The Pittsburgh Post.

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The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For March and April.

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

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

ARGUMENT UPON A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—On Saturday morning the motion for a new trial in the case of Alexander J. McConnell, convicted of attempting to burn the machine shops of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, in Manchester, was ably argued by Hon P. C Shannon for the defendant, and John H. Hampton, Esq., for the Commonwealth. The ground upon which Mr. Shannon argued his motion, which he did very elaborately, was that the offense with which McConnell stood charged was, both under the old statutes and the new penal code, given into the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. But it had been tried in the Quarter Sessions, where McConnell had only four challenges, while in the other Court he would have been entitled to twenty challenges. If a new trial was granted he was satisfied that such circumstances could be proven as would clearly demonstrate the innocence of the accused. The gentleman quoted authorities in support of his position, and referred to some other matters incidental to the case, such as the course of the Commonwealth in trying the last, in point of time, of two indictments against the defendant, first. In reply Mr. Hampton held that the indictment was right. The proper way to look at the question was to go back to the old law, which he cited. He argued to show that at common law an attempt to burn was not arson. In section 137 of the new penal code felonious arson is set forth as a specific offence, punishable as a felony, while in section 138, attempting to burn was declared to be a misdemeanor. The pamphlet laws of 1849 make the same distinction, corresponding with the act of 1806, by which attempts to burn and some actual burnings are set down as misdemeanors. In his practice he had never known a case of misdemeanor tried in the Oyer and Terminer. He had no desire to deprive defendant of any of his privileges, and would not urge sentence if he had any doubts as to the legality of the indictment, the previous trial or the guilt of the prisoner. Judge Mellon, who heard the case tried, took the papers and will give a decision this week.

Oil Operations.

The following items we clip from the Venango *Spectator* of last week:

The Keystone (Georgetown) Company, on A. Cochran's land, two miles down the river, have a first rate well. They are down 465 feet—some twenty feet below the vein—and on Friday last were pumping at the rate of fifty barrels in twenty-four hours. Good judges estimate this as a permanent thirty to forty barrel well. The amount of oil delivered at the Sunbury and Erie Railroad station in Erie, last week, was 1,960 barrels. The total amount during February was 9,370 barrels.

The Franklin *Citizen* says:

"We understand that the well at the foot of Foster's Island, on the Allegheny river, about seven miles below this place, had a good vein of oil struck in it at four hundred and ninety feet, and that the workmen had dipped off a barrel with the sand pump.

Mr. M'Cullough, who has a well on the Stephen Smith farm, some two miles below the Hoover well, has struck a good vein, and we understand is getting ready for pumping.

A well on the Cochran, some two miles down the river from town, was tubed last week, and was, when we last heard from it, doing well, yielding twenty barrels per day.

The Westmoreland Oil Company have struck a third vein of oil in their well at a depth of 76 feet, and purpose to commence pumping when they reach 140 feet.

Another company, called the "Monongahela," has been organized at M'Keesport, to experiment for oil in that locality.

THE SAME OLD GAME.—It is astonishing to us that any man, in this enlightened age, after the frequent warnings given through the public prints, can permit himself to be diddled out of money by the stale dodges of sharp confidence men, yet there are some who have not yet learned wisdom, unless by sad experience. A stranger from the East, bred in Philadelphia and New York, where he should have learned to be on his guard, arrived here a few days since and took passage for St. Louis on the steamer J. B. Ford. On Saturday morning a well dressed gentleman, apparently a fellow-passenger, engaged him in conversation upon the boat, and, after a time, proposed a walk, which was readily agreed to. On Fifth street, a man approached the two and, presenting a bill to the passenger (confidence man No. 1) asked him if he could pay it. No. 1 pulled out a wallet, filled with $100 (counterfeit) bills, and asked No. 2 if he could walk down to the boat, as he had not the amount ($60) in change. No. 2 did not like to go and No. 1 asked the stranger to lend him $60 until they returned to the boat, when he would repay him in gold. The stranger assented and handed over the $50 to No. 2, who asked No. 1 to step into a house in the alley leading off Fifth street to Ryan's buildings, until he signed the receipt. The stranger waited on the street for a while, when he began to realize that he had been swindled, but search for the swindlers proved useless, as they were by that time out of reach. We'll wager a new hat that the strange gentleman will not be vicimized in like manner again.

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN.—This vessel having been thorobghly overhauled by the government, during the past year, her old boilers having been taken out and replaced by new ones, and her machinery refitted and repaired in the best possible manner, under command of Captain Lanman, and mechanical supervision of Engineer Zeller, the Department ordered her into commission, and on Friday last she was turned over to the new command, at Erie. The following is the list of officers now on duty: Commander—John C. Carter; Lieutenants—Thos. H. Stevens, Leonard Paulding and R. W. Henry; Paymaster J. George Harris, Chief Engineer; Theodore Zeller; Asst. Engineers—1st, Wm. H. Rutherford; 2d, Henry C. Victor; 3d, Samuel P. Ayres and Jas. L. Vauclain. Paymaster's Clerk—J. J. Odell; Captain's Clerk, Geo. S. Odell; Carpenter—Geo. W. Elliott. Capt. William Hinton has been retained as pilot. Most of the old crew have reshipped.

The new officers having taken charge of the vessel, the national flag was hoisted over the deck, amid the cheerful congratulations of the officers and others gathered to see the impressive ceremony.

THEATRE—MR. MURDOCH TWO NIGHTS MORE.—In compliance with the many urgent requests to prolong his engagement, Mr. Murdoch has made arrangements to play two nights more. In order to do this, he had to be relieved of two nights of his engagement at Buffalo. Our citizens will not fail to appreciate this willingness to cater to their amusement, and will show in a substantial way the high estimation in which this gentleman is held. To-night will be offered the greatest comedy bill ever presented in this city—the "Inconstant" and "My Aunt," concluding with a capital farce. To see Mr. Murdoch the same evening as "Young Mirabel" and "Dick Dashall," is certainly enough to draw the largest house "Old Drury" has ever yet contained. The "Robbers" drew a fine house on Saturday night, and the "Charles De Moor" of Mr. M. was rapturously received.

BROKEN.—An interesting little son of Mr. Emery, of New Castle, on Wednesday, amusing himself in sliding down the stairs, fell and broke

A RATHER MYSTERIOUS CASE.—A man named Frank Elak, saddler, at No 231 Liberty street, is to have a hearing before the Mayor at two o'clock this afternoon on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his brother-in-law, Mathias Aliner, a cap maker, living in Allegheny. The informant alleges that Elak, who is married to his sister, had been accustomed to abusing her. On Sunday week his sister came to his house and showing bruises on her arms, which she said had been made by Elak, declared she would live with him no longer. Aliner advised her to return home, which she did. On Tuesday Aliner called at Elak's and was informed that she had gone to market in the morning, but had not returned. Search for three days proving fruitless, information was made against Elak for assault and battery and he was arrested. He repeated the story about his wife having gone to market, in her usual clothing and with very little money. He and his son, (a young man of twenty-one, who was very severe on Aliner) had searched for her ever since, but failed to learn anything of her. He stated that he had been married twenty-three years, and had lived here twelve years: also that his brother-in-law, Aliner, had tried to convince him that his wife was not a proper woman, and also told her that he, (Elak,) was guilty of improper conduct. To Aliner's inteference Elak atributes all these difficulties, and admitted that he had struck her about two weeks since, and also quarreled with her on the Sunday she went to her brother's. He believed she was still in the city. The son who manages the father's financial affairs, thought his mother would have had only a few dollars, which would prevent her carrying out an expressed intention of visiting a sister in St. Louis. Under the circumstances, the Mayor deemed it advisable to hold Elak to bail for further hearing on the charge of assault and battery, which was done. The disappearance of Mrs. E is most singular, all the places she frequents having been visited, but no one having seen her, which induced a suspicion of foul play somewhere. The affair is still full of mystery, and we hope the examination to-day may clear it up.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING NEWS.—During the year 1860, the Rockland Mine produced five hundred and fifty tons and one hundred and fifty-three pounds of copper. The shipment made during the season of navigation was five hundred and sixty six tons and nine hundred pounds nett mineral. The average number of miners employed was one hundred and twenty four. The total drifting was one thousand six hundred and eighty five feet, and total sinking of shafts three hundred and ninety-one feet. The total amount of stoping was one thousand six hundred and sixty-one fathoms, which yielded six hundred and sixty-two pounds of copper per fathom. Following is the product of some of the principal mines for the month of January: Minnesota, one hundred and sixty tons one thousand one hundred and ninety four pounds; National, seventy-four tons; Rockland, thirty tons one thousand one hundred and thirteen pounds; Superior, four tons four hundred and thirty-two pounds. Many of the smaller mines do not weigh off regularly during the winter months, but, including the stamp work raised, it is perfectly safe to estimate the total products of the Ontonagon mines of the district, for January, at three hundred tons.

LITERARY UNION.—The fifth meeting of the Literary Union was held in the Supreme Court Room, on last Friday evening. There was a very large number of delegates present, and the meeting clearly demonstrated the fact that the Union of Literary Societies is one of the institutions of the county. The usual preliminaries were gone through with, after which a constitution was partially adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr J. C. Montgomery, Mayor's Clerk of Philadelphia, for favors rendered. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. G. McCandless, W. J. Phillips, C. C. Scaife, J. C. Lambert, Ernest W. Morrow, S. C. McDowell, and J. M. Hezslett, was appointed to report in relation to the merits of the different constitutions submitted to the Union, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on the evening of the 22d day of March, 1861.

RULE GRANTED.—In the matter of the vacation of Fifth street, in the borough of South Pittsburgh, the decree for which had previously been confirmed by the Court, Marcus W. Acheson, Esq, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, presented a rule to show cause why said decree should not be rescinded. The petitioners states that they had previously presented a remonstrance against the vacation, which has not yet been withdrawn, (though counsel were under that impression) and they were surprised when they discovered the confirmation of the decree, as it would prove a great injury to them. The Court granted the rule.

HIGH WATER.—For several days during the latter part of last week, the streams in this neighborhood were in excellent condition for rafting, and a number of rafts, principally boards, started from this place on Friday and Saturday, but the rain on Sunday evening swelled the waters over the banks and brought lumbering operations to a stand. To-day, (Monday,) the waters are from four to five feet too high for run rafts—the bottoms are overflowed and Red Bank presents the appearance of a mighty river.—*Brookville Jeffersonian, 7th.*

BROKE JAIL.—On the night of the 1st inst., John P. Stephens, confined in the jail of Elk county, at Ridgeway, on charge of forgery, made his escape. He is about nineteen years of age, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, auburn hair, and a very light beard. He had on when he escaped, a pair of black satinett pants, a grey coat with pockets in the side, and an old pair of boots with torn toes. A reward of twenty five dollars is offered for his arrest and detention.

PLEASANT AMUSEMENT.—John Beatty had been in jail some time previous to Friday morning, when he was released. As the event was one to be rejoiced over, he indulged in liberal potations during the day, and in the evening, his feelings having reached a high pitch, he proceeded to vent them by breaking up the furniture and dishes and turning the family out of the house. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who imposed a fine of $8 and costs upon him for his playfulness, which John was unable to pay and he was obliged, therefore, to go back to his old quarters.

SEWARD LITERARY SOCIETY.—We have seen a programme for the exhibition of this Society, to be given at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening next, for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. The entertainment will be chiefly dramatic, consisting of selections from "Romeo and Juliet," the farce of "Single Blessedness," the "Corsican Brothers," (with tableaux) and "Ten days in the Tower." These will be interspersed with appropriate literary exercises, such as recitations, declamations, etc. The tickets of admission are fifteen cents, and the hall will doubtless be filled.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a little son of Patrick Findley, a railroad employee, residing in Manchester, was run over on Ohio Lane, by a passenger car on the Allegheny and Manchester line, and severely injured. He was standing on the track, and when he attempted to get off he stumbled and fell. No bones were broken, but it is feared that the child sustained dangerous internal injuries.

KANSAS AID CONCERT.—A grand concert and exhibition will be given at Concert Hall this evening, by the Turners and German Singing Societies, assisted by Miss Scriba and the Washington Cornet, Band, for the benefit of the Kansas relief fund, to which we direct public attention. The affair will doubtless be a successful one, as it should be.

ADMITTED.—Jas W. Ells, was, on motion of E. H. Stowe, Esq, admitted to practice in the courts over which Judge McCandless presides, on Saturday morning. Mr. Ells was admitted in the District Court recently and has good prospects before him of a useful life in his profession.

PATENTS ISSUED.—Among the late patents we find one to Bernard Lauth, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in polishing iron bars and rods, and one to A. H. Rowan, Allegheny, for improvement in coupling railroad cars.

DROWNED.—On Sunday the 3d inst., a young man named William Clark, while crossing on the bracket-log, at J. Myers' saw mill, near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, fell into the stream and was drowned. He was comparatively a stranger, had been in Punxsutawney about two months, and was respected by all who knew him. He was about twenty years old, an orphan, has neither brother nor sister, and formerly resided in New York. His body had not been found on Monday evening.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—A child of Mr. David Lang, of Washington, Pa., aged about eighteen months, was choken to death on Thursday of last week. It was eating a piece of corn bread at the time, and was observed to fall over on the floor, when its parents ran to its assistance, but it died in a few minutes. A post mortem examination by Dr. Wilson revealed the fact that a portion of the corn-bread had lodged in the windpipe, from the effects of which it died.

BROKE HIS NECK.—A countryman named McBride, residing on the National Road, some four miles from Wheeling, on last Monday night, fell down a flight of stairs in Eckhart's tavern, in that city, and dislocated his neck. The accident is supposed to have happened about midnight, but the unfortunate man was not discovered until found by a servant the next morning. McBride had been in the city some five days on a spree, and doubtless he fell while in a state of intoxication.

WE would inform our readers that Colonel Reed, the gentlemanly superintendent of the celebrated house of Maltby & Co., receives daily, per *Express*, direct from Baltimore, fresh and choice supplies of oysters. They are quite a luxury during this lenten season, and Col Reed knows how to cater and please the appetites of our citizens. Call at 49 Fifth street and judge for yourselves.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, B. F. Lucas, Esq, filed reasons for a new trial and an arrest of judgment in the case of David Graham vs Samuel Hood. It will be remembered that this was an action to recover the value of sand taken by Hood from Graham's lot, in the borough of Manchester, and that the jury awarded Graham $25 damages.

ACKNOWLEDGED.—Under date of March 6th, Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas, acknowledges to Mayor Wilson the receipt of the last three remittances from this city, and returns thanks to our citizens for their liberality.

PUT ON THE ARGUMENT LIST.—By request of counsel, on Saturday morning, Judge Mellon ordered the appeal from the taxation of costs in the Harbison case upon the Common Pleas argument list.

POSTPONED.—The motion for a new trial in the case of J. W. Williams, convicted of forgery, was to have been argued on Saturday, but it was postponed until next week, when the Court will hear some evidence.

JUDGES Mellon, Parke and Adams hold a Common Pleas argument court this week, commencing to-day. There is a large number of cases to be disposed of, but none of them very important.

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.

DR. C. BAELZ,
WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
ALSO—AGENT OF
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FOR
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MOUNT WASHINGTON BUILDING LOTS.—Two lots, 25 by 100 feet, for $100 each. One lot, 50 by 100 on Bertha street, $300. Three lots, 50 by 200 feet, on Maria Avenue, for $300 each. These lots will be sold on easy terms of payment, so as to enable purchasers to build without delay, live on their own premises, and become their own landlords. mar8 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

TEN DOLLARS IN HAND, AND ONE dollar per week thereafter till the whole amount is paid. Secure one of those $100 lots, 25 by 100 feet, on Mount Washington. For sale by S CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street. mar8

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 is well calculated for doing a large wholesale and retail business. For further particulars enquire of
JAMES PATTON, JR.,
No. 139 Federal street, near the market, Allegheny city, Pa. mar1 2w

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se28:1y Pittsburgh, Pa

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington City Items

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

ST LOUIS, March 10.—After some important proceedings in the Convention yesterday, Judge Gamble, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented and read the report of that Committee. The report is long and carefully written. It makes a faithful exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position, and affecting the interests of Missouri, and recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain; admonishes the North that the hostile and fanatical feelings towards Southern institutions manifested by large numbers of the people of that section, are productive only of evil, and expresses the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their prejudices. It does not assume a threatening attitude toward either extreme section of the country, but points to the errors of both, and concludes with the following resolutions, which are a reduction of the main features of the report:

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate course to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary she will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace and the rights of equality of all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment, the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetuated, and peace and harmony restored between the North and the South.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Mr. Crittenden, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of differences forever from the arena of national politics.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe the peace of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and this Convention urges the Legislature of this State to take steps for the calling of such convention.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government, coercive of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country in civil war, and thereby extinguish all hopes of an amicable settlement of the issues now pending. We therefore earnestly entreat the Federal Government, as well as the seceding States, to stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever to bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at Jefferson City, on the third Monday in December.

Resolved, That a committee be elected, a majority of which shall have the power to convene the Convention, at such time and place, prior to the third Monday in December, as the public exigencies require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Redd, whilst heartily approving of the temper and spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjustment laid down, and asked leave to present a minority report on Monday, which was granted, and the report was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

FORT KEARNEY, March 9.—The Pony Express passed at 6:30, bringing the following summary of news from the Pacific Coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—There is but little general news. The ceremonies at the Union celebration yesterday, absorbed all the attention. The day was as unanimously observed as the 4th of July celebrations in San Francisco. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand people attended the Union meeting at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets. Speeches were made by E. Stanly, Eugene Casserday, Col. Crockett, and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that there exists no power under the constitution for a State to secede; that California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of the existing difficulties, so as to secure the rights of all the States; that if one or more States should effect a final separation from the Union, California should and will nevertheless cling to the Union with the States; that California endorses repudiates the project of a Pacific Republic as visionary, mischievous and unpracticable; that the true attitude of the people of California at this time of trouble is that of fraternal kindness towards the people of all the States, and her honor and interest alike demand of her to do all in her power to bring about harmony and reunion among the people of the whole country. It is generally conceded that this impromptu Union demonstration was the largest mass meeting ever held in San Francisco, while the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the resolutions surprised their friends.

James A McDougal was nominated a candidate for United States Senator, by a caucus composed of 28 Douglas Democrats, on the evening of the 20th. This leaves less than a majority of the Douglas party in the Legislature. The remaining portion of that party have coalesced with the Breckinridgers, and the prospect is favorable to the nomination of Denver.

Pony express dates from the Atlantic States to the 9th inst. arrived. The news is considered favorable to an amicable settlement of the national troubles.

The Legislature adjourned from the 21st to the 25th.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9.—The Charleston *Courier*, of Thursday, says that the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within the last ten days, under the direction of Gen. Beauregard, in whose charge an attack on Fort Sumpter has been placed.

Three soldiers, whose terms of enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumpter on Wednesday.

Ex-Secretary Floyd has published a statement indicatory of the acceptances in favor of Russell, Majors & Co. and of their legality. Instead of there being six millions of these acceptances, he shows that there are only about $600,000 worth. He declares that the contractors have secured these by assignments of property ample for their protection, and that, if the government will permit the earnings of the trains for 1861 to be applied to the acceptances, they will be liquidated in that way without recourse to the assignments. It would seem also that the Government owes the contractors upwards of half a million dollars, which is equivalent to the cash value of the Indian trust bonds, of the abstraction of which Mr. Floyd repudiates all previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the Select Committee with great severity, and says their sole object was political persecution and defamation.

The subject of the collection of the revenue and the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter has not yet engaged the attention of the Cabinet.

Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the qeestion of the forts and revenue.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamship Edinburg sailed this morning for Liverpool, with 150 passengers. She has no specie list.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 9.—The Galway steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived at this port this morning. Her dates are four days later than those furnished by the North Briton at Portland.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the new constitution which gives the Diet legislative rights.

Breadstuffs closed dull, and quotations nominal for flour. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Provisions dull.

The following are the very latest advices by the steamer Prince Albert.

The Emperor of France had enjoined Prince Napoleon to remain at Paris, as a visit to Italy at the present time might be regarded as an intention to influence the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The Senate passed resolutions yesterday, that our Senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested to oppose the passage of all acts granting supplies of men and money to coerce the seceding States into submission or subjugation; that, should such acts be passed by Congress, our Senators be instructed, and representatives requested to return from the Halls of Congress.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 9.—On the reception of President Lincoln's inaugural the secessionists, in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of the citizens of the county to-day to instruct delegates to the convention. It proved, however, that the Union sentiment prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without action, amid much enthusiasm for the stars and stripes.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Governor Jackson has signed the Relief bill, passed by the Legislature a few days since. This law extends the time for the execution signed by the Court of Record to the second term after the date of execution, and extends the time for the return of executions issued by Justices of the Peace to one year after date thereof.

RICHMOND, March 9.—Hon. Wm. C. Rives addressed a large meeting last night on the subject of the Peace Conference propositions. His remarks looked to the conciliation of the Border States and the eventual reconstruction of the Union. He denounced the secession movement in strong terms. His speech excited much enthutiasm among the audience.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The Convention adopted an ordinance to transfer certain funds, now in the hands of the State depository, to the government of the Confederated States.

A private telegram from Montgomery says that the Revenue laws have been adjusted, by a regulation of the Treasury department, to avoid any prejudice to the steamboat interest.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The *Tribune*, this morning, publishes an elaborate article showing that the earnings of all the roads connecting at Chicago, for 1860, was $17,690,000. The earnings of the ten trunk roads show an increase over 1859 of $3,630,000.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The extensive lard oil and candle works of Thomas Emery & Sons, on the corner of Vine and Water streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $150,000; insured for 112,500. It is the work of an incendiary.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 8.—The State voted against holding a convention by 1,000 majority. The members who were elected were two to one for the Union.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The lower branch of the Legislature passed a joint resolution today to go into an election of a United States Senator on Monday next.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—River rising slowly with 9 feet 10 inches water in the canal.—Weather clear. Mercury, 33 degrees.

COMMERCIAL.

Stage of Water.

Eight feet water in the channel.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1861.

Flour No change. Sales of 331 bbls at $4,90 $5,00 for spring, and $5,20@5,25 for winter wheat, extra; $5,25@5,50 for spring, and $5,70@5,80 for winter extra family, and $5,90@6,00 for spring, and $6,00 @6,25 for winter fancy.

Grain...Sales 400 bush oats from store at 22@24c; 315 do from store at 26@27c; 100 bush Rye Corn at 40c.

Hay...Sales 17 bales N. O. at 67½@75c ⅌ ℔.

Molasses...Sales 38 bbls. N. O., at 37@38c ⅌ gal.

Coffee...Sales 28 sacks Rio at 14½@14¾c ⅌ ℔.

Cheese...Sales 67 boxes W. R. at 10c ⅌ ℔.

Beans...Sales 4 bbls Small White at 95c.

Apples...Sales 60 bbls at $2,00@2,25.

Butter...Sales 8 bbls prime Roll at 13@14c ⅌ ℔.

Eggs...Sales 50 bbls at 11c@11½c ⅌ doz.

Seed...Sales 55 bush Clover at 4@4,25; 25 do Timoth at $2.

Oil...Sales 166 bbls, at 26c per gal.

Lime...Sales 10 bbls Louisville at $1,25.

Salt...Sales 40 bbls. No. 1 extra at $1,25

Whisky...Sales 18 bbls Recified at 17@15c ⅌ gal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 9—Evening.—Cotton firm: 1000 bales sold at 11¾c. Flour heavy: 6,500 bbl s sold at $5.05@5 for State, an advance of 5c., $5.40@5.50 for Ohio, $5.25@5.30 for Southern. Wheat firm: sales 8,000 bush at $1.16@1.18 for Chicago Spring, $1.29@1.32 for Milwaukee Club, $1.29@1.31 for red western and $1.32@1.35 for white Michigan. Corn quiet: 22,000 bush sold at 66c for Pore quiet at $17.12½@17.25 for Mess and $12.50 for prime. Whisky dull at 17½c.

GENTS', LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
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OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF 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,
fo26:td27march Secretary.

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,
mr4 corner of Diamond alley.

THE MAYFIELD MYSTERY.

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

(Concluded.)

"No, sir; but since their own son, Mr. Edward died, you see, they adopted Mr. Pierre St. George."

"Adopted?"

"Yes, sir; and he is to have all the property."

"Oh!"

"And he is up at the house now, but I don't like him, and he is a brute, I think; but Mr. and Mrs. Cattley are quite as fond of him as they were of their own son. I fancy, though I never saw him. My aunt and uncle are up at the house, hanging up the holly, you see, sir, and that's why I am here all alone."

"Good Heaven!"

"Sir?"

"Ah! Oh! Well! well! It seems like a dream; but I suppose that I am awake?"

"Sir?"

"I thank you for your kind information—very much I thank you. I will go up to the house now."

"Shall I take your name, sir, to Mr. Cattley?"

"Oh, no, no! that is needless! They know me, or they used to know me."

While this colloquy was going on between the young stranger and the girl, the sun, that had looked so pleasant, had passed away, and a howling wind began to sweep over the scene.

Huge clouds came from the southwest, and in about five minutes more it was nearly dark. The stranger bowed courteously to the young girl at the lodge, and with the horse's bridle over his arm he slowly passed up the long avenue of chestnut trees that led to Mayfield House.

And this was Edward Cattley, returned from the Mauritius within the three years he had specified, and this was the strange reception he had got, and the strange news that awaited him.

What basis of truth there was in the story told by Mr. St George, and how much falsehood was built upon that basis, we shall soon see.

With the dim shadows of the evening gathering more and more thickly about him as he went, young Edward Cattley slowly approached his father's house; but about half way up the long chestnut avenue he paused a moment, and then turned aside into a narrower path which led to the stables.

"I will put up my horse," he said, in a tone of some bitterness; "I will put up my horse, on the chance of being made welcome, at all events, for the night."

The young man thought it some what strange to find the stables so completely deserted as they were; but the fact was that all the servants were up at the house, assisting at the Christmas decorations: so Edward put up the horse himself, and then took his route again to the old house.

How familiar to him was every footstep of his route, and what a host of recollections came across him as he trod the well known path to the hall door. He felt as if he had left the house a boy to come back to it a man, and as if half a lifetime had passed over his head, instead of a short three years. And what was he to think of the news that he had heard? A stranger held his place in the affections of his parents. He was believed to be dead, and with that belief he appeared, too, to be forgotten.

It was in the midst of these anything but pleasing reflections that Edward Cattley reached the hall of the house, and from there he heard voices in the dining-room; and one voice in particular, which said, "Don't you be afraid, mother, I shall not fall. Now Samuel, hand me up the flag."

"I am mad!" thought Edward Cattley, "I am mad! This is some strange dream!"

"Be careful, Pierre—be careful!" he then heard his father say, "Be very steady now!"

Edward pressed his hands on his heart for a moment or two, to still its wild beating, and then he opened the door at the end of the dining-room, and walked in about two steps, and said, "Father and mother, will you tell me if you know me?"

There was but eleven words, and some of them short ones, but surely never had the same number produced equal effects.

Mrs. Cattley, who was seated on a low stool, sewing artificial roses to laurel leaves, uttered a mild shriek, and fell senseless.

Mr. Cattley, with a rush, and a cry that came direct from the heart, bounded forward, and clasped his arms around his son, and then burst into tears.

Mr. St. George had been on the top of a very tall pair of steps, close to one of the high windows of the dining room; and the moment he heard Edward's voice, he made but one leap through the top part of the window, breaking the frame and half a dozen panes of glass to pieces, and disappearing in the gloom of the evening.

He had not uttered one word.

The impetus with which he jumped from the top of the steps sent them back into the room, where they knocked down the old butler and two footmen among a heap of holly and laurel.

The female servants present screamed. The butler called out "Murder." And such a scene of confusion ensued as that old dining hall had never witnessed.

"Father, father!" said Edward, "what does all this mean?"

"My boy! my boy! my own dear boy!"

"Thank God!" added Edward, as he held his father to his heart, "thank God I hear you say so."

"Ever—ever my own boy. Oh, Edward, Edward, where have you been, and what miracle has preserved you to us?"

"Well, dear father, let me speak to my mother, and I will tell you all. Mother, mother, let the voice of your son restore you to consciousness. I am here. I have come back to you, to leave you no more."

The voice of her son did restore her; and it is needless to say with what joy that fond mother welcomed back her lost treasure. It was a full hour before any of them could talk coherently, and then Edward, in reply to a legion of questions, said, "I was persuaded to gamble for one hour once; and as I won, and would go away, a young scoundrel of the name of Petrus followed me and pushed me all unawares over a precipice."

"Ah, my dear," said the mother, "we know all that."

"You do, mother?"

"Yes, and about the pool—the fathomless pool into which it was thought you sunk."

"Oh, dear no, I did not sink into it, and nobody thought so. I slid down twenty yards along the face of the precipice, and caught at some weeds in the face of the rock, and by rare good fortune climbed up again. The rascal Petrus left the island that same night, no doubt supposing he had murdered me, but beyond a few scratches I was none the worse."

"My son—my boy!"

"God bless you, Edward!"

"But who was or who is that person," said Edward, "who jumped through the window as I came in?"

"Bless us!" exclaimed both Mr. and Mrs. Cattley, at once; "we forgot Pierre."

"Who is Pierre?"

"Your friend, my dear, who thought you were drowned in the pool—your friend, Pierre St. George. Oh, run out, and see if he is hurt."

"Stop!" said Edward. "Is he slight and thin? I only saw him on the top of the steps for half a second."

"He is—he is!"

"Has he a scar on his left brow?"

"Oh, yes, yes!"

"Ah, then that is Petrus, who would make me play, and then push me over the precipice. Dear father and mother, I see it all now! The villain, thinking me dead, came to you, and by his specious cunning, got you to adopt him. He is stained by a hundred crimes. You have indeed taken a viper to your bosoms."

The Cattleys were aghast with surprise and fright at the knowledge that they had been actually for so long cherishing the man who had attempted the life of their own son. An eager search was made over the entire neighborhood, but no trace of the fugitive could be found; and in the joy of the recovery of their real son, the Cattleys would soon have cessed to think of their adopted one.

But Petrus alias Pierre St. George had not done yet with the Cattleys.

That he entertained the most deadly hatred against Edward Cattley there could be no doubt; and that he would gladly give his own life, if it would enable that hatred to be the destruction of Edward, was evident.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New Advertisements.

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