The Pittsburgh Post.

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The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BAKR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For March and April.

WM. McCREERY, V. P. B. CAMPBELL,
ISAIAH DICEY, R. PRESTON,
S. B. McELROY, WM. MEANS.

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

OUR PAPER.

Phillips & Best's Glass Works.

There is scarcely a single resident of the upper portion of our city who does not know the spot upon which, in the year 1811, our amiable and esteemed friend, Mr. Phillips, Esq., one of the old residents of the Second Ward, which he now represents in Select Council, erected a small furnace for the manufacture of glass. His capital at that time amounted to about 18¾ cents, which we do not believe would have erected the fine structure which now occupies the ground, and through which we passed yesterday.

The glass works of Messrs. Phillips & Best are situated on the corner of Try and Third streets, 96 feet on the latter and extending along the former 160 feet to Second street. The building is well and substantially built, of brick, and is three stories in height, giving ample room for the manifold operations necessary in conducting the manufacture of glass properly and profitably. The building was erected last fall and the improvements then made cost about $10,000.

On the first floor we find one portion set apart for two large furnaces, of ten pots each, filled with the glowing glass, from which the skillful blowers are making every description of first class ware. There we also observed a number of presses, in which tumblers, goblets, and other articles were being rapidly moulded. In fact the variety of articles turned out was nearly as great as the number of hands employed. As fast as the articles were finished they were carried off to the annealing furnaces on the same floor and under the same roof, by those dingy looking boys with red and dirty faces, bearing long forks, which with the other surroundings of the place, the glowing furnaces, &c. always reminded us of the approved descriptions and pictures of the "infernal regions."

Adjoining the furnace room we found the steam power of the establishment, furnished by an engine, which drives the stones for cutting glass, the hoisting apparatus, the sand mill, &c. The latter is something of a novelty, consisting of an iron trough, grated at the bottom, into which sandstone is thrown and rapidly converted into fine white sand by the action of five pounders, working by steam, on eccentric cams, which raise the huge pestles and then permit them to fall with great force. The sand passes through the grating and is sifted by steam in the cellar. Near the sand mill we saw the mixing room, where the materials which form glass are mixed together in proper proportions before being put into the furnaces.

The Third street corner of the building is occupied by the business office and sample room. In the latter we saw glassware in endless variety of shape and pattern. Messrs. Phillips & Best have recently commenced the manufacture of coal and carbon oil lamps and chimneys, which they are selling as fast as they can make. Ten blowers are kept constantly employed upon chimneys alone. They turn out 2,000 dozen per week, all of which find ready sale. In addition to these they make every description of plain, pressed and cut glass glass ware—all of the best quality. They now have a full stock of all kinds on hand, and are prepared for the spring trade, let the demand be as large as it may.

In two detached buildings we found the pot-house, where the pots for melting the glass, which are subjected to a temperature hotter than the furnaces, are made, and the refinery, where the crude soda ash and nitrate of soda, which must be perfectly pure and clean before they enter into the composition of the best flint glass, are purified by dissolving and re-crystallization.

The ware is hoisted from the first floor to the upper stories by steam. The third story is used as a packing room and the second for storing away the manufactured glassware goods. Part of one of the upper stories is devoted to the cutting of glassware, which is done by hand on stones turned by steam.

Indeed, the whole establishment is complete and well arranged, and is one common to the best of its character in our city. Messrs. Phillips & Best now employ 150 to 175 hands, about one hundred of whom are boys, and this strong force is kept constantly at work. The house is one of stability and ente pri-e, turns out first class ware, and finds a market for it in the South and West, principally. The firm are liberal, accommodating gentlemen, of large experience in their business and in every way worthy of their full share of patronage.

KILLED—FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.—On Saturday evening last, the 2d inst., about half-past six o'clock, a watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Fritzgar, was killed by being run over by a train of cars at Whipporwill straight line, five miles East of Gallitzin, Cambria county, under rather peculiar circumstances, which have given currency to the opinion that he was, perhaps, foully dealt with. The facts in the case are briefly these:

It was Fritzgar's dutyto watch the track and keep it clear, which it is said he was doing a very few moments before he met his death, a woman seeing him walking along it, with a lighted lamp in his hand, not ten minutes before he was killed. A small wound, supposed to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, which it was thought could not have been made by anything on the train, was found in the centre of the man's forehead, while his head rested on one rail of the track, his feet on the other, and his lamp, the light extinguished, found sitting on the end of a tie, on the other track. All the circumstances attending the case, have attached to many here to it, and many entertain the opinion that the man had been knocked down, and placed in the position above named, to create the opinion that he had been killed by accident. A Coroners inquest was to have been held yesterday morning, when all the facts were probably elicited. Deceased lived at Lockport, and leaves a wife and four children.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday of last week, an act regulating the fees of justices and constables of Cumberland county, &c." was passed, as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act all fees to be received by any Mayor, Alderman or Justices of the Peace in the county of Cumberland, in any vagrant case, or cases of intoxication, shall be thirty cents and no more.

That all fees to be received by any Constable in the said county, in any vagrant case, or cases of intoxication, shall be as follows for arresting and bringing before a justice and conveying to jail, twenty cents, with mileage heretofore allowed by law only where the distance traveled exceeds one mile."

This act was extended to Allegheny county, and passed—it now goes to the Senate.

The following, offered by Mr. Douglas, also passed the House, on the same day. It does away with the payment of $5 each per diem to the high and low water mark commissioners.

"*That the Commissioners of the county of Allegheny* shall not draw any order or warrant or pay out any money out of the Treasury afir the first day of April, A. D., 1861, or incur any expense under the provisions of the act entitled an act to establish high and low water lines (in said county) approved the 16th April, A. D., 1858.

PROFESSOR KIDD.—This celebrated elocutionist gives one of his excellent entertainments at City Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening. He gave a reading on last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Allegheny, which was not as well attended as it should have been. We hope to see a larger audience present to-night. Prof. Kidd's entertainments are of the first order, and as the Association is a worthy one, should be liberally sustained.

FOR KANSAS.—Mayor Wilson yesterday received $13,50 for the Kansas fund from the Keystone Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O F. making a total contribution thus far of $4016,82. Mr. Wm. McDaniel sends a box of Dry Goods and clothing from citizens of Canonsburgh, to be forwarded.

STREET CLEANING.—That very interesting process, the annual (or few localities attract the attention of the Street Commissioners more than once a year) cleaning of the streets of our city, is now going on, a month earlier than usual, but not before it had long been needed. We are glad to see this, but humbly suggest to Messrs. Coupez and Owens, the street Commissioners, the propriety of removing the dirt after it has been scraped up in piles. We saw last evening, large piles of mud on Third street, which had lain since morning. If permitted to remain till this evening, a second onslaught of the scavengers would be necessary. It would cost no more to have it hauled away at once, and perhaps be cheaper in the end. We hope to see the streets thoroughly cleaned this time, as they are sadly in want of it.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—BOY KILLED.—On Monday morning, while a boy named Joseph Marsh was playing, with others, on the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at the Penn street depot, he was struck in the pit of the stomach by the bumper of a car which was being moved forward to another for the purpose of coupling and killed instantly. Alderman Lewis held an inquest. In the absence of Coroner Bostwick, and the jury found a verdict according to the facts. Deceased was about sixteen years old, and resided with his parents in Allegheny. The family took charge of his remains for interment.

KEEP THE CONTRACT.—It was part of the contract between the city and the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company, when that corporation obtained the right of way over our streets, that the Company should keep the thoroughfares traversed by their road clean and in good repair. We ask any unprejudiced citizen to walk up Wylie street or along Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, look at the condition of the streets, reeking with mud and filth, and then say if the Company have observed their part of the contract. The city authorities should attend to this.

HORSES INJURED.—A pair of horses belonging to Mr. Chas. Hartman, of McClure township, were terribly injured, yesterday afternoon, below Manchester, by the cars of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, where the planking had been torn up for repairs, one of the horses got his foot fast, and while in this position a locomotive passed along, which cut off the fore feet of both animals below the pastern joint. It was necessary to shoot one of the horses to end his misery.

HEARING POSTPONED.—The hearing of Godfrey Wetsehey, accused of being implicated in the recent attempt to destroy Mr. Augustus Hoeveler and his family, by an infernal machine, which was fired for yesterday afternoon, was postponed until Friday next at two o'clock, at the request of defendant's counsel.

MR. MURDOCH.—This gentleman commenced his engagement here last evening under most favorable auspices, being greeted by a large and fashionable audience. He played his old vantage as Rover in "Wild Oats," and proved himself, what he has always been esteemed, the best genteel comedian living. He appears to night as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, in Shakspeare's great play. The great hit of "Union" is the afterpiece.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Mr. D. B. Ferguson, at the corner of High and Wylie streets, keeps on hand a complete stock of family groceries and teas, liquors for culinary purposes, cheese, butter, eggs, &c. On Wednesday and Saturday of each week he receives from the country fresh butter and eggs, which he sells at the lowest price at which a good article can be sold. Mr. F. is doing a good business in his new position, and is deserving of all success.

RESISTING THE OFFICERS.—On Sunday night the Allegheny police discovered a drunken individual in an alley, and when they approached him to ascertain his business there, he struck one of them with his fist. He was then arrested, when his partner interfered, and he was also captured. The former gave his name as A. Manus, and was fined $5. The other called himself Wm. Dennison, and was let off upon payment of $2.

Oil Operations.

The Smith farm, comprising one hundred acres, at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, was sold on Saturday to a Philadelphia company, for $100,000.

One of the owners of the McFarren well, near the same place, sold an eighth interest in one of his wells, on the same day, for $10,000.

UNIFORMING THE POLICE.—Mayor Wilson has procured metallic numbers for the night police, who are to wear uniform cloth caps with the numbers upon them. This improvement has long been needed, and it will add much to the system of the office.

DEAD.—The man named Hight, who was injured by the freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Latrobe, on Saturday last, died on Sunday morning.

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 Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

OUR PAPER.
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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters upon the execution of his office. I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of alleged difficulty about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration, their property, and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reason or cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare to you that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read: "*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of this sort of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the incoming administration. I add too that all the protections which, consistently with the Constitution and the Laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another. There is much controversy about the delivery of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therefor, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for reclaiming what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as to any other. So the proposition then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law, by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath. There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced, by our national or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one, if the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. Let it should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall be unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept. Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence be introduced, so that a freeman may not in any case be surrendered as a slave. And might it not be well at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. I take the official oath today with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify any particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much easier for us all in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success; yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of the universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetually implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that government proper has never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. It will cont nue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely: can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it, as one party to a contract may violate it or break it, so to speak, does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in a legal contemplation of the case, the Union is perpetually confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in the year 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States, expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordinary and extraordinary, the constituiton was to form a more perfect union by one or by a part only of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity, it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any States or State against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be considered as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great, and so universal, as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices; there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object, while the strict legal right may exist in the government, enforce the exercise of these offices; the attempts to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego for some time the use of such offices; the mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all points of the Union, so far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which must follow favorable calm thoughts and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper and in every case and exigency my discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, the restoration of the fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there be such, I need address no words to them. To those, however, who really love the Union. May I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes: would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake. All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been decided? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers, a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution—it certainly would if such right were a vital one; but such is not our case.

All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negotiations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them, but no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur on political administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions, shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say, may Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which in turn will divide and rule them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism, unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case. Still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon a vital question, effecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended, this is the only substantial dispute for the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. Would the great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases after the separation of the sections more than before? The foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be immediately revived, without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercouse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it, whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it, I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended.

While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should under existing circumstances favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead only of permitting them to take or neglect a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would not wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevokable The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people. Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right. If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on our side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands, at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any one in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on this sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration would have no immediate power if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side of the dispute, there still is no good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity, and firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present troubles.

In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it, must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave, to every loving heart and hearthstone over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be, the better angels of our nature.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—Mr. Lincoln proceeded with Mr. Buchanan and the Committee on Arrangements to the White House. On reaching the Executive Avenue, the troops formed in double line, in the main avenue, and the barouch containing the President elect, passed through to the mansion. Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope in cordial terms, that his administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The ex-President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould, where he will temporarily sojourn till his departure from the city tomorrow evening. On the arrival at the White House the Marshals of the day were successively introduced; then, a line being formed, the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. Thus ended for the day, the inauguration ceremonies, though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former occasion of a similar nature. Everything passed off well. The simplest civil and military preparations had been made by the military authorities, and General Scott to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of troops now here, were stationed in different parts of the city, the sappers and miners alone being in the city.

Gen. Scott is still near the capitol with Capt. Harris' company of artillery and Maj. Haskins' command. Infantry officers are continually passing to and fro. Gen Scott was heard to exclaim, "everything is going on peaceably; thank God for it." The display of soldiery in the procession was fine, but not equal to the display on the 22nd of February. The companies were quite as numerous but smaller in size.

The Republican Association paraded in the order of the march immediately after the Ex-President. This organization had with its sort of triumphal car drawn by four white horses, over each of which was thrown a long white cloth cover with the word "Union," in large letters. The word "Constitution," was on each side of the car. The car was decorated with miniature flags and red, white and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls representing the States and two young ladies typifying respectively the North and South. The whole affair was under the charge of ten Wide-Awakes in full uniform, cape, cap and all. 500 delegates from New York were in the procession marching four abreast and wearing badges with the "New York" thereon. Several other large delegations of citizens also joined the line. The scene presented from the east point was very fine. The avenue in front of the portico was thronged with people, the crowd extending to a great distance on either side and reaching far into the capitol grounds. Every available spot was black with human beings; men and boys were clinging to the railings, mounting the fences and climbing the trees until they bent beneath their weight. One crazy individual climbed a tree and getting out on one of the limbs began to deliver an inaugural after his fashion. While thus in the height of his glory, the branch broke and the soaring individual came tumbling to the ground amid the roars of the bystanders. On the outer edge of the concourse the volunteer soldiery halted and stood at rest during the delivery of the Inaugural. At the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of ladies, the waving stars and stripes and the handsome uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery, the scene was exceedingly animated and picturesque. Several of those indefatigable persons, the photographers, were on the ground to take impressions of the scene, one corner of the portico being occupied for the requisite chemicals, etc. To Mr. Lincoln's left there was a small apparatus; directly in front of him there was another, at a distance of about 100 yards, and a third, of huge dimensions, was placed on his right, raised on a platform built specially for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate remained in session until after daylight. After the rejection of various amendments to the House joint resolutions, a vote was taken, and it was passed—yeas 24, nays 12. The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected—yeas 7, nays 28. The Crittenden resolutions were then rejected—yeas 19, nays 20. At 7 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening, the State Convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock this morning, at the Mercantile Library Hall.—The hall was tastefully decorated with national flags, and a large eagle was placed over the Chairman's stand. The lobby was crowded. A committee of thirteen on Federal Relations was appointed. The Convention is now engaged in discussing a proposition to receive Mr. Glenn, Commissioner from Georgia, with a fair prospect of rejecting it.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE.—Senate commenced Session at 7 o'clock last evening, amid much confusion, owing to the crowd occupying the galleries. Mr. Crittenden made an earnest and eloquent speech, urging the adoption of the House Joint resolutions, as it would afford a gleam of sunshine, and raise hope for a peaceable solution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., said he was tired of hearing the talk of usurpation and injustice. Why not make the appeal to the men in arms against the Government. He could not think it possible that this great Government would break up this way, and would call on Southern brethren to pause and consider if the Republican party had ever done them wrong, that party denies that they ever intend doing them wrong. Wait till you hear the inaugural of the President, which he trusted would either be a spirit of kindness towards the South as well as the north, and express a determination that no encroachment should be made on the rights of any one.

Messrs. Baker, Douglas, Bigler, Pugh and other Senators also spoke.

Mr. Wade closed with an opposition speech.

HOUSE.—The House re-assembled at ten. Speaker Pennington made a parting address, asserting his devotedness to the Union, and all necessary compromises to heal the differences agitating the country. He was in favor of a National Convention to remedy the supposed or real grievances. The Speaker concluded his address by announcing that "the House is adjourned *sine die*." With much good humor the members separated.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced about half past one o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Calef Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word, and at its conclusion the latter administered the oath, in taking which, Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered.

The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion. The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceromony of the kind at which Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath successively to President Van-buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Filmore, Pearce, Buchanan and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage; and the military forming as in the procession of the morning, accompanied him, with the Committee of Arrangements to the White House.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—Mr. Buchanan was at the Capitol this morning for three hours, and was detained till five minutes to noon, attending to the public business. He signed every bill that was presented, none making public appropriations were lost. The bill amendatory to the act for the protection of discoveries of guano deposits, failed to become a law; that to correct verbal errors in the tariff was passed previous to the adjournment of Congress. The speaker appointed Mr. Cox, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, resigned.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—Several Democratic members of the late Congress were to-day engaged in drawing up a manifesto to be presented to the leaders of all parties for their signatures as a basis for a Union party organization.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, shows an increase in loans of $2,656,672, decrease in specie, $3,563,322; increase in circulation $161,963; decrease in deposits, $1,998,828.

COMMERCIAL.

Stage of Water.

Fifteen feet water in the channel.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1861

Flour...Little change. Sales in lots of 665 bbls at $4,00@5,00 for spring, and $5,20@5,25 for winter wheat, extra; $5,25@5,30 for spring, and $5,70@5,80 for winter extra family, and $5,90@5,50 for spring, and $6,00@6,25 for winter fancy.

Grain...Sales 600 bush Corn at 32@35c from first hands; 425 bush Oats from store, at 25c; 100 bush Rye at 56c.

Sugar...Sales 37 hhds N. O. at 5¼@7¼c ℔ lb.

Molasses...Sales 37 bbls. N. O., at 30@31½c ℔ gal.

Coffee...Sales 68 sacks Rio at 14¼@14¾c ℔ lb.

Cheese...Sales 105 boxes W. R. at 10c ℔ lb.

Oils...Sales 14 bbls Lard No 1 at 90c ℔ gal.

Butter...Sales 5 bbls at 14c ℔ lb; 10 boxes prime at 14c.

Apples...Sales 56 bbls at $1,75@2,00.

Eggs...Sales 6 bbls at 11@12c ℔ doz.

Potatoes...Sales 260 bush at 50c.

Hominy...Sales 6 bbls Pearl at $4,00.

Fish...Sales 14 bbls No 3 Mackerel at 12,00 per bbl, and $5,50 per ht. bbl.

Hay...Sales 10 loads, from scales, at $22@10 ℔ ton.

Whisky...Sales 44 bbls Rectified at 19@19c ℔ gal.

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SHRIMP, BEEF STEAK, LEMON,
SAVOY and OTHER SAUCES,
BOTTLED HAM, STRASBOURGH MEATS,
&c., &c., for sale by WM. BENNETT,
fe20:d: 130 Wood street.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—
The American Almanac for 1861:
Moley's History of the United Netherlands, 2 vols.
Partons Life of Jackson: 3 vols.
Hallam's Middle Ages: Riverside Edition, 2 vols;
Mayhew Illustrated Horse Doctor;
Miss Yonge's by Oliver Wendell Holmes, 2 vols;
Recreations of a Country Parson;
Emerson's Conduct of Life;
Macaulay's Later Essays and Poems;
Hopes and Fears: by Miss Yonge, 2 vols.;
Studies From Life: by Miss Mulock;
Hood's Whims and Oddities: Illustrated;
Tennyson's Poems: Blue and Gold, complete 2 vols;
Bacons Works: New Riverside Edition, for sale by
KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.
fe23

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THE UNDERSIGNED ASSOCIATES R. J. ANDERSON with them, in the business of manufacturing NAILS, TACKS, BRADS, &c., on the first day of JANUARY last. The business will be conducted under the old name and style of CHESS, SMYTH & CO.
DAVID CHESS, R. F. SMYTH,
R. W. WILSON.
February 24th, 1861.
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