The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING.:::: MARCH 1.

OUR WEEKLY.

The Weekly *Post*, with all the late and interesting news, can be had at our counter to-day, in wrappers ready for mailing. Our paper is printed in large clear type, on a mammoth sheet, and is furnished to single subscribers at the low price of one dollar per year.

THE COMPROMISE OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Those who desire that the difficulties which now beset the nation should be settled by a compromise, desire only that this compromise shall be a fair and constitutional one. The grand aim is to secure the allegiance of the Border Slave States to the Union by such a revision of the constitution as will guarantee the future security of their domestic institutions and their slave property. It appears from the telegraphic reports that the Franklin substitute for the Guthrie proposition, which has been agreed to by the Peace Congress, was adopted by a vote of nine States against eight. The fact that the Congress was so nearly divided, is a bad omen for the success of the proposition. But in order to get this compromise before the several States for their ratification, it must be passed by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress, and then, to make such compromise a part of the constitution, it must be adopted by three-fourths of all the States, each in a legislative act, or by a State Convention, as Congress may prescribe.

There are but two days for all this work to be done. Will Congress go at it, will they do what they can to save the Union? It seems scarcely probable that when the Peace Congress was so divided on this proposition, that a two-thirds vote can be had upon it in the space of two days. But Congress might yet pass an act submitting the whole question to a vote of the people. A bare majority would do this, and the people of the whole country would receive such a measure with shouts of acclamation and joy.

If at all, that action must be speedy and decisive. The crisis culminates.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The tax upon tea and coffee was stricken out of the tariff bill by the Committee of Conference, and it has passed both Houses of Congress. The new law will have the effect of replenishing the national Treasury, which has, for some time past, been dependent upon loans, and will also give renewed energy and prosperity to the manufacturing interests of the country, and especially to those of our own State. Let the political affairs of the country now be settled upon such a basis that public confidence shall be restored, and the owners and operatives of our manufacturing establishments will again have prosperous times.

Since this bill was introduced, as the Morrill Tariff Bill, it has been greatly modified, and rendered less acceptable to the ardent friends of protection, but it is still a great improvement upon the tariff of 1857. It closely resembles the tariff of 1846 in the actual amount of duties it levies, but it radically differs from that tariff by imposing upon many articles, in the manufacture of which our citizens are engaged, specific instead of ad valorem duties. The wisdom of this change is now more universally acknowledged than would have been deemed possible a few years ago, when the tariff of 1846 was in successful operation. But the fact seems unquestionable that fraudulent invoices are yearly becoming more and more common, and that, not only is our government thus defrauded, but the business of honest importers crippled, while American manufactures are deprived of the protective influence of the revenue law when the prices of goods are lowest, and when, consequently, it is most needed.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The idea is fast gaining ground that Mr. Lincoln is disposed to adopt a conservative policy. He seems to desire to secure the services in his Cabinet of men who favor the Constitution and the Union, and is inclined to set his face against the ultra Abolition wing of the Republican party. The country looks to the incoming President to manifest a friendly and generous spirit towards the border States of the South, which have so nobly pressed forward in the work of compromise and conciliation. Mr. Lincoln now stands in a position to make himself either "the greatest or the meanest of mankind." The indication at Washington City now seems to be, that Mr. Lincoln will disappoint the disunion element by adopting such a policy in forming such a Cabinet as would give them an excuse to stir up the mouldering fires of disunion, and plunge the country into civil war, nor yetwill he yield to the ultra Northern partizan feeling of which Greeley is the chief exponent, which regards party success far more important than the interests and welfare of thirty millions of people.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS FROM THE GAZETTE.

The leading editorial in yesterday's *Gazette* is one of the funniest specimens of Irish fine writing we ever read. It runs over with Irish excellencies of style. We give a few specimen expressions as follows; all of which elegant and genteel phrases may be found in half a column:—"Cess-pool of politics and literature"—"reeking abominations"—"to subsist parasitically on the foul humors generated in the body politic"—"malice and the assassins"—"treason and its murderous designs" —"malicious and atrocious aspersions"—"coarse malignity"—"cowardly falsehoods"—"beastly brutality"—"insatiable reader"—"morbid humor"—"preposterous folly of evil birth and wanton mood"—"the foul subject of these remarks"—"let the scum lie on the cesspool"—"foul places where it is generated"

SIMON CAMERON.

The despatches to New York city and Philadelphia papers announced that Mr. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will go into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. The struggle between the conservative and radical sections of the Republican party in Washington is increasing in intensity and bitterness.

THE FORCE BILL.

The vote—one hundred years to seventy-four nays—by which the consideration of this bill was postponed is equivalent to its defeat. This result may be regarded as furnishing another indication on the part of a majority of the House of Representatives, not to insist upon measures calculated further to exasperate the South, or place fresh obstacles in the way of compromise.

MAJOR ALEX. H. BOWMAN, of the corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Tonnage Tax—Sunbury & Erie Rail Road—Fat Cattle—Legislation Generally and Pittsburghers at the Seat of Government.

The Senate passed to second reading the Tonnage Tax bill as also the Sunbury & Erie bill. The former can count nineteen votes certain. This is sufficient to put it through without an amendment. A legal question will arise, can the Legislature take from the sinking fund *one million of dollars* and appropriate the same to finish other roads as proposed by the bill under the "Buckalew" amendments. It is denied that it can be done in as much as the act would be unconstitutional. But here will be a question for the Supreme Court to hear and determine. There is much excitement on the subject. The Sunbury & Erie bill will also pass, for it is well engineered by Jackman and Morehead. The latter is the President of the road.

Western cattle—four very large oxen were butchered in the city of Philadelphia. Weight as follows:—8,020; 3,880; 3,040; 2,940; aggregate, 12,880. The great West can beat the East, not only in cattle, but in everything else "Westward the star of empire leads the way." A portion of the above beef goes to Washington to dine and feast Old Abe, on the memorable 4th of March, when the dominant party get possession of a portion of the government, and for the good of the country, the sooner out of power the better.

I observe in the Hall of the House, this morning, Messrs. Nicholson, Miller, Woods, McCandless, of your city, with Col Jack, late clerk of the Legislature. In conversing with Alderman Nicholson, he informs the writer that it would be advisable to pass the bill named in a former letter, as the commitments to the jail is rather of a wholesale character and well calculated to plunder the county treasury. This is an honest declaration of a good man who does not desire to become wealthy in a few years on the misery of the unfortunate. When the bill comes up I will keep you posted as to its advocates or its enemies and should any of your members take part against protecting the pockets of the people to enrich mercenary Aldermen they will have to remain at home for the future. Notwithstanding the Republicans boast of their *ten thousand majority* the people can and will sweep them from power. You would be amused to hear petty politicians from your county talk, "they will not allow compromise," but when they reach Washington they will find their leading men the advocates of compromise.

Mr. Marshall read in place an act to provide for the appointment of an additional law judge in Allegheny county. If the business was properly devided and by an act give power to Judge Mellon to hear and determine cases in the *District Court* this would do away with the expense attending the creation of a new Judge, not required, and if the present gentleman, crushed under the dignity and power of Judges, would but divert themselves a little more there would not be even business enough for themselves.

Judges when seated oftentimes become indolent, and in some cases are not competent to discharge the duties incumbent. Should this happen, then in that event the people decide who they desire to have that position, in place of the Bar deciding. I am for worth and talent, and would like to see Mr. McConnell occupy a place where he would be useful to the people; for his honesty is proverbial and his legal knowledge beyond dispute.

Our mutual friend Williams has not returned from Washington, where he went to assist the President in completing his Cabinet Thomas is very much opposed to Cameron; but "Simon points up," and cannot be uptripped. The Wide-Awakes of your city who battled against the new Secretary of the Treasury will be marked with many stripes; for all the appointments of your State will be parcelled out by Cameron.

Senator Cowan passed through *en route* to Washington, to take his place in the Senate after the 4th. He is ultra against the South, but his ardor will be cooled when seated in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Marshall called up and had passed a bill to change the place of holding the elections in McCandless township. This is small potatoes to change from a Democratic house to that of only who voted for the opposition. Very likely it was asked for by the party who count so largely on the gullability of the people. Mr. Marshall is active and extremely attentive to business, and from all I can learn rather popular with his fellow members. He is agreeable and obliging to all, when older and with more experience he will make a good member.

Mr. Gordon is at this moment addressing the House in favor of appropriating a sum of money to assist the unfortunate of Kansas. This able member spoke most feelingly and in a religious strain in behalf of the starving people. Mr. Bliss followed in a few pertinent remarks in which he took the broad ground of charity and advocated eloquently the donation asked for. Mr. Bartholomew then spoke with power and force on the same side, let us, said the gentleman, shut our eyes to politics and perform that duty which our natures prompt, then in God's name let us give freely.

Mr. Cowan remarked that not long since we give to the Irish, and now when our own sons and daughters of America are starving, it becomes our bounden duty to stretch out our hands and make the people of Kansas rejoice.

The gentleman was mistaken when he remarked that *Ireland* got or received from the Legislature of any State one cent. The contributions came from the people themselves, without regard to States or Legislators, the member is not well posted in matters of this kind.

Mr. Speaker Davis then advocated the sum named, $30,000, and rather than reduce that figure, he would prefer not giving a single cent. Let us not then stultify ourselves by a niggardly pittance, and he had no buncomb to make; but he would go the whole figure, for we are told that New York give $60,000, and shall the great State of Pennsylvania refuse a little more than the half contributed by a sister State.

Mr. Huhun followed in a heart feeling speech that had a telling effect. I regret to say that members showed gross ignorance in regard to the Irish famine, for in no instance did the people of the Emerald Isle ever receive the smallest favor from legislative aid or assistance. What they got came from the free will offering of the charitable. Mr. Hill spoke against the bill and I argued that it was a bad precedence to filter away the peoples money unsparingly without consulting them. This gentleman was frequently interrupted by questions from the opposition.

Dr. Selzer made his usual rambling remarks amounting to nothing.

The member of Erie remarked that it was a question of bread, and we should vote to sustain the necessities of the people.

Kansas being a State can certainly borrow funds like any other State in place of playing the mendicant. But I am confident if an appeal is made to the people of the U. States abundance will crown the effort. I can go through Allegheny county and procure $10,000 worth of produce from the generous and Christian people who never refuse to bestow freely when called on to save life by contributions. This would be the proper mode in place of dipping into the State Treasury. HONSIDE.

Mr. Cameron. and Mr. Lincoln

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

All doubt previously existing as to the position of General Cameron, with reference to the Lincoln Administration, is removed by the positive announcement that he has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated upon the best authority, and generally credited here, that General Cameron telegraphed to this place on Monday that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and himself called upon John Tyler, President of the Peace Congress, when Mr. Lincoln pledged his Administration to sustain measures of peace based upon the Border State proposition.

The Niece of George the Third.

Mrs. Ryves, the Niece of George the III, has obtained a recognition of her legitimacy from the matrimonial causes court in London, and thereby comes into possession of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to £1,004,648 sterling, and also £105,520 as bequests from the Royal family, and is "Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, as the granddaughter and lineal representative, in the female line, of His late Royal Highness, Henry Fredrick, Duke of Cumberland, who died intestate in the year 1790." Like the Gaines and Bonaparte cases, this hinged on a question of legitimacy.

ADVERTISERS who wish to reach Western and Southern custom, will find the Daily and Weekly *Post* the best medium in the city, for giving their business announcements a general and widely extended circulation.

THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bigler.

We find reported in the daily *Globe* the debate on the tariff bill, in which Mr. Douglas and Senator Bigler both participated. Mr. Douglas said he would not vote for the final passage of the bill, because he thought it unwise, at the present time, to make any radical changes in the existing revenue system of the country. He reviewed the entire system of tariffs.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Douglas said:

Now sir, I desire to invite the attention of the Senate and of the country to the inquiry whether we may not profitably form a commercial union, to comprise all the North American continent, on the basis of the German Zollverein. Our continent is admirably adapted to such a system. You would at once abolish all the interior custom-houses. All those custom-houses upon the northern front would be abandoned; all upon the dividing line between us and Mexico would be abandoned; all the internal restrictions upon trade would be swept away; and all you would require would be custom-houses at the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific. Why cannot we form the whole American continent into one commercial union for commercial purposes, without interfering in the slightest degree with the political institutions or domestic policy of the different countries with it? They have overcome all the difficulties growing out of the practical working of such a system in Germany, where they were a thousand fold greater than they would be in this country; for in the German alliance they have every form of government, large States and small ones; some formed on the republican system; large kingdoms, like Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria, with the small duchies, like Baden Baden; yet all embraced in one system. It is one country for commercial purposes. There is free intercourse, free trade between them all; thus wiping out all the asperities and irritations that had grown up for hundreds of years, until Germany is being gradually moulded and formed into one people, without interfering at all with the form of government, or the political institutions, or the domestic policy of any one of the parties to the commercial union.

The advantages to our own country of such a union of all countries embraced within North America must be obvious to every one. It would restore and preserve amity and good faith between the people of all the countries who become parties to it. It would eradicate all the jealousies and hostilities which have been engendered by lawless filibustering expeditions, and put an end to all outrages of that kind in the future. It would extend our commerce, navigation, and carrying trade, while it would open up new and extensive markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.—It would impart stability, permanence, and uniformity to our commercial system. It would afford more efficient, certain, and valuable protection to American industry than all the protective tariffs that Congress can devise.

While it would be beneficial to all the industrial and material interests of the United States, it requires no argument to prove that it would be equally advantageous to all other countries who should become parties to such a commercial arrangement. Each would form a market for the productions of the other, and be mutually benefited by the reciprocal exchange. And above all, it would furnish a bond of perpetual peace and alliance among all the American countries, and make us one people for all purposes of national defence, when either might be certainly assured by any European power.

In his reply to Mr Douglas, Mr. Bigler said:

But, sir, what I want to say mainly is this, the people of this country are too sensible to become excited unless they can see there is some sufficient cause for it. They will not be set into motion unless it be upon a change of the mode of assessing duties. I can show the senator from Illinois a carefully prepared table of statistics on the ad valorem system in the tariff of 1846 reduced to specific, on the great staple which I represent here. His people will not become excited because under this bill they are to pay a little less revenue than they paid formerly. The people of the Southern States will become excited when we come to fix the specific rates, taking the whole importations under the tariff of 1846, and reducing 30 per cent. to specific on those articles, and I will show you that it is less than the simple act of duty on the same the quantity charged in this bill. Take raw cotton. The average price of cotton during the tariff of 1846 would be $182 and under the pending bill it is $12. That is a fraction higher. On bar iron, which composes 80 per cent. of the importations, the specific duty under the tariff of 1846 amounted to $13,76 per ton, and the bill pending proposes to charge $12. This fact will not excite anybody. Take one pig metal, which is the next principal article, the average duty was $2.72 under the tariff of 1846, the bill pending puts the duty at $6 per ton. I could go through with all these items of iron; but that would, perhaps, be unnecessary. I have a table here coming down all period including two years of the present duty, which makes it on bar iron $15,66.

Now, sir, I do not suppose the Senator from Illinois is the slightest excitement—I know he has not—to add unnecessarily to any complaint that may grow out of this new revenue system. That it was a very easy matter to find objection to it, I agree. I can make a successful issue against any tariff that has ever been in existence; but there is a pressing necessity, which the senator will perceive, for raising rates of duty. He knows, too, that this is no new opinion with me. I have said from the beginning that 14½ per cent. the rates charged in the present tariff, will not sustain the government. I repeat it, and I think I agree that there is an insuperable time to regulate a revenue system, because of the troubles in our country, I do not feel that they necessarily prevention, or should necessarily arrest the action of our system, so far as the demands of the Treasury are pressing.

Gentlemen talk but a spark, such as would be afforded by a Southern blockade, or an attempt to retake the captured forts, to explode with a desolating violence. It is supposed in the North that a Union reaction has produced the results seen in the Virginia and Tennessee elections. This is not the case. Secessionism has gained steadily in those States. In December it had but a slight foothold in either of them, and both, you will remember went for the Union candidate in the Presidential election. North Carolina is more conservative still than Virginia, and if no outward circumstance intervene—the inauguration of a coercive policy, etc., (for which the precipitators are praying daily)—she will add her's to the emphatic protest already recorded against the unholy work of disruption.

But not a stone is being left unturned to drag these States into the vortex. Day after day lying telegrams are seen on the bulletin boards, and though they may be proved untrue on the very next day—still they have done their work and go travelling through the State, from mouth to mouth, being heard and believed by many who never read the contradictions. Letters are written from here to Charleston, advising the prompt assault of Fort Sumpter—*as that is the only course which will bring all Virginia to arms and unite the South.* And this is in a measure true—so strong is the sympathy here, even amongst ultra Union men, for the seceded States, that were South Carolina to take the fort to-morrow, unjustifiably as she would act in so doing, this State would be in a blaze of enthusiasm in her favor in twenty-four hours after. You may think this strange, in view of the very decided snubbing which Virginia recently received from that potent republic, but I have yet to find the Virginian who does not apologize for the action of South Carolina in that matter. She sent Agr Commissioner here last year—say they, and we would not listen to him, and she has but paid us in kind. From what I have seen, I judge that the feeling in North Carolina is much less in favor of the acts of her Southern neighbor than is the case in Virginia.

Mr. Lincoln's speeches are doing a great deal of harm here. The fellow apparently forgets that he is no longer a village lawyer, defending a hog thief or hen-roost robber, before a jury of country hew-gags, but the President elect of a dissolving republic, a position in which every uttered word of his is flashed by lightning broadcast through the land, and hundreds of meanings and constructions placed upon it, of which he, in his innocence, has no idea. His Indianapolis speech was an unparalleled blunder. If he had *not* made up his mind to adopt the policy to which he directed his hearers' attention, he was guilty of a most unstatesmanlike act, in using language, three weeks before his inauguration, which could not but greatly increase the impending difficulties which he would have to encounter, and array against him a large class of the community who were willing to give him and his administration a patient trial, even under the secession pressure bearing against them; and if he had resolved upon such a course, setting aside the folly and madness of the policy itself—it was absurd in him to publish it to the world when he had yet nearly a month before him, pregnant with events which might render a change of plan necessary, and thus array his pride of consistency against the requisite modifications.

I was under the impression, from reading his published speeches during the campaign with Mr. Douglas, that he was a tolerably illiterate, but able and shrewd man, but from present appearances I think that the sooner he puts himself in the hands of some political Dry-Nurse, who understands the temper of the times, the better. That Lincoln clearly does not, is shown by his continued reiterations of "artificial" crisis. He probably judges of the state of the country from his own prospects in life, which as we can all see, have materially improved since February last; but at the same time, I doubt whether there is any other man in the country who is not considerably poorer now than he was at that time. In short, Mr. Lincoln's speeches have doubled the labors of the Union men of Virginia and North Carolina. I observe that the Republican papers have a great deal to say about the numerical superiority of the North, and the manner in which it would make itself felt in case of war. If you will examine the Governor's reports of the several States you will there see that the South has nearly double the number of drilled volunteers, trained, armed and equipped, ready to take the field at a moment's warning—that is possessed by the North. The preponderance of the latter in this respect would not be observable for at least a year after the commencement of hostilities. This afternoon I witnessed a review of the Richmond regiment, by General August. There were seven hundred and two muskets, four troops of horse, numbering one hundred and sixty-eight sabers, and two companies of artillery, one with six rifled howitzers and the other with four brass field pieces. They are splendidly drilled and equipped, and all belong to this place, a town of 40,000 inhabitants.

Stress is also laid upon the supposed fact that an invasion by the North would inevitably be followed by an insurrection of the slaves, and that the hands of the South would be paralyzed by the foe at their own firesides. That this is the merest folly I have lived long enough in the South to feel fully assured. Many slaves will fight beside their masters. In the great negro insurrection in Tennessee in 1856, and in the very heart of which I was at the time, the twenty-five or thirty negroes who were proved to be implicated, and who were hung in consequence, had been fully as unsuccessful in obtaining aid and confederates as were John Brown and his gang.

The political excitement here just now reminds one of some of the scenes of English history. Union or secession respectively constitutes the bond of fellowship among men, young or old, it is all the same; the mere declaration of principles ensures a reception with open arms from one side or the other. I came here, as you know, a total stranger, and am now acquainted with most the leading Union men of the city and a number in the Convention. In ordinary times I would probably never have known any of them. Our hotel is in fact a sort of third house in the evenings. Many of the members of both Convention and Legislature are stopping here, and fierce discussions are nightly taking place—a good deal of temper being shown on both sides, and with frequently a disposition to supply a lack of argument with force of blows. But it grows late. Excuse me for boreing you with this epistle.

Yours, &c.

A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, from a gentleman in Virginia to a friend in this city, which gives a brief and correct view of the political feeling in that State. It is a well written, plain spoken view of things, as they appear in the border States:

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Being at leisure this evening, and conceiving it to be every mail's duty, in these times, to transmit intelligence to where it will be of use, and presuming, also, that you will do your share towards the instruction of the public mind in the crisis which may come upon us, I address you this letter, in order to give you a correct idea of the present position of political affairs in this latitude.

The Virginia Convention is, as you know, in session; but this body of men is not of the complexion generally supposed at the North. The Union man in Virginia is not such in the sense in which the North understands the term. He is for compromise, and guarantees for the better protection of slavery; but *not* for the Union whether or no. Secession is, with him, simply a last resort, if his demands are not acceded to. Of men who are for the Union, unconditionally, there are but two in the Convention—Messrs Clemens and Hubbard, from the Wheeling district. John M. Botts was defeated in Richmond on this issue, though the two other Union candidates on the same ticket were elected by large majorities. A test vote in the Convention, on Wednesday last, showed a very different classification from that apparently shown in the general election. It stood as follows: Union, (conditionally) 91; secession, 60.

Now, this majority depends for its continuance almost entirely upon the preservation of the existing status. The inauguration of the policy foreshadowed in Lincoln's Indianapolis speech would change the condition of things at once; and the passage of an objectionable force bill, or the refusal of Congress to adopt what ever plan may be reported by the Peace Conference, would render the submission of a conditional ordinance of secession almost a certainty. Should none of these contingencies occur, the Convention will, most probably, embody certain demands—probably the Crittenden resolutions, in the form of an ultimatum—and submit the question to the people—whether these, with secession as the alternative, shall be presented to a National Convention, if one can be called. The moderate men of Virginia desire that things shall remain as they are until a National Convention can assemble, and the people themselves can decide, through that body, whether the independence of the seceded States shall be acknowledged or not, and what changes are necessary in the Constitution. Granting that the present constitution compels a certain course on the part of the government—and that, as in this case, the adoption of this course must of necessity produce war—is it not better that these rights should be held in abeyance for a reasonable time, in the hope that the people, constitutionally expressed, can render their exercise no longer obligatory. No one living, as I am, here—right in the heart of the political excitement—at the main hotel of the place—seeing the hundreds pouring in and out from all parts of the State, who come here to attend the meetings of the Legislature and Convention, and then go back to report—who observes and notes the temper of those so doing, and who, like myself, was in attendance at the sittings of the North Carolina Legislature when the coercive resolutions of the Minnesota Senate and House of Representatives were received and read to them—no one, I say, can see and hear all this without being impressed with the fact that this is no child's play going on around him—that the men of the South are deeply, terribly in earnest, and that this whole section of the country is like a vast powder magazine, wanting but a spark, such as would be afforded by a Southern blockade, or an attempt to retake the captured forts, to explode with a desolating violence. It is supposed in the North that a Union reaction has produced the results seen in the Virginia and Tennessee elections. This is not the case. Secessionism has gained steadily in those States. In December it had but a slight foothold in either of them, and both, you will remember went for the Union candidate in the Presidential election. North Carolina is more conservative still than Virginia, and if no outward circumstance intervene—the inauguration of a coercive policy, etc., (for which the precipitators are praying daily)—she will add her's to the emphatic protest already recorded against the unholy work of disruption.

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I was under the impression, from reading his published speeches during the campaign with Mr. Douglas, that he was a tolerably illiterate, but able and shrewd man, but from present appearances I think that the sooner he puts himself in the hands of some political Dry-Nurse, who understands the temper of the times, the better. That Lincoln clearly does not, is shown by his continued reiterations of "artificial" crisis. He probably judges of the state of the country from his own prospects in life, which as we can all see, have materially improved since February last; but at the same time, I doubt whether there is any other man in the country who is not considerably poorer now than he was at that time. In short, Mr. Lincoln's speeches have doubled the labors of the Union men of Virginia and North Carolina. I observe that the Republican papers have a great deal to say about the numerical superiority of the North, and the manner in which it would make itself felt in case of war. If you will examine the Governor's reports of the several States you will there see that the South has nearly double the number of drilled volunteers, trained, armed and equipped, ready to take the field at a moment's warning—that is possessed by the North. The preponderance of the latter in this respect would not be observable for at least a year after the commencement of hostilities. This afternoon I witnessed a review of the Richmond regiment, by General August. There were seven hundred and two muskets, four troops of horse, numbering one hundred and sixty-eight sabers, and two companies of artillery, one with six rifled howitzers and the other with four brass field pieces. They are splendidly drilled and equipped, and all belong to this place, a town of 40,000 inhabitants.

Stress is also laid upon the supposed fact that an invasion by the North would inevitably be followed by an insurrection of the slaves, and that the hands of the South would be paralyzed by the foe at their own firesides. That this is the merest folly I have lived long enough in the South to feel fully assured. Many slaves will fight beside their masters. In the great negro insurrection in Tennessee in 1856, and in the very heart of which I was at the time, the twenty-five or thirty negroes who were proved to be implicated, and who were hung in consequence, had been fully as unsuccessful in obtaining aid and confederates as were John Brown and his gang.

The political excitement here just now reminds one of some of the scenes of English history. Union or secession respectively constitutes the bond of fellowship among men, young or old, it is all the same; the mere declaration of principles ensures a reception with open arms from one side or the other. I came here, as you know, a total stranger, and am now acquainted with most the leading Union men of the city and a number in the Convention. In ordinary times I would probably never have known any of them. Our hotel is in fact a sort of third house in the evenings. Many of the members of both Convention and Legislature are stopping here, and fierce discussions are nightly taking place—a good deal of temper being shown on both sides, and with frequently a disposition to supply a lack of argument with force of blows. But it grows late. Excuse me for boreing you with this epistle.

Yours, &c.

Naval Expenses.

The actual cost of maintaining in commission vessels of different sizes, including the pay of officers and men, and the cost of fuel and oil in the home squadron, is, for

Screw steam frigate	$158,882
Side-wheel sloop, first class	83,995
Screw steam sloop, first class	108,646
Screw steam sloop, second class	63,462
Screw steamer, third class	50,018
Side-wheel steamer, third class	40,358
Sailing frigate, first class	99,961
Sailing sloop, first class	50,556
Razee sloop, first class	72,228
Sailing sloop, second class	40,466
Sailing sloop, third class	37,226

This statement does not include provisions or pay of marines, and there is a considerable additional cost for fuel and oil on the steam vessels, when they are employed in duty upon foreign stations. The financiers of the Southern Confederacy may find these figures valuable in estimating the probable expenses involved in their proposition to establish a Southern navy.

The cost of provisions required for maintaining in commission vessels of the different classes has rapidly increased during the last seventeen years, and was, in 1860, as follows:

Steam frigate	$94,488 81
Sailing frigate	44,521 75
Steam sloop, first class	33,160 42
Sailing sloop first class	18,746 00
Steam sloop, second class	14,996 80
Sailing sloop, second class	16,811 40
Steamer, third class	13,373 82
Sloop, third class	13,122 84

New Banking Law in Illinois.

By the amendatory act just passed by the Illinois Legislature the banks are required to deposit Illinois State stocks as security for their circulating notes, and to have agencies for the redemption of their bills either at Chicago or Springfield, at the rate of three-quarters of one per cent. discount until the 1st of January, 1862, and one half of one per cent. discount after that date. Every bank of issue must keep a *bona fide* cash capital of $25,000 in its vaults, and no bank shall be organized in any town having less than 1,000 inhabitants, unless such a town be a county seat.—Provision is made for the winding up of banks failing to comply with the demands of the law, and for guarding against fraud and imposition.

Remains of a Mastodon.

Last September, in quarrying limestone, in a gorge, about 16 feet from the surface, on the land of Mr. Eli Blackburn, in St. Clair township, Bedford county, nearly the whole skeleton of what was supposed to be a mastodon, were discovered by Mr. John Calihan. The leg bones were about fifteen or eighteen inches in circumference, and the others were about in the same proportion. After being exposed to the air, the bones allcrumbled to dust, except the tooth, three of which were discovered.—The enamel on these grinders is about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and in an excellent state of preservation; the balance of the tooth is petrified, and much like soapstone.

How to Win at Poker.

The St. Louis *Evening News* says that on Tuesday night a party of gamblers were engaged in playing at a den on Locust street, when one of the party lost a considerable amount of money. The lost money of the losing gambler was placed upon the table, and his opponent, reaching the cards to him told him to "cut." He immediately did so by sticking his knife through the gambler's hand, and pinning it to the table. He then grasped the money, and in the excitement escaped.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill to repeal the tonnage tax to its second reading in the Senate:

"*Yeas*—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Imbrie, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nicholas, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Palmer, *Speaker*—18.

Nays—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketchum, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, Yardley—15."

Anticipated Flood in the Mississippi.

An unprecedented amount of snow having fallen in the North-west this winter, serious apprehensions are entertained that at the breaking up in the Spring the Missouri and Mississippi rivers will be swolen far above the capacity of their banks. A general inundation of the Mississippi country is expected.

Artificial Panic.

Mr. Lincoln's late nocturnal flight. *Nothing Going on Wrong.*—His observations as he "looked out" on the way. *Nobody Hurt*—His safe arrival in Washington.—*Alexandria Sentinel.*

Ex Gov. FORD, printer of the House of Representatives, is lying dangerously ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

New Advertisements.

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 teaspoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn's.

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 Tooth ache;
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 50c per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth str. (a. Reed's store.) jan26dm

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER—For sale by fe26 J. R. WELDEN.

READ! READ! READ!

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL EXTRACTS from some of the leading journals of the country, are submitted by

Dr. Von Moschzisker

for the perusal of the public, and particularly for those who need the services of an

OCULIST OR AURIST.

They are taken indiscriminately from columns of similar notices, which have appeared from time to time in the public press, and speak for themselves:

[From the New York Herald.]

Dr. Von Moschzisker's reputation as an Oculist and Aurist is well deserved.—*May 29, 1858.*

[From the New York Times.]

Dr. Von Moschzisker comes highly recommended as an Oculist and Aurist, with a European reputation.—*June, 1860.*

[From the New York Express.]

Dr. Von Moschzisker has gained a high position not only as an operator, but as a writer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—*June, 1860,*

[From the New York Daily News.]

Dr. von Moschzisker has established a reputation in his speciality of Oculist and Aurist second to none in this country.—*July 7, 1860.*

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis, New York.]

We had the pleasure of being present at one of the most difficult operations performed by Dr. Von Moschzisker, and then indeed perceived that his reputation was not greater than his skill.—*September 24, 1860.*

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Dr. Moschzisker is not merely an Oculist and Aurist of profound scientific attainments and enlarged experience but an honorable and high-minded gentleman in every sense of the term—courteous, frank, upright, straight-forward and manly. His relations with the press and the public in general during his stay in New Orleans, have been of the most agreeable character, and whenever he departs from amongst us he will leave pleasant reminiscences behind, and cordial wishes for his prosperity and welfare.

Again.—Dr. Von Moschzisker's analysis of what should be the training and qualifications of the practitioneer dealing with such cases, is exacting and conscientous. We have reason to know that he labors to be that which he describes, and the testimony of many patients, and some observations of our own on cases under his charge, have satisfied us of the fidelity with which he administers the skill he has undoubtedly acquired, and the absence of any empirical professions or delusive undertakings of what is impossible. He deals frankly, and his successes have undoubtedly been great.—*N. O. Picayune, April, 1860.*

[From the Daily True Delta.]

His operations on the Eye and Ear have been witnessed by some of the best men of the Medical Faculty and has given perfect satisfaction, and acknowledged by them a skillful Oculist and Aurist. We individually and personally know instances of the greatest benefit received, both for deafness and sight, of several gentlemen in this city, through the treatment of Dr Von Moschzisker, and therefore speak with more confidence than we would in merely noticing a simple advertisement.—*March, 1860.*

[From the Sunday Delta.]

We had occasion to require the Doctor's services in an affection of the Ear of a member of our family, and have found him all that could be expected of a man of his reputation. The cure was perfect and satisfactory We can say no more than has already been said of Dr. M. Those who need his services, either for blindness or deafness, will be unjust to themselves if they do not place their case in his hands. He has already shown what he is able to do, and that he deserves the utmost confidence.

[From the Philadelphia Argus.]

Dr. Moschzisker came to us highly recommended, and we have seen many testimonials from our citizens, in which he was spoken of in the highest terms. But these recommendations and these flattering notices did not convince us that he was all that he was said to be. We had seen no one, and learned directly from no one, whom he had cured or even benefitted. We were, therefore, careful in speaking of him, and when we said yes in general terms of what we had heard of him