# The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6.

### A CRUMB TO BE GATHERED UP.

We find in yesterday's *Dispatch* the following:

The iron men of this city and vicinity are just now alive with expectancy, anticipating that Pittsburgh will have a share in the building of the six iron war steamers ordered by Congress. Preparatory to their construction, a rolling mill will have to be erected, at a cost of not much less than $150,000, expressly for the manufacture of the iron. Our Representatives are expected to be "wide-awake" to their home interests, and will be thought negligent of their trust unless they secure to their constituents at least some of this government pap. In the opinion of men who know, no more available locality than Pittsburgh could be chosen for the construction of the aforesaid steamers.

There is no question, that of all points in the United States for building war vessels, or making anything in which iron is the chief material, Pittsburgh presents more facilities than can be found elsewhere. In our market every description of iron can be had cheap, and our rolling mills are of the largest class, and capable of manufacturing any amount of iron for any required purpose. We have the material, the capital and the skill to build as many ships of iron as the government may want. In this branch of mechanical skill our pioneers have already been tested. Iron ships have already been built here by the government which have given good satisfaction. The Allegheny, revenue cutter, and the Michigan, steamer on Lake Erie, were built at Pittsburgh. We build iron ships, iron houses, and war cannon of seventy thousand pounds weight—manufacture iron into every conceivable shape required by commerce, and do the work cheaper and better than can be done elsewhere, on account of our great abundance and cheapness of fuel. Our position is central, and we can send what we make to any market which may be desired, with the greatest facility. It is no misnomer that Pittsburgh is called the "Iron City."

In regard to building one or more of these proposed steamers, it is our decided opinion that the new administration should award to the "banner county of the banner State" a fair share of this "government pap," as the *Dispatch* is pleased to designate it. We can make the ships and make them well, there is no doubt about that. But we see one little drawback just now for which we hope our Republican friends will at once afford a remedy. We are located at the head of a noble river which, flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, furnishes a great high way to the seabord, by means of which these vessels when built may be taken to the waters of the Atlantic. But most unfortunately for Pittsburgh the great internal artery of commerce which heads here, flows through the South—a region of country with which the present administration is in antagonism, and some States of which have formed a new and distinct government—or at least have made an attempt to do so, which looks very much like a successful one. Now these vessels when built must either be taken to the seaboard over the Pennsylvania Railroad in sections, or else they must be floated down the Ohio and Mississippi at high water. The government will scarcely think of building vessels of iron and then railroading them across the Allegheny mountains, and these vessels if built here, must be taken over the same route, and exposed to the hands of those very people about which the *Dispatch* raised such a hue and cry on a recent occasion when certain Columbiads and large guns which the government had contracted for in Pittsburgh were ordered to be shipped hence.

If the people of the South were disposed to sieze guns *in transitu*, much more will they be disposed to seize iron ships—an article which they will need and which they cannot build. It will be a big risk for an iron steamer to run the gauntlet from the North of the Ohio to the Gulf.

Before it builds ships, it seems to us, it would be well for the Republican adminis' tration to settle the Southern question and restore confidence to the country. If Mr. Lincoln will favor no compromise, nor acknowledge a government *de facto* in the South and attempt a peaceable settlement of matters, his party must, if they build iron ships at Pittsburgh, insure their safe delivery beyond the confines of the South.

We hope our Representatives, Messrs. Moorhead and McKnight, Cameron and Cowan, will be "wide-awake" and get the contract, and see that government pays the money, and who cares what party seizes the vessels—is the logic of the Republicans! Have they not effectually closed the gate against this city for trade, and destroyed all future operations in the South? This is very encouraging for the mechanics of this city.

### A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, seems to favor a Convention of the people, to decide upon the manner of adjustment of our present national difficulties. If the question of amendments to the Constitution, cannot be put to a direct vote of the people as proposed by Senator Bigler, which would be a final decision of the issues which divide the country, a National Convention, may, perhaps, be an effectual means of settling the disputes which have arisen under the Constitution, or rather under the conflicting interpretations of it. We would prefer a direct reference of all matters at issue to the people themselves, but if that is impossible to be had, a National Convention is, doubtless, the next best thing. The Peace Conference, although its decisions carry with them a great moral weight and its recommendations have force, as the result of the counsel and wisdom of the wise and conservative men of a large number of the States, had no power to render its action binding. If a National Convention be held, it must be the work of the people of all the States. Its delegates must be from every part of the country—representing the views of all parties—of those in favor of change as well as of those opposed to change in the Constitution, and its results would then go forth with the authority and form of a clear decision of the popular will. If properly organized, such a Convention might provide a satisfactory and effective adjustment of our political difficulties; and if it should fail, there is still left the direct appeal to the people themselves as a last resort.

### THE TONNAGE BILL.

Although the report prevailed extensively in Philadelphia, that Gov. Curtin had signed the bill repealing the tonnage tax, and was so published in the Philadelphia papers, it appears that the bill has not yet been signed. The *Inquirer* states that it is expected that the bill will receive the executive sanction during the present week.

THE old Eagle gold mine in Virginia, lately yielded in one week $1,020.

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

This paper, from which so much was expected, by many confiding people, has, we venture to say, been a sad disappointment to the country. It has been about as effective in quieting public apprehension, and inspiring popular confidence, as the "pronunciamento" of a new aspirant for Presidential honors in distracted Mexico. We have re-read the document, and can find no comfort in it.

Mr. Lincoln quotes the Chicago platform to show that neither his party nor himself propose to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. For this grandiloquent assurance nobody will thank them—they might as well say that they do not propose to meddle with slavery in Brazil or in Cuba. They are mad, we know—but they are not mad enough for an enterprise like this. But Mr. Lincoln takes care to keep silence about slavery in the Territories, and he evidently holds to the idea that the unsettled lands belong to the "saints," and that the Republican-abolitionists *are* the "saints"—he does not controvert, to the extent of a syllable, the Republican notion that because the Slave States choose to adhere to a policy of their own, they shall, therefore, lose, or have lost, their title to their common property in the Territories belonging to the whole Union! This notion will not do, and it is time Mr. Lincoln had made the discovery.

Mr. Lincoln graciously condescends to say that the Constitution provides for the return to service of fugitive slaves, but then he thinks, as an offset, that anti-slavery apostles should have free circulation in the Southern States.

The idea that the Union, formed under the articles of association of 1777, and the articles of confederation of 1778 was continued under the constitution of 1787, and is older than the last, is new, but not striking, and cannot have much cohesive power in the present difficulty.

This extract we take to be the kernel of the whole message; yet, we cannot but look upon it as beautifully obscure:

"The power confided to me will be used to *hold, occupy* and *possess* the property and places belonging to the Government, and 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 for that object while the strict legal right may exist in the government, to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly unfeasible with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the use of such offices; the mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union, so far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the government can give them."

How far Mr. L. means to go, and where he intends to stop, we confess we don't exactly see. He proposes to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government," but does he intend to *re-take* those not held by the Union? That is the question, and it will now be solved.

The exalted talk of Mr. Lincoln about "minorities" and their rights, is rather amusing. It may be conceded that the ultra men in the whole South are in the minority in their section, and it is also undeniable that the ultra men of the North are in the minority in *their* section. But Mr. Lincoln himself, as he holds the Union is "unbroken," is one of a *very* small *minority* just now. For, this he must admit—that while it was possible for almost any partisan of Bell, or of Douglas, or of Breckenridge, to have voted for either of them, it was *not* possible for many of the friends of these candidates to have voted for Mr. Lincoln. They *could* have done so, and in voting for him, they would have been sure they were voting for the man that was to be the President—yet they did not vote for Mr. Lincoln, and with all the prestige of certain success, Mr. Lincoln was beaten nearly a million! He is farther in a minority now—yet Mr. Lincoln talks grandly about the duties of "minorities." O, that he would try the election over again! or that Heaven would instruct him and his party to permit his policy to be voted upon by the whole people of the Union, and that they would obey the instruction!

But Mr. Lincoln has no notion of taking a vote of the people just now, nor does he deign to admit that the Supreme Court is a safe arbiter of Constitutional questions. Hear him on this point:

"At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon a vital question, affecting 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."

So that Mr. Lincoln, humble, unpresuming man that he is, rejecting the idea of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the rest, that the Supreme Court is the legal exponent of the Constitution, and shrinking from a verdict of the people, intends to go on, sustained only by his own stupendous wisdom! Let the people ponder this—no President has ever done so much—none so defied the people, or so despised the safeguards of the Constitution.

Mr. Lincoln writes himself down as a Northern man, too—as an adherent of a sectional political doctrine—he says:

"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."

We believe that no President has ever declared, in his inaugural or any other message, that *he* was on one side, in a sectional difficulty, and that, therefore, he was opposed to some other section. It is the first time that any Executive has declared that he felt there was any North or any South, in assuming the administration, or at any time during his continuance in office. Remember, Mr. Lincoln says, "the Union is unbroken." Therefore, he should talk of it in that regard only. He, at least, has no right to speak of one part as "*ours*" and of another part as "*yours*."

Finally, Mr. Lincoln implores the people to think calmly and well upon this whole subject. He thinks it not best to "hurry" in "hot haste." In this we earnestly agree with him—and we are sorry to say that it is about the only sentiment he utters, in which our humble judgment jumps with that of the man holding the chief office in the nation.

We are grieved to look over this production of Mr. Lincoln's, and to think that so puerile a paper should have come to dash down the hopes and sadden the hearts of the people.

### BACKBONE FOR SALE OR BARTER.

The owners having no use for the article since the recent cave-in of Republican leaders, offer for sale a large lot of *backbone*, much of it nearly new, having only been used since Lincoln's Indianapolis speech, which it now seems was misunderstood. It is all just as good as new, and will be sold very low for cash, or exchange for oil or any other material good for lubricating Republican knee joints.

Enquire of the Republican editors, office hunters, or executive committee. Also of any of the squirts or squires engaged in the riot at City Hall to break up a Union meeting, a few weeks since.

### GOODS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Collector of the port of Charleston gives notice that all vessels from States not members of the Confederate States will, from and after the 22d ult., be regarded as foreign vessels, and as such must enter, clear, pay fees. The Southern Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, has also issued notices that goods placed in charge of that company, to go South, must be accompanied by sworn invoices, stating the time when they were purchased.

### THE INAUGURAL.

The telegraph company do not wish to be held responsible for the errors, grammatical or otherwise, which appear in the Presidents inaugural. The operators assure us that the message was telegraphed as furnished to them. It was reported by a stenographer at Washington, and the blunders belong not to the operators in the telegraph offices, but to the printers of the papers which received it here, the reporter for the author of the address himself.

### The Treason of Twiggs.

Despatches were received at the War Department which establish the truth of the atrocious treason of Gen. Twiggs. There is no room left for doubt that he has been long engaged in the conspiracy which has placed in the hands of the enemies of the liberties of the nation, the forts and munitions of war at the South. He ordered the United States troops to march out of their barracks, and with great inconvenience to themselves and discomfort, to encamp outside the town, while the State militia, who have fattened at the expense of the Government, marched in.

To the honor of the United States officers and soldiers (the chief traitor excepted), be it said they refused to fraternize with the traitors, and marched out to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," with the stars and stripes floating over them, and with three cheers for the stars and Union.

### United States Mint.

The deposits of gold at the United States Mint from all sources for the month of February amounted to $5,214,816, and from silver to $15,361. The total of gold and silver deposited $5,398,177. Copper cents received in exchange for cents of the new issue, $16,795. The gold coinage in the same time was $7,438,016. The silver coinage was $121,000. Cents coined, $12,000. Total number of pieces coined, 2,256,155. The total coinage at the Mint in the months of January and February, was $15,717,816.

### Foreign Oil Production.

The importation of foreign coal oil, under the new tariff, will be almost impossible. This fact is of interest to numbers of Pennsylvanians who have recently invested in the oil business. The provisions of the new tariff impose a duty "on Kerosene oils, and all other coal oils, of ten cents per gallon." Foreign producers, under these circumstances, will have to look elsewhere than the United States for a market.

### What They Will Need.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Montgomery, Ala., says that the Provisional Government will require twenty-five millions, wherewith to support itself during the current year. The postal embarrassments may make a serious addition to this amount, and the contingencies of war, embassies and negotiations, increase largely these figures.

MR. BUCHANAN was to leave Washington on Tuesday afternoon, remaining one night in Baltimore, as the guest of Zenas Barnum. He will be conveyed by special train to Wheatland by the Northern Central Railroad Company. He will be escorted home from Baltimore by the Baltimore City Guards.

### The Border States and the Democrats.

The Border States propose holding a Convention immediately, and the Northern Democrats are laying plans to make a concerted demonstration in favor of compromise.

### The Postal Arrangements in the Seceding States.

Inasmuch as the "old Union" has resolved no longer to bear the burden of the postal arrangements of the new "Southern Confederacy," the Congress of the latter has been compelled to devise a postal service of its own. As the cost of the postal service in that region has been $1,660,000 more than the receipts, it is evident that a very great change has to be made, and that the ordinary channels of intelligence in that quarter are to suffer considerabo interruption. The rates of postage are increased. On each letter of half an ounce or less, five cents for five hundred miles, and ten cents for over five hundred miles; drop and advertised letters two cents. Newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, within the State where published, six and a half cents per quarter; papers published semi weekly double that rate; papers published thrice a week, treble that rate; papers published daily, six times that rate; and the postage on all newspapers to actual subscribers, without the State where published, shall be charged double the foregoing rates. A tax of $1,56 on daily newspapers, in addition to the cost of the newspaper to subscribers, is not likely to increase the amount of useful information in the States of the Confederacy. Provision is also made for a gradation of postage on books, periodicals and pamphlets. Numerous routes are to be discontinued, and minor post offices to be abolished. Stamps are to be used. The franking privilege is abolished, except in the case of the post office department. Letter registeration is repealed.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

### Important—Fort Sumpter to be Attacked by Night.

*Despatches from Major Anderson.*

The War Department has received important despatches from Major Anderson. The gallant officer, in a letter to Secretary Holt, denies the truth of the report that Jefferson Davis had exchanged visits with him. He has had no communication whatever with the President of the Confederated States. He is satisfied that Fort Sumpter will be attacked, and he can clearly discern with the naked eye the arrangements for the assault, which he believes will be at night, and will be of the most determined character. The fortification is only now entirely completed, the reports to that effect before being untrue. The utmost ingenuity of himself and brother officers have been employed to strengthen every part and to provide means for resisting the attack, which, in his opinion, is certain to come.

### Commercial Future of the South.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says recent political events have awakened in the South an intense interest for her commercial future. The policy is to promote, by every means at her command, direct trade with Europe. The subject is one of vast magnitude, and the facts involved in the problem are multitudinous, and complicated enough to tax all the mental resources of her wisest statesmen and merchants.

THE new Tariff Act goes into effect on the first of April next.

THE Congress of the Southern Confederacy has admitted the Texas delegates.

THE stock of the Girard House, Philadelphia, is advertised for sale.


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'a.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

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

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

speedily and permanently, and for all *Accidents* and *Injuries* will relieve pain more rapidly than any other preparation. Sold by Druggists generally, at 38c per bottle.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist: and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth str'ts. Sole Agent. ja5 3m


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It is a fact, beyond the power of contradiction, that it is infallible in the cure of

Burns, Scalds, Nervous Diseases, All Tumors, Piles, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Sore Eyes Quinsy, Croup, Rheumatism, Colds, Cold Feet, Liver Complaint, Asthma, and all

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It is rightly termed All Healing, for there is scarcely a Disease external or internal that it will not benefit. For sale at the Grand Depot,

No. 143 Fulton Street, New York.

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J. McALISTER,
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Agents wanted immediately to introduce it into families, who may receive it on liberal terms, for a cash. mar6:3md


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ALL KINDS OF SPRING DRY GOODS.—A good assortment at
mar6 C. HANSON LOVE'S, 74 Market street.

HOUSES FOR RENT.—A large and well finished Dwelling House, 99 Penn street—$300 per annum.
No. 87 First street, below Market—$200 per year.
Store and Dwelling House, corner of Third and Market streets.
Office Room, on second floor, 51 Market street—$100.
Cottage House and four acres of ground, on Mount Washington—$160 per year.
Dwelling House, Garden, Fruit Trees, &c., near Minersville—$250 per year. Apply to
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GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT.—
Tennent's Scotch Stout:
Barclay's London Porter;
Muir & Son's Scotch Ale;
Younger's do do;
Tennent's do do; by cask or bottle; for sale by WILLIAM BENNETT,
mar:6:4td 120 Wood street.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—
Motley's History of the Netherlands, 2 vols.
Parsons Life of Jackson: 3 vols;
Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, 3 vols;
Personal History of Lord Bacon; by Hepworth Dixon.
Lord Bacons Works: New Riverside Edition;
The Wit and Beaux of Society, by Grace and Philip Wharton;
The American Almanac for 1861;
Life in the Old World, by Fredericka Bremer;
Burton's Central Africa;
Recreations of a Country Parson;
Hymns for Mothers and Children;
Tennyson's Poems: Blue and Gold, complete 2 vols;
Studies From Life: by Miss Mulloch;
Tom Brown at Oxford, pt. 1;
Macaulay's Later Essays and Poems;
Lewes's Studies in Animal Life: for sale by
mar6 RAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

NATURAL MAGIC.

Suppose a case. Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzly, or flaxing yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown, a rich dark brown, or a raven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise)

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSOIR HAIR DYE,

and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION!

Every hair that a few moments before was an unsightly blemish, is now an element of beauty. "A magnificent head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncover. The difference between

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

was not more striking than that between a gray or red head in a state of nature, and one to which the famous dye has been applied.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair Dressers.

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GEO. M. KEYSER, Agent,
fe28daw3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHARTON'S CRIMINAL LAW—New and revised edition, 2 vols.; just published by RAY & CO.
mar6 55 Wood street.

FISH.—
30 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel;
20 half do do do; received by
mar6 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TIMOTHY SEED.—13 bags received and for sale by (mar6) H. H. COLLINS.

COCOA NUTS.—2,600 Cocoa Nuts, for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS,
mar2 No. 89 Wood street.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The use of these Pills ADD TO OUR VITALITY! thus enabling us to resist the ACTION OF DISEASE.

The way in which a cure is effected may be interesting to professional men, yet it is not of any sort of consequence to a man or woman in search of health.

THAY WANT TO KNOW
WHAT MEDICINE CURES,
NOT HOW IT CURES.

COSTIVENESS AND DIZZINESS CURED.

New York, April 5th, 1860.

DR. B. BRANDRETH:—Dear Sir—In the spring of 1853 I had the misfortune to break my thigh, in consequence of which my constitution became greatly debilitated, and I suffered with great costiveness, attended with dizziness and severe pain in the head and side and oppression of the heart. I was attended by several physicians of this city for three years without obtaining relief, and had despaired of a cure till finally I was induced to try your Pills, which almost instantly relieved me, and in a short time completely restored my health. I consider them the best medicine in the world.

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Price 25 cents. Sold at No. 294 Canal street, Brandreth's Principal Office; by Thomas Redpath, No. 27 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all respectable dealers in medicines. fe28:1mmwT

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Embracing a complete assortment for Dwellings, Stores, Offices, Halls Churches, &c., to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Public, having an entire new stock of goods recently purchased and now arriving. Those in want of new goods will find them by looking through our assortment.

mar5:1yd JOS. R. HUGHES.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, February 28th, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at the Toll house on and after the 10th of March next.

mar1:3td* JOHN THAW, *Treasurer.*

SCROFULA.

WILLIAMS' COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA AND IODIDE POTASSUM—The following Certificate of the virtues of this preparation, is from a well known Physician, from Dickson County, in this State:

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 15, 1854.

MR. E. F. WILLIAMS: Instances are not rare where the attending physician fails to cure well confirmed Scrofula. The following memorandum is interesting:

SUBJECT—A girl of 16 or 18 years of age, the attending Physician had failed to cure. An anxious father had consulted me, and from my knowledge of your preparation, I was constrained to prescribe it. After taking six bottles she was considered well. She was cured of deep seated ulcer and a constant discharge of milky matter from one or more sores under the ear. The entire lymphatic system was deeply involved. This case alone is well worth the attention of all; but when added to a long catalogue of cases of great obstinacy, cured by no Panacea, nor Nostrum, nor Patent Medicine, no Secret, but an invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, Iodine of Potassa, &c., well gotten up by the Chemist, and made familiar to the intelligent physician, it very justly deserves a trial by all laboring under any of the numerous chronic maladies that afflict us.

J. R. BUDSON, M. D.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of Diamond and Market st, and all druggists
Wholesale by J. M. BOLLMAN, West Manchester, Pa.
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FINEST FLAVORS.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street. mar5

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny County. No. 124, March Term, 1861. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Benjamin Page, Jr. And now, SATURDAY, Feb. 23d, 1861, the first account of W. O. Hughart and H. Hurgwin, Assignees, having been exhibited in Court, the Court do order that the Prothonotary give notice thereof in the *Daily Post* and *Legal Journal* newspapers of the City of Pittsburgh, for a period of three weeks, and that the said account will be allowed by the Court, on Saturday, March 23, 1861, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Attest: D. ARMSTRONG,
fe26:3wd Prothonotary.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—
18 barrels Fresh Eggs;
11 do Roll Butter, just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar6 corner Market and First streets.

FRESH BUTTER—Received every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at
D. B. FERGUSON'S,
mar5 corner of High and Wylie streets.

DRIED PEACHES.—100 bushels choice halves just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar6 corner Market and First streets.

FAMILY GROCERIES—Fresh and of the very best quality, can be had at
D. B. FERGUSON'S,
mar5 corner of High and Wylie streets.

SPRING PRINTS—NEW STYLE—A full stock. Other Goods, all kinds, at
mar5 C. HANSON LOVE'S, 74 Market street.

NEW WALL PAPERS

AT MARSHALL'S,

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP. mar4

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—Another lot of those Beautiful Solferino and Gray Balmorals just opened, they are extra widths and good lengths; also good assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Mus.n, Irish Linnens, Table Linnens, &c.
mar2 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

EAR CORN.—100 bushels very prime Yellow Ear Corn in store, and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar2 Corner Market & First streets.

CORN MEAL.
10 barrels Fresh ground Corn Meal;
12 Sacks do do do
Just received, and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar2 Corner Market & First streets.

ROLL BUTTER.—3 Barrels Roll Butter, Just rec'd, and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar2 Corner Market & First streets.

PEARL HOMINY.—20 barrels best Pearl Hominy in store, and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar2 Corner Market & First streets.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT CASH
FOR 10 DAYS.
Call soon at the Cheap Cash Store of
JOS. H. NORLAND,
98 Market street,
mar2 Second door from Fifth.

NEW EDITION, 1861.
Freemasons Monitor
or Illustrations of Masonry, by
THOMAS SMITH WEBB.
A synopsis of Masonic Law.
Forms, Order and Chronological Tables.
by ROBT. MORRIS.
For sale by J. N. WELDIN,
63 Wood street,
mr1 near Fourth.

PEANUTS.—100 bushels Peanuts just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar2 corner Market and First streets.

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.—
1,500 bushels Peaches,
1,000 " Apples,
3 kegs Lard,
20 bushels Cloverseed;
On consignment and for sale by
fe27 WM. H. SMITH & Co.

GLASGOW'S

AMBROTYE GALLERY,

-IN-

LAFAYETTE HALL,

FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.

HAVING REARRANGED MY GALLERY, and fitted it up in the most modern style, I am prepared to take Ambrotypes of all sizes and of the finest quality. Intending to devote my whole attention to this class of pictures, I feel warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction to my patrons. Prices moderate.

G. GLASGOW.
fe21yc No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

CARBON OIL.—25 bbls for sale by
(mar1) HENRY H. COLLINS.

## New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. VON MOSCHISKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

FROM CLINTON PLACE NEW YORK,

CAN BE CONSULTED ON DEAFNESS and all DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, requiring Medical or Surgical treatment.

MORE NEW TESTIMONIALS,

*From the high testimonials given in favor of Dr. Von Moschisker's Treatment in cases of Deafness, I was induced to place my son, who was thus afflicted, under his care, and though only a short time since I have done so, I am happy to state that I feel perfectly satisfied with the benefit my son derived, and consequently have much pleasure in strongly recommending all afflicted with Deafness to benefit by Dr. Von Moschisker's visit to our city*

THOMAS MOORE,
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1861. First Street.

*The great benefit I derived from Dr. Von Moschisker's skilful and successful treatment of my Eyes warrant me to recommend him strongly to all afflicted with maladies of the Eye.*

WM BRUNER,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1861. Venango County, Penna.

*DR. VON MOSCHZISKER has operated so successfully 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. 209 Penn street.

*My son, a boy 13 years of age, became Deaf after an attack of SCALLET FEVER. Dr. von Moschisker restored him to his hearing.*

H. LANGKAMP, Cooper,
North-East cor of Diamond and Market streets.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

The following editorial extracts are from some of the leading journals of the country:

[From the New York Herald.]

DR. VON MOSCHISKER'S reputation as an Oculist and Aurist is well deserved.—*May 29, 1848.*

[From the New York Times.]

DR. VON MOSCHISKER comes highly recommended as an Oculist and Aurist, with a European reputation.—*June, 1859.*

[From the New York Express.]

Dr. Von Moschisker 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 Moschisker 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. Moschisker 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.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"Editors are not responsible for what may appear in their columns in the shape of advertisements or notices, but whatever is written as editor of the public and the readers of that paper have a right to hold the editor responsible; we have therefore taken some trouble to inquire into the pretensions of Dr. Von M., and conversed with some responsible persons who have been under his treatment, also with several of our professional men, who have witnessed his mode of treating those afflicted with deafness and diseases of the eye, and are now ready to say that he has a perfect right to what he claims to be, the only true and legitimate oculist and aurist that ever visited the West, and we hesitate not to say that all those who require his professional help should not delay in confiding their case to his treatment."

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER would advise those who are suffering from Deafness or any malady of the Eye or Ear, not to delay calling on him, as his stay is limited, having been prolonged only by particular request, and a speedy application is absolutely necessary to enable him to do justice to his patients, and give each case all that attention which it may require.

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. mar4

SPRING CALICOS,

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SPRING CALICOS,

JUST OPENED

-AT-

W. & D. HUGUS,

fe25 Cor. Fifth and Market sts.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, under the name and style of H. CHILDS & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 31st December ultimo, by the withdrawal of Asa P. Childs. Either of the late partners is fully authorized to settle the business of the Firm, and to use the partnership name for that purpose.

H. CHILDS,
ASA P. CHILDS,
M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-partnership under the style of H. CHILDS & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS, at their old stand, No. 138 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARVEY CHILDS,
M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS.
PITTSBURGH January 1 1861. ja1dtm

For Rent.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS, NEW SPRING GOODS—Another lot arrived this afternoon.