The Pittsburgh Post.

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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 administration 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 these speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery 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 depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil 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 delivering 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 therein, 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 the reclaiming of 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. To the proposition then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "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 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, and should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go 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 to 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 safer for all 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 scarcely 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 perpetual.

Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. It itshall continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, 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? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but 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 perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in part, 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 ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect union; but if the destruction of the 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 go out of the Union; and that resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States 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 that as to the Union, I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. 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, and to collect the duties on imports, 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 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, enforce the exercise of these offices; the attempts to do so would be so irritating, and so unfeasible 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 parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which most favorable and calm thought and reflection, on the part of the government can give them. 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 best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a 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 are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor 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 they enter 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 so? 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 unreal 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 denied? 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 should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justly be a cause of 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 negations, 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 in its practical administration. No President 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 recede rather than acquiesce they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin 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 a 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 to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy, or 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 vital questions, affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions 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 that 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. 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. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases, after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately 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 can not but remain face to face, and an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make this intercourse 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 identical old 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 or 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 that proposes a fair opportunity being afforded 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 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 times 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 the present governments 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 your 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 have 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 of you 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 frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration would have no immediate power if it wanted to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side of the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a 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 about 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 all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

DR. C. BAELZ,

WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

ALSO—AGENT OF

RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS FOR RUPTURES.

120 SMITHFIELD ST.

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER, JOB PRINTER,

—AND—

BOOK BINDER,

Blank Books for Railroads, Steamboats or Commercial Houses, ruled to any order and gotten up in the best style.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN

—AND—

FANCY PRINTING

DONE TO ORDER.

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, KNIVES, And all kinds of CUTLERY, DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, &c. At W. W. YOUNG'S, (Successor to Cartwright & Young) No. 97 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c., at wholesale in 2d story of NO. 87 WOOD STREET, W. P. MARSHALL.

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

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF 18 DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of March next, at 9 A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 27th of March—both inclusive—and the holders of Stock in the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, which has not been converted into Stock of the new Company, at that time, will not be entitled to vote at said election.

By order of the President.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Secretary.

SECOND CLASS HAND ENGINE FOR SALE.—The members of the RELIEF FIRE COMPANY offer for sale their Hand Engine RELIEF, as they are preparing to receive a new steam Fire Engine. The Relief weighs but 2,200 pounds, and is as serviceable as when first purchased. For further particulars address C. OYER, Esq., No. 17 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. feb26:3wtf

A RARE CHANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO quit the Grocery business, will sell his entire stock of groceries and liquors, fixtures, &c., and a lease of the store for any length of time required, to any person desirous of engaging in the business. Favorable terms will be given, and a better opportunity may never occur, as the stand is one of the most eligibly situated in Allegheny city, and well calculated for doing a large wholesale and retail business. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES PATTON, JR.,

No. 130 Federal street, near the market, Allegheny city, Pa. mar1:2w

CINCINNATI CATAWABA WINE,

—AND—

J. N. STRAUB'S LAGER BEER,

Pure and good, particularly for family use, can always be had at the Wine and Lager Beer Saloon of J. ROTH, No. 20 Diamond. ja30:3md

POTATOES.—200 bushels rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS (fe27)

ROLL BUTTER.—4 barrels Prime, this day arrived and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. fe22

CIDER VINEGAR.—10 bbls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS (mar4)

PRIME LEMONS.—100 boxes first quality Lemons just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, Opposite St. Charles Hotel. mar2

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil, Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Iron, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings.

Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.

Having a complete machine shop attached, to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. feb7:1y*ap

TO LET.—The Three Storied Warehouse No. 39 Wood street. REYMER & BROTHERS. fe27:2w

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Daily, Five Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions Two Dollars per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For March and April.

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

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

The Horticultural Society held their regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday morning. President Knox in the Chair. Present: Secretary, H. L. Kingwalt, and Messrs. Ammon, Bennett, Reed, Murdoch, Lowan, Gordon, Wardrop, Bacon and Bissell.

The prospects of the fruit crop were informally discussed, and members were requested to bring specimens of fruit branches from all sections, which will be referred to a committee to report upon. It is feared that the peaches are injured so much that there will be but few blossoms.

The importance of protecting the trunks of trees was also fixed for discussion at the next meeting, and Mr. Lowen was requested to bring specimens from trees which had been protected by straw matting. The whole subject, embracing "low heads," will be included in that of pruning and trimming.

Mr. Knox exhibited a fine variety of cut flowers, viz: Rododendron Arboreum, Azaleas Indica Albis, Azalia Indica Florabundas, Canna Warzenitzy, Canna Indica, Alstonia Odorata Scarlet Geranium, seedling (dark scarlet with black stripes,) Petunia, different colors, Abutilon Striatum, Jasminum Multiflorum, Spirea Myrtifora. Also a number of Knox, Baldwin and Rambo Apples, and a bottle of Rochelle Blackberry Wine.

Mr. Bennett had also a fine collection of cut flowers, such as Triomphe de Luxembourg Madam Breon, La Marque, Abutilon New boldii, Canna Warzenitzy.

Mr. Lowen exhibited a splendid bouquet of Camelias, &c.

Mr. Cummings had also a beautiful hand bouquet, with orange blossoms, Petunies, &c.

Mr. Knox stated that the grapes exhibited at the last meeting had, as he had since ascertained, been preserved by putting up in sand.

The subject of holding a June exhibition came up for consideration.

Mr. Cummings and Mr. Wardrop opposed the exhibition, stating that they would not be able to made much display.

A number of other gentlemen favored the exhibition and agreed to do what they could towards it.

The further consideration of this matter was postponed until next meeting.

The Society then adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning, March 20th.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judges Mellon, Adams, and Parke, in the case of Charles Slipper and David Graham vs. Samuel Hood, action of trespass to recover the value of a quantity of sand and gravel taken, by permission of the Borough authorities, from the streets fronting on plaintiffs' property, in the borough of Manchester, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Slipper for $75, and in favor of Graham for $25.

The points decided in this case are of interest. The plaintiffs own lots in the borough of Manchester, valuable mainly for the sand which they yield. The borough has heretofore exercised the right of selling or granting parties the privilege of hauling sand from the streets of this borough, and under this sanction the defendant removed and sold large quantities of sand gravel from the street upon which the plaintiffs' lots abut. The action of trespass was then brought against defendant, and the jury found for the plaintiffs, under the charge of Judge Mellon, who held that parties owning ground fronting on a street or alley are entitled to the soil to the middle of such street or alley; and the street borough has no other right therein than a right of way, and such other acts upon it as are necessary to keep it in repair for the purposes of the use. The city or borough cannot excavate the stone, gravel or sand, or other material therein, for the purpose of making merchandize of it, nor authorize any one else so to do; and the owner of such lots has such an action of trespass against any one entering into such street or alley, in front of him, between the line of his lot and middle of the street, and making excavations, and taking sand, gravel or other material therefrom, or for disposing thereof to others.

THREY FRIGHTENED.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Walker, wife of Wm. Walker, chandler, who resides on Shanopin street, Third Ward, Allegheny, went out, in the absence of Mr. W. to close the shutters for the night and on returning through the dining room, heard a noise, closely followed by a man rushing past her and out of the house. Mrs. W. almost swooned from fright. The fellow had evidently entered the house with the intention of robbing it after the family had retired. He was a low, heavy-set man, but Mrs. W. could not distinguish his features.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—The safes manufactured by Messrs Burke & Barnes, Third street, still sustain their reputation for superiority. Another evidence of this will be found in the letter contained in their advertisement elsewhere, by which it will be seen that one of these safes was the means of saving much valuable property. The firm are manufacturing safes of all sizes and descriptions, which they send to all parts of the country. There is no risk in buying one, as they are all warranted.

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

German township, Fayette county	$ 22 00
German Thespian Society, Birmingham	25 00
	47 00

A remittance of $661.80 was forwarded yesterday, which, with $8,528 62 before reported, makes a total of $4,190 32 already remitted. $2,7[illegible] remain in hand, which makes a total of $4,192.50 contributed up to this time.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Mayor Drum, yesterday, committed to jail a girl named Catherine Woods, to await a further hearing on a charge of larceny, in stealing from Mrs. Rachael E. Jones, corner East Common and Ohio streets, a silk dress, a merino dress and other articles. Catherine does not deny taking the articles, but refuses to tell where they are.

THREE young lads were before Mayor Drum, yesterday, charged with stealing beef tongues, hams, &c., from the butcher wagon of James Gardner, Second Ward, Allegheny, after loading for market—he having missed meat on several occasions. As the boys are very young, they were released on promising to mend their ways.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh Coal Company elected the following directors yesterday: President—Hon. Thomas Mellon; Treasurer—Charles Lockhart; Secretary—Andrew McMaster; Directors—Thomas Seebrook, Wm. P. Baum, John Mellon, L. F. Winebiddle, A. J. Woolslayer, John Scott.

BAD FALL.—On Thursday afternoon of last week, a daughter of Mr. O'Neil, residing in Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland country, while playing in the loft of her father's tannery, caught hold of a rope, and after sliding down part of the way, fell about twenty feet, breaking her collar bone and receiving other severe injuries.

RUNAWAY.—A market wagon was broken to pieces at the corner of First and Grant streets, yesterday morning, by colliding with a coal team, the horse having taken fright and ran away. The contents of the wagon were scattered about the streets liberally.

BRASS FOUNDING, GAS FIXTURES, OIL PUMPS, &c.—Messrs. Davis & Phillips have removed their Wood street warehouse and factory, No. 110 Water and 104 Front street. Here they manufacture brass castings, gas fixtures, stop cocks, &c., of every description, and receive orders for plumbing, gas fitting and steam heating, which are promptly attended to by competent workmen. The firm have recently engaged in a new branch of business, determined to do their part in developing the vast wealth of the oil regions, and are now manufacturing oil pumps of brass, copper and iron, with the most approved chambers and valves, and any kind of tubing that may be desired. The house is a substantial one, and all work entrusted to them will be promptly executed. See advertisement.

MR. JAMES E MURDOCH.—This most finished of actors and best of elocutionists was received by another crowded audience last evening at the Theatre, when he played Young Mirabel in "Wine Works Wonders" as it has not been done here by "any other man." His recitation of the Address to the American Flag, elicited thunders of applause and pleased all present. To-night he appears as Alfred Evelyne in the great play of "Money," which must fill the house. Those who wish to see this great Comedian must go soon as his engagement closes on Saturday night.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held on Monday at the office of the Company, and resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors, viz: Messrs J. Edgar Thomson, Washington Butcher, William R Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Holme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G W. Cass, Pittsburgh, W. H. Smith, Pittsburgh

MILITARY.—From the returns of the election for Major, on the 2d ult., in place of Major C. Deiserroth, of Birmingham, resigned, it is believed that Melchoir Varner has been elected. The other candidates were W. H. Larimer and S. W. Means.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—The students at this institution having determined to remain and finish their course, the faculty have made arrangements to hold class recitations in the second U. P. Church, Wilmington, until the College buildings are replaced by new ones.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Alderman Donaldson has held to bail a man named Andrew Graham on a charge of selling to Edward Hoffman a horse which he represented as good and serviceable, but which proved to be worthless.

COTTON.—The "Commercial" is on her way to this city from Memphis, with 1304 bales of cotton on board. The "Economy" brought up 889 bales, and the "W. I. Maclay" 361 bales.

WIFE BEATER.—Alderman Jones, yesterday, held to bail John Knowland, of the Ninth Ward, charged by his wife with striking her a violent blow in the face and otherwise abusing her.

PARDONED.—One of the last official acts of President Buchanan was to sign the pardon of Washington Cline, sent to the Penitentiary from Wheeling, two years ago, for passing counterfeit coin.

THERE are now about one hundred and sixty prisoners in the county jail, three-fourths of whom are confined for drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct.

CONVICTED.—Bernard McNamee, tried for the murder of his wife, at Norristown, Pa., has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

STEUBENVILLE POSTMASTER.—The Republicans of Steubenville, at an election held on Saturday, designated Geo B. Filson as their choice for Postmaster.

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.

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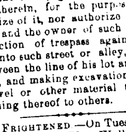

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of PERKINS, MERRICK & CO., in the Paper, Rag and general Commission Business.

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Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1st, 1861.

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AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

BY CATALOGUE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES will be sold by Catalogue at the store of the late JOHN ROBB, No. 109 Market street, on FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue until all is sold. fe28

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

Ladies' French Morocco Heeled Boots, only	$1,00.	
" " Kid " " "	75c	
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Mens', Boys', Youths' Boots very cheap. Be sure and call at the Cheap Cash Store of JOS. H. BOBLAND, fe23 No. 98 Market, 2d door from Fifth sts.

RAILROAD MAPS—Pocket Form. For sale by J. R. WELDEN. fe26

LINSEED OIL.—29 bbls rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. (mar4)

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington City Items

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

RICHMOND, VA., March 6.—In the convention to-day, Mr. Cox, of Chesterfield, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on federal relations to report, without delay, a plan for a convention of the border States at the earliest practical day; also to report on the subject of the coercion of the seceded States by the Government.

Mr. Leake, of Lochland, offered as a substitute, instructing the committee, in view of the coercive policy indicated by the President, and the long list of aggressions on the South, to report an ordinance by which Virginia shall resume the powers she delegated to the Government, and declare herself independent, and then call a convention of the slave holding States to determine what shall be the new constitution necessary for the protection of the rights in a confederacy of the slave States, and such free States as are willing to come in.

Mr. Harvie, of Amelia, offered an amendment, instructing the committee to report, in effect, that—Whereas, It is plain that it is Lincoln's purpose to plunge the country into civil war, by a coercive policy, which Virginia will resist; Resolved, that the Legislature be requested to make the needful appropriation of means, and provide the necessary forces, to resist and repel every attempt of the Federal authority to hold, occupy and possess the property and places of the United States in any of the seceded States, or those that may withdraw, or collect imports in the same.

Mr. Goggin read a series of resolutions against coercive measures being employed by the Federal Government for the collection of revenue, etc., declaring that Virginia will repel such attempts, and requesting the co-operation of the border slave States in effecting a plan for uniting the South on the hope of restoring harmony to the Union, and of reforming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution so modified as to protect the rights of persons and property in the territories for all time, and that in the event of the secession of Virginia from the Union, the government property in Virginia ought to be resumed by her as well for the defense of her citizens and property in their particular location, as for the purposes of general defense; that while Virginia remains a member of the Union she will assume no hostile attitude to the government, but be prepared to repel any attack made upon her.

The debate which ensued exhibited the effect of the Inaugural to some extent.

The Union men, including Cox, and Goggin, urged that some action was necessary, for all the previous efforts of Virginia have failed. They want the opinion of the border slave States before determining, but contemplate no union with the North on equal terms.

Mr. Doerman, of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. Lincoln's position, thought the Union men should work harder than all to oppose coercion.

The Secessionists dealt the inaugural many hard blows, but the Union men will oppose all hasty action in the Convention, and perhaps prevent the passage of the ordinance of secession.

There was much excitement during to-day's proceedings of the Convention, but it adjourned without action. The Secessionists are in better spirits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Delegates from Indiana and Maine severally paid their respects to the President this morning. In response to their greeting he made a brief but evidently satisfactory address.

The commissions of the new Cabinet officers have been signed by the President, and Secretary Seward was the first to enter upon the duties of his office at the State Department.

It was expected that Ex-Secretary Dix would vacate his office to-day, but at the request of his successor, Governor Chase, holds over till to-morrow. When Mr. Dix entered on his duties the Treasury was literally bankrupt. There were requisitions on his table from the departments, which there was no means of paying, exceeding $1,000,000, fishing bounties unpaid amounting to nearly $450,000, and treasury notes overdue amounting to about $350,000—in all $2,700,000; all of which have been paid.

Yesterday the accounts were stated, in expectation of Mr. Chase's entrance on his duties; and they show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States and disbursing officers, applicable to the current expenses of the Government, exceeding $6,000,000. This, with the current receipts from the customs, amounting to $80,000 per day in coin, it is believed will enable the incoming Administration to sustain itself, without calling for further loans, for a considerable length of time.

ALEXANDRIA, March 5.—The *Gazette*, Union, says that the inaugural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom the President speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The *Sentinel*, Secession, says that the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North, as a section.

The Richmond *Whig*, conservative, says that the policy indicated by the seceding States will meet with stern, unyielding resistance by the united South.

The *Enquirer*, secession, says that no action of our convention can now maintain peace, and Virginia must fight.

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks that every border State ought to go out within the next twenty-four hours.

Despatches from Staunton, Va., say that the inaugural is received with universal dissatisfaction, and resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

FORT KEARNEY, March 6.—The Pony Express passed this morning, with San Francisco dates to the 19th February.

There is a moderate business doing by jobbers this far, this week. The market is perhaps, less active than last week, and prices are generally without change.

During the past week, Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor has been occupied for the first time by United States troops.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Fremont vs. Floreri, has decided that the holder of U. S. patented lands, under the Mexican grant, possesses all the precious metals contained in the land.

From all points of the State favorable accounts are received of the planting operations this season, the breadth of land sown in wheat being much greater than last year.

The Legislature has done nothing important this week on the Senatorial question.

There has been an alliance formed between the Breckinridge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats. Fifty-five of these fusionists met in Sacramento last evening. They were less than a majority of the Legislature which has in both houses 115 members. The fusion movement is in favor of Denver, and his friends expect material increase to the fusion Democratic strength. It is apparently about an even chance that no election can take place this session, as after nominating a Breckinridge Douglas candidate, and an opposing Douglas Republican candidate, there is danger that one coalition party will have a majority of the Senate, and the other a majority of the Assembly, so that no joint convention can be called.

The Pony Express dates received from the Atlantic States, via Fort Kearney, are to the 5th of February, with gloomy news on the Union question.

All classes of the people in San Francisco, will join in a Union celebration on the 22d, and business will be generally suspended.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 6.—A fire at Berlin, Wis, this morning, destroyed the store of Carparts and Andrews, Konze's hotel and the dwelling house of Mr. Fox. Loss $20,000—Insured for $12,000.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6.—On or before the 4th of March, Lieutenant General Scott and others received telegraphic dispatches cautioning them to be on the look out for powder plots at the Capitol, in consequence of which searches were diligently made by the police at the building to satisfy those who had ordered such examination, that there was no danger from combustibles.

The Senate to-day unanimously confirmed the appointment of Frederick W. Seward, as Assistant Secretary of State to his father.

The President also nominated Norman B. Judd to be Minister at Boston.

The report that ex-Senator Crittenden will be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court is generally believed, but not certain. The nomination was made to-day.

All doubt as to Mr. Chase's acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury