering notices of my professional merits, the more grateful because entirely unsolicited, and the more appreciable because of their being more than justified by the extraordinary success attending my mode of treating those diseases to the study of which the best part of my life has been devoted. You will permit me, too, sir, to return my acknowledgements to those gentlemen of the medical faculty who have availed themselves of my invitation to visit my office, as well for their courtesy in calling on me as invited, as for their marked appreciation of my close attention to a branch of the profession so much neglected as that of Aural Science.

Though visiting Pittsburgh by special invitation, and with a reputation alike extensive and substantial, I had to encounter at the very commencement a most serious obstacle to success—namely a want of confidence on the part of those afflicted with deafness of my ability to give them relief. A little inquiry satisfied me as to the cause of all this. The parties to whom I refer, had been, without exception, victims of one or other of the pretenders who have from time to time visited your city, and had been so grossly imposed upon that they had almost begun to lose faith in human professions. It is not from the fees paid to these quacks that the afflicted suffer most; for fortunately their demands are generally as moderate as their knowledge; but in holding out hopes which they know can never be realized, they destroy altogether the confidence of the patient, leaving him in doubt whether his case is susceptible of relief. It was just such a feeling as this against which I had to contend when I came here—a feeling none the less difficult to overcome though created by the ignorance of pretenders; but short as has been my stay here, I trust I have submitted sufficient to satisfy those afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear that as far as I am concerned, at least, no grounds whatever for so unfair a prejudice exist—my system of treating those diseases being based on scientific and medical principles, and certain, therefore, to succeed where success is possible.

In conclusion I would state that in order to give all who may require my services an opportunity to test my ability, I have concluded to prolong my stay in this city. Those, then, who have not yet called on me are invited to do so without delay, that their cases may receive the full amount of time and attention which their nature may demand. The attention of the deaf particularly is requested to this. Diseases of the ear, especially if of long standing, are not cured in a day or a week, but require repeated and various applications, according to the nature and progress of the case. Some may be restored to perfect hearing in a few visits; still as a rule due and daily attention to the patient is required.

With the assurance that in all cases relating to diseases of the eye and ear, in the reach of human aid, I am prepared to do my patients ample justice.

I subscribe myself, dear sir, yours, &c.,
F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER.

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

J. C.	$ 5 00
Russell Errett	2 00
Allegheny Lodge A. F. A., No. 54	10 00
A. Lady	5 00
J. I. Kuhn	20 00
A. Wilson & Co.	22 50
Employees of Smith, Parr & Co.	12 50
Evergreen Society	1 00
	$100 16
Amount previously reported	2,745 40
Total	$2,845 56

The following correspondence shows that there is a prospect of a liberal donation for this object from the Penn Literary Society:

To his Honor George Wilson, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Sir:—We have the pleasure to present for your consideration a resolution adopted by the Penn Literary Society, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14th, 1861, to wit:

Resolved, That a public exhibition be tendered by this Society to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee, the proceeds to be devoted to the Kansas fund.

W. S. OWENS,
J. H. KERR,
W. G. DUNSEATH, } Committee.

To Wm. S. Owens, J. H. Kerr, and W. G. Dunseath:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, with resolution of Penn Literary Society enclosed, proposing to give an exhibition, (on the evening of the 21st of March) the proceeds to be given for the relief of Kansas. Gentlemen, you will permit me here to say that in my judgment no more worthy object could engage your attention, and although the citizens of Pittsburgh have contributed freely for the relief of Kansas, still I am confident that your efforts on this occasion will meet with a generous and liberal support.

GEO. WILSON, Mayor.

City Mortality.

Dr. Joseph L. Duncan, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 9th to Feb. 16th, inclusive

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Pneumonia	1	5
Disease of Heart	1	0
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	1
Erysipelas	2	0
Croup	0	1
Inflammation of Bowels	1	0
Effects of Burns	1	0
Still born	0	2
Scarlatina	1	0
Apoplexia	1	0
	11	10

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	5	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 5	1	" 40 to 50	2
" 5 to 10	0	" 50 to 60	3
" 10 to 15	0	" 60 to 70	3
" 15 to 20	1	" 70 to 80	0
" 20 to 30	1	" 80 to 90	0
		" 90 to 100	0
	12		9

Males, 11; Females, 10; White, 20; Colored, Total, 21.

ROBBERY IN THE NINTH WARD.—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, the sawmill office of Heath, Duff & Co, in the Ninth Ward, was entered by thieves, who blew open the safe with powder. They obtained no money, but took away four promissory notes, amounting, in aggregate value, to about $900; also some leases and contracts. They then took the books and papers of the firm and built a fire with them upon the floor, evidently with the intention of firing the building. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before making much headway. The thieves will not realize much for their trouble, as payment has been stopped on the notes. The Mayor was informed of the robbery, and the police are on the look-out for the thieves.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The eighth annual report of this improvement, one destined to be extremely benificial to our city, for the year 1860, is before us. We make a few extracts:

The earnings for the year ending January 31st, 1861, were: from passengers, $50,850,44; from freights, $38,109,28; from mails, $3,150,00; other sources, $2,238 56—total, $94,342,28; increase over last year, $4,988,80. The expenses during the same time were $49,180,78—making a percentage of expenses to gross earnings of 58 40.

The floating debt on February 1st, 1860, was $36,989,61, on the 1st February, 1861, it was $29,544,29. The amount due on the road February 1st, 1861, was $19,955,19. The total amount of ascertained floating debt is $62,624,48.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 91,670, and the quantity of freight moved 62 828½ tons. This included 15,696½ bbls. coal oil, 8497 bbls. Carbon oil, 19,635 empty oil bbls., 25,873 bbls. flour, and other freights.

No passenger was injured during the year, nor did any accident occur resulting in serious damage to the property of the company. Two persons in the employ of the company and another, who was not, were killed.

The trestle-works and bridges have been repaired and removed, and improvements and additions have been made in the shops. A turn table in the Fifth ward and a Water Scheme have been put in.

For this summer last year's arrangement is recommended, viz: a local freight, with passenger car attached, and two trains for passengers exclusively.

Horses, for bringing cars into the city, have been dispensed with, and as additional room was required for the business of the company, a lot has been leased from Mr. Alex. Laughlin for ten years.

Extensions to Brookville and Mahoning have been proposed, but nothing definite has been accomplished. A connection with the other roads centering in the city, which might be effected by a bridge over the canal, say the Board, would by mutually advantageous for the transhipment of oils, coal, ore, and other freight, and should be made at the joint expense of the several companies. Such a suggestion has been urged upon the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Company, but without result. It is hoped the connection may be made during the present winter.

With regard to extending the road the Directors say: "Your Board believe that events are in progress which will render the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad certain within a reasonable time after the recovery of the country from its financial difficulties. The Sunbury & Erie Railroad will probably be completed within a year, when it will be found that a connection with Pittsburgh is an indispensable requisite to the success of that company. The enterprising population of the oil region is already agitating the project of a branch from Franklin, and the new proprietorship of the Brady's Bend Iron Works is sufficiently interested to aid largely in the enterprise. It is believed that a road may be made at moderate cost to Franklin, either by way of the Allegheny river, or by the route already surveyed to the Clarion river, and thence up Beaver creek, down Six Mile, and up the Allegheny river to Franklin. In case the Clarion branch route were adopted, the subscription of Clarion county would be properly applicable to its construction.

The importance of extending your road to Brookville, with a branch to Clarion and the oil regions, must soon awaken the energies of the merchants and property holders of Pittsburgh, now seemingly paralyzed, or they will find that the rich trade of the north-western part of Pennsylvania, once their greatest source of profit, and now becoming more valuable than ever before, has been taken away from them forever, by railroads leading to Northern and Eastern competitors."

The Allegheny Valley Railroad is becoming daily of greater importance. The vast coal trade of the region it traverses should be fostered by our citizens, while the oil trade is one of paramount interest to many of our citizens. Every encouragement should be extended to the managers of the road in perfecting and extending it.

The Ice Freshet up the Allegheny.—The late ice freshet in the Allegheny and tributaries, was very destructive. The ice in the Allegheny carried away an immense amount of property in the shape of derricks, shanties, oil barrels and vats, boats and scows; sawed and hewed lumber, &c. The loss to the oil men will amount to many thousands of dollars. Persons living along the river say that the ice had not floated so high on the banks for fifteen years.

The oil well owned by Mr. James B. Watson, and others, on Walnut Island, in the Allegheny river, was terribly damaged by the ice freshet, on Tuesday last. The vat, containing some sixty barrels of oil, was torn to pieces and all lost; perhaps some sixty or seventy oil barrels, some of which were full, floated off—the derrick and engine house fell down—and it is supposed that the engine is damaged, if not ruined. The loss is between $1,500 and $2,000.

The bridge at New Bethlehem, and the one over Red Bank creek, at Mobney's were both swept away, denying the mails.

On Tuesday last the ice went out of Clarion river, from above Clarington. The ice was about ten feet thick and very solid, and as it rushed down a sound like distant thunder could be heard for miles. The loss on the Clarion has not been estimated, but it was probably small, owing to the dullness of the coal trade.

On Wednesday the flood carried away the new bridge above Venango, the bridge at McGuffin's, about three miles above Meadville, was also carried away on the same day, and the two bridges at the mouth of Woodcock, just below Saegertown, had one of their piers and the other an abutment washed away.

The creeks were all bank full and running over on Tuesday morning and a good quantity of lumber was run out to the river.

THE COUNTY REFORM BILL.—We stated, a day or two since, that the Republican County Executive Committee had proposed some amendments to the County Reform Bill, which has been presented in the Legislature. The following summary of the proposed changes we take from the *Chronicle* of yesterday: "Instead of the Courts appointing the Controller, the amendment proposed empowers the Court of Common Pleas, after the passage of the bill, to appoint a Controller until the first Monday in December next, and in the meantime the people to elect a Controller for three years. Another amendment proposes to make the fiscal year commence with the first of January instead of February, as in the present bill, the Controller to furnish the Commissioners in January of every year an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures of the county for the year, which estimate is to be published in two English and one German daily newspaper, for at least ten days thereafter: the Commissioners to make the necessary assessment to meet the expenditures of the county, which assessment is to be reported to the Grand Jury, who have power to confirm, alter or reject. The office of County Auditor is abolished, and the duties of the Board of Licensers are to be performed by the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The Treasurer is to get two per cent. instead of three for collecting taxes. The Prothonotary is to keep a tax lien docket, and the books of the County Controller and Commissioners are to be opened for the inspection of tax-payers at any time. The bill is to be prepared in conformity with these amendments, and transmitted to the Legislature at Harrisburg, with the sanction of the Committee."

IRA SHOTWELL ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.—On Monday of last week, before Ira Shotwell, convicted of murder in the second degree, was removed from Clarion jail to the Penitentiary, he managed to get his irons off and with them picked a hole through the wall of the jail and passed into the yard. He had some difficulty in scaling the wall, and was discovered and taken back just as he had reached the top. The guard examined the irons at twelve o'clock at night, and on going to the cell in the morning, the prisoner was not there. Shotwell said he would have given a thousand dollars for one hour's more time. Shotwell was safely lodged in the Penitentiary on last thursday night.

Democratic State Convention.

The following are the names of the Senatorial and Representative Delegates, chosen in the several counties named, to the Democratic State Convention to meet in Harrisburg on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

YORK—William H. Welsh, Peter McIntyre, John Gibson, Adam Ebaugh, Henry Latimer, Samuel N. Bailey, Dr. John Ahl, F. M. Baughman, Harris Wilton.

BRADFORD—George Stevens, Senatorial, and H. B. McKean, R. E. Ferguson, C. L. Ward, Stephen F. Wilbur, Col. R. J. Madill, and Col. V. E. Piollet, Representative Delegates.

BEDFORD—Hon. Job Mann, Senatorial, and John Cessna, B. F. Meyers and J. H. Schell, Representative delegates.

CLARION—B. Laughlin, C. L. Lamberton, Wm. M. Abrams and William Divins.

LEHIGH—Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, Senatorial, and Gen. David Laury, H. J. Schantz and Reuben Stabler, Representative Delegates.

CARBON—Asa Packer, Senatorial, and Col. A. G. Brodhead, Jr., Allen Craig and James McLean, Representative Delegates.

MONROE—Abraham Edinger, Senatorial, and John De Young and Hon. M. W. Coolbaugh, Representatives Delegates.

VENANGO—Hon. Arnold Plumer, Colonel James P. Hoover, James K. Kerr and Thomas Hoge.

WASHINGTON.—Hon. William Montgomery, Hon. Wm. Hopkins, L. B. Hays, G. T. Hammond, B. Manchester, John Birch, William Swan and A. H. Eckert. The resolutions passed were of a pacific character, endorsing the Crittenden, Bigler or Border State Compromises.

OIL OPERATIONS IN MORGAN COUNTY, O.—The oil fever has broken out in the vicinity of McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio. The following items we collate from the *Enquirer*:

Since our last issue considerable progress has been made in the way of organizing oil companies and securing leases, and other preliminaries preparatory to boring wells for oil in our immediate vicinity. One company has taken a lease from Eli Shepard, on the West side, just back of Gillespie's mill, another company has leased all the Roberts farm and a part of Major Conklin's. This company was offered two hundred dollars for their lease by a company from Pittsburgh. The Malta Company are making rapid progress. From present indications there will be in a few days at least half a dozen wells in progress of boring, all of them not half a mile from town.

Three wells are now in progress, one by the McConnelsville Oil Co., on McConnel's land, now about thirty five feet deep; one by Company No. 2, on Conklin's land, and one by William C. Fisher, on E. P. Brown's land; another is to be commenced soon by Company No. 2, on Shepard's land on the west side.

There are three wells being sunk on Wolf Creek, in this county, one on each of the farms of Smith, Campbell and Talbert. John Miller has also commenced operations in that line somewhere near Malta.

Another well is being sunk on big Olive Green, near Forsaker's Mill, in Noble county.

NATIONAL CALAMITIES THE FRUIT OF NATIONAL SINS.—This is the title of a neat pamphlet, from the press of Barr & Myers, *Post* job office, being a sermon preached in Trinity church, by the pastor, Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, on the National Fast Day, January 4th, 1861, published by request of several members of the church. The text from which the sermon was preached is Deuter. xxviii, 29: "As the nations which the Lord destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God," and the sermon itself is an able and eloquent one. We regret that we are unable to give its outlines, as we had designed, but we must content ourselves with recommending it to the perusal of every one.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Alderman Lewis yesterday committed Susan Kenner, Albert Baker and John Cook, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on the corner of Elm street and Poplar alley. The parties are all colored, and the information was made by Catharine Robinson. Baker subsequently prosecuted Catharine Robinson for assault and battery before Alderman Rodgers, and Catharine sued him before Alderman Lewis for a similar offence. The result was, that before the suit was ended, the whole party was in jail.

PATENT OIL DRILL.—J. J. Parker, of Marietta, Ohio, has invented a patent drill and sand pump, for the benefit of oil diggers. At each stroke, the drill turns of itself about one third of an inch, the valves of the sand pump opening at the same time to receive the dirt. Such an invention will undoubtedly be valuable just now when everybody is crazy for oil.

TEACHERS' REUNION.—The anniversary meeting of the Teachers' Association of Allegheny county will be held on Friday evening, in the Third Ward public school house. The State Superintendent, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, is expected to be present, and the occasion will be one of much interest to the profession.

LARCENIES.—On Monday night the house of Thomas Wilhelm, Brownstown, was entered and a robbed of a quantity of clothing belonging to the family.—On Monday night about fifty feet of rope, belonging to a farmer, who intended using it at an oil well, was stolen from the store of Tiernan & Getty, in the Diamond, Allegheny. Neither of the thieves were caught.

MORE AID FOR KANSAS.—The Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Indiana, Pa., contributed $64, and a large box of clothing for the sufferers in Kansas. It was received here yesterday by Mr. H. G. Graff, who will hand it over to those authorized to receive it.

SIG. GIAMBONI.—A grand complimentary concert will be given to Sig. Giamboni by his friends, in anticipation of his departure for Europe. The concert will be given in Concert Hall, and the best musical talent in the city will assist upon this occasion.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on the Connellsville Railroad on Monday, between Smith's Mill and Port Royal Station, detaining trains about thirty minutes. The slide was discovered by employees of the company and removed with all possible dispatch.

CLARION COUNTY OIL NEWS.—We learn that an oil vein, giving promise of paying, was struck on Wednesday last, at the State Road, in Clarion county. The company believe that there is a great oil basin in the vicinity.

COLLISION.—A carriage, while attempting to cross Penn street, in front of the Niagara Engine House, before a passenger railway car, yesterday, was run into by the latter and badly broken, the springs being knocked out. No one was hurt.

LOOK OUT.—Peterson's Detector sends us the following description of a new spurious five dollar note on the Monson Bank, Mass., viz. train of cars, medallion and "5" on right end, female and "5" on left end. This is well done.

THE RYAN PROPERTY.—The Ferry street property of the Ryan estate will be sold at the Court House at 10 o'clock this morning. Capitalists and others will do well to remember this fact.

A FINE marble sarcophagus, which is to be placed over the remains of Henry Clay, arrived in the city by railroad on Monday and was forwarded to Ashland yesterday.

A GOOD VEIN of oil was struck on Clarion river on the 5th instant. It promises to yield well.

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

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

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., opened last night at Lafayette Hall, to a good house, and all were highly delighted. He performs his tricks which are new and interesting, with surprising dexterity, and his trained canary birds are wonderful. He is also a good ventriloquist. This afternoon he gives a performance for ladies and children and another this evening.

THERE was some quiet humor in an advertisement which was either in our own paper or that of another we were looking over, which stated that the article advertised—the Magnolia Balm—"was not used by Marie Antoinette nor by Mrs. Adam, better known perhaps as Eve." It has come to be the fashion to put unpronounceable names to toilet articles, and ascribe their discovery to a period when but little knowledge of chemistry existed. We are glad Messrs. Hagen & Co. scout this nonsense, and say of their preparations that they are their own, the result of study and experiment. No one article has grown so in public favor, and certainly no one has done so much to give the people clean, wholesome faces, as the "Magnolia Balm." This, together with Hoofland's Hair Restorative, and Royce & Easterly's Dentifrice, are all that is needed for the toilet.

☞ IT would be difficult to enumerate the many diseases to which the human system is liable, which are either produced or greatly aggravated by an impure or unhealthy condition of the blood. Whatever tends to purify this essential improvement of life must improve the general health and invigorate the entire institution.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to an article in another column of to-day's paper called the "Cherokee Remedy." This medicine has one great feature, it purifies and cleanses the blood. It cures scrofula, tetter, tetter, and all kindred diseases, and notably cures those terrible sores and ulcers which are the result of these diseases. We say to all, who are scrofulous, or in any manner affected with bad blood, clean up! And of this pick upon you as you were in former years, with pure healthy blood coursing in your veins.

DIED:

This city, Evening, 19th inst., EVA ELINA, daughter of R. P. and Mary M. M. Jones, aged two years.

Notice of funeral in Thursday morning paper.

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER,

—AND—

BOOK BINDER,

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

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN

—AND—

FANCY PRINTING

DONE TO ORDER.

1827

DR. C. BAELZ,

WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

ALSO—AGENT OF

RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS

FOR

RUPTURES.

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J. N. REYNER. (Late at Miller & Bickerton's) C. H. REYNER.

REYNER & BROTHERS,

(Successor to REYNER & ANDERSON,)

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

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SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

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One pound equal to Six pounds

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Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

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And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

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Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

No. 246 Penn Street, above the Canal,

Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any factory, and will sell at reasonable prices. fe20ly

HOMINY.—12 bbls Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS

fe13

SCOTT.....W. H. STURGEON.....R. C. WALKER

SCOTT, STURGEON & Co.

Importers and Jobbers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

FANCY GOODS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Looking Glasses and Children's Coaches,

No. 64 WOOD ST. CORNER FOURTH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

se27 1yw

☞ SPECIAL LECTURES at the 19th City College next week. Monday, CONTRACTS; Tuesday PRINCIPAL AND AGENT; Wednesday, BAILMENTS; Thursday, INSURANCE; Friday, NEGOTIABLE PAPER; Saturday, DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. fe16 1w

EXCELSIOR GLASS WORKS.

J. A. WOLFE.....F. T. PLUNKETT.....T. CAMPBELL

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PLUMBING done in all its various branches, in a neat and substantial manner. All work promptly attended on short notice. ☞ Particular attention paid to making Pumps and Country Work. 1y6w

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES

PHYSICIANS FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, and other Chronic Ailments complicated with or causing PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. OFFICE—191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. CONSULTATION FREE. A list of questions sent to those who wishes consult us by letter. fe20ly

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted by the Register of Allegheny County to the undersigned in the estate of MELCHIOR SYBERT, late of Indiana Township, decd. All those persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. Those knowing themselves indebted will call, and settle without further notice.

EDWARD MCCORKLE,
Indiana Township

Feb. 18th, 1861. (fe18.6tw)

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.—First arrival of Spring Dry Goods, now open, with stock complete. C. HANSON & LOVE, 74 Market street fe13

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional News.

Washington City Items

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamships Jura.

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

WASHINGTON, Feb 19.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. The resolutions for the relief of John Randolph Clay, Minister to Peru, was passed. The consideration of the President's Message was postponed till Thursday.

The tariff bill was taken up and the considerations of the amendments of the committee were proceeded with.

A proviso was added to the clause concerning the Treasury notes, that the authority to issue be limited to the 30th of June, 1862.

A motion was made that the value of the Treasury notes be increased from $20 to $50 each. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunter moved to strike out the duty on wood screws and insert 25 per cent ad valorem.

After a discussion the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Mason said the committee on Foreign Relations received a communication from the department that the duty on wines in the bill might lead to some trouble in regard to the treaties with Portugal, &c.

After a motion of Mr. Simmons, the bill was amended so that a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem be placed on all wines.

Mr. Powell moved to amend so as to place a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on all wool worth under 24 cts per pound.

A long discussion ensued and the amendment was lost: yeas 19, nays 23.

Mr. Brigham offered an amendment, so as to place a duty of 5 per cent. on all wool under 15 cts per pound.

Mr. Wilson argued against the amendment, contending that it would only injure manufacturers, and not benefit wool growers. The amendment was adopted: yeas 23, nays 20.

Mr. Polk, of Mo., moved to amend so as to increase the duty on hemp, other than Russia hemp. Lost.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment that after the 30th of June, 1861, all bounties on fishing vessels on the banks or elsewhere, be repealed and cease. Lost.

Mr. Green, of Mo., moved to adjourn. Negatived. Yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Green asked if a quorum was present and what constituted a quorum?

The President, Mr. Fitch, in the chair, said he could not decide what constituted a quorum.

Mr. Green said he would not raise the question now, but he thought at the proper time, it ought to be settled.

Some other amendments were adopted and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., offered a preamble, reciting the clauses of the Constitution, relative to amendments thereto, and adding the following: Whereas, varied and conflicting opinions prevail among the members of this House, in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now affecting our country, and in regard to the proposed mode for quieting and adjusting these disturbances, and guarding against these future recurrence: therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the proper tribunal to which all existing disturbing questions should be referred for deliberative consideration and final settlement, is a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called by the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stanton, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, the question being on its third reading and engrossment.

Mr. Stanton said there was much misapprehension as to this bill. It was erroneously supposed that it was to raise an army to march into the seceding States to subjugate them.—He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend, to show the necessity for the present legislation. The law of 1795 provides for calling out the militia for the suppression of an insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provides for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws where they are resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process. In his judgment the laws covered the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States, but he found that the Ex-Attorney General entertained a different opinion, and that only authorized the President to call out the militia to aid the officers of the Court in the execution of a process to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia to put down a general insurrection. He proposed to remove and avoid this ambiguity, the Committee on Military Affairs had deemed it to be their duty to extend the law not to any specific case, but whenever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

There was much excitement in the House, several gentlemen regarding Mr. Stanton's bill as a declaration of war.

Mr. Bocock moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 68 against 105.

Before further action the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, proposed that the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed until to-morrow, in order to afford a discussion of this bill. It ought to be discussed, because it was evident the bill was imperfectly understood.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., made a speech against secession, and argued in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate joint resolution, repealing the act of last session for the benefit of Degroot was taken up. The resolution was then passed.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendment making an appropriation for building additional sloops-of-war coming up. Mr. Garnett, of Va., wished to make a few remarks in opposition to raising the naval force to carry on a war against a portion of the country.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said it was not a war measure. The vessels could not be built for 18 months.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., said if the federal government is not to have an army and navy it had better be stripped of all means of defence, and surrender at will to all who attack it.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, said it seemed that every measure was to be opposed as a force or war measure. We are trying to keep the peace, and for the purpose of keeping the peace, we want an army and navy. The Committee arose, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The steamship Quaker City, from Havana, on the 15th inst., arrived this evening. There was a continued drought throughout the Island and the government was about to admit all kinds of vegetables, hay, fish, &c., free of duty, as fears were entertained that the supply would be entirely cut off. The Spanish Ambassador to Mexico and General Miramon embarked for New York *en route* for Europe.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.—The Congress has passed a bill for the regulation of Customs, which admits, free of duty, all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war, and materials there for living animals and agricultural products in their national State; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States, purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 4th of March. Texas is exempted from the operations of the tariff laws. This news is reliable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—*Evening.*—At every station between Albany and this city, some exhibition of enthusiasm was made on the passage of the train, and to-day's journey has been a continuous ovation and speech. At Poughkeepsie, there was an immense concourse of people.

Mr. Lincoln was welcomed by the Mayor, and responded, expressing his gratification at seeing such an immense audience, and at the noble demonstration made in honor of a man who, at this time, humbly but earnestly represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others, emanating from all the different parties, indicates an earnest desire on the part of the whole people without regard to political differences, to save, not the country, because the country will save itself, but to save the institutions of the country. These institutions, under which, for the last three-quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, intelligent and happy people; the greatest, most intelligent and happiest on earth. It indicates that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object: that if, as it must be, some have been successful in the recent election, and some have been beaten; if some are satisfied and some dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of making the ship of state go astray, but are desirous of moving it through the tempest in safety, and willing if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict, to wait in hope of setting it right the next time. I don't say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing they could. Indeed, I don't think they did, but I do say, in accepting the great trust committed to me which I do with the determination to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support, and with their sustaining aid, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm. He again thanked the audience and bade them farewell. After the close of his speech cheer after cheer was offered.—The train made brief stoppages at Fishkill and Peekskill. In response to Judge Wilson's welcome at the latter place, Mr. Lincoln said: If it can be only as generously and unanimously sustained as these remonstrances indicate, I shall not fail, I trust, that the course I shall pursue, I shall be sustained not only by the party that elected me, but by the patriotic people of the whole country." At Sing Sing and Yorkers, salutes of cannon were fired and the national airs performed by the bands. The cheering was everywhere enthusiastic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Jura has arrived. Her papers furnish the following intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The Bombay mails of Jan 12th had reached England. The India news are unimportant. The markets at Bombay were active, and freights had slightly improved.

The underwriters at London and Liverpool had advanced the rate of insurance one per cent on cargoes from Southern ports, owing to the increased frequency of fires on board of cotton laden ships.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament, in person, on the 5th inst., and in her speech she alludes to the American troubles, expressing a fervent wish for their amicable adjustment.

FRANCE.—The speech of the Emperor to the Legislature, opens with an explanation of liberal concessions and greater latitude granted to the legislature. He refers to the satisfactory nature of the commercial reforms, and then proceeds to the consideration of foreign affairs. He said that he had endeavored to prove that France sincerely desires peace, and that with out renouncing her legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere where her interests are not concerned. Non intervention has been his policy in the Italian complications, and his motive for sending a fleet to Gaeta was to furnish a last refuge for the King. Erroneous interpretations and partial departure from neutrality at length necessitated its withdrawal. He points to the recognition of the annexation of Savoy and Nice as an evidence of the maintenance of the rights of France and to the proceedings in China, and to the protection of the Syrian Christians against fanaticism. He considered it necessary to increase the garrison of Rome when the security of the Pope appeared to be threatened. He concludes by asking that apprehensions should be dispelled, and confidence restored, his firm resolution being not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice.

The London *Times* regards the speech as unfavorable, and says there is nothing reassuring in it. It affected the English funds unfavorably.

The case of Bonaparte vs. Patterson has been further argued on both sides, and adjourned till the 8th of February. Marshal Boquet is dead. It is said that the principles of the Conference at Paris, on the Syrian question, has been agreed to by the powers.

SICILY.—The siege at Gaeta was continued. Prince Carignan had arrived at the Sardinian camp at Gaeta, and his mission is reported to be in reference to the negotiations for a surrender.

ITALY.—The Italian elections prove more and more favorable to Cavour, and it is said he will propose the following to the parliament:—The proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, with full powers for an unlimited period; a loan of three or four million francs, and the calling out of the military revenues.

DENMARK.—The intelligence from Denmark continues warlike.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—Francis II. has issued an appeal to the Two Sicilies, offering the Constitution of 1812, a Sicilian army and separate administration. He asks them to give an asylum to the Royal family now abandoned but brave and too well instructed for misfortune.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The Pope has ordered his troops to return. Fifteen thousand Sardinians have passed through Umbria to Naples. The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal dominions in compliance with the orders of Napoleon.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Col. Preston, the Commissioner of South Carolina, addressed the Convention to-day. His speech is pronounced the greatest oratorical effort ever made here, and it excited immense applause. The principal point was that South Carolina having borne years of aggression in the Union had exercised the right of secession and was prepared for resistance to the death. The Union could never be reconstructed by man. No sanctity of human touch could reunite the people of the North and the South. He expressed full confidence in Virginia that she would join the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Hall of Wetzel, introduced a resolution declaring that Virginia has a legal right to secede; that the mere election of Lincoln is not just and sufficient ground for such extreme action, but that since a portion of the South has seceded, leaving the border States greatly in the minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guaranties, and proper amendments to the Constitution, and should present an ultimatum to the Northern States and fix a time beyond which she will not wait, and if they fail to accede to it Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived, with London dates to the 6th inst. She has 100 passengers and 117,000 in specie.

The speech of Napoleon gives general dissatisfatisfaction, and the English and French funds have declined in consequence. Consols closed on the 6th at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 92¼@91⅞ for account.

In the English Parliament Mr. White offered as an amendment to the Queen's address, a paragraph