The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 27.

THE FUTURE.

On Monday next, if he lives, Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated as President of these United States. It is impossible to express in words the anxiety with which the people of the country, are awaiting the development of his policy which he has hitherto concealed, but which must be made on that day. He has made his triumphal progress across the country, and in a score of speeches which he has made, has given no shadow of hope to the country. He has shown himself thus far, a very trifler. The eighteen hundred thousand citizens of the Republic, who elected him, and the nearly two-thirds of the nation who opposed his election, had a reasonable right to expect that in this public journey, sought by himself, he would have exhibited, at least, some reasonable qualities as a statesman. He has not done so. His speeches have been models of nonsense and indirection unworthy of a man who is to occupy the high station to which he has been exalted. The people were well aware that Mr. Lincoln was not a splendid scholar, nor an experienced statesman, but they did expect that he would at least have manifested a dignity of purpose and a becoming appreciation of the powers and responsibilities of his grave trust. They expected that when he spoke he would speak with at least common place discretion and judgment. Mr. Lincoln's journey has caused the scales to fall from their eyes. As far as the people can judge from his conduct and his speeches, he is vain and inefficent, and on many matters which he ought to know, ignorant. The people look in vain in his speeches for those evidences of vigorous thought, practical sagacity and enlarged nationality which unmistakeably indicate the statesman and the enlightened patriot. He has said nothing to assure the people and give them confidence in the future wisdom of his administration.

But next Monday the turning point must come. If Mr. Lincoln has hitherto been playing a part, if he has been acting under bad advice, then at least he must speak for himself and directly to the point. No longer, when the nation is weeping and groaning in the very agonies of dissolution, can Mr. Lincoln smile and jest.—Whether the "crisis" which distraths the country is real or artificial, he must then meet it face to face. The nation stretches out its bleeding arms to him for words of hope and assurance. It looks to him to take a patriotic position, and step between his party and the distruction of the Union, upon which so many of them seem fatally bent. During the few days which intervene before the President's inauguration, the country hange trembling in suspense, for thus far he has given no certain indication as to whether his future action will be for good or evil. God grant that he may rise above the shackles of party, and in his inaugural address, give joy to the nation by the announcement of such a course of policy as shall save the Union.

INSULTING THE PRESIDENT.

The editor of the *Gazette*, writing from Harrisburg has made a discovery. When the President elect was in New York City and Philadelphia, he was welcomed by Mayor Wood, of the former city, and Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, in speeches which were regarded on all hands as models of courtesy. The press generally approved them, and they were telegraphed all over the country, and republished. "Solitary and alone," the editor of the *Gazette* has all at once distinguished himself by pronouncing these speeches "insulting" to the President elect. The hospitalities of the two chief cities of the Union, tendered by their municipal heads to the President elect, are pronounced insults by the *Gazette*, and by it alone. The editor of the *Gazette* may be for politeness a second Chesterfield, but his ideas of public courtesy are certainly not formed after the models. Hear what he says:

"The careful reader cannot fail to notice the studied insults to the President elect conveyed in the speeches made by the Mayors of New York and Philadelphia. Ostensibly they were speeches of welcome; but there was not a word of welcome in either. There was a stiff, formal, constrained courtesy, which, from their position, they could not avoid showing; but the tenor of both speeches, is, "The country is going to the devil, generally, and New York and Philadelphia particularly, and *you* are the cause of it. It *may* be that you can restore harmony and prosperity, but we don't believe it." The speech in New York was gross in the form of its insult; that in Philadelphia was more refined in its tone, but equally offensive."

OIL.

People at a distance have little idea of the magnitude of the oil business in Western Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, we are told, most of the business men regard the oil business as speculative and chimerical in its character. Such is not the fact. The product of the oil wells is already a prominent article of commerce, and is daily becoming more important. On Monday, the Allegheny river being in excellent boating order, three small steamers landed at our wharf from the wells in the vicinity of Franklin, 1067 barrels of oil. This is but a single day's receipts here, and larger quantities take the Northern route to New York city. The success of oil boring speculations is greater than most, if not all kinds of mining. The incidental trade which this business causes to our city, is already very large. We regard it as a fixed fact that the oil business is destined to become one of the greatest trades of Western Pennsylvania, and it will not be many years before "our substantial oil men" will rank with "our substantial iron men" on the score of wealth.

THE COUNTY BILL.

We are glad to learn that the business men of the city are taking an interest in the bill which proposes to change the financial government of the county. Petitions in favor of the passage of this bill are being very numerously signed. Indeed, none but those who expect to make money out of the old system, are opposed to the new bill. The allegation that taxes of small tax-payers will be lost to a large amount, if collectors are dispensed with, is not correct. The experience of the city of Pittsburgh proves that in all respects the voluntary system of tax-paying is the cheapest in the end. We hope that our Senators and members in the Legislature will use all their energies to give their constituents the benefits of this bill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on hand quite a number of sketches and articles of a miscellaneous character, which it is impossible for us to publish. The pressure of news is now so great upon our columns, that we have room for little else.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

The Committee of thirty-four from the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, Judge Ellis Lewis, Chairman, arrived in Washington City on Sunday evening, under instructions from that body to present copies of the resolutions recently adopted by them.—They first called on Mr. Buchanan, and Judge Lewis made a short speech, which was replied to by the President. He was extremely despondent, and seemed to be in apprehensiou of some terrible impending calamity; indeed it was a subject of remark among the Committee that his distress of mind has altered his entire expression. The Committee then waited on Vice President Breckinridge, where a speech was made by Hon. Francis W. Hughes. They then called on Mr. Crittenden, who was addressed by Lewis S. Coryell; then on Speaker Pennington, to whom remarks were made by Hon. Ephraim Banks; from there they proceeded to the residence of Hon. Lewis Cass, where a very touching and impressive scene took place. They then paid their respects to Senator Bigler, who was addressed by Ira C. Mitchell, and afterwards to Senator Douglas, who was addressed by George W. Brewer. Judge Douglas entertained the Committee handsomely. They then had an interview with the members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Stanton, Holt, Dix, Black, and King, where a general conversation took place upon the perilous condition of national affairs.

Col. James A. Gibson, of this county, and James G. Campbell, of Butler, who were of this delegation have just reached home from Washington. From conversation with them we learn that they think Mr. Lincoln is at length aware of the immense responsibility which is about to devolve upon him and that he will recommend such action as the Peace Congress may agree upon. A solemn conviction that the point is at hand, when affairs must take a turn for better or for worse, seems to impress the minds of all. The Peace Congress will probably take its final action to-day or to-morrow, and the friends of the country have strong hopes that this action will be endorsed and sustained by Mr. Lincoln.

THE NEW LOAN.

It appears that the New York combination to get the eight million loan at panic rates was but partially successful. The bank combination, which expected to get the loan at 90, was entirely defeated, but two or three shrewd brokers bid largely just above the figures adopted by the bank combination, and get about half the loan at 94 per cent. The remainder goes at various rates from this to 96 per cent, and it is probable that but for the combinations attempted, the whole might have been obtained at rates two to four per cent better than these clets offered. The whole sum bid for reaches nearly fourteen and a half millions, or twice what it was offered out would be obtained. The lowest bids of this 6 per cent. loan which will be accepted, will per cent, are equivalent to 92 per cent on a par bid; and as the average at which it will be placed, will probably be about 92 per cent, the equivalent at par would be 84 per cent. This is an improvement on the state of things prevailing a month since, certainly. Then this same combination insisted on forcing the Government to pay 12 per cent for treasury notes, and as money was indispensable, that rate was paid for the necessities of the day.

There never was a parallel to the present financial difficulties of this government, and the people of the country, and yet Mr Lincoln says "there is no panic but an artificial one," and the *Gazette* and *Journal* are perfectly prepared to endorse what he says

GOOD FOR WORKING AND BUSINESS MEN.

During the winter the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have been running an accommodation train from Economy to this City. We understand that the company has determined that this train shall be regularly kept up, and shall be so timed as to reach Allegheny shortly before seven o'clock in the morning, and leave a few minutes past six o'clock in the evening. This will afford our mechanics and business men a fine opportunity to seek country residences in the spring, along the beautiful Ohio, where they can reside with their families, and still without inconvenience attend to their business in the city. By the middle of May the double track will be finished on this road as far as Sewickly, which will be a great advantage in the regular and speedy running of trains.

BUSINESS.

If our merchants, and manufacturers, and dealers, desire to make sales of their large and excellent stocks this spring, it is full time that they should commence advertising their goods in the newspapers. The buyers for the spring trade are commencing to move, and if our merchants wish them to stop here they should at once let them know what they have got to sell. The Daily and Weekly *Post*, in their combined circulation furnish a medium of advertising which, for city or country, cannot be surpassed. It circulates everywhere, North and South.

THE CABINET.

A private dispatch received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from a member of Congress, announces Mr. Lincoln's cabinet as follows:

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward.
Secretary of the Treasury—Simon Cameron.
Postmaster General—Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Navy— —— Gilmer.
Secretary of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith.
Attorney General—Edward Bates.

DISGRACEFUL QUIBBLING.

When Mr. Lincoln, in 1859, visited Cincinnati, he was entertained at the expense of a committee, who refused to let him pay his own bill, as he desired to do. When he left the city, the committee neglected to settle, and the bill was, during the last campaign, sent to Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield. As some of this committee are candidates for office, disinterested parties are ventilating the transaction through the papers.

SIMON CAMERON.

It is again "authoritatively" stated in Washington City, that General Cameron has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Petitions in his favor are in circulation in this city. The Republicans in Pennsylvania seem to be divided into a "Cameron" and an "anti-Cameron" party. We don't think that the efforts of the *Dispatch* will "squelch out" Simon.

HELPER PLAYED OUT.

Hinton Rowan Helper, whose infamous book has done more mischief than any other publication, proposed to lecture at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday last. He had an audience of twenty-three persons, and he left town forgetting to pay for the use of the hall, or his printing bill. So says the Dayton *Empire*.

FRANK LESLIE'S magazine for March, is for sale at Hunt & Miners.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Legislature, Old Soldiers and Petitions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The indignation of the soldiers of the war of 1812 can well be imagined when they learned that the Legislature refused to compliment those worthy old patriots with a public dinner. The resolution tendering the well-earned repast, passed the Senate, but when it came up in the House Mr. Williams attacked it with rancor and denominated the defenders of the country as *paupers*, and, to the disgrace of the members, the bill fell. Three of your members voted against that poor boon intended to compliment men who came hither by and at the invitation of the party in power—better could not be expected from a party who has ever been the enemies of the soldiers, both in the war of 1812 and the late war with Mexico. Had the Democracy held power the defenders of the country would not have been left standing "idly all the day long" in the streets, without one friendly notice to be sheltered. The brave old fellows from your county who honored this place with their presence and carried the flag of their country until they hoisted the same to its proper elevation on the dome of the Capitol, were left to pay their own expenses at the United States Hotel, and were not even escorted to or assigned a place in the procession until Mr. Bell, of Tyrone City, sent his own band to do them that favor.

Mr. George McCombs, Majors Graham and Patterson, with others, have good reason to feel mortified at the gross neglect to which they were subject. This should cool their ardor for a party who are *anti-war, anti soldier* and without the common decency which should characterise Americans. Where could you go South to find anything to compare to this meanness? The like could not be found except with a party who think more of negro disturbers than they do of those who defeated the British.

Petitions are being presented at this time, the House having met at 8 o'clock. Your distinguished member left for Washington on Saturday, and has not returned as yet. He has been named for a Cabinet officer, but as Cameron goes into the Cabinet, this "cat" Thomas finds Motion has been made to publish the Farewell Address of Washington, together with the speeches of Speakers Palmer and Davis, with the reply of "Old Abe," be published for the use of the members. You may look out to be inundated with this interesting production at the State's expense. But representatives would not know the pantry sum of $12 to do the duty of *war-time returns of the war of 1812*, will the people so to this in downtrodden and degraded Allegheny, with her thousands of majority for the party who deny a dinner to veterans.

The Governor transmitted to the Legislature a communication from Kansas—asking for aid to the starving of that ill fated country. The Legislature should not hesitate to relieve them instanter. But if the people of the State were called on by public meetings being held throughout the rural districts—produce inexhaustible could be obtained from the kind in the land, and, indeed, there are persons in your own county who should refund the large sums they obtained from the "Fire Fund," which was then given as a charity to reimburse them for the loss they sustained. It was but a loan which should be repaid, and now is the time for restitution. Seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from date, would amount to more than twelve hundred dollars, which would be a good sum to the recipients. This figure could be well spared from the wealth of those who were then relieved by the charity of the people, and it is better to take it back now.

Committees have been called for reports Bills in place in order. Mr Craig in place, a bill relating to banks, referred. The banks will have some trouble to get the desired legislation to relieve them. What has caused the suspension? And when and how can it be averted hereafter? Gen. Wilson, of Beaver, and one of the best men of the opposition in this body, is desirous to have the national difficulties adjusted. He goes for an honora be compromise, and by this he shows his sagacity and will meet the approval of his constituents and the great body of the people of the West. The Pres-ent elect will be found favoring compromise to satisfy the South—for Cameron and Seward, the leaders of the Cabinet will manage the affairs of the Union that remain in the Union and will be found the fore-most in conciliating and making peace with those who are struggling for their rights under the Constitution. Your valiant war-making editors out West will, ere long, take the back track, as is their habit, for they will find it is by such crabbing that they may keep within hearing of a party who-e gain is plunder They will get but little aid and comfort from Simon—he will "dispatch" them without fear or favor.

The legislature will adjourn on Thursday to meet again on March 6th. This will give the State patriots time to see their President inducted. This is all right, for it will come our turn in four years so let the honors go round.

IRONSIDE.

Does Not Look Very Promising.

Some of the New Orleans secession papers are congratulating that city on the vast increase of its commerce which will follow the establishment of a separate confederacy. The *Price Current* of that city gives the report of the commerce of that port for February, compared with that of 1860, which certainly does not hold out a very promising realisation of this prospect. The number of vessels in port in February was 83 ships, 20 barks, 9 brigs, 14 schooners; total, 126. For February, 1860, ships 143, barks 44, brigs 11, schooners 32, total 229—a falling off of over forty per cent for one month of secession.

NEW BUILDINGS.

We hear of a large number of new buildings to be erected during the coming season. Among the rest, Mr. Patterson, the owner of the corner, now occupied by the Banking House of Hill & Co., announces his intention of erecting a fine building with iron fronts upon his property. We are glad to observe that in the wards on the hill, quite a number of neat new houses of moderate size are about being finished, suited to tenants of moderate means.

THE STOLEN BONDS.

Judge Smalley decided, on Saturday, in the case of "United States *vs.* Goddard Bailey, the Bank of the Republic, et al." that the bonds in question were intended to be negotiable, and that, therefore, the *bona fide* holders were under no obligations to give them up. So, according to this decision, the stolen bonds are to stay stolen.

THE NEW CABINET.

There is every reason to believe that the Cabinet will have two wings, each of a trio, the one headed by Governor Seward, an old Whig, the other headed by Governor Chase, an old Democrat, with Mr. Bates to hold the balance of power.

The Branch Mint at Dahlonega.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* informs that paper that the Superintendent of the U. S. Branch Mint at Dahlonega, now holds that property, together with $20,000 in gold coin, therein contained, for the State of Georgia, under a written order from Gov. Brown.

The Loan.

The bids for the $8,000,000 government loan were opened on Saturday. The number of bidders was about 160, and the bids in the aggregate amounted to more than $14,000,000, at a fraction over 90. None under 90 will be accepted.

GENERAL CAMERON ENDORSED.

The entire Pennsylvania delegation in Congress is understood to have recommended General Cameron for the Secretaryship of the War Department.

The Border States.

Mr. Rives has written to friends in Virginia that the convention will adopt propositions satisfactory to his State. This is deemed promising, as regards the ultimate action of the border States.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following is a correct copy of the majority report of the committee of the Peace Conference. We have not heretofore published it. The Convention has, as yet, not taken final action upon it, although it is generally supposed that it will be adopted, but not unanimously:

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

SECTION 1. In all the *present* territory of the United States, not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee treaty grant north of a line from east to west on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall be under a Territorial Government; and in all the present territory south of said line, the status of persons owing service or labor as it now exists shall not be changed by law while such territory shall be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent the taking to said territory of persons held to labor or involuntary service, within the United States according to the laws or usages of the State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, which shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the common law; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary service or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

SEC 2 Territory shall not be acquired by the United States, unless by treaty; nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depots, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four fifths of all the members of the Senate.

SEC. 3 Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntarly service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation, nor shall Congress interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and Territories where the same is established or recognized, nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea, or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist. Nor shall Congress have power to authorise any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

SEC 4 The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5 The foreign slave trade and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

SEC. 6 The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7 Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.

EPITAPH ON A BANK PRESIDENT.

Here is *deposited the balance* of
whose charter of life expired on the —— of
May, 18—
Like a bran new bill of his own Bank,
He was *issued* under the most favorable
auspices:
All his mental blanks were properly filled
by ready accountants and skilful penmen,
Thus giving fair round *promise* of permanent
value,
His *circulation* was extensive,
and he was gladly received by all classes of
society—
always *passing* for the full amount of his *face*.
His pulmonary organs frequently suffered
from airy *digts*, and his recovery from
suspended health, often received
many *checks* from hard money
customers.
But at last, like an old bank bill, he has been
called in, and has, for the present,
in this *vault*.
And although, even as an old, torn, and
soiled promise to *pay*, he may have to
pass through a *fiery ordeal* to cleanse
him from the filth caught off
the many vile hands he
had to pass through,
He departed in the consolation that the
arrangements for his final *redemption*
are perfect and secure.

For the Pittsburgh Post.

The Abolition Journals seem to evince a disposition to follow Mr. Buchanan to his grave with their infamous attacks upon his character and administration. We could bear with a degree of patience to hear Mr. Buchanan, while in office, abused by the venal and corrupt sheets, for then it was done for political effect, but when now the fanatics have triumphed in the election of Lincoln, and Mr. Buchanan seeks retirement at his home in Wheatland, to have them still heap their abuse upon him, is an outrage on decency itself.—When his friends, irrespective of party, go to show their appreciation of his worth by arranging suitable receptions for him along his route from Washington to Lancaster, these abolition papers at once throw all the ridicule and contempt possible upon the undertaking. To us it has ever been a matter of astonishment that, when the fact is not denied, that Europe and America point to Mr. Buchanan as the greatest of living statesmen, petty politicians and journals will continue the suicidal policy of attempting to defame him. To the credit of the gallant Democracy of Pennsylvania, the party that alone redeems the credit of the State abroad, be it said, that now, regardless of all past differences, they stand united to a man in support of the State's still favorite son. We give the endorsement to him fully and freely. And when in the quietshades of his dignified retirement in his country home, he reflects that he has within him the proud consciousness of knowing that his life has been devoted to the best interests of his country, and that his native State still honors and supports him, these thoughts can well be the solace and prop of his declining years.

W.

Schools in Philadelphia.

There are in Philadelphia three hundred and twenty-three public schools. The total number of scholars on the 1st of January, 1860, was 61,745. The amount invested by the city in real estate and furniture, for the support of the schools up to the first of January last, was $1,890,908.94. The amount appropriated for last year was $818,802.67.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

The programme for the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March is published in the Washington papers. It does not differ materially from the usual plan. There will be no military display. Should the weather prove favorable, the ceremonies will take place on the central portico of the Capitol, and if unfavorable, in the Senate Chamber.

The news from Charleston is to the effect that there is no intention of an immediate attack on Fort Sumpter. The people desire it, but Governor pickens will await the action of President Davis.

THE amount of lumber surveyed in Bangor, Me., from January first to November 1st, 1860 was 156 769,117 feet. This is thirteen million feet more than in 1859, and thirty-three million more than in 1858.

MR. Van Wick, who was assaulted by three ruffians in Washington on Friday night is said to be injured internally and his condition is not improving.

CHILD, PRATT & FOX, heavy hardware dealers in St. Louis, deny the report that any goods of their's had been stopped in New Orleans for non payment of duties.

OUR Theatre will re-open on Saturday night next, and on Monday the distinguished commedian, Mr. James E. Murdoch, will commence an engagement.

MR. LINCOLN has positively declined at Washington to express any opinion regarding compromise until after his inauguration.

JUDGE MYERS, of Clarion, who was appointed grain measurer at Philadelphia by Gov. Curtin, has left for the place of his duties.

GEN. H. D. FOSTER, E. G. KUENAN, and others, who have been boring a well near Greensburg, struck oil last week.

THE Baltimore papers speak of Mr Lincoln's journey from Harrisburg to Washington as an "underground railroad" journey.

A COMPANY boring at Alum Rock, in Clarion county, have obtained oil in small quantities.

STIGELLI, with Carlotta Patti, it is said, will give a grand concert in Pittsburgh before long.

DR BORT, is up in Clarion "relieving the people."

MADGIE MITCHELL and the Christie Minstrels are in New Orleans.

HŒRHAVE'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 IMPOSTORS! Not one a-lo of the genuine, half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Done, a teaspoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penna.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

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

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 Tetters 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 Swellin's;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Earache and Toothache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.

Steadily, and permanently, and for all accidents and injuries, will relieve pain more rapidly than any other compound. Sold by Druggists generally, at 25c per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
Sole Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Second and Fourth sts. Sole Agent. jab 3m

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH MINING ASSOCIATION—A special Meeting of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 27th, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of very great importance will be transacted. By order of the President.
J. D. McFADEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, February 25th, 1861.
THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after the 25th inst.
THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—A special meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Library Room, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 1st, at ½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of great importance will come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. KIDD, Recording Secretary.

FOR RENT—No. 97 First Street, a large and well finished three story brick DWELLING HOUSE with gas and water, marble mantles, &c., in good order. Rent $300 per year with good security. Tenant to pay for gas and water used on the premises.
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE HOUSE of 6 rooms and 4 acres of ground, opposite of excellent water station on Mt. Washington. Rent $150.
Also a House of 3 Rooms with a lot of ground 25 by 100 feet, near Grace Church, Mt Washington, rent $60 per year.
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

10 DOZ. CURACAS,
10 doz Maraschino,
50 " Claret,
20 " Sherry,
20 " Madeira,
10 " Port,
In store and for sale by WM. BENNETT,
fe27 120 Wood street.

PRODUCE—
1,600 bushels Peaches,
1,000 " Apples,
3 kegs Lard,
20 bushels Cloverseed;
On consignment and for sale by
WM. H. SMITH & Co.

POTATOES.—200 bushels rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH.—150 packages White Fish, 100 do Trout received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

TO LET—The Three Storied Warehouse No 29 Wood street.
REYMER & BROTHERS.

NEW SPRING GOODS opened almost daily. C. HANSON LOVE.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. CARTWRIGHT retiring from the firm. The business will be continued at the old stand corner of Wood and Diamond Alley, by W. W. YOUNG, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the late firm.
WM. CARTWRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, Feb 21st, 1861. W. W. YOUNG.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST in the firm of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, to my former partner, W. W. YOUNG, I take pleasure in recommending him to our former customers, and to the public generally. WM. CARTWRIGHT.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21st, 1861. fe28

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 Undershirts and Drawers; Ladies' Cotton, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers; Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Lace Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Embroidered, Sets Collars Sleeves; Thread, Laces and Edging, Jaconet Edging and Inserting, Swiss Edging and Inserting, Jaconet Ruffing, Swiss Ruffing, Embroidered Lace Veils, Lace Crapes, &c., &c., in every variety, and still are now offered at

EXTREMELY LOW RATES,
PREVIOUS TO RECEIVING
NEW GOODS,
—AT—
CHARLES GIPNERS.
fe13

For Sale.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE 200 bbls Crude Petroleum Oil from Kittanning, Virginia, for sale by W. M. MURRAY,
20 Market street, Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS
EYE AND EAR.

DR. VON MOSCHISKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST.

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

ANOTHER.

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

AGAIN.

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

FROM PROFESSOR MONEUR BALTIMORE.

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

FROM DR. WINCHESTER, BALTIMORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. M. is the inventor and introducer of the

EAR VAPORIZER,

which has received the highest praise from the French and German Faculty, and by which, after a few applications some of the most

OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS

have been removed.

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

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

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

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

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

"My work on the Diseases of the Eye, dedicated to Prof. Dunglison, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is published by Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, and can be ordered through any bookseller—that on the Ear is published by T. Tatem & Co, Philadelphia.
fe25

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JUST OPENED
—AT—
W. & D. HUGUS,
fe2b Cor. Fifth and Market sts.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT of Allegheny County, dated January 19, 1861, the Administrators of the estate of EDWIN COWPERTHWAIT and ZIPHRON THAYER, deceased, will sell at public sale at the COURT HOUSE in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday March 2nd, 1861,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M,

All that certain two story Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground situate in the borough of South Pittsburgh, (late Lower St Clair Township) in Allegheny County, bounded on the northerly line of Carson street, at the Westerly corner of a lot now or late the property of Jacob Bates, thence extending along Carson street, 25 feet and ¾ of an inch, thence northwardly 111 feet 6 and ¼ inches to Chestnut alley eastwardly 25 feet to said lot of Jacob Bates, and thence along said lot, 113 feet 1 and ¼ inch s to the place of beginning. For further information enquire of
S. CUTHBERT'S SON,
51 Market street.
or of MARSHALL & BROWN,
Attorneys for Administrators.
fe25,4t

W. F. MARSHALL HAVING RETURNED from the East, will soon receive a magnificent assortment of French and American PAPER HANGINGS for adorning town and country houses. The variety will be as great as heretofore, and prices lower, "suiting the times."
fe22 57 Wood street.

THE FIRM OF ARBOGAST & KAPPHAHN was dissolved on 1st February, 1861, by mutual consent, C. T. IHNSEN withdrawing. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 124 Front street.
fe22-3t ARBOGAST & KAPPHAHN.

SEVEN GOOD ROOMS TO-LET.—For dwelling or business purposes in 2d and 3d stories above our office with good entrance from Market street.
fe23 S. CUTHBERT & SON 51 Market street.

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

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A well arranged Dwelling House of 9 rooms and cellar, with 2 acres of ground, 100 bearing peach trees, 20 or 30 apple trees and other fruit, shrubbery, &c. stables carriage house &c., all in good repair, situate at about ¼ mile from the Minersville Passenger R. R. short distance from Minersville. Rent $250 per year.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
51 Market street.
fe20

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, European Agent, No. 128 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

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

Agent for the Liverpool and Glasgow Royal Mail Steamers, for the Old Reliable Line of Sailing Packets, and the Cunard Line of Steamers sailing from Boston and Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway.

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE AT

CONCERT HALL, FIFTH STREET,

On THURSDAY EVENING, February, 28th.

SUBJECT:—"Humboldt."

Doors open at 6½ Lecture to commence, 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Hotels, Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms, and at the door.

W. H. KIDDD, JOSEPH ATHERS, JACOB B. HULBERT, Lecture Committee.
W. D. WOOD, W. D. WOOD.
fe26

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 84 Market street.

Deposits made with this Bank before the first day of MARCH, will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
fe20:2t

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Feb. 23 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, to serve the