The Pittsburgh Post.

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The Pittsburgh Post,

Pubis and Publishes Every Morning, (Sundays excepted,

BY JAMES P. BARR,

AS THE POST OFFICE CORNER OF FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS.

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Two insertions	75	.....	.....	.....	75
Three insertions	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00
One week	1 75	.....	.....	.....	50
Two weeks	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	75
Three weeks	4 00	2 65	2 00	1 25	1 00
One month	5 00	3 25	50	1 50	1 75
Two months	7 00	4 50	50	2 25	2 50
Three months	9 00	5 00	4 50	3 00	3 00
Four months	10 00	6 25	5 00	3 25	4 50
Five months	11 00	7 25	5 50	3 65	5 50
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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For January and February.

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

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

Indignation Meeting.

THE Lawrenceville indignation meeting, on Monday evening, resulted in the appointment of a committee of three, Chas. Peterson, Robt. Sellers and Jas. Campbell, to confer with the Directors of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, and request an abatement of the one horse car nuisance, and to arrange, if possible, for the commuting of tolls on the road. Although the indignation meeting reached no positive result, and failed to impress upon the stony-hearted management of the so-called Citizens' Passenger Railway the many grievances complained of, yet we cannot believe Mr. Verner will fail to see and feel that his customers are dissatisfied with his goods and will have something better if they can obtain it. We are willing to certify, from experience equal to the oldest inhabitant, on this line of travel, that the policy recently adopted is not only selfish and mean, but contemptible in every way. The idea of placing upon this much travelled route, old omnibus bodies, which have been assessed and paid for at three times more than their value, is a little too extravagant to be borne with patience. If no better excuse can be given than the painting of the two horse cars, and that in the winter season, then Messrs. Verner, Holmes, Speer, Jones & Co., had better take up one rail, now on the single track, and run wheelbarrows. Instead of saving one conductor, they might save the driver and one or more horses.

Curious Explosion--Fire.

About eleven o'clock on Monday night those who happened to be in the vicinity of Liberty and Seventh streets were startled by a loud explosion, like that of a six pounder, which shook all the houses for some distance around. The explosion seemed to proceed from the ground, about the middle of Liberty street, at the mouth of Seventh, and from this point a stream of smoke seemed to ascend, carrying a ball of fire, which burst over the roof of S. & A. C. Duncans' store, on Liberty street. The rest, about the size of billiard balls, scattered about in various directions, doing no material damage. A wreath of smoke was soon observed on the roof of Messrs. Duncan's store, and the apparatus of the Neptune company was soon on the spot, the members having been holding a meeting, not yet adjourned. The fire was soon extinguished, with no material damage. Speculation as to the cause of the explosion was rife, and many supposed an infernal machine had been ignited, but it is most likely that some new triumph of pyrotechney was discharged by some person anxious to see its operation, perhaps the inventor. The hour chosen, however, was not a very seasonable one, startling, as it did, a portion of our citizens from their sleep and their propriety.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night, about twelve o'clock, a countryman named Ephraim Herriott, residing about nine miles from the city, on the Washington road, was knocked down, on High street, near Wylie, by three men, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing four or six dollars, and left him senseless. The man was afterwards picked up, with an ugly, but not dangerous wound on his head. The Mayor's police were informed of the robbery, and suspicion falling upon William Arnold, John Bird and Enoch Howell, they started in search of them. Arnold was arrested in the morning. In the afternoon Bird and Howell were traced to the house of Sarah Lewis, on Strawberry alley. On reaching a room, which was found locked, an inmate of the house said it was her room, that the parties for whom the officers were searching had not been there, and positively refused to open the door. Officer Riddle unlocked the door and found Bird and Howell in bed, apparently asleep. Enoch had a revolver, but did not shoot. They were taken to the tombs and locked up for a hearing in the evening, when the Mayor fully committed them for trial.

THE NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY held a meeting on Monday evening, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this company contribute their bell to the Firemen's Association, as their proportion to the Central Alarm Bell, recently suggested by the Association to be cast; providing that said Association in return furnish them with the Fire Alarm Telegraph without any expense to the company.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the Association to alter or amend our By-Laws concerning the annual election of delegates.

On motion, the By-Laws were altered, making it obligatory upon the company to annually elect *one* person to serve as a delegate for three years.

F. Steele Turbett was elected a delegate to the Association, vice E. T. Hudspeth resigned.

On motion, the delegates elect for the ensuing year proceeded to draw cuts for the several terms of one, two and three years respectively.

John H. Stewart drew the one year term.
F. Steele Turbett drew the two year term, and
G. W. Leonard drew the three year term.

HUMBOLDT.—When Bayard Taylor first delivered his most interesting lecture on the "Life and Character of Humboldt," the truth of some statements regarding the religious opinions of the great philosopher was denied. By a perverted use of some isolated sentences, quite a serious charge against Mr. Taylor's veracity was manufactured. We are assured by those who have heard him lecture that the charge cannot be sustained, and that the lecture itself is a most complete refutation. Be this as it may, we know that nothing stupid or dull is ever said by Bayard Taylor. That he is an established favorite among Pittsburgh lecture-goers, is abundantly proved by the fact, that an announcement of his appearance always fills the largest hall. Bayard is always up to time, so we may expect him to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall,—though he should have to engage a special locomotive.

City Mortality.

Dr. Joseph L. Duncan, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 17th to Feb. 24th, inclusive:

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Consumption	3	Marasmus	1
Chlorosis	1	Congestion of Lungs	1
Abdominal tumor	1	Croup-ious	1
Mania	1	Still born	1
Acute Rheumatism	1		
Ascites	1		
Cystitis	1		
Cholera Morbus	1		
Typhoid Fever	1		
Puerperal Fever	1		

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	3	From 30 to 40	1
From 1 to 2	1	" 40 to 50	3
" 2 to 5	0	" 50 to 60	0
" 5 to 10	0	" 60 to 70	0
" 10 to 15	0	" 70 to 80	1
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	0
" 20 to 30	5	" 90 to 100	0
	10		6

Males, 9; Females, 7; White, 16; Colored, 0; Total, 16.

DROWNED.—On Monday John Whifler, a German laborer, employed in unloading cotton from the steamer J. B. Ford, at the Monongahela wharf, fell into the river, from the starboard side of the boat, with a bale of cotton. He floated some distance with his head under and a portion of his body above water, and it is supposed that he struck his head upon the guard in falling. His body was not recovered. Whifler resided on Spring alley, Fifth Ward, where he leaves a wife, at the point of death, and five small children.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, the celebrated oculist and aurist, has yielded to the earnest solicitations of a number of our citizens who have been benefited by his treatment, and consented to remain with us for a short time longer. He can be found at his office, No. 155 Third street, where he may be consulted by such as need his services. To those who do not know his skill, we may say that Dr. Von Moschzisker has practiced with great success in our city, and benefitted many who had suffered much pain and inconvenience from affections of the eye and ear, and we, therefore, commend him to others similarly affected.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—It appears that the oil "fever" has broken out in Morgan county, Ohio, and, from what we learn, the indications are excellent. We understand that J. Ball & Co., have leased some four or five hundred acres, and have formed several companies for the purpose of boring. Some of these companies have already sunk shafts, and are going to work in good earnest, and expect to realize a fortune in a very short time. Mr. R. H. Nicholson, of Adams & Co.'s Express, we believe, can give any information to those wishing to take sites.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One day last week, David Parks, of Pipetown, while at work in the Kensington rolling mill, was struck full in the face by the flame of a bar of hot iron which he was passing through the rolls, and horribly burned, one eye being completely destroyed, and the other badly injured. He will probably recover, though it was at first thought his injuries would prove fatal.

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

Wm. Bell	$ 1 00
Citizens of Allegheny	4 00
	$ 5 00
Amount previously reported	3,525 52
Total	$3,530 52
Amount remitted	3,525 52

Two cents were also contributed by Mr. Dyke of the Fifth Ward.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night the shoe store of Mr. George Watkins, 23 Wylie street, was entered by burglars and robbed of about nine dollars in money, which was found in the till. The entrance was effected by breaking a pane of glass in the front door, and turning the key inside. This was a very bold robbery, perpetrated on the public street, in a densely populated district.

THE exhibition of the Allegheny Gymnastic Association takes place to-morrow evening. The members have for some time been practising in view of the approach of this exhibition, and they have endeavored to emulate the Pittsburgh association. Their exhibitions have always been creditable and well attended, and we advise a full attendance.

NEW SWITCHES.—Messrs. Wycoff and O'Nell have just put in three new switches for the East Liberty Passenger Railway Company. They are located between the city and Oakland, and are so arranged that the cars now experience no delay whatever, but run right through without stopping.

DEAD.—Dr. H. Smyser, formerly a druggist in this city, and a well known citizen, died at his farm in Mifflin township, on Monday. The Dr. was stricken with paralysis two or three years since, and has been in bad health since.

ARRESTED.—The Cleveland papers mention the arrest of Robert J. McConnell, the young man charged with obtaining some $6,000 on forged paper in Washington, Pa., and elsewhere. He is to be returned shortly.

NON-SUIT.—In the District Court, yesterday, the plaintiffs in the case of the borough of Manchester vs. Wm. Robinson, Jr., action to recover expenses of grading and paving, took a non-suit.

C. M. DODD, A. M., President of Allegheny City College, has been elected to the Chair of Latin at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, and accepted the position.

DIVIDEND.—The Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company have declared a dividend of $2 per share.

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

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Gill, No 216 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

DR. C. BAELZ,

WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

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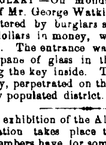
THE BEST ARTICLE IN  THE MARKET FOR MAKING

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ja22

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

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feb18

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional News.

Washington City Items

FORT KEARNEY ITEMS.

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

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 26.—HOUSE.—The Speaker presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Laid on the table.

The House then took up the Volunteer bill.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, resumed his remarks in favor of the bill, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for performing his duty and point out the mode in which he should do it, and they could not be removed from this obligation. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts; the highest duty of the government, which dates far anterior to all Constitutions, is to preserve its existence.

Mr. Pryor, of Va., said it was the purpose of the dominant party, as plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through this bill by the pressure of an irresistible rule, as this was a foregone conclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, that the people of Virginia and the South, may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction, he defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude consistently corresponding to their bloody designs; he knew the Republican party are resolved never to recognize the independence of the seceded States, nor surrender their control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation. In the event of the South declining to capitulate, coercion by arms is their purpose and policy. Who is there so bold as to deny this assertion? He desired to proclaim it to the country that the policy of the dominant party, and the incoming Administration, is to carry slaughter and the sword into the bosoms of the people of the South, rather than tolerate the existence of the Southern Confederacy. The object is to chastise and subdue the seceded States. By the bill the President may carry on against them a vigorous hostility. In fact it was a measure of fraternal and civil war, and clearly against the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, said that Mr. Pryor had indulged in a strain of declamation and denunciation similar to that of his colleague, Mr. Bocock. The Republicans were accused of meditating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. Gentlemen had expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass for the purpose of arousing Virginia, and the South. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill or in Congress, but to the Convention of Virginia, and to the Assemblies of the South who are taking action against his own mother country. The gentleman's own statement that a Confederacy exists within the United States should induce us to draw around ourselves all the means of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation, we ought to show it. What are the pillars of government? Goodness, Wisdom and Power. There can be no government without power, and no law without its sanction, the omission of which would be mere advice. The bill now pending was for means of defence and for the sake of peace. It asked that the government shall have more power.

He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill which only extended the provisions of existing laws. Jefferson, Madison, and other Presidents had power to call out the State troops. He repeated that the bill is intended to aid in the execution of the laws, and maintain our common government, and protect and shield our citizens in all sections. He did not wish to make war on the Southern States, but on every man who raised his hand against the government, as they did in the Southern States who are in rebellion that against it. If gentlemen have an affection for the country, let them rally round its standard. There is no peace if the people will not show more loyalty. Peace and the safety of society depend on a government which every man is bound to support, and the government is bound to support every man. There was no right in secession.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., asked whether it was the purpose of the Republicans under this bill to reinforce the forts in the seceded States, now held by the Federal Government, and to recapture the forts taken therein, unless they shall be surrendered.

Mr. Curtis replied, that his purpose was to support the Constitution, and we must do so. It may not be necessary to reinforce those forts in the present exasperated state of the public mind in the South. He recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the South. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict with arms, and he did not believe it would be necessary to move an army thither, until the people carry their hostilities still further against the United States.

Mr. Burnet, though not satisfied with the answer, said that he must accept it. He asked another question: In executing and enforcing the laws, do you hold it necessary in doing so to reinforce the Southern forts in possession of the Federal Government, and to recapture the public property?

Mr. Curtis replied that he was not going to say, in open session and in public, what it may be the duty of the country to do, and he would only speak of designs and measures in secret session, if it was for hostile purposes.

Mr. Simms, of Ky., in his seat, exclaimed "murder."

Mr. Curtis, in the course of his reply, said that murder came from the other side. The acts of assassins were not from the Republicans. The murderous axe against the government was wielded by persons skulking in the executive chamber and Senate of the United States, striking at their own mother—their mother country.

Mr. Burnett believed with Mr. Pryor that the passage of this bill was a foregone conclusion, and a declaration of war. Such a measure was never before passed by Congress, nor received the approval of any President. Those who framed and put the Constitution into operation, expressly declared that under no circumstances—in no conceivable state of the case, were the militia of the several States over to be called into the service of the Federal Government, except in subordination to the civil power. The bill gave the President unlimited power over the army and navy, and enabled him to call into service three millions of volunteers. The time has gone past to deal with theories. The fact of secession must be looked on as a reality. The revolution was peaceful and successful, and the result is a confederated government. Was it, therefore, not better for us and our posterity to recognize that government, not its independence, but the existing fact, and then to treat with it, instead of involving and threatening the country with civil war. No man had more love for the Union than himself, but it must be one of equality, and Kentucky would stand by no other.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said that such a postponement, would be fatal to the bill as the Senate would not have time to act on it.

The motion, however, prevailed, yeas 100, nays 74.

Mr. Grow moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the territorial business, which had been set for to-day.

The Speaker said that the report of the committee of thirty-three had precedence.

Mr. Grow moved to postpone this subject till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, moved to postpone till Saturday.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Bingham's motion.

Mr. Hickman rose to the question before the House, and commenced speaking, when Mr. Sickles, of New York, called him to order.

The latter was in time called to order by the Republican side, and a spirited and hurried colloquy occurred between Messrs. Hickman and Sickles, who occupy different sides of the hall. The excitement was every where prevalent, Mr. Potter, and others making a few remarks, amid the greatest possible confusion and calls to order.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., moved that the galleries be cleared: (Laughter,) not that the galleries were behaving badly, but because he was unwilling that they should witness this disgraceful scene. (Renewed laughter.)

The colloquy between Messrs. Hickman and Sickles was renewed, during which the confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. Hickman, a refreshing quiet having been restored, explained what he had been at: merely to move a further amendment that the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed till Thursday at three o'clock.

The Speaker said that he had always endeavored to do what was right to gentlemen on both sides, and that Mr. Hickman was in order. In offering his amendment this was voted on and disagreed to: yeas 36; nays 122.

The motion to postpone till Saturday was negatived; yeas 56, nays 119, and that to postpone till tomorrow, likewise: yeas 77; nays 112.

The report was now before the House.

Mr. Corwin said he did not propose to discuss any of the questions involved. He was sure the debate had become wearisome, and he did not suppose it possible that there could be a change in the opinion of any gentleman. He desired to take up such measures, without respect to the order, as might be considered as vital, and of the most importance. So, that if gentlemen should tire with voting they could omit the comparatively immaterial propositions of the Committee.

A dispute arose as to which proposition should be first voted upon.

Several motions to adjourn were negatived, and much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved that when the House adjourn it be till Friday.

SENATE.—The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, presented a petition in favor of the Border State resolutions. The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in favor of George Fisher was taken up and passed.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Lane, a Committee of conference appointed on the amendments of the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Colorado was taken up. Mr. Green, of Missouri, moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, opposed the amendment of the House. The House amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 18.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada was taken up and passed.—The bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah was also taken up and passed.

A committee of conference was appointed on the usual bill on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the amendment placing a duty on tea and coffee.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., then moved that the Senate agree to the House amendments on the post-route bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., introduced a supplemental post-route bill, which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up.

RICHMOND VA., Feb. 26.—In the Convention to-day, Mr. Moore's resolutions approving of the Crittenden compromise, were taken up.

Mr. Goode finished his speech. He argued that it was the duty of Virginia in this trying hour to go with the South as the only method of restoring peace to the country.

Mr. Goffin read a series of resolutions which he proposed to offer, declaring that the Southern States should have proposed amendments to the Constitution in pursuance with the fifth article thereof; that it is the duty of Virginia to invoke the co-operation of the border States to provide measures for concurrent action hereafter; that Virginia is attached to the Union as it was, but it does not protect her rights as it is; that it becomes her people in Convention assembled, to look to every remedy of relief, and provide in the event of failure to future relations she is to occupy, having due regard to her position as one of the Southern States.

Mr. Goffin made a lengthy speech. He denied the constitutional right of secession, but admitted that there was a revolutionary remedy for wrongs. He wanted a consultation with the other Border States, looking to the formation of a new confederacy, other States may be invited to join.—He was opposed to precipitate action, but whenever Virginia deemed it best to go, he would go with her. He believed that the interests of Virginia would be insecure in a Southern Confederacy, but the period for a conference with the North had now passed. He gave way to a motion to adjourn.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 26.—The Pony Express passed at 5½ o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 18.—The last eastern dispatches telegraphed to Fort Kearney on the 29th ult., were telegraphed from Carson Valley to San Francisco on the morning of the 9th inst., crossing the continent in ten days.

The debate on the Union resolutions was continued in each branch of the Legislature, and the Assembly has finally passed resolutions endorsing the Crittenden compromise, and the views expressed by Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas in opposition to the use of coercive measures. The Democratic papers urge the Senate's concurrence on this resolution, which is regarded as an indication that the Douglas and Breckenridge wings are to unite in one Democratic party as it existed prior to Buchanan's Administration.

Several more attempts have been made in the Assembly to concur in the Senate's resolution for a joint convention on the 20th inst to elect a U. S. Senator, but each time without success, the Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats continuing to act together toward starving off an election.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—A strong speech was made in the State Convention yesterday, by Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, Gov. Letcher's District, the substance of which was that the Secession movement was inimical to the rights of Virginia, the whole South generally, and the people of Richmond particularly. It was decidedly of a Union tendency, and strongly against the action of South Carolina.

The secessionists posted bills yesterday afternoon calling upon every true Southerner to attend an indignation meeting. Music was engaged, and about fifteen thousand persons assembled near the Exchange Hotel. Strong Southern speeches were made by several delegates. Mr. Wise was called for, but was unwell. The meeting then adjourned to the Spottswood House, where more speeches were made.

An attempt to burn Mr. Moore in effigy was stopped by the Mayor. The whole affair was a decided secession demonstration, gotten up by parties in the negro business and selling interests.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 26.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to day. Business in Santa Fe was extremely dull except in provisions, which commanded good prices and quick sales. This mail came in with an escort of soldiers, and their stock giving out was the cause of the delay.

The weather on the plains was fine and warm.

Thousands of Indians were seen on the roads, and among them the prince of devils, Santauk, the Kiowa Chief. He offered the party no molestation. The conductor says the commanding officer at Fort Wise treats him as though he were a great friend to the whites, and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, has placed a guard over him every night to protect him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The dispatch received yesterday by the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Twiggs had surrendered the military property to the revolutionists in Texas, was from the Commissary of Subsistance, dated at New Orleans. He added that as a boon, the use of Government means of transportation was allowed to take the federal troops to the seaboard, and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side arms. The Secretary received this morning documents from Texas showing that as early as the 7th of February, Twiggs was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property.—Col. Waite was several weeks ago appointed to succeed Twiggs as chief of the military department of Texas, but it appears that he had not reached there at the time of Twigg's surrender, which is considered by the Government authorities here as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts committed by the secessionists.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 26.—The communication from this place in regard to the Otoe Indians, published in the papers of the 21st, was erroneous. The agent, though confined to the house by serious illness, had, to the letter, followed the instructions of the department, which he will fearlessly continue to execute although his own life and the peace of his family have been endangered by the lawless mob. The Indians were uncomplaining until thirty of them were induced by some debased white men to come to this city knowing the agent was unable to come to them. The whites were making threats, and not the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The most reliable reports as to the construction of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State—Wm. H. Seward, of New York. Attorney-General—Judge Bates, of Missouri. Secretary of the Navy—John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina. Secretary of the Interior—C. B. Smith, of Ind. Postmaster-General—Gideon Welle, of Connecticut. Secretary of the Treasury—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Several gentlemen are prominently mentioned for Secretary of War. This statement is thus communicated without vouching for its accuracy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Peace Conference spiritedly debated to-day, without coming to a vote, the third clause of Mr. Guthrie's proposition, that neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress the power to regulate, control or abolish, within any State or Territory, the relation of slavery, nor the power to interfere with the inter-slave State trade, etc. There is not to be any adjourned session to-night, and strong efforts are being made to come to a conclusion on the subject before adjournment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The State Auditor has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners that the following Banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call which expired on the 20th: Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Aurora, State Bank, American Exchange Bank, National Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Southern Bank of Illinois at Grayville, Bank of Chester; Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Grand Prairie Bank, Farmers and Traders' Bank, Railroad Bank, Merchants' and Drovers' Bank, Citizens' Bank, Morgan County Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Peace Conference was in session until one or two o'clock this morning. The spirited debate, previously commenced, was continued, and during the night proceedings many, if not all of the amendments were voted down, leaving substantially Mr. Guthrie's proposition with modified verbiage. This was in Committee of the Whole, but it will be voted on definitely to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Private advices received to-day from Montgomery, say that very soon a commissioner will be appointed by the Southern Confederacy, accredited to the new administration, and that in the meantime no measures will be taken with a view to dislodge the federal forces in possession of the Southern forts.

COMMERCIAL.

Stage of Water.

Ten feet water in the channel.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, February 26th, 1861

Flour...Dull and no change. Sales 612 bbls from store at $5,25@5,40 for extra family, $5,75@5,85 for fancy—Spring Wheat—and $5,25 for extra, $5,75@5,85 for extra family, and $6,00@6,25 for fancy—Winter Wheat.

Grain...Sales 500 bush Oats at 32@34c; 220 bush Corn at 60c.

Hay...Sales 10 loads, from scales, at $20@20 50 ⅌ ton.

Sugar...Sales 12 hhds N. O. at 6¼@7c ⅌ lb.

Molasses...Sales 60 bbls. N. O., at 30@37½c ⅌ gal:

Coffee...Sales 55 sacks Rio at 14¼@14½c ⅌ lb.

Cheese...Sales 48 boxes W. R. at 10c ⅌ lb.

Butter...Sales 2 bbls Roll at 14c ⅌ lb.

Eggs...Sales 12 bbls at 12½@14c ⅌ doz.

Oil...Sales 60 bbls Rock at 24@28c ⅌ gal.

Salt...Sales 25 bbls. No. 1 extra at $1,25

Seed...Sales 80 bush Clover at $4 18 bush Timothy at $2.

Apples...Sales 40 bbls. at $2.

Lime...Sales 20 bbls Louisville at $1,25.

Whisky...Sales 38 bbls Rectified at 17@18c ⅌ gal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Stocks active and higher. Flour quiet; 10,500 bbls sold. Wheat firm; 57,000 bus sold; Milwaukee club $1,23@1,26; white western, $1,40@1,60. Corn lower; 12,000 bus sold; new 67@68; choice southern 76@77c. Pork heavy at $17,50@13. Lard firm at 9¼@10¼. Whisky firm. Sugar firm.

New Advertisements.

SECOND CLASS HAND ENGINE FOR SALE.—The members of the RELIEF FIRE COMPANY offer for sale their Hand Engine RELIEF, as they are preparing to receive a new Steam Fire Engine. The Relief weighs not 2,300 pounds, and is as serviceable as when first purchased. For further particulars and terms, apply to, or address C. OYER, Esq., No. 17 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. feb26:dawtf

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS AT COST. No Humbug. Look at prices.

Ladies' French Morocco Heeled Boots, only	$1,00.	
" " Kid " " "	75c	
" Fine Kid Slippers "	50	
" " " Gaiters "	62	

Mens', Boys', Youths' Boots very cheap. Be sure and call at the Cheap Cash Store of

JOS. H. BOBLAND,
fe23 No. 98 Market, 2d door from Fifth sts.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS whereby no drugs or galvanic battery are used. Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to the best advantage. Medical gentlemen and their families have their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation, whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary having no knowledge of my process.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist,
no14:dvds 154 Smithfield street.

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. my8:dly

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 ja1:6m

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 519, Pittsburgh P. O. feb16:d

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

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 *Mercury, 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 **Gonnorrhœa, Clap, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures**, 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 cooling the blood*. Causing it to flow in all its natural pure vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

As in all old cases of *Gonnorrhœa* and *Gleet*, that have baffled all medical skill, it is especially recommended—in old cases it never fails, and rebellious cases yield to its influence in a few days. *A few doses positively cures 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 medicine.

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

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

For full particulars get a Circular free 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.