

The Daily Post.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23.

TRADE.

The complications of the political affairs of our unfortunate country, are at the very crisis. The commercial world is now started at the fact that there are two different governments, two sets of laws, and two tariffs, the operations of which are beginning to upset the previous course of trade, and to drive it into new channels, and to seek new commercial centers.

Already, it is said, foreign goods have begun to arrive at St. Louis, free of duty, by way of New Orleans, and the eastern cities, and New York especially, begin to foresee the extent of danger which this diversion of trade is likely to bring about.

The condition of things reaching the pockets of the Republican party, and it begins to see and feel the complications, and to calculate the losses which must flow from its great crime against the Union. It will repeat, in sack-cloth and ashes, or persistence in a course of recalcitrance which has had very deleterious results, and from present indications its repentance will be an expensive one to its own pockets.

It is time for us in Pittsburgh to be looking after our own interests. A want of confidence has permeated our mind, but what confidence is a final separation of the Union to do them. It will utterly destroy them. Our skilled labor will be compelled to emigrate or seek more remunerative modes of life if the present condition of affairs goes on.

The North has manufacturers supplied the South with almost every kind of manufactured article. The importance of the trade of Pittsburgh with the South cannot be over-estimated. It has been our market for glass, iron, nails, stoves, steam engines, machinery, wagons, stock-hoofs, and a hundred other things. The skilled labor of the North may be found in every Southern habitation. Herefore they have enriched themselves as a planting people, and have permitted the North to reap almost the entire manufacturing, commercial and navigational of the whole nation. As between the States, trade has been free, and a tariff on foreign goods has encouraged this internal commerce until it has become tremendous. It is the life of the North. The tariff has operated to give the North almost exclusive control of the home market to the exclusion of the mechanical products of Europe. While the South was engaged in producing articles which we needed, such as rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, and other raw materials, and manufactures, such as clothing and millions of our people. We manufactured for them: we furnished them with their provisions: we were the carriers of their manufactures, and we were engaged in commerce and manufactures, such as clothing and millions of our people. We manufactured for them: we furnished them with their provisions: we were the carriers of their manufactures, and we were engaged in commerce and manufactures, such as clothing and millions of our people.

But this is not all. People in the West and North-west will buy where they can buy cheapest. This is a law of trade. By the tariff of the South, we not only lose that market for our own manufactures, but foreign merchandise will inevitably, by the immutable law of trade, take Southern channels for distribution.

The thing is plain. Suppose that the Southern tariff averages twenty per cent on foreign goods imported, and the Northern tariff forty per cent. Let St. Louis purchase at New Orleans, and Chicago at New York, and what possible chance of profit would the Chicago merchants have as against those of St. Louis, in selling foreign goods? Let Pittsburgh purchase in Philadelphia, and Louisville in New Orleans, and even Ohio merchants would buy in their Southern ports to collect a tariff for the North on Southern imports. It costs us now seven millions of dollars to collect our revenue on the Canada frontier, and the cost of collection along the border line would be ten times greater than that of the New York and New Jersey line. If the South would have free goods at home cheaper than she could get at the North, and the balance of trade would be against the North wholly and altogether.

It is amazing that the Republican Administration is so slow in manufacturing its repentance of the great errors it has committed. The Democratic party has for years warned the country, and expressed its firm belief from their knowledge of the sentiments of the Southern people, that if the government should fall into the hands of a party pledged to sectional issues like those of the Republican Chicago platform, the results would inevitably follow which we now have to see. If the Administration, as it professes, wishes to save the Union, let it do it by such means as are in its power, and not attempt to reunite by force, bodies which no cohesive power on earth can reunite. A Union of consent, can never be made a Union of compulsion, and the North seems to have learned since his inaugural was written.

OUR WEEKLY. The weekly Post in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at our counting room. The terms of the Saturday morning Post are \$1 per year in advance. Send us your orders.

ORIGINAL STORY. We commence this morning the publication of an original tale which will be concluded on Monday, and will be published entire in our next weekly.

The Democrats and Bell and Everett men of St. Louis have united, and are contending for the Majority. The issue is between the Republicans and all who are opposed to them.

We learn from New Orleans that fears are entertained of a collision between the House-touts and the Southern Rights men in Texas.

The suspension of the Missouri banks has been legalized by the Legislature.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1861. Mr. Williams presented a large petition from the people of Lawrence county, praying for the repeal of all laws authorizing the appraisal and collection of State Taxes, on the ground that inasmuch as the Legislature has just voted away some of the two millions of dollars for the benefit of two mammoth soulless railroad corporations, it was about time that they were doing something for the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, and paying further for a division of the State between the East and West, as a necessity for the protection of the Western counties from further spoliation and rapine.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE WESTERN TRAIN. The fast morning train met with a serious accident this morning. To a locomotive train on its way from Harrisburg, and the mail and baggage cars took fire and destroyed the contents, almost. I am informed by Dr. Hays, your country, that had it not been for the active vigilance of the passenger cars, the whole train would have been destroyed. Conductor Green was so bewildered that he did not know what he was doing. The members from your county presented remonstrances, numerously signed, against the Senate bill relating to the mode of collecting the taxes, which has since been passed by the Legislature. The committee of claims reported with the bill, and the bill was passed by the Legislature. The committee of claims reported with the bill, and the bill was passed by the Legislature.

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Home Insurance Company.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.

Table with financial data including Capital, Assets, and Liabilities.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS—The new French Deco and other styles.

CEILING PAPERS—Polychrome.

PARLOR PAPERS—Gilt, Persian and other styles.

TO OIL HERE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF OILS.

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New Advertisements.

INSURANCE AGENCY, R. C. LOOMIS, NO. 50 WOOD STREET.

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Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER, WM. HENDERSON, LARRE.

Prices Reduced. PAIR OF ANTIQUE—Private Box, \$100; Single Box, \$50; Family Circle, \$25; Colored Gallery, \$20; Colored Boxes of same quality, \$10.

Last two performances of LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND COMEDY OF TALENT.

Previous to the Minstrel performance the COMEDY COMPANY will appear.

LUIS MILLS' BOY.

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DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

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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, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Highly Important to the Deaf.

THE ETHICAL EAR INHALATOR.

AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY DR. VON HOSCHKISER.

THROUGH WHICH HE HAS BEEN CAPABLE OF HEARING—cases in which every other means have failed, and all hopes of relief given up. This is the only instrument in the world which has been found to be successful in restoring the hearing of the deaf.

Office, No. 155 Third Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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