The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12.

ENFORCING THE LAWS.

The impression seems to be growing in the minds of the people that a war between the two sections is inevitable. Although we do not regard this evil as by any means certain to come upon us, still the facts are not conclusive either way, and such is the excited state of feeling which exists, that some trifling and unimportant circumstance not yet foreseen by any, may cause a sudden outbreak and set the whole country in a blaze.

Mr. Lincoln's policy, like that of his predecessor, seems to be one of forbearance. We do not believe that he wishes for a war. He would rather be President of a Union than half a Union, and a war would divide the sections forever.

Neither do we think Colonel Davis, the President of the seceded States, is anxious to have the issue one of bloody battles. At heart we believe he also would like to have the Union preserved. He has ordered his troops to Charleston, but he has prudence and sagacity, and will not strike the first blow in a civil war if he can help it. He is a wiser and safer man in his peculiar position than many others would have been, and he well knows that an attack on Fort Sumter would be the signal of war, and he will hesitate long before he commits the act. If he does not, the policy of forbearance may yet bring our difficulties to a peaceable solution, unless some sudden and unexpected outbreak takes place which shall inflame the people against each other.

But Mr. Lincoln has declared that he will enforce the laws, and in the opinion of many this means war. Mr. Douglas, and most of the conservative men of both parties say it means peace, but there are certain hot-headed fanatical Republicans, who will insist, to the utmost of their influence in the administration, upon coercion.

To enforce the laws which now stand upon the statute book, does not necessarily imply that there *must* be a war, although it *may* and perhaps *will* lead to that result.

Congress adjourned without arming the executive with any new powers by further legislation.

What then are the laws which Mr. Lincoln may feel it his duty to enforce? What is the power lawfully vested in him to collect the revenue and to "occupy, hold and possess" property claimed to belong to the Federal Government within the territory of the seceded States? Upon the answers to these questions hinges the probabilities of peace or war, unless Mr. Lincoln chooses to assume responsibilities which the laws have not provided for, and to act without law and without precedent to guide him.

By the act of 1792 the President may call out troops, both regular and militia, to execute the laws, upon a notification of a breach of the laws, which is upheld by any tumult, or by such force as overawes the ordinary agents of the law and prevents them from the execution of their duty. This notification must be given by an Assistant Justice or a District Judge. He may also employ the same military force to "suppress insurrection;" but the kind of insurrection intended to be thus suppressed, is expressly defined and described to be a rising against the authority of *the State*. So far as we are aware, there is no other act but this which authorizes the use of the military at all in executing the laws or putting down insurrection. It arose probably from this deficiency of law, that the bill authorizing the employment of force and the acceptance of volunteer service by the President was introduced into the House of Representatives a short time age, which so signally failed. It would therefore, appear that under the laws as they exist—the laws which Mr. Lincoln is sworn to execute, and which he says he will execute, he must be *officially advised* that these are laws of the United States which the usual and ordinary process cannot enforce. It is a question how the President can be so advised, for this information is not like to come from the officials of the seceded States. An extra session of Congress and the passage of new laws, would probably be required to initiate a war.

Regarding the collection of duties, the general act divides the country into districts, and declares that vessels cannot enter or unload, except at the ports of entry, designated by the act. Entering, unloading or paying duty on goods at any other points than these designated ports, are declared by the act to be unlawful. Is there any law for the President to enforce in regard to the collection of duties, except at the ports of entry, already established in the seceded States?

By the existing laws, a revenue cutter may board all vessels approaching ports of entry, examine her papers and remain with her until taken possession of by a collector of a port.

In the laws the power to enforce the collection of duties, seems to be a civil one to be performed by the Surveyor and government officials of the ports, where the dutable goods are landed. If these officers fail, the President must be advised by a Judge in the State, and then it is left to conjecture what means may be employed to force the collection of the revenue. It was doubtless in view of these defects in the laws that the bill was proposed, authorizing the collection of duties on shipboard and outside harbors; but it failed to become a law. We daily hear it said that the President will *blockade* the forts, and thus, if he cannot enforce the collection of duties, destroy the commerce of the port. But we have yet to learn *what power the President has to blockade a port of these United States.* Where is the law which gives him such a power. If he declared such a blockade, even on paper, would it not be equivalent to an admission, that these ports so blockaded, were *foreign ports?*

Mr. Lincoln, no doubt, honestly desires to execute the laws. But a condition of things exists which was never anticipated, and for which the laws have made no provisions. We do not think the President will be governed by his arbitrary will, in the course which he may pursue. If he attempts armed coercion, it will be under the advice of reckless and unprincipled sectionalists, who have no regard for the laws and no love for the Union.

Minority Presidents.

In 1824 Mr. Adams, who was in a minority of 141,420, and who had much less than half of the popular vote, was elected by the House of Representatives. In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected by the people, and was in a minority of 24,119. In 1848 General Taylor was elected. He was in a minority of 151,708. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was elected. He was in a minority of 887,989. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was elected. He was in a minority of 946,650 of the popular vote.

FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED.

Mr. Douglas was right when he said President Lincoln's inaugural address meant peace. The *Gazette* was wrong when it cried "to arms,"—the Wide-awakes may darken their lanterns; the *Journal* need not take the war path; for why? Mr. Lincoln is not going to "hold, occupy and possess Fort Sumter." The special telegraphic correspondent, the reliable "W," dispatches to that paper that "the Administration has decided to withdraw Major Anderson from Fort Sumter as a peace policy, the conciliation of the Border States being the alleged reason; but of the avacuation there is no doubt. Orders will be issued on Wedensday to that effect.

The dispatches to the associated press are to the same tenor and effect as will be seen by reference to them in our telegraphic columns.

"What do we think of it?" is the general inquiry. Why we don't believe a word of it. "Evacuate Fort Sumter." Why it is not to be thought of. "Knuckle to the South." No sir; Mr. Lincoln will do no such thing. He will send twenty thousand Wide-awakes to reinforce Major Anderson, and help him to "hold, occupy and possess" Fort Sumter.

"Conciliate the border States!" "Why should he conciliate them. Let them secede if they like. The North can get along without them."

Well! Well! Suppose after all, that this is true, that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated. What then? The "backbone" is broken, and the first grand step towards a peaceful solution of our difficulties will have been made. What next? Will Mr. Lincoln treat with the Southern Commissioners? We should not be astonished at it. And if he does, there will be no war. Mr. Lincoln, when he said he would "hold, occupy and possess the forts," meant that he would keep such places as West Point, the Allegheny Arsenal and the like. He had no reference to such places as Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens and other strongholds on the seceded States.

The country will watch the events of the next two days with wonderful anxiety. God grant that Mr. Lincoln may be a President of a Union and not of a party.

FORT SUMTER AND FORT PICKENS TO BE REINFORCED---PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The special despatch from Washington City to the New York *Herald*, of Saturday morning, give us the following items of news:

General Scott, Secretary Holt, General Cameron and the Secretary of the Navy were in conference for several hours on Friday. They were arranging matters looking to the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and it will be carried out very elaborately.

General Scott has been studying this matter fully for some time, and it is understood, has arranged it to his entire satisfaction. He is of the opinion that reinforcements can be thrown into Fort Sumter easily and with but little loss of life. Major Anderson, however, is of a different opinion. He believes it would be useless to send less than fifteen or twenty thousand men to Charleston harbor. This number would be able to silence their batteries and other means of defence, and successfully reinforce Sumter with men and supplies.

Both arms, the Army and Navy of the government will be actively employed for some time to come in carrying out the policy of the new administration. Orders to this effect have, it is believed, already been issued; and it was for this reason that Col. Cooper, Adjutant General, through whose department all orders have to be issued, resigned his position in the army. There will be other resignations of distinguished officers when this matter is fully known.

The events of the next two weeks South will be exceedingly interesting and highly important.

The border slave State influences, it is said, are operating upon the administration for the abandonment of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

All the naval ships now on the Pacific and in the Mediteranean have been ordered home to enter Northern ports. This looks a little squally.

The troops that were under Twiggs' command in Texas, twenty-five hundred in number have been ordered to take up their line of march for the North forthwith. Some of them will come to this city. Others have been ordered to other posts. All the troops now in New Mexico have been recalled.

The Bonaparte-Patterson Case.

The demand against Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, by Madame E. Patterson and her son, the fruit of her marriage with the late Jerome Bonaparte, has been terminated. Madame Patterson claimed to have been legally married to Jerome Bonaparte, at Baltimore, on Christmas Eve, 1803. A marriage certainly was solemnized and consummated. But the late Napoleon, who had just attained the Imperial dignity, declared such an union to have been legally null and void, and, not long after this declaration, authorized his brother Jerome to form a second matrimonial alliance, with a Princess of Wurtemburg, by whom he had two children, the present Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde. The Pope, it must be stated, had refused to annul the American marriage, which Napoleon treated as null and void from the first, and induced his Senate formally to break it, on the pretence that Jerome was under age—only nineteen—when it took place.

In 1858, and again in 1856, and thirdly in 1860, Madame Patterson and her son asserted their claims, which "a family council" declared legally unsupported, though the present Emperor acknowledged the relationship, and Prince Napoleon has actually addressed the Baltimore son as "my dear brother," when corresponding with him. The President Judge of the Tribunal of the First Instance in Paris, before whom the claim has recently been tried, has declared Mrs. Patterson and son not receivable in their demand, because the family council of 1856 decided against it, and dismisses it—the plaintiffs to pay costs.

Thus the matter rests, for the present. We know not whether this decision can be appealed against. If it can, the Pattersons, who are among the wealthiest people in Baltimore, and can afford the expense, will probably endeavor to obtain a new trial.

A Great Country.

The census shows that the annual increase in the population of the United States since 1790, is about three per cent. In 1715, the population of the United States was 482,000, of which 68,500 were negro slaves. The present population is about 30,000,000, of which about 4,000,000 are negroes. Our public schools are attended by 4,000,000 children; we owe about $260,000,000, of which $96,000,000 are held by foreigners. It takes 750 paper mills and 2,000 steam-engines to supply our publishers and newspapers with printing paper, at a cost of $27,000,000 per annum.

KIT CARSON, the famous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Taos, New Mexico, as Indian agent to the Ute tribe of Indians.—His salary amounts to $1,500 per annum. Kit is not a wealthy man; his property is estimated at about $6,000. He keeps fifty or sixty cows, 500 head of sheep and several horses and ponies. He married a Mexican woman, with whom he lives quite resignedly.

The Navigation of the Mississippi.

The following is a copy of the act passed by the Montgomery Convention concerning the navigation of the Mississippi:—

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO DECLARE AND ESTABLISH THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the peaceful navigation of the Mississippi river is hereby declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its borders, or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries; and all ships, boats or rafts, or vessels, may navigate the same under such regulations as may be established by authority of law; or under such police regulations as may be established by the States within their several jurisdictions.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted, all ships, boats or vessels which may enter the waters of the said river, within the limits of this Confederacy, from any port or place beyond the said limits, may freely pass, with their cargoes, to any other port or place beyond the said limits of this Confederacy, without any duty or hindrance except light money, pilotage and other like charges; but it shall not be lawful for any such ship, boat or vessel to sell, deliver or in any way dispose of any part of her cargo, or land any portion thereof, for the purpose of sale or delivery, within the limits of this Confederacy; and in case any portion of such cargo shall be sold or delivered, or landed for that purpose in violation of the provisions of this act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall be seized and condemned by a proceeding in admiralty, before the court having jurisdiction of the same in the district in which the same may be found, and the ship, boat or vessel shall forfeit four times the amount of the value of the duties chargeable on the said goods, wares or merchandise, so landed, sold or disposed of in violation of the provisions of this act to be recovered by a proper proceeding in admiralty before the said court in the district where such ship, boat or vessel may be found, one-half for the use of the Collector of the district who shall institute and conduct such proceedings, and the other half for the use of the government of the Confederated States; provided, that if any such ship, boat or vessel shall be stranded, or from any cause be unable to proceed on its voyage, the cargo thereof may be landed and the same may be entered at the nearest port of entry, in the same manner as goods, wares and merchandise regularly consigned to said port, and the person so entering the same shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback of duties, or of warehousing said goods, wares and merchandise, as provided by law in other cases.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, if any person having the charge of, or being concerned in, in the transportation of any goods, wares or merchandise upon the said river, shall with intent to defraud the revenue, break open or unpack within the limits of the Confederate States any part of the merchandise, entered for transportation beyond the said limits, or shall exchange or consume the same, or with like intent shall break or deface any seal or fastening placed thereon by any officer of the revenue, or if any person shall deface, alter or forge any certificate, granted for the protection of merchandise, transported as aforesaid, each and every person so offending shall forfeit, and pay five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court before which such person shall be convicted.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, in case any ship, boat or vessel shall enter the waters of the said river within the limits of the Confederate States; having on board any goods, wares and merchandise, subject to the payment of duties, and the master, consignee or owner shall desire to land the same for sale or otherwise, it shall be lawful to enter the said goods, wares and merchandise to any port of entry, or to forward them under bond or seal, according to the regulations customary in such cases, when consigned to any port or place beyond the limits of this Confederacy—in the same manner as goods, wares or merchandise regularly consigned to the said port, and in payment of the duties on said goods, to obtain a license from the Collector to land the same at any point on the river; and when goods, wares or merchandise shall be entered, as aforesaid, the owner, importer or consignee shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback duties, or of warehousing the said goods, wares and merchandise as is provided by law, upon complying with all the laws and regulations which apply to cases of entry for drawback or warehousing respectively.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, When any such ship, boat or vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, will be subject to the payment of duties as set forth in the forth section, shall arrive at the first port of her entry of the Confederate States, the master or person in command of such ship, boat or vessel, shall, before he passes the said port and, immediately after his arrival, deposit with the Collector a manifest of the cargo on board, subject to the payment of duties, and the said Collector shall, after registering the same, transmit it duly certified to have been deposited to the officer with whom the articles are to be made, and the said Collector may, if he judge it necessary for the security of the revenue, put an Inspector of the Customs on board any such ship, boat or vessel, to accompany the same until her arrival at the first port of entry in which her cargo may be consigned, and if the master or person in command shall omit to deposit a manifest aforesaid, or refuse to receive such Inspector on board, he shall forfeit and pay $500, with costs of suit; one half to the use of deposit, and the other half to the use of the Collector of the district to which the vessel was bound. Provided, however, that until ports of entry shall be established above the city of Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, the penalties of this act shall not extend to the delivery of goods above that port by vessels or boats descending that river.

For the information of persons who may not be familiar with the operations of this law, and the forms required to make the necessary entries at the Custom Houses, we publish the following directions to Captains or Masters of vessels about to make their first trip under the new order of things.

On arrival at Vicksburg—the first port descending the Mississippi river, the Captain or Master of the vessel must present himself at the Custom House, with marine papers of the vessel and a manifest of its cargo, with a list of passengers and their baggage. To the manifest the Captain or Master must make affidavit before the Collector, after that the vessel is considered as having been entered; then if any of the cargo is consigned to that port, the Collector may issue a permit to unlade such cargo and deliver to the owner or consignee, if the duties have been paid; but if the duties have not been paid, the merchandise will be taken into the possession of the Custom officers and stored. These things having been done the Collector will certify the vessel's manifest, which will be tantamount to clearance and authorize the vessel to depart on her voyage to the next port below, which is Natchez, where if the vessel has merchandise on board consigned to that port, the same forms as at Vicksburg must be gone through with; but if the vessel has no merchandise on board for that port, it may pass on to New Orleans, under the clearance from Vicksburg, and there make entrance as before described.

It is not known whether any port of entry or delivery has been established between Vicksburg and Natchez, or between Natchez and New Orleans, by the Southern Confederacy. Consequently masters and owners of steamboats and other vessels taking freight for ports or places below Vicksburg, should stipulate to deliver only at Vicksburg, Natchez or New Orleans, until something more definite is known respecting the revenue laws of the new confederacy. There are some errors in the act as we find it published, but it is evident that merchandise shipped to points or places between the above named ports, will not be allowed to be delivered at such places, until the duties have been paid or secured, at one or the other of the ports of Vicksburg, Natchez or New Orleans, where all merchandise destined for places within the limits of the new confederacy on the Mississippi river below Vicksburg, must be landed, the duties ascertaind by appraisement, and secured either by payment or by bonding.

By another act of the Confederate States, merchandise *purchased* on or before the 28th of February, and shipped on or before the 15th of March, 1861, may be imported into Confederate States at ports of entry free of duty. The evidence of such purchase and shipment must accompany the invoice and bill of lading. The former to be sworn to by the seller, and the latter by the master or captain of the vessel.

The Federal Officers in New York.

In consequence of Mr. Chase becoming Secretary of the Treasury, the leading federal office-holders in New York city have sent in their resignations to that gentleman, and, with few exceptions, the other federal representatives there will soon follow their example. They will hold over, however, until their successors are appointed.

THE Postage Stamp Agency which was located in this city in 1855, by the Hon. James Campbell, who was then Postmaster General, and always attentive to the interests of his native city, is a matter of some importance. The immense number of stamps that are now used, the constant and regular increase of the consumption, under all the depressions of business that we have had since the agency was established, shows that cheap, convenient mail arrangements are appreciated by the people.

All postage stamps for all Post-offices in the United States and Territories are manufactured in this city, by Messrs Toppan, Carpenter & Co., under a contract with the Post-office Department. The contract affords steady employment and good wages for about thirty hands, one third of whom are women. As the present contract expires in June next, it is hoped that those to whom the interest of our city in the government of the country has been confided, will not neglect this important matter and cause a loss of this labor to our operatives. The business of this agency has from the beginning been conducted by Mr. Jesse Johnson and two assistants, Mr. Edwin Lasmasure and Samuel L. Durand, to the entire satisfaction of the Department at Washington.

It is the duty of the Agent to see that all parcels of stamps are properly put up, and to direct them, and to have each parcel registered at the Philadelphia Post office. It involves the mailing and registering of about sixty thousand parcels per year, and, as will be seen by the following table of stamps sent, that during the year 1860 the amount reached the enormous sum of over two hundred and twenty-three millions, and in money value over six millions of dollars.

The following table shows the number and value of stamps sent from the Agency since January 1st, 1856:

Year.	No. of Stamps.	Cash Value.
1856	148,265,270	$4,652,907 70
1857	168,494,240	5,049,966 25
1858	183,274,150	5,091,423 20
1859	208,043,390	5,592,851 00
1860	223,867,270	6,218,310 45
Total,	925,974,260	$25,599,622 60

The increase in the number of stamps in four years (from the first, after the passage of the law requiring prepayment by stamps) amounted to 75,572,000 stamps, and the increase in their money value, adding to the receipts of the Department during that period of four years, the sum of $1,951,213 15.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A London Banking House.

The London Banking House of Overend, Gurney & Co., seems to be in trouble. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says

"Many of the London bankers had written to their correspondents here, advising them of serious complications in the connection referred to, but without giving details. The banking house in question does a business equal in amount only to that of the Bank of England. Like other private Bankers, these gentlemen have been in the habit, as it is well known to all familiar with the business, of taking official signature amounts of money on deposit, and using these funds to discount bills to an enormous extent for their regular customers. Whenever there was a pinch in money matters, these bankers would call on the bank of England for relief, and the bank would be obliged to permit a temporary crash by rediscounting a portion of those bills to enable the bankers to pay off their depositors. This course has always been very unpalatable to the Bank, for it gave rise to. It gave officious value to raw materials by enabling speculators, whose bills would not be taken elsewhere, to carry large stocks, and it put the public to the disadvantage of conservative interests.—Three years ago the Bank concluded to stop it, and therefore notified all the bankers that it would not rediscount these bills for them on any pretext whatever. It is well known that a certain house has been taught to observe the rank, but without success. It is now said the bankers above referred to, finding themselves pressed for money, and borrowing with difficulty, which they cannot carry, have applied to the Bank for aid, and have been offered it only on the condition of going into liquidation, thus avoiding a repetition of the application. This is supposed to be the cause of the sudden advance in the bank rate to 8 per cent, and it is feared the cause of the trouble is not yet over. If these bankers wind up, what becomes of their customers. They will be left out in the cold, and the scramble for help of such a hungry lot of borrowers is likely to lead to worse complications.

Rates of Postage in the "Confederate States of America."

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy has recently passed a postal act, "to go into effect from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, announce." The rates of postage on letters and packages are to be as follows:

Single letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight—

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 5 cents.

For any distance *over* 500 miles, 10 cents.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters 2 cents each.

In the foregoing cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

Advertised letters 2 cents each.

ON PACKAGES.

Containing other than printed or written matter—money packages are included in this class:

To be rated by weight as letters are rated, and to be charged *double* the rates of postage on letters, to wit:

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance *over* 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes

Resignations.

Adjutant General Cooper and Assistant-Adjutant General Withers have resigned their commissions in the army, and the President has accepted their resignations. Gen. Cooper is a connection of Senator Mason, of Virginia, and his course is attributed to family influence. Gen. Withers is a Tennesseean. Gen. Cooper is a native of, and was appointed from this State. It is known that certain officers of the army, located in Washington have been offered lucrative positions in the Southern army.

The Cabinet of President Davis.

The following is the Cabinet of the Southern Confederacy, as at present constituted:

Secretary of State, Robert Toombs, of Ga.; Secretary of the Treasury, C. L. Memminger, of S. C.; Secretary of War, Leroy P. Walker, of Ala.; Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Fla.; Postmatter General, John H. Reagan, of Texas; Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin, of La.

The Wheat Crop.

The St. Mary's (Mo.) *Beacon* states that the wheat crop is beginning to "manifest" itself under the genial influence of the past week's weather. It looks healthy and vigorous, but it is apprehended that it is a little too forward, unless it should turn out that the winter is broken.

MRS. LINCOLN and the ladies of the White House, have made Friday the day of reception for the present. For the first time in many years the President's mansion has young children in it—a domestic institution which ought to encourage the President to keep the peace.

JOHN COYDE, and Mr. C. H. Van Wyck, of New York, who was recently "assassinated" by four men, but subsequently killed them all, have gone to New Hampshire on an electioneering tour.

WE are compelled to postpone the publication of a letter from Hollidaysburg, signed "Cussewago," as well as the proceedings of a Democratic meeting at Altoona, until to-morrow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE holds her annual election to-day, when, in addition to State Officers and a full Legislature, her three members of the XXXVIIth Congress are to be chosen.

THE Southern Congress has passed an army bill, and it is reported that 50,000 men will soon be ready for active service.

SHAD have already made their appearance in the Hudson river. This betokens an early spring.

COL. CASSIUS M. CLAY, it is said, will shortly be nominated to the Mexican mission.

GOV. SEWARD is ill.

N. B. Judd has been confirmed as Minister to Berlin.

IN Texas the bulk of the corn crop has been planted.

SENTOR BIGLER is in Philadelphia.

WHARTON'S CRIMINAL LAW—New and revised edition, 2 vols., just published by RAY & CO.
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BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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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 dollar for the genuine (half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a tablespoonful.
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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 Sciatica;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Bar 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
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ja15:3m

New Advertisements.

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Monday Morning, March 11, 1861.
MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,050,038 06
Real Estate and Ground Rents	38,138 29
Stocks and Miscellanies	12,647 01
Due to other Banks	102,580 96
Bank Notes and Checks	92,355 00
Specie	868,884 61
	$2,310,244 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,142,500 00
Profits and Earnings	265,965 05
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	4,760 73
Due to other Banks	95,350 26
Circulation	194,961 00
Depositors	608,306 97
	$2,310,241 03

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 11th day of March 1861, before me.
mar12 S SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH
Pittsburgh, March 11th, 1861.

Loans and Discounts	$147,962 42
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	226,770 70
United States Treasury Notes	100,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	14,743 10
Due to other Banks	162,785 60
	$2,250,963 82
Capital Stock	$905,250 00
Circulation	89,995 00
Deposits	152,151 66
Due to other Banks	74,326 56
Contingent Fund and Profits	223,041 60
	$2,250,963 82

I certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, the 11th day of March, 1861.
mar12 C. H. ISHAELL, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH
Pittsburgh, Monday, March 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	320,710 00
Due Depositors	397,883 54
Due other Banks	34,741 70
Loans and Discounts	$ 996,382 23
Coin	24,261 38
Notes and Checks of other Banks	30,141 84
Due by other Banks	180,459 27

The above Statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 11th day of Feb. A. D. 1861.
mar12 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1861.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	624,837 86
Due by other Banks	7,656 29
Notes and Checks of other Banks	70,762 00
Specie	160,620 10
Circulation	345,235 00
Deposits	4,093 29
Due to Depositors	216,836 52

This Statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MCCAFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed into before me this day.
mar12 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1861.
ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	130,204 94
Coin in Vault	207,328 87
Notes and Checks of other Banks	32,692 09
Due from Banks and Bankers	41,731 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	344,330 00
Depositors	132,867 05
Due to other Banks	13,297 68

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. T. VAN FOREN, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 11th day of March, 1861.
mar8 SAML. HARPER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Monday, March 11, 1861.
LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$260,915 00
Due to other Banks	29,657 83
Due to Depositors	76,082 40
	$362,605 23

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$344,515 48
Due by other Banks	83,865 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	70,256 39
Specie in Vault	105,909 41
	$604,556 46

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. MCGREW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of March, 1861.
mar12 H. H. SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK
Pittsburgh, March 9, 1861.
ASSETS.

Capital Stock	500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	756,917 63
Due by other Banks	29,680 60
Notes and Checks of other Banks	36,141 73
Specie	176,626 49
	$1,499,366 45

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$383,745 00
Due to other Banks	11,996 12
Individual Deposits	112,043 25
	$507,784 37

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 9th day of March, 1861.
mar12 WM. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL KNOWN Keg and Barrel Manufactory, situate in Pitt township, (adjoining the City Line) on the Bank of the Allegheny River. There is a saw Mill and all the machinery for manufacturing Nail Kegs, Flour Barrels and Boxes, and with but little expense in additional machinery will make Oil Barrels at cheaper rates than can be made elsewhere. For further particulars apply to
L. WILMARTH, Agent.
Mar12:1m. Pittsburgh City Mills, 5th Ward.

SWEET POTATOES.—30 Barrels choice Sweet Potatoes just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar12 corner Market and First streets

NESHANNOCK POTATOES.—250 bushels choice Neshannock Potatoes just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar12 corner Market and First streets.

WHITE BEANS.—100 Bushels Prime small White Beans just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
mar12 corner Market and First streets.

To Oil Men.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO the Manufacturing of Boring Tools for Oil Wells. All tools warranted to be of the best Material and Workmanship.
W. W. YOUNG,
(Successor to Cartwright & Young.)
mr4 No. 87 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

LUBRICATING OIL.—32 Barrels for sale by
Mar12 HENRY H COLLINS.

CARBON OIL.—20 bbls for sale by
mar12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my23:1y

TESTIMONIAL.
I have witnessed Dr. Von Moschzisker's operation on a member of my family, and have also experienced on my own account the benefit of his wonderful skill as an Aurist, that I have no hesitation in stating that the Dr. is perfectly capable to restore the blessing of hearing to those that have been long deprived of it.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Bellfont st., Lawrenceville
Pittsburgh, March 8th, 1861.

DEAFNESS.
EYE AND EAR.
Dr. Von Moschzisker
OCULIST AND AURIST.
FROM CLINTON PLACE NEW YORK,
FOR A LIMITED TIME IN PITTSBURGH, can be consulted on Deafness and all DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR requiring Medical or Surgical treatment.
MORE NEW TESTIMONIALS,
From the high testimonials given in favor of Dr. Von Moschzisker's Treatment in cases of Deafness, I was induced to place my son, who was thus afflicted, under his care, and though only a short time since I have done so, I am happy to state that I feel perfectly satisfied with the benefit my son derived, and consequently have much pleasure in strongly recommending all afflicted with Deafness to benefit by Dr. Von Moschzisker's visit to our city.
THOMAS MOORE,
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1861. First Street.
The great benefit I derived from Dr Von Moschzisker's skillful and successful treatment of my Eyes warrant me to recommend him strongly to all afflicted with maladies of the Eye.
WM BRUNER,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1861. Venango County, Penna.
AGAIN:
My son, a boy 13 years of age, became Deaf after an attack of SCARLET FEVER. Dr. von Moschzisker restored him to his hearing.
H. LANGKAMP, Cooper,
North-East cor of Diamond and Market streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6, 1861.

NOTICE.
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER
Begs to give notice to those who require his Professional services for any disease of
EYE OR EAR,
THAT AFTER THE
FIRST OF APRIL NEXT,
he will not undertake any case where a lengthened treatment will be required.
ALL THOSE
who have called and promised to renew their visit, are politely requested, (for their own interest) to do so
WITHOUT DELAY.
Dr. Von Moschzisker
takes this opportunity of stating that the success he has met with IN THIS CITY, in some obstinate cases of
DEAFNESS,
as well as the cures he performed on some who were almost totally blind, ought to be sufficient assurance to those suffering from maladies of the Eye and Ear, that they may place themselves under his care with the most implicit confidence in his capability to carry out everything that
Opthalmic and Aural Science
CAN DO TO RESTORE
HEARING TO THE DEAF
—AND—
SIGHT TO THE BLIND.
OFFICE,
No. 155 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.,
Where he may be CONSULTED DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED. mar9

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS whereby no drugs or galvanic battery are used. Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage. Medical gentlemen and their families have their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation, whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary having no knowledge of my process.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.
E. OUDRY, Dentist,
no14:1ydis 134 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH DETECTING, COLLECTING
—AND—
RAIL ROAD POLICE AGENCY,
—BY—
Hague, Dougherty & Fox,
At the Office of Alderman Owston, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED the Co-Partnership under the name and style of the Pittsburgh Detecting, Collecting and Railroad Police Agency, will be found at the Office of Alderman Owston, where they will give their personal attention to detecting criminals, recovering stolen property, and all other criminal business. We will also attend promptly to the collection of claims in any part of the United States.
ROBT. HAGUE,
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,
JOHN FOX.
mar11:3t

SPRING DRY GOODS.—A full stock at low prices. C. HANSON LOVE,
mar11 74 Market street.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—
BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT THE PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE,
D. S. DIFFENBACHERS,
mar11 No. 15, Fifth Street.

BOSTON PAPER HANGINGS.—40 cases of Spring styles, now arriving and for sale