The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....: FEB. 22.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Our weekly paper, containing all the latest news can be had at the office this morning, in wrappers ready for mailing.—Our weekly is printed on a mammoth sheet, with large clear type, and is furnished to single subscribers at one dollar per year.

THE WILD HUNT FOR OFFICE.

While the President elect is progressing backwards and forwards, and half way round the great country, he is appointed to govern, making two or three little speeches per day, which do not seem to mean very much, he is obliged to receive the gratulations and adulations of thousands of little great men and great little men, who are ready to make him the hero of the moment from one great moving cause—they all want office. The pageants which are got up, in city after city, to honor the victor of the political arena, all of which might furnish material for satire, to offset those which are so often aimed at royal ostentations and the displays of courts—all of these pageants are mainly managed by office seekers. These ovations although they lack dignity are full of humor. The great man and the curious crowd cheering the speeches made by the distinguished traveller, by the way, will furnish many a chapter for "Vanity Fair." In New York the motives which prompt the enthusiastic crowd who follow Mr. Lincoln's triumphal car were fully apparent.—He was largely honored as the future dispenser of office, and the hundreds of thousands who are crazy in this mad pursuit for the spoils, followed the President elect as the wolves of the plain hunt the wounded buffalo. The struggle between the Governor and Legislature to get possession of Mr. Lincoln was both undignified and amusingly absurd. The poor man scarcely knew where to eat his dinner, so greedy were the office seekers to "eat him."

Within forty-eight hours after he reaches Washington the gathered clouds of office-seekers will burst upon him like a July thunderstorm. The decisions which he will be called upon to make, if he expects to restore the harmony of his country, must be at the expence of the friendship of many of those who expect that his administration should reflect their peculiar sentiments, and place them amid the fat emoluments of office.

Let Mr. Lincoln enjoy his present pageantry while he may, if he can enjoy it while his country is in her present position, for when he gets to Wasnington, and begins to make his appointments, the groans of the disappointed will be louder than the glorifications of those who succeed in obtaining position. Now he may, perhaps, enjoy the pageantry and parade of a *quasi* royal progress; then he will find out that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

THE DAY.

To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." We observe by the papers that the day is to be widely celebrated. It is eminently fit, at the present time, that this day should be thus celebrated. Never before in the history of the country has there been a period when it became the people of this nation more seriously to reflect upon the virtues, the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patriotism of the man who, more than any other, contributed to the foundation of those institutions of government under which we have prospered for seventy years, and which are now threatened with destruction by men who prefer party to country.

In our own city the military companies will appropriately honor the memory of Washington by a parade and banquet.

At Harrisburg the Democracy will do what they can to-day to preserve the integrity of the Union. The banner of the Union will also be raised upon the dome of the Capitol of the State, with suitable ceremonies.

At Washington, it is expected that the Peace Congress will, to-day, take some final action upon the propositions of compromise before them.

We hope the action of the American people and their representatives, this day, will be such as the Father of His country would approve, if living.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMERCIAL REVULSION.

The New York *Herald* has obtained a list of factories in the United States for the month of January, 1861, from the commercial agency of Dun, Boyd & Co., the branches of which extend to the remotest part of the country, and thus enable the agency to furnish the most accurate information. It appears from this statement that the aggregate of failures for the last month in the United States was as high as 859.

These failures were divided between the States as follows:

FAILURES REPORTED ON THE BOOKS OF DUN, BOYD & CO., DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1861.

Alabama	8	Mississippi	10
Arkansas	6	Missouri	47
Connecticut	8	New Hampshire	12
D. of Col. and Dis. of Col.	11	New Jersey	20
Georgia	34	New York city	97
Illinois	53	Balance of N. Y. State	63
Indiana	26	North Carolina	21
Iowa	16	Ohio	62
Kansas	4	Pennsylvania	55
Kentucky	30	Rhode Island	7
Louisiana	8	South Carolina	8
Maine	6	Tennessee	13
Maryland	24	Texas	24
Massachusetts	75	Vermont	3
Michigan	23	Virginia	33
Minnesota	1	Wisconsin	20
Total in United States			859
British N. A. Provinces			33

As compared with the former years, the proportion of the present one is as follows:

	No. of Failures.
January, 1857	437
January, 1858	822
January, 1859	649
January, 1860	455
January, 1861	859

Here we see that the failures last month exceed even those of January, 1858, when the crisis, which then arose from purely commercial causes, was beginning to manifest itself. In the succeeding years, it will be seen that we were obtaining gradual relief, until in 1860 things had so far recuperated that, only for the political difficulties in which we are involved, this year, would have found us perfectly recovered, and as prosperous as ever. With everything in our favor—good crops, plenty of money, wisdom learned from adversity—nothing could stem the tide of prosperity except the unfortunate political differences which have arisen out of a senseless abstraction.

With these facts before him, can Mr. Lincoln any longer lay the flattering unction to his soul that we are living in a country where "nobody is suffering?" that the crisis is merely "artificial?" These facts and figures, we recommend to the particular attention of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which assured its readers that there was not going to be so much of a panic after all.

THE FINANCIAL AND MILITARY POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, maps out the probable policy of the new Government of Confederated States, from private letters and late dispatches received from Washington. The Southern programme is said to be as follows:

"So soon as the Cabinet shall be announced, President Davis will dispatch a commission of three distinguished gentlemen, accredited to the government of the United States, and clothed with power to treat in regard to the forts, arsenals, public debt, &c., and to negotiate a treaty of amity and alliance.

A Treasury bill will be passed, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to accept cotton in lieu of money for bonds, which are to be issued on the Napoleonic basis. Vast quantities of cotton have been already tendered. It is estimated that so soon as the bill becomes a law, the Secretary of the Treasury will have subject to his order over two hundred thousand bales of cotton. English agents are now at Montgomery negotiating with the government, and offering liberal advances.

Advertisements will be issued in a few days for sailors and soldiers. Those are especially desired who have seen service, and a large bounty will be offered. They will be made citizens at once, and are expected to take the oath of allegiance to the new government by the 15th of March. It is believed that a small navy of probably twenty or thirty steamers will have been extemporized and put on the seas. Privateers will only be employed in the event of blockade.

Rumors are afloat that the Hon. Robert J. Walker has been tendered the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Davis, and has been invited to return to his old home in Mississippi.

The policy of the new Southern President is evident to invoke to his aid all the available talent of every description which he can command.

The vigor with which operations are rushed on at Montgomery excites much disparaging comparison with the weakness of the incoming government at Washington.

Senator Wigfall will be made a Major General in the army of the Southern Confederacy, and assigned to the Department of Texas.

Hon. L. M. Keitt goes Minister to Spain.

It is plain to see that the whole difficulty is now resolved into the question of force. The Federal Government must suspend its authority over the revolted States or there is war. If it will do this, all the border States will remain and trust in an appeal for justice to the people of the North. If Mr. Lincoln and the republicans persist in what they call "executing the laws," then the issue is between sixteen States on the one hand, and fifteen on the other, coupled with the staggering question of whether a divided people in sixteen States will undertake to whip and subjugate a united people in fifteen. This is all there is now in the great issue of the day."

A String of Pearls.

For the benefit of the Republican *literati* we have collected and now publish a few of the choicest literary *morceaus* that fell from the eloquent lips of Honest Old Abe. In order to appreciate these pearl drops one must have a very refined and classic taste, or be an applicant for some office in the gift of the President elect! Let an admiring world read and wonder at the genius that emitted these sparkling coruscations:

When I get to Indianapolis I expect to make you a longer speech, but not much longer.—*Lincoln at Lebanon, Indiana.*

I take your response as the most reliable evidence that it may be so, along with other evidence, trusting that the good sense of the American people, on all sides of all rivers in America, under the Providence of God, who has never deserted us, that we shall again be brethren, forgetting all parties—ignoring all parties.—*Lincoln at Cincinnati.*

Whatever is calculated to advance the condition of the hones', struggling laboring man, so far as my judgment will enable me to judge of a correct thing, I am for that thing.—*Ditto*

Will some of our Republican friends parse the two last paragraphs?

Fellow citizens, what I have said I have said altogether extemporaneously, and I will now come to a close.—*Lincoln at Columbus, Ohio*

He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as he believed they desired to hear; but he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part, since his election, he had, perhaps, better now hold his tongue.—*Lincoln at Pittsburgh*

In plain words there is no *real* crisis, except an *artificial* one.—*Ditto.*

The tariff is to the government what meal is to the family. * * I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its various bearings; but I do promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully.—*Ditto.*

If a bar of iron got out of the mines of England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines of Pennsylvania, be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburgh, and the American bar from Pittsburgh to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.]—*Ditto*

Very convincing truly! No wonder the people "laughed."

I have appeared here simply to thank you heartily *for* this noble reception—to see you and allow you to see me. I am not sure, but at least as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain in the sight.—*Lincoln at Syracuse, New York.*

Well, those ladies, must have felt highly flattered! Old Abe thought, perhaps they were better looking than he is, but was "not sure" of that! What a compliment!

I presume that in the course through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.—*Lincoln at Albany.*

The reception you have given me this day, given to me personally it should not be so, but as the representative for the time being of the majority of the nation.—*Ditto.*

"I do not say that in the recent election the people did the worst thing that could have been done".—*Lincoln at Poughkeepsie.*

In this last remark the people of the country fully agree with Mr. Lincoln

These "orient pearls at random" shot from the lips of old Abe, says the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, stamp him no less as a statesman of profound thought and deep study, than as a scholar of classic eloquence and thorough acquaintance with English language! How chastely and beautifully he expresses his thoughts! With what grace and elegance he plays the orator! And this is the man elevated by the American people to the place once filled by Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Madison! Alas! how are the mighty fallen!

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament was opened on the 5th inst. by the Queen. The address of her Majesty is chiefly made up of allusions to foreign politics. The Italian question is dismissed in five lines. The massacres in Syria, together with the French occupation: the war in China and the new treaty; the condition of India and the war in New Zealand; the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States and the Prince of Wales' visit to North America, and conventions with the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, are all referred to in the most cursory manner.

Mr. Lincoln at New York.

The journey of Mr. Lincoln from Albany to New York city was a continual ovation to the future Chief Magistrate, who responded to the multitudinous calls to hear his voice again and again. He declines to speak as one having authority, but defers disclosing the policy that will direct his course until his inaugural speech.

By the news brought by the late arrivals, there is no doubt that the feeling in England is opposed to a blockade of the Southern ports. We refer to an article in this day's paper from the London *Herald*.

[From the London Herald, Feb. 5.]

Will a Blockade of the Southern Ports be Recognized by England?

The late severe weather has made it plain that a short interruption of a few outdoor occupations is sufficient to create an amount of distress, which is almost a danger. All classes are not so well provided for rainy days as the engineers or the builders when on a strike, and with the multitude to be out of work is to be out of bread. There is no help for it, but to parade the streets with a chalked shovel, seeking alms, or to stand in the crowd in Arbor square until Mr. Selfe is ready to distribute a bagfull of half crowns and shillings. Ten days without the usual arrival of colliers in the Pool, or the usual arrivals and departures in the London and other docks, and the eastern parts of this great metropolis are in the condition of a beleagured city, or suffering like Ireland when the potatoe crop failed.—How desirable that the communication between London and the outports and foreign countries should in future be kept open. Against severe weather, such as that experienced this winter, the care of Providence is the only remedy; but there are contingencies, the same in kind, for which we may otherwise provide. How would our position be effected by a war in the Baltic between Prussia and Denmark at the outset, and it may be by other Powers in the end? From the Baltic we receive flax, timber, tallow, and various other commodities, and speaking with some precision, as British ships would practically cease to be available for the Baltic trade, these commodities would become more limited in supply than they are at present. The consequence would be that in proportion to the limitation in the supply the use of all of them would be diminished, and more or less privation suffered by those dependent upon British shipping and those occupations in which raw material drawn from the north of Europe is worked up into different manufactured products. Here, then, is something to be seen to, which, in a modified form, no doubt, threatens to reproduce in different parts of the country that destitution which has just been so praiseworthily relieved. If, instead of being more spectators of another war in Europe, we drew the sword and were opposed to so great a naval power, the suffering could scarcely fail in being frightful; and more than one of the great national interests would perhaps be ruined. British vessels every where would be driven from the ocean, because the carrying service would be performed without risk of capture by neutral vessels. Is it, then, possible to conjecture the calamity of such a state of things both to individuals and the nation? And in the present threatening state of Europe who knows that we may not soon have to deal with the situation, unless the issues of the midement seas are improved and the needful steps taken to avert the evil.

This is the legacy of the Treaty of Paris to which we were parties, and to which the United States have long since formally refused to accede. During the Russian war with Austria some of our shipowners suffered severely, but other classes were mulct only to an extent which they could scarcely feel. American vessels received as much of the India and China, and other long voyage trades, as they could carry at a premium of £1 to £2 a ton on the rate of freight paid to British vessels, and that premium, with some qualification, may be said to have been the extent of the charge upon the consuming classes of the United Kingdom. Far different the position of the British shipowner in the China trade, and were war to break out in the Baltic his position would relatively be much the same. It was even given in evidence, before the Select Committee of last session, that during the Austrian war some banking houses and business firms sent out orders to their India and China correspondents that British ships should not be employed at all. Still, by the Treaty of Paris our ships, and not those of the United States, were neutral and not liable to capture, whether carrying the produce of France, Sardinia or Austria or the high seas, or carrying our own of the produce of any other country; not contraband, to either of the Powers then at war. But there was the apprehension that this country, notwithstanding its declared neutrality, would take part in the contest, and the same apprehension will be entertained as often as the peace of Europe is disturbed. War in Europe, whether engaged in or not by this country, places us, by the Treaty of Paris, upon the level of those nations who have no merchantile marine, and is fraught with the gravest dangers to the well being of society and to the power and dignity of the State.

The United States, so long as they cohered, felt strong enough to stand aloof from the public law of Europe, but the secession movement, besides opening up a door for the treaty of Paris being revised, and made without exception, the law of Nations, is likely to raise questions of international right, in which we shall have the deepest interest. The United States Government was originally founded upon certain delegated powers by a community of sovereign states, who have still exercised their independent sovereignty, and it is held by the seceding States that the delegated powers may now be withdrawn. If we assent to this right we may claim admission to the southern ports to carry merchandise on the American principle of free ships making free goods, while, if we deny the right, we shall, no doubt, exclude ourselves from the Southern trade. Which course shall we take, and will the opportunity be now embraced of asserting those maritime rights which we, as a maritime power, should, in the interest of the world, so fearlessly maintain? Has, and with the still higher object of the security of the nation, claim to hold? If we are possessed of maritime power and some other nations are not, it will be quite as prudent to pause before we tie our hands, as for France, or any other continental power to hesitate to relieve their armies to a level of the forces of the third or fourth rate nations. So long as the shipowners were the only sufferers the final settlement of the question could be deferred, but impending war in the United States, and threatened war in the Baltic, demand an immediate settlement of the interest of all classes.

Had the United States accepted the treaty of Paris so far as that had reference to the law of nations, the fourth article of the treaty would require that a blockade of the cotton ports by the United States ships of war would have to be maintained by a sufficient force. The United States government could not in that case establish the blockade, and the first article of the treaty would be no bar to the employment of privateers. The supply of cotton would therefore be uninterrupted under the treaty of Paris by an appeal to arms. As the case stands, however, it is impossible to say what expedients Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet may resort to to destroy the commerce of the South. *It is a recognized principle for the belligerents to declare what is contraband of war; and besides the material which the Southern States may seek to draw from Europe, what is to prevent cotton being subject to capture by privateers, should such vessels be fitted out?* What, in fact, is to prevent the United States repudiating the neutral doctrine altogether, and taking their stand upon the broad old English principle of maritime right, and declaring that the neutral flag does not cover Southern goods, and that neutral goods under the Southern flag are liable to capture? *To recognise the Treaty of Paris would now be to make the Northern States of the American Union powerless on the ocean*, and the time has come when we must consider whether adherence on our part to that treaty would not make us powerless on the ocean also.

The Precious Metals.

It has been calculated by Arbuthnot that the entire product of the precious metals, from the birth of Christ to A. D. 1855, was £16,208,200,000—now swollen from the mines of California and Australia to £16,500,000,000.—We may say that "ours is the land and age of gold:" for the United States Mint, which was established in 1793, had coined up to 1854, at all the mints of the Union, $688,619,188; and since the last named period, at least $300,000,000. Metals naturally were suggested by coins; but it is singular that none were produced in England until the time of Oliver Cromwell, when superb medals were presented to Admirals Blake, Penn and Lawson, and, subsequently, by Charles II. to General Monk, for public services. The coinage of England in 1711 was $12,600,000, and in 1845 $15,000,000. It is now probably, in proportion of the increase in the United States, at least £60,000,000. Such is the effect of the discoveries in Californ a and Australia.

THE proposition for a national Convention of the States to propose amendments to the Constitution is gaining favor in the Peace Conference. It will very probably be adopted by that body. If a Convention is called immediately, we have no doubt the conservative sentiment would control it.

"Pome" on Lincoln's Pittsburgh Speech.

In speaking of the crisis of the country, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Lincoln said, "*It is all artificial.*" When speaking of the tariff, he confessed he could not understand it, but said, however, "There ought to be a tariff that would afford adequate protection to the *coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the Reapers of Chicago.*"

[Air—The Blue Bells of Scotland.]

There's hope yet, there's hope for the safety of our land!
"Old Abe" at Pittsburgh spoke, and plainly showed his hand.
He's going to have a Tariff made to comfort all our souls;—
And the first thing he'll protect will be Pennsylvania coals.

The rail-splitting hero snuffs the danger from afar;
And has studied out a speedy plan to quench the flames of war.
Protection now's his lobby—it will save us surely, boys:—
He's going to give protection to the corn of Illinois.

Oh, wisdom's now embodied in good old Abraham's head;
And his famous Pittsburgh plan of peace on lightning's wings has spread.
Old Pennsylvania's Iron, and Chicago's Reapers, too,
As well as Coal and Corn, are bound to have their due!

The Oil Wells of Mecca, they will not be forgot
And the Cheese of the "Reserve" will not be left to rot;
The Hoop Poles of the great Northwest; the Pines of Michigan;
And the Copper of Superior, are in his tariff plan.

Our fisheries and our cotton fields, and our plains, and rocks, and hills;
And Utah's Lake, Niagara's Falls, Vermont's crystal rills,
And California's golden sands; Potomac's silver wave,—
They all are safe. This Union grand, Abe's tariff plan will save!

Then hail to the chief, and his brilliant scheme of peace!
He's no "artificial" but it will give the country ease.
Secession now will hide its head, and Northern treason, too,
And opposing factions will unite when he gets his tariff through.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected for the Post by Field & Lea, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*.

The *Reporter* is published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance. Office, Dispatch Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Rates uncertain at present.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1861.

	Discount
New England States	par
New York State	par
New York City	par
New Jersey, (East)	par
" (West)	1/4
Pennsylvania, (Eastern)	par
" Pittsburgh	par
" Specie Paying	par
" Interior, West of	1/4
Delaware	par
District of Columbia	1
Maryland, Baltimore	par
" Interior	2
Virginia	4
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	10
Georgia	12
Alabama (Mobile Banks)	par
Louisiana	par
Kentucky	par
Tennessee	3
Ohio	par
Indiana	par
Illinois	3
Wisconsin	5
Iowa	5
Michigan	5
Missouri	5
Canada	2

Exchange, selling rates on New York, 1/4 on Philadelphia, 1/4 Baltimore, 2 per cent. over Bank notes funds.

Coin selling at 2¼ over Bankable funds.

A Significant Fact.

On the charge of Administration, March 4th, there will be five living ex-Presidents of the United States.—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Every one of those retired Statesmen favors the plan of compromise known as the Crittenden plan, or something akin to it: while Mr. Lincoln, if the Republican organs are right—and his speeches may be taken as an indication of his policy—rejects all compromise, and prefers force. Is his wisdom greater than the combined wisdom of his predecessors?

A FORMER member of Congress from South Carolina, has written a letter to a gentleman in Washington, affirming that Fort Sumpter will be taken at all hazards. The writer proposes to make one of the assaulting party, and his statement is said to be entitled to credit, and is so received by well informed persons in Washington. This, of course, will necessitate the striking of the first blow by South Carolina. It is said further, that South Carolina will demand a free trade policy of the Montgomery Convention, and insist upon her demand.

THE Montgomery Convention has inaugurated practical free trade on paper, admitting "the late United States" to all the privileges and immunities vouchsafed to other inferior powers, until the 4th of March. After that time, it is fair to presume, "the late United States" will find their coastwise trade blocked with heavy duties.

REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. Guthrie, two of the most moderate men in the Peace Conference, have declared that the simple calling of a National Convention by the Republicans will not retard the secession movement.

Buckleys Serenaders.

This popular troupe have announced their last performance at St James Hall, London. They have met with immense success in England.

An Extensive Gold Field.

Thomas Starr King, in a letter about the California gold region to the Boston *Transcript*, says: "It is an area equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet. There is no more danger that the wheat produce will give out than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by 6000 miles of aqueduct, may pour out their wrath without stint; the 300 quartz mills, that cost $2,500,000 may roar day and night without fear of draining the yellow crop. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in the world.

DIED!

On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., at the residence of Andrew Burns, Esq., Ross Township, Mrs. MATILDA B. DUNN, relict of the late Col. Thomas B. Dunn, of Harpers Ferry.

Her funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, from the residence of her son in law, James M. Cooper, Esq., South Common, Allegheny City, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

PREPARED FROM THE

Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

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

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a tea-spoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

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

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcers and Sores;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear ache and Toothache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.

speedily and permanently, and for all Accidents and Injuries will relieve pain more rapidly than any other preparation. Sold by Druggists generally, at 25c per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist
and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth str ts, Sole Agent. feb7m

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
50 boxes Oranges;
50 do Lemons;
The first of the season. To arrive and for sale by
REYHER & BROTHERS
Successors to Reyher & Anderson,
feb11 No. 39 Wood street.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS OPENING almost daily.
feb30 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street

New Advertisements.

LARD.—10 kegs Leaf Lard just rec'd and for sale by
(fe22) HENRY H. COLLINS.

SUGAR.—5 hhds N. O. Sugar, just rec'd and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
fe22

COAL OIL.—27 barrels Coal Oil for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS
(fe22)

NEW GOODS.—
New styles of Skeleton Skirts,
Extra fine Linen Shirt Fronts,
Magic Ruffles—all widths,
New Colors of Zephyr and Shetland Wool,
Black Silk Velvet Dress Buttons,
Alexandra and Bayne Kid Gloves,
A new invoice Mosquitaire Kid Gloves,
Just received, EATON, MACRUM & CO;
fe22 17 Fifth street.

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

BARNESLY TABLE LINEN,
LOWN TABLE LINEN,
NAPKIN TOWELS, Crash,
BLEACHED & UNBLD'D SHEETINGS;
PILLOW LINEN & MUSLIN,
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS PURE FLAX,
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS.
With a full assortment of Spring Goods, just received,
feb8

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, February 19th, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, (in conformity to an Act of Assembly passed January 29th, 1861,) will be held at the Tol House, on MONDAY, March 4th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN THAW, Treasurer.
fe20 8td

M'GRAIN'S DEPOT.

THOS. M'GRAIN, SR., STORING FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, late Todd Telegraph Warehouse, corner Main and Sereeth sts., Louisville Ky. Unequalled advantages for the storage and sale of Grain and Agricultural Implements, Products, &c.

N. B.—Safety from fire equal to any house in Louisville. Refer to Messrs. Semple & Jones, Bankers.
ja18 6wd

For Rent.

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

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
AMBROTYE GALLERY,
—IN—
LAFAYETTE HALL,
FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.

HAVING RE-ARRANGED MY GALLERY, and fitted it up in the most modern style I am prepared to take Ambrotypes of all sizes and of the finest quality. Intending to devote my whole attention to this class of pictures I feel warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction to my patrons. Prices moderate.
C. GLASGOW,
No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
fe7 tyo

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.
f-13:1wd

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. B. ROBLAND,
fe16 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A well-arranged Dwelling House of 9 rooms and cellar, with 2 acres of ground, 100 bearing peach trees, 25 or 30 apple trees and other fruit, shrubbery, &c., stables carriage house &c., all in good order, situate at about ¾ mile from the Minersville Passenger R. R. short distance from Minersville. Rent $250 per year.
S. CUTBERT & SON,
fe7 51 Market street

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

DRIED APPLES.—10 sacks, 10 barrels, just received and for sale by
MEANS & COFFIN,
ja15 corner Wood and Water streets

NEW SPRING PRINTS, GINGHAMS, Checks, & Shirting Muslins and Irish Linnen, Balmoral Skirts, extra widths and all colors.
C. HANSON LOVE 74 Market street.
fe21

For Sale,

A COUPLE OF YOUNG ELKS PERFECTLY broke and tame, which are used to go in harness and buggy. Particulars at
GERLACHS,
fe21 2td Tremont House, No. 17 Diamond.

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

For Sale.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE 300 bbls Crude Petroleum Oil from Kanawha, Virginia, for sale by
W. M. MURRAY,
fe16tf 42 Market street, Pitts urgh.

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.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR being an accurate and detailed account of the various diseases, to which the Equine Race are subject, together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the receipts for preparation. By Edward Mayhew. Illustrated with 400 Pictorial Representations.
KAY & CO.,
fe18 55 Wood street.

WANTED.

A PARTNER TO ENGAGE IN THE Manufacturing business with a capital of between two and three thousand dollars. The business is well established and pays a good profit. Address box 619, Pittsburgh P. O. fe21:4t

HOMINY.—12 bbls Pearl Hominy, just rec'd and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS
fe12

Amusements.

THE PITTSBURGH
GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION
Announce to the public that they have secured the services of the distinguished
DR. WINDSHIP,
Of Boston, who will deliver
ONE LECTURE
On the advantages of physical training—its benefits, morally, physically and mentally, on
Saturday Evening, Feb. 23,
—AT—
CONCERT HALL.
The Doctor will practically illustrate his lecture by astonishing feats of strength, by RAISING 1,100 POUNDS, dead weight, handling Barrels of Flour, Dumb Bells, Raising Himself by his Little finger, &c.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be procured at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door, and from the members of the Association.
fe22:2t

Grand Complimentary Concert.

SIG. GIAMBONI BEING ON THE EVE of departure for Cuba, on a visit, with the intention of being absent a few months, his musical friends have determined upon giving him a grand complimentary concert before he leaves the city.
The concert will be given on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25th,
AT CONCERT HALL.
Under the direction of Mr. Henry Kleber. The performers will be Mrs. Downing, Prof. Gribe, pianist Sig. Giamboni, Mr. E. Forester, Mr. A. Kleber and Mr. H. Brecht.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the music stores.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 8.
fe21:4t

LAFAYETTE HALL.
For Five Days Only.

COMMENCING ON TUESDAY EVENING, February 19th, 1861. Temple of Wonders Great Novelties and attractions.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JUNIOR.

The great RUSSIAN WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST, with all his learned
CANARY BIRDS.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Grand Entertainment every afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Families and Schools. Children 10 cents. Ladies 15 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock.
fe16:6d

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, Gent's Silk Merino and Cotton Unders' ite and Drawers; Ladies' Cotton, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers; Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Jaconet Embroidered Handkerchief, Lace Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Embroidered, Sets Collars Sleeves; Thread, Laces and Edging, Jaconet Edging and Inserting, Swiss Edging, Zephyr Inserting; Jaconet Ruffing, Swiss Ruffing, Embroidered Lace Veils, Lace Crape, &c., &c., in every variety, and still are now offered at
EXTREMELY LOW RATES,
PREVIOUS TO RECEIVING
NEW GOODS,
—AT—
CHARLES GIPNERS.

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.
PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.
MR. W. A. BILL,
Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in another article, that it is the only article of 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 seen most of the preparations now before the public claiming to be Hair Restoratives, and we do 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. BILL.
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 safely 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 Brunjes, 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 statement.
WILLIAM BOSHYSHALL.
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