The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

WILL THERE BE WAR.

Mr. Lincoln is President, and from the confederated cotton States, Commissioners are about to demand of him a surrender of all the forts which they have yet captured. He will not comply, and it is probable that we shall soon hear of the completion of the preparations at Charleston, for the attack on Fort Sumpter, and that an assault will be made upon Major Anderson's strong hold.

The news from the South, upon the reception of the President's inaugural, is decidedly war-like. The special dispatches to the New York *Herald*, state that at New Orleans, the inaugural is regarded as incongruous and contradictory relative to constitutional rights. The assertion that the ordinances of the seceded States are void, and their acts insurrectionary, coupled with the determination to hold, occupy and possess the government property, and collect revenue, are received as an open declaration of war. The assertion that no blood will be shed and no invasion made unless the South resists, is ridiculed.

Dispatches from Montgomery universally concede war to be inevitable. The Southern Congress is engaged in organizing a standing army of ten thousand men. Eight thousand men can at once be placed on a moveable war footing.

The *Picayune* states that a precedent exists for the South to regard any attempt at coercion as a declaration of war, by the act of Congress, in 1845, declaring in preamble that "war exists by the act of Mexico."

Texas, also has passed the ordinance of secession, and it is reported that Houston has resigned. Affairs there look war-like. Captain Ricketts, who is in command of Fort Brown, has refused to obey the order of General Twiggs for its surrender, and it is reported that an assault is about to be made upon it by the State troops.

In Virginia the feeling is predominant that war must come. The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "No action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight."

The *Whig* says: "The policy indicated toward the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South."

The *Dispatch* remarks: "Every border State ought to go out of the Union in twenty-four hours."

In Virginia every where, the inaugural seems to have created intense excitement, and has been received with universal dissatisfaction. Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avowed boldly for revolution, if the Convention does not immediately pass the secession ordinance.

In Tennessee Mr. Lincoln's inaugural is universally condemned. "Tennessee will fight him to the bitter end," is the announcement at Knoxville.

At Jackson and Columbus, Mississippi, and Tuscumbia, Alabama, it is considered a declaration of war.

All this looks as though a war between the North and South was inevitable. If it comes—if civil war devastates this country—the sectionalists of the North will have a fearful account to settle with their consciences and with the world. They have refused a compromise, and the President now holds the fate of the country in his hands, has not chosen to speak those words of power which would have restored peace and prosperity to the country. The prospects now of a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties are worse than before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration—worse than they have ever been before, since these difficulties commenced. The inaugural of Mr. Lincoln has cast a dark shadow over the land; the cloud is charged with thunder, and if it bursts, its destructiveness must be overwhelming. In the prophetic words of Mr. Douglas, "If it does come, the war will be in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, as well as Forts Sumpter and Pickens." He is satisfied that it is the purpose of the President of the seceded States, to march to the borders when once the Southern Confederacy takes up arms against the Government.

Let the *Gazette* re-publish its celebrated call "To Arms."

MR. LINCOLN ON THE SUPREME COURT.

By Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, in his Inaugural, he does not regard the Supreme Court of the United States as much of an institution. Being a lawyer, this is a little strange. He reduces the Supreme Court to a very low point indeed, and seems to give about as much value to the authority of its decisions, as we in Pennsylvania do to those of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace. For a lawyer, the manner in which he speaks of the highest Judicial tribunal of the country, is beneath contempt. It is a very small potato in his estimation when compared with the Chicago platform. The opinions of the Supreme Court, Mr. Lincoln considers as entitled to "respect and consideration," while he regards the resolutions of the Chicago Platform as "law" for the Republicans and himself.

NEW BOOKS.

Hunt & Miner have sent us a number of new and valuable works which have just issued from the press. The first is entitled "SECESSION, COERCION, AND CIVIL WAR: The Tale of 1861." By J. B. Jones, author of "Wild Western Scenes," "War Path," "Rival Belles," etc. One volume, cloth, $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

This is the book for the present times and crisis, and will have a very large and extended sale, and should be read by all classes of society, no matter what their politics or preferences are. It is elegantly gotten up in T. B. Peterson & Bro's. usual neat style.

"The Message from the Sea" and the "Uncommercial Traveler," both in one volume, by Charles Dickens, is also just issued by Peterson and Bros. Every thing from Dickens' pen is read with interest. This book is a very pleasant one.

"Beadles Biographical Library," Nos. 2 and 8, containing the Life of Daniel Boone, the Hunter of Kentucky, and Kit Carson the Rocky Mountain Scout and Guide, have been sent us by the publishers, and are for sale by Hunt & Miner.

No. 18 of the Dime Novels contains Nathan Todd or the Fate of the Sioux capture.

All these books and a thousand others are for sale by Hunt & Miner.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

It is said that Senator Crittenden has been nominated for the vacant Supreme Judgeship. If so, it is a compliment which is well deserved.

PHILO A. CLARK, Esq., one of the first class business agents, is now with Lloyd's Minstrels who are performing at Philadelphia. He intends to visit Pittsburgh shortly and give us a touch of his quality.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Lincoln's cabinet is made up of four gentlemen who were formerly Whigs, and three who belonged to the Democratic party. Nearly all the men composing the Cabinet have had much experience in the political world, and have held high positions. He has not made his selection from the small men of his party. His Cabinet are men well known to the country. No less than four of them, Messrs. Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates, were candidates for the Presidential nomination last year.

Mr. Seward's personal and public history is well known. He commenced his political life as a State Senator in New York, in 1830. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1834, and was defeated. In 1838 he was elected Governor, and in 1840 he was re-elected. In 1840 he was chosen United States Senator, and re-chosen in 1854.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, was a candidate for State Senator in 1840 in Hamilton county, before a Whig convention. Not getting it, he deserted the Whig party and attached himself to the Abolitionists. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator from Ohio. In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and in 1857 he was re-elected.

General Cameron has for many years been a leading and influential politician in Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Democrats. In 1854 he joined the Republicans, and in 1857 he was again elected to the Senate over John W. Forney, the Democrats having the majority in the Legislature, but Simon having the most votes for the position.

Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, was a Whig member of Congress from that State for several terms, a number of years ago. He has been Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. He was lately a member of the Peace Conference from Indiana.

Edward Bates acquired some celebrity as the President of the Chicago Internal Improvement Convention in, 1847. He is well known as a successful lawyer in St. Louis, but has never, we believe, been in Congress.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, was the counsel for the negro Dred Scott, in that celebrated case. He is an able and prominent lawyer, and is better fitted for Attorney General than Mr. Bates.

Mr. Welles, from Connecticut, is the most obscure and least experienced man in the list. He is very little known as a man or a politician outside of his own State.

OFFICE HUNTERS.

Minnesota, it is said, furnishes the largest number of office hunters, but from Pennsylvania there are enough of them to fill every office in the United States. Allegheney county has her quota, who make loud brags of "coming from the banner county of the banner State," and just drop in to "see old Abe and let old Abe see them." He begins to find the number of his friends incomfortably large it is said.

The contest for place is active and untiring, and comprises all classes of office hunters from those who desire the St. James Mission, down down, down, to applicants for tide waiters, in the most obscure port in the Union. The "irrepressible conflict" is abandoned for the time, the "irrepressible" scramble for the spoils absorbing everything else. What disappointment awaits many, yea thousands, of these hungry patriots, who are after the "perquisites," for though "many are called but few [will be] chosen."

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The wise men of the Ohio Legislature are all in a heap as to who shall be chosen to succeed Mr. Chase. Banks, Railroads, Canals, and Women's Rights will all have to give precedence to the Senatorial question. It is only a year since Mr. Chase was managed, bargained, bought, feasted and treated into the Senatorial position, and now as he cannot appoint his successor all this is lost. There are any quantity of aspirants for the succession.

SECRETARY HOLT.

Secretary Holt has written an eloquent and indignant letter in reply to the assaults made upon him by Secretary Thompson. It is a bitter rebuke of the conduct of the "gentleman from Mississippi" and a complete defense of his own course in refusing to do an act against the government of which he was one of the sworn members. In concluding Mr. Holt says:

It is well known that a persistent falsification of the policy and conduct of the late Administration, in its relations to the South, has proved a potent instrumentality for inflaming the popular mind of that distracted portion of our country, and thus giving an ever increasing impetus to the revolution; and the fact that the telegraph and the press have been under the absolute direction of those controlling this movement has rendered resistance to this instrumentality impracticable. Whatever purposes, therefore, were expected to be accomplished by the circulation of the paragraph which has been exposed, will probably be attained, since the antidote now offered cannot possibly pursue the poison into all its ramifications. If, however, this explanation shall secure to me the confidence of those true hearted patriots who still love our Union better than all the spoils and power which revolution can promise, then I shall little regard the condemnation of men who, for the last two months, have incessantly denounced me throughout the South, simply and solely because I have refused to blacken my soul with perjury, by betraying the Government of my country, while in its service.

Warlike Preparations in the South.

The Southern papers are full of items concerning the warlike preparations in the Confederated States. There are three powder mills in Pickens District, South Carolina, turning out some fifty kegs a day. A firm in Savannah has contracted for 3,000 shot and shell for South Carolina, and another firm in Mobile is casting cannon balls, grape, &c. A company of seventy recruits for the South Carolina army passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 23d inst., from Tennessee. For the regular army of Georgia, recruiting is going on all over that State. In Athens a company of forty has been enlisted up to the close of the week The volunteers in fort Pulaski are to be discharged and the new regulars substituted for them. The Columbus *Times* pulishes a letter from a delegate to the Southern Congress, in which he says:

"We intend to put the strongest force in the field which can be raised, and the President will accept from the States that may be tendered. They will be received with their own officers, but the President must settle all questions of rank and position under the authority of Congress. My information is that Davis will endeavor to secure for the officers of the United States army who have resigned, the best positions first, upon the ground that they are experienced and capable. There has as yet been nothing done by Congress as to the raising of troops, except, possibly, in committee. We are delaying much time over the most trivial matters. We have a set of new men, noninformed upon the laws of the United States, and all anxious to speak.

The Southern Commissioners.

Mr. Crawford, one of the three Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy appointed to negotiate with the government of the United States for the transfer of the public property, arrived in Washington on Tuesday. He will not announce his mission to the government until the arrival of his colleagues, who are expected in a few days. It is supposed that Mr. Lincoln will decline all conference with these gentlemen.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We call the attention of our readers to a carefully prepared article, which we republish in this days paper, from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, entitled "The uses of the Slave States." It is written by a business man of enlarged national views,—an old Pittsburgher, and the facts which it sets forth are well worthy of a careful examination:

(For the Plain Dealer.)

THE USES OF THE SLAVE STATES.

MR. EDITOR:—The opinion prevails quite extensively, in this part of the country especially, that the slave States of the Union are rather a drag upon the free States, and that if it were not for the principle of having the laws of the United States executed at all hazards in the South, it would be better, as a matter of interest, that the free States were separated from the slave States, and become as to them a foreign nation. Continued misrepresentations adhered to, with almost fiendish pertinacity by unscrupulous persons through the press, on the stump, and even in the pulpit; aided by the natural prejudices of our people against slavery in its general sense, have almost permanently fixed this idea in the Northern popular mind. I am not one of those who have adopted this error.

Observations and experience have taught me that the greatness of our country up to this time has arisen from the natural dependence of each of its sections upon the others.

With your permission I will give a few figures showing the advantage to the Union of the products of the slave States:

The total imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were valued at...$361,797,209
Of which there was re-exported..... 27,000,000

Amount for consumption..... 334,797,209

This was a large sum to owe to foreign countries, but we paid for it all. From whence did we derive the exports or means to pay for these imports.

The exports from the United States during the above period, were as follows:

PRODUCTIONS, EXCLUSIVELY OF FREE STATES.
Fisheries, coal, ice..... $ 5,071,431

PRODUCTIONS, EXCLUSIVELY OF SLAVE STATES.
Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine 214,342,880

PRODUCTIONS COMMON TO BOTH FREE AND SLAVE STATES.
Products of the Forest—Staves & Headings, Shingles, Lumber, Timber, Bark, Pot and Pearl Ashes, tanning, Skins and Furs, &c. 11,757,060
Products of Animals—Beef, Tallow, Hides, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Pork, Wool, Hogs, Horses, Mules, Sheep..... 20,206,265
Vegetable Food—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Hops, Flax and Clover Seed, &c..... 29,654,494
Manufactures—Spirits of Turpentine, Spirits of Molasses, Spirits of Grain, Malt Liquors, Vinegar, Cider, Linseed Oil, Furniture, Carriages, Hats, Machinery, Drinks, Candles, Soap, Snuff, manufactured Tobacco, manufactures of Leather, Lead, Iron, Copper and Brass, Cotton Piece Goods, Cotton Duck, Manufactures of Hemp of Gold, Silver, Marble, India Rubber, Lard oil, &c..... 8,464,644
Manufacture not enumerated..... 2,207,081
Raw Produce not enumerated..... 1,359,860

Total common to Free and Slave States..$ 96,426,599
EXCLUSIVELY.
Free States, exclusively..... $ 5,071,431
Slave States, exclusively..... 214,342,880
Products common to both..... 96,426,599
Specie common to both..... 50,040,851

Total Exports..... $365,881,861

Of the productions exported common to both sections we can approximate the value from each section only. By the census tables of 1850 (those of 1860 not being yet published) we find

In 1849 the North produced Corn, 242,456,
Sq bush. bu. value..... $145,474,169
Slaughtered Animals..... 56,990,221
$202,464,390

In 1849 the South produced Corn, 349,067,561
bushels, value..... $209,440,536
Slaughtered Animals..... 84,296,915
$293,737,451

With the above facts in view and observing that such exports as cotton piece goods, cotton duck, rope and manufactures of hemp, spirits of turpentine, spirits of molasses, snuff, manufactured tobacco, &c. &c., are made from products of Slave States, allowing also a portion of the products of the forest and live animals exported to be from that section, I think it fair to infer that the Slave States furnish one-third of the exports of products ($96,426,299) common to both sections, for the year ending June 30th, 1860.

Of those exported the Free States furnished..... $5,000,000
The Slave States say..... 1,946,851
From the foregoing data, I make the following comparison:
The Slave States furnished for exportation,
of their exclusive products..... $214,342,880
of products common to both sections..... 32,142,433
of Specie..... 6,946,851
Total from Slave States..... $253,431,164
The Free States furnished for exportation,
of their exclusive products..... $ 5,071,431
of products common to both sections..... 64,250,866
of Specie..... 53,093,000
$122,415,297

The next question to consider in this scrutiny of the National balance sheet is, what amount of the foreign imports was consumed by each section, the Free States, and the Slave States A fair approximation to this can only be had by a comparison of the number of free inhabitants and presuming that each section consumed foreign goods in that proportion. The free inhabitants of the United States being 27,000,000, nearly 20,000,000 of whom are residents of Free States, it is fair to presume that the Free States consume three-fourths of the entire foreign imports of the United States, and the Slave States one fourth.

Valued in money, year ending June 30, 1860. Foreign goods consumed by Free States..... $269,847,907
Foreign goods consumed by Slave States..... 88,699,302
$358,547,209

The value of the exports from the free States during the same period, was $119,622,297. To meet the balance of their share of the indebtedness for foreign goods the free States had to depend upon the slave States and slave labor for products available for that purpose to the amount of $131,475,610 in one year.

In addition to this the free States bought from the slave States 800,000 bales of cotton, 150,000 hogsheads of sugar, large quantities of hemp, tobacco, rice, tar, pitch, molasses, &c., for home consumption, worth in the aggregate $60,000,000 and which gave employment or suppor to at least 3,000,000 of the inhabitants of the free States.

If we add $69,000,000 to $131,000,000 we have the enormous sum of $200,000,000 as the indebtedness of the free States to the Southern Slave States for one year.

I am glad to know we paid for it all, but we must bear in mind that it was paid *in manufactures, mainly, which the Slave States were prevented from buying elsewhere by a barrier more effectual than a Chinese wall, the Tariff of duties ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. of the value*

Take away this barrier of protection to the manufacturers of the free States by dissolving the Union in an insane quarrel over the negro slave, throw open this market for $200,000,000 to the competition of England, France, Belgium, and Germany, deprive our northern ship owners of the monopoly which they now have by an act of Congress of the coastwise trade in the Slave States, and the painful fact would soon become apparent that the advantages of the Union with the Slave States is too often underrated by thoughtless persons in the free States.

I had designed showing how the peculiar manner of raising the revenues are from the fact that the Slave States contribute most of the means wherewith to pay for the imports that thereby they paid two-thirds of the expenses of the general government and the free States only one third, but I have already made this article so long that I fear to trespass further on your indulgence.

I would just add in regard to another popular error as to the free States paying for the postal deficiencies of the slave States, that last year both sections showed a deficiency which had to be paid by the General Government.—In the following States the deficiency was, in Ohio $280,462; in South Carolina $140,409; in Illinois $199,399; in Virginia $255,349; in Indiana $147,592; in North Carolina $128,859; in California $774,942; in Texas $678,408 &c.,

From the above it would appear that the less we in Ohio say about deficiencies of the postage receipts the better.

Yours very respectfully,
A UNION MAN.

Increase of the Army.

General Scott, it is said, will endeavor to have two regiments added to the United States army in the coming summer; or, if that is not acceded to, he will endeavor to have double battallions to one or two. The proportion of mounted persons in the army is not so large as it should be, considering the exigencies of frontier duty.

WE are not amenable to the charge of garbling the Presidents inaugural, as the *Journal* would insinuate. We quoted it as it was just published. It seems there were more errors in it than even we at first supposed, and in justice to the President as well as ourselves we have republished the inaugural as corrected from the copy of the Philadelphia United States *Gazette*.

THE NEW SENATE.

The new Senate stands 28 Republicans, against 22 Opposition, with 18 vacancies, 14 of the vacancies being in the seceding States. The other four vacancies are one in Missouri, one in California and two in Kansas. If both California and Missouri elect Opposition Senators, those in Kansas will probably be Republicans, making the *status* 30 to 24. So that so long as the secessionists keep out the Republicans have a working majority.

The new members are Messrs. Clark, of N. H.; Harris, of N. Y.; Clingman, of N. C.; Chase, of O.; Harlan, of Iowa; Howe, of Wis.; Breckinridge, of Ky.; Lane, of Ind.; Nesmith, of Oregon; Mitchell, of Ark.; Cowan, of Pa., who hold over until 1867.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Alleged Daath-Bed Confession of Murder.

On the night of the third day of September, 1858, when bloodshed and murder were rife and of common occurrence in this city, a colored man named William King was stabbed and killed, opposite to his residence, on Wagon alley, near Schroeder street. At the time the police was at fault, and though several parties were arrested, there was no testimony sufficiently strong to warrant the holding of any of them for trial. On the 27th day of the same month, however, upon information which was thought correct, John Stephens, alias Cyphus, was arrested, and the Grand Jury indicted him for the murder of King. The party who committed the murder was with a female, but when the case was called for trial she swore positively that Cyphus was not the man who was with her. The trial proceeded, and after three days investigation, the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the sentence of death was pronounced, and the Govenor of the State ordered his execution on the 11th day of February following. Some persons, who doubted the guilt of the condemned, obtained three several respites, with the hope of being able to lay before the Executive some reason why his sentence should be commuted, or for his entire pardon. All their efforts failed, and on the 7th day of April, 1859, he was executed to satisfy the law Throughout his whole imprisonment, he protested his innocence, and upon the scaffold declared that he was to die for an offence he had not committed.

All efforts to produce some evidence of the innocence of Cyphus having failed, after his execution there was no longer any doubt of his guilt until within the past three days. It now appears that a man named George Orem, not unlike Cyphus in appearance, died on Sunday afternoon last, in Wagon alley, near the scene of the murder of King, and before his death confessed to a number of persons that he, and not Cyphus, was the author of the death of King. He also confessed having cherished an animosity against King, because the latter married a woman whose hand he had himself sought

After the marriage of King, who was engaged in the oyster business, Orem declared that he should not live, and engaged as a hireling to peddle oysters through the streets to afford a better opportunity to accomplish his object. He also confessed to having been the first who intimated that Cyphus was the guilty party. On the day before the night when the murder was committed, Orem and King had a difficulty about a belt, in which was carried a butcher knife, both of the parties having been previously engaged in the slaughter of hogs, at a place near the residence of King.

The matter has been communicated to the police, and an effort is now being made to discover the truth of the statement of the dying man, and to further learn whether he had any accomplice in the transaction, but it seems difficult to find anything more than a confession which was made but two hours before the man died, in the presence of some eight or ten persons.

Murder of a Pedlar.

One of the most diabolical and cold-blooded murders we have ever heard of, was perpetrated on Saturday morning last, in Chester county, at a point about a mile south of Coatesville, and five miles southwest from the borough of Downingtown. The murdered man was named Jacob Mack, but he was familiarly known in Chester county by the name of "Dutch Jake." The particulars of the horrid affair, as near as we could learn them, are as follows:

On Friday night he stopped at the hotel in Mortonville, and in the morning he displayed, as was his custom, over two hundred dollars in gold He had frequently been warned by his friends that he was liable to be waylaid and murdered at any time, from the fact of his constantly carrying such a large sum of money about his person. He laughed at their remonstrances, however, and took great pleasure in exhibiting his gold at every stopping place About nine o'clock Mack proceeded on his journey.

He arrived at the residence of Furman Miller, about ten o'clock in the morning. This house is located on the farm of John D. Steele, Esq., on a public road which is much traveled He left there about half past ten, and went about four hundred yards from the house in a westwardly direction, where he was waylaid and most brutally murdered. The spot where his body was discovered was in sight of three houses. His brains had been beaten out with a club, and his skull was imbedded in the earth in a pool of blood. The bushes and stones in the vicinity were bespattered with blood, and everything indicated a severe struggle between the murderer and the murdered man. His body was stretched out at full length, and one hand grasped a fence rail. His pockets had been rifled of the gold and a watch and chain. A small box containing jewelry was carried away, but his pack remained near his side. Several articles which had been taken therefrom were found on Sunday, together with a box of jewelry, in a neighboring wood.

Several persons have been arrested, but as yet nothing has been developed to warrant their commitment for trial.

Vessel Seized.

From New Orleans it is stated that the United States revenue cutter Dodge was seized on the 2nd inst., in Galveston Bay, by the State authorities of Texas, and that the officers in command had tendered their services to that State.

THE *Dispatch* and *Journal* both wish to know if the *Post* is for secession. The *Post* is for the Union, and for the rights of all the States under the constitution and the laws. The *Post* is opposed to coercion, the Chicago Platform, and nonsense generally.

JUDGING from his Inaugural, Mr. Lincoln is convinced that the Chicago platform is the Law of the Land.

COL. LAY, of the 6th Infantry, one of Gen. Scott's aids, has resigned his commission.

AMALGAMATION has been prohibited by law in California.

THE Inauguration Ball was not a financial success.

HŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF 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 25c per bottle.
SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets, Sole Agent. ja5:3m

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

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
GAS FIXTURES, PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Oil Well Pumps of Brass, Copper, or Iron, with the most approved Chambers and Valves of all kinds, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Manufactory, No. 110 Water and 104 Front Street,
mar7:3mdaw PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIED:

On Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET SALLIE, aged 77 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice, on this (Friday) afternoon, March 8th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Mr. Hugh Sallie, No. 82 Water street, one door from corner of Liberty, to proceed to Saint Mary's Cemetery.

New Advertisements.

Hyatt's Patent Illuminating Tiles
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF HYATT'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING TILES,
FOR LIGHTING BASEMENTS, CELLARS, AREAS, AND COAL VAULTS. We would respectfully solicit an examination of samples, at our
Warehouse, No. 150 Water Street,
ANDERSON & PHILLIPS, Agents for BROWN BROTHERS, manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.
mar8

A. CUPPLES,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,
No. 153 Wood Street,
Opposite First Presbyterian Church,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Constantly on hand, a large variety of Cooking Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers of the New York and also of our own manufacture, Bath Tubs, Cutlery, Bird Cages, &c., &c., also Tin Roofing manufactured to order
mar8:2t

Notice!
WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US in the firm of C. THMSEN & SONS, CHARLES THMSEN and M. O. C. THMSEN, as of the date of 9th of January last.
C. THMSEN.
WM. THMSEN.
Pittsburgh, March 4th, 1861. mar5:3t

SUNDRIES.—
Almonds, Filberts,
Cream Nuts, Pecans,
Pickles, Preserves,
Pepper Sauce, Ketchup,
Spiced Oysters,
Mustard, Mace,
Ginger, &c., &c., &c.
Just rec'd and for sale by
KEYMER & BROTHERS,
No. 39 Wood street,
Opposite St Charles Hotel.
THEY STAND THE TEST.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.
READ THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTARY testimonial in regard to BURKE & BARNES' SAFES:
SALEM, INDIANA.
MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Gentlemen: On the night of the 22d of February, 1860, all our Machine Shops, Paint Shops, Wood, Material, Engine House, and all the Warehouses of the Southwestern Spoke and Carriage Manufactory, all being entirely filled with dry combustible material, were burned down In a room of the Paint Shop, where the heat was most intense, was one of your Burke Safes, containing all our papers, insurance policies, &c., amounting to over $40,000, which, on being taken out, all were entirely safe.
We most cordially recommend the Burke & Barnes Safes as being very superior. Your friends,
PLATT, MARTIN & GORDON,
The above Safes, of every size, on hand and made to order by
BURKE & BARNES,
At the Old Established Safe Factory,
mar5:2dw&1ty 129 and 131 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
No. 107 Market Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING a new and large stock of
PAPER HANGINGS,
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.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
Nos. 97 and 99 Third Street,
AND
111 FOURTH STREET,
CONSISTING OF
ALL VARIETIES OF STYLES AND FINISH,
SUITABLE FOR
Hotels and Private Dwellings.
☞ All orders promptly attended to, and the Furniture carefully packed and boxed.
Steamboats and Hotels furnished at short notice.
Cabinet Makers supplied with every article in the line. mar8

IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, open day and evening; students enter at any time, and receive private instruction in all branches of study
Professional advice given to business men, on opening and closing their books, partnerships changes, and all matters pertaining to the subject of accounts.
mar2:6m

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

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

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.

NEW WALL PAPERS AT MARSHALL'S, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP. mar4

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. E. BOBLAND, 98 Market street, mar2 Second door from Fifth:

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

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS to arrive this day at 2 o'clock. D. B. FERGUSON, fe26 Corner High and Wylie streets.

New Advertisements.

McALISTER'S
ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
TRY IT! TRY IT!
A Radical Restorative of Insensible Respiration.
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
DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
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.
And by all Druggists throughout the United States
J. McALISTER,
143 Fulton street, N. Y.
Agents wanted immediately to introduce it into families, who may receive it on liberal terms, for cash. ma4:63md

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.
mar2:2td JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—
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FINEST FLAVORS.
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FINEST FLAVORS.
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 Rees' assignee. And now: SATURDAY, Feb. 23d, 1861, the first account current of W. O. Hyghart and E. Burgwin, 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 the 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,
fe26:3td Prothonotary.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—
Motley's History of the Netherlands, 2 vols.
Parkman's Life of Jackson: 1 vols.
Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, 3 vols.
Personal History of Lord Bacon; by Hepworth Dixon.
Lord Bacon's Works. New Riverside Edition.
The Wit and Beauty 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 Mulock;
Tom Brown at Oxford, pt. 1;
Macaulay's Later Essays and Poems;
Lowe's Studies in Animal Life; for sale by
mar6 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

GLASGOW'S
AMBROTYE GALLERY,
—IN—
LAFAYETTE HALL,
FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.
HAVING RE-ARRANGED MY GALLERY, and fitted it up in the most modern style, 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,
fe7:1yc No. 84 Fourth street, Pittsburgh

EUROPEAN ASSAGENCY.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, European Agent, No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.
Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. fe11

SPRING CALICOS,
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SPRING CALICOS,
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,
R. 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. 133 W