The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,......APRIL 3.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

It appears probable, if we may judge by the tenor of the articles in the foreign papers, that the governments of European countries are only waiting to see what course the Administration is going to pursue in regard to the seceded States, before recognizing the new government. It is evident that unless some compromise is effected which is like to restore the unity of the government, and that very soon, that the European governments will acknowledge the Southern Republic as a successful, opposing *de facto* government.

The danger of this is the undoubted cause why Mr. Lincoln holds the evacuation of Fort Sumter so long "under advisement." It is manifest that the evacuation of this fort would be an acknowledgement of the inability of the United States government to maintain its authority in the seceded States. This done, and what ground is there for demanding that foreign governments, with whom we have treaties, shall refuse to recognize the same *de facto* government which this surrender is in effect recognizing. The governments of foreign countries will have no excuse for non-recognition of the government of the Confederated States. Undoubtedly they are anxious to do so, as their commercial interests demand such a course. Many persons familiar with foreign affairs are of opinion that the Confederated States will be acknowledged even at the hazard of a war with our government. In this view of affairs it is certainly important that the Administration should declare its policy one way or the other. The issue cannot be delayed much longer. If patriotism is powerless to break the back of sectionalism, there are but two courses for Mr. Lincoln to pursue. One is war, and destruction of the Union forever must come of that, and the other is peace, which, without a yielding of the Republican position, is a virtual acknowledgement that the Union is already dissolved beyond all hope of reconstruction.

It is no wonder that the question of the evacuation of Fort Sumter sorely perplexes Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, for what the Administration recognizes foreign powers will also recognize.

With one exception, the entire Cabinet, backed by Gen. Scott, Major Anderson, Captain Fox and Mr. Lamon, who has just returned from Fort Sumter, advise its evacuation as a "military necessity." The President holds back the final order. Can it be possible that it is the intention to throw the entire responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter on Major Anderson, so that the Administration may say it is not our act, but his? The present condition of affairs looks like it.

ARE WE TO HAVE WAR?

Things look like the approach of a hostile collision between the two sections. It is announced that an extra session of Congress is inevitable in consequence of the contemplated operations of the administration in evacuating Fort Sumter and reinforcing Fort Pickens at Pensacola, both of which are determined upon, as well as the collection of the revenue.

The forts at Tortugas and Key West having already been reinforced with troops from Texas, much to the surprise of the Commissioners and other secessionists now at Washington, the administration policy seems to be to follow this work up by throwing troops into Fort Pickens at Pensacola, without delay. Should it turn out to be true that an attempt is to be made to reinforce Fort Pickens, (recollect that Fort Sumter is *not yet* evacuated) a collision must ensue, and coercion, in defiance of the recommendations of the Border States, and of the almost universal wishes of the people of the North will be attempted. If Mr. Lincoln does inaugurate a civil war it will be against every dictate of reason, humanity, statesmanship, and in contempt of the known wish of every conservative man in the nation.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Mississippi and Texas have adopted the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy framed at Montgomery by a convention of the seceded States. Five of the seven have now ratified that instrument, all since March 13th.

Two States, South Carolina and Florida, are yet to adopt the new constitution. There is little need of conjecture as to the part they will take in ratifying and endorsing the action of their brethren. The Convention of South Carolina is now in session, and that of Florida meets in a few days, and in a week or two, therefore, the final action of the Confederacy will be perfected in regard to this important matter.

THAT was a good point made by Mr. Stephens in his speech at Savannah, the other day, when speaking of the policy of the republican party toward the secession movement. "While it is a fixed principle with them," he said, "never to allow the increase of a foot of slave territory, they seem to be equally determined not to part with an inch "of the accursed soil." Notwithstanding their clamor against the institution, they seem to be equally opposed to getting more, or letting go what they have got. They were ready to fight on the annexation of Texas, and are equally ready to fight now on her secession. Why is this? How can this strange paradox be accounted for? There seems to be but one rational solution, and that is, notwithstanding their professions of humanity, they are disinclined to give up the benefits they derive from slave labor."

Collecting the Revenues.

Orders have been made out by the Treasury department and forwarded to the principal cities on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, instructing the surveyors of those ports to appraise all foreign imported goods which may arrive there without the duty having been previously collected on them. Under present regulations the goods will remain in the custom houses. These orders are said in some quarters to have the effect of making those places ports of entry without any special law of Congress.

The Cannon for Fort Monroe.

The order for the removal of cannon from Bellona arsenal, Virginia, to Fort Monroe has been countermanded, not, however, before the Virginia Legislature had passed a resolution authorizing the governor to seize them and to pay the contractor from the state treasury the amount due him from this government.

Mexico.

The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to March 19th. The condition of things throughout the republic was as wretched as possible. The roads swarm with banditti, and no traveller is safe. Foreigners are especially obnoxious, and assassinations of numbers of them in all parts of the republic were of daily occurrence.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1861.

The bill relating to the change of appointing Inspectors of the Penitentiary East and West was called up on the motion of Doctor Seltzer, of Philadelphia, an ultra party man. It was found to be recommitted to the Judiciary on the motion made a few days ago by Mr. Armstrong at the instance of a gentleman connected with the prison East. A motion was then made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the same, of this the yeas and nays were called, resulting, yeas 38, nays 30; (agreed to.) The bill being under consideration elicited considerable debate. Mr Williams advocating the measure with considerable force and vigor, to which he was replied to by Mr. Armstrong in an eloquent defence of the court. But admitting that the elective Judiciary was a failure; on this Mr. Williams had him, for this gentleman then proceeded to show that the people had lost confidence in the court and give several instances. This will be met by both Mr. Armstrong and Randall, who spoke with effective deference to the ability and integrity of some of the Judges. The debate between Williams and Armstrong was rather spicey and interesting. The House adjourned, being Saturday, members decided to visit their homes in the city: when it comes up again I will be more explicit and give you the remarks of the different speakers.

I was somewhat astonished to find the *Post* taking grounds against the bill which would keep the county clear of the enormous expense now visited on them in what does not concern them. But as a well known Esquire at one time begged leave to differ with the opinions of the Supreme Court, I hope I may be allowed to differ with the *Post*. I know well that the country people desire the reform contemplated by the bill, which I take issue with the distinguished gentlemen who oppose the same, and allow me to say that no man outside of the cities (and very many in the cities) will be found to raise their voice against this much sought for act. It will be almost a wholesale clearance from the forms that now exist, to crush the farmers and others who live out in the country. Cut the country clear of all entangling alliances which now drag down the people to support those who have nothing to do with the masses. The *Post* considers the fees too large. This is an honest admission—showing conclusively that this reform is called for by every well wisher of our finances. As relates to the responsibility resting on the Sheriff of keeping prisoners—will the *Post* or any other paper or person inform me when or where such officer was held or made responsible for the escape of a convict. The like has not been known under Cowan, Troville, Weaver, Patterson, and others. Fellows have made good their escape, and those officers were never held responsible for such, therefore it is a mere humbug to talk in that strain, and it will not answer to tell me, who knows the county since 1827.

Under the present system poor persons are driven to jail to satisfy the hungry cravings of unprincipled officers. I have known the fact that often times vagrants are taken from the jail and sent to the City Farm, and this is the proper place for all such. If they were properly cared for, it would take them from vice and out of temptation.

The work-house named would no doubt be valuable, but inasmuch as we are not provided with one, I am clearly of the opinion that the bill on the files would, in the absence of the work-house, be a good one. This measure of relief and humanity would be a God send not only to the taxables, but the poor unfortunates that come under the "thumb screw" process.

Senator Cowan and honest John passed homewards. The latter gentleman is not in good health, no doubt his labors in saving his party has been too severe a task for this great champion of *society*. Mr. Cowan remarked that it was unprecedented the crowds of hungry applicants who hover round the "White House," eager and anxious to fill some office, but they find it impossible to displace Democrats (if they are such,) at this stage of the game. It is much more easy for the Administration to withdraw the military from Fort Sumpter, than disturb the hornets to make room for the buzzards.

The Governor is somewhat displeased at the recent comments of the papers, as regards his conduct. The *Dispatch* takes a fling at him which disturbs the delicate geniality of A. G. C.

IRONSIDES.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The *Post* does not disagree with its correspondent in regard to the fact that reform is necessary in regard to the committal of vagrants, drunkards and disorderly persons, to the county jail. It is not the place for them and has no accommodations where they can be compelled to work, as the law undoubtedly designed they should. But a workhouse is what we want. The city Poor Farm is no place for the idle, vicious and disorderly, and the expense of keeping them there would be greater to the tax payers than the present system, bad as it undoubtedly is. It is repugnant to every idea of public charity, that the disorderly prostitutes of our city, and the still more disorderly vagabonds, who hang about their bagnios, should be made the associates of the honest and unfortunate poor, many of whom, are aged and infirm, and not a few of whom, are orphan children, with characters to form.—The sentiment of this community would never endorse the turning of our Poor Houses into Prisons and Houses of Correction, even if it could be done without a positive increase of the burthen of taxation.

The experience of other cities, has shown that the Work House is the cheapest and most effectual method of disposing of the human excresoences which vice burthens the community. The fact that we have no Work House, is no argument at all. We should have one—should have had long ago. The *first* expense may be considerable, but the *saving* from such an institution would compensate this ten times over.

In regard to giving the County Commissioners a portion of the power in the jail, we have only to say that the universal opinion of this community is, that the Commissioners have *too much power already*, and are not bound in sufficient responsibility for the power which they have. One of the chief reforms which is demanded, is to *take away power* from the Commissioners and to place checks in the way of their expenditure of the public money *ad libitum*.

In regard to the responsibility of the Sheriff for the safe keeping of the prisoners in jail, we have only to say, the laws make him so responsible. The fact that the law has not been heretofore enforced, is no argument. There it stands upon the statute book.

We have pronounced this proposed reform bill crude and ill digested. It is so, because it is manifestly drawn upon a theory that we have *two* separate and antagonistic communities here who are endeavoring to shift the burthens of taxation upon each other. The country people are made to believe that they are taxed to help support the vices, follies, errors and luxuries, of the city people, when the fact is, that the cities pay more than two-thirds of the whole taxes of the country. The bill is a scheme to throw a still greater burthen upon the cities, although they now pay the lion's share of the taxes. The bill is also crude and imperfect, in that it makes no provisions for taking care of the vagrants and disorderly persons when sent to the Poor Farm. If this scheme were to go into effect, the city would have to send a special steamboat to the Poor Farm every morning, to convey the prisoners, or else they would be discharged and riot would run wild upon our streets.—When sent, there would be no means of confining them, and it would take a regiment of soldiers to keep the "disorderlies" at the Poor Farm for a single day.

Let our correspondent advocate a Work House as a relief to the jail, and he will find in the end, that he has advocated the best interests of the community.

For The Pittsburgh Post.

OUR CONFEDERATION.

From a desire to controvert what I conceive to be error, I have already, perhaps, said too much on this subject. There are two schools which maintain a directly opposite doctrine, and what is worthy of notice, divided by the same geographical lines which separate them politically. South of "Mason and Dixon's line," with some rare exceptions, it is maintained that ours is a *union of sovereign and independent States*, formed by agreement or compact, which, like any other partnership, may be dissolved at the pleasure of all or any of the parties. This is the Southern doctrine as expressed in the Constitution of the Confederated States. In the North, on the contrary, the opposite opinion is sustained by a great majority, and on this question I own that I am greatly in the minority on this side of the line; but I do not admit that I must necessarily follow that on that account, it must be in the erring. I admit that in subjects where natural sagacity is sufficient, and within the scope of general information, the presumption is in favor of the majority, but this is not the case where reasoning, research, and anxious study are required; and here, I think, as a general rule, the presumption is on the side of the minority. If this be a national, consolidated government, and not a partnership of States, united for specific and limited purposes, not held together by compulsion or force, but by consent, then it is the creation of an imaginary sovereign called the Union, the States which were the original parties being transformed by legerdemain into mere provinces or dependencies, and the source of power residing in the majority of the whole mass of the people within the bounds of the Union, without regard to State lines: if so, it follows that coercion is right, and secession treason and rebellion. If this were the case, then the framers of the Constitution were extremely short-sighted in not providing the means of holding and keeping the States together by force and compulsion. In the Convention it was attempted to introduce a clause for this purpose, but it was rejected, and it was also attempted to insert one declaring the rights of any State to secede, which was also rejected, because according to my interpretation, it was thought more prudent to let the compact speak for itself, than endanger the formation of the Confederacy on the very rock on which it has been wrecked at last.

If it had been acknowledged on both sides, that the continuance of the Union, or Confederacy, depended on the will of all and each of the parties to the compact, those who maintain the contrary of this doctrine would not have arrogantly and offensively presumed on their supposed power from the accident of greater material strength, and those on the other side would not have been alarmed by the danger from what they believed to be the usurped arbitrary authority of a reckless majority. There would have been more forbearance on the one side, and endurance, even under palpable wrongs, on the other. In the latter case, the States fearing the approach of oppression, would have the remedy of peaceable secession in their own hands; and the other side, knowing this, would have practiced self restraint, not only by refraining from actual legislative encroachments, but would have abstained from every act or word calculated to alienate or give offence.

It is difficult for one who has at all studied the history and nature of our State governments, that these should have been so grossly misconceived as to be compared *to the relation of the County to the State!* And we have witnessed this amazing error, not only among superficial editors of newspapers, but in the person of the Chief Magistrate of the Union! It is mortifying to think that it should require a serious refutation. The County is the creature of the State, which can make and unmake it; it is established for the mere convenience of administering justice, has no traces of sovereignty, or political, or municipal organization; it has not even the power to pass by-laws, like a borough town. The States are not the creatures of the Union, with power to make and unmake them. *They are the creators of the Union*, and when new States are admitted as parties, it is on terms of perfect equality with the old partners. It is a voluntary association of independent parties, as in a mercantile partnership, with the right of each partner to withdraw at pleasure, when its duration is for an indefinite period and not for any fixed number of years. Mr Lincoln concedes that it is a partnership, and assumes that for that reason it is indissoluble. Kent in his treatise on partnership, lays down the law differently. It is an established principle in the law of partnership, that if it be *without any definite period*, any partner may withdraw at a moments notice when he pleases, and dissolve the partnership. 3 vol. com 27. Some persons have preposterously compared our Federal Union to the marriage contract, which is expressly for life, and which in law, is a *definite period*: but even this contract may be dissolved for sufficient cause.

An argument has been drawn from the use of the words "perpetual union" in the Constitution. But these words were used in the articles of confederation, which no one has ever pretended, constituted an indissoluble union, or any thing more than a league of sovereign States, like the Germanic or the Swiss Confederacy. It means simply a Union for an indefinite period, and is with more precision expressed by the word *permanent*, as it is used in the new Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. "We the people of the Confederated States, *each acting in its sovereign and independent character*, in order to form a *permanent federal government*, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of civil liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America." If these words had been used in the preamble to the present Constitution of the United States, they would have conformed to the history of the Union and the true intention of the parties. They would have excluded the false interpretation of the words, the PEOPLE of the United States," assumed by high toned patriotism, when there was no people of the United States, and when, in *point of fact*, the act was done by the *people of the several States*. If the words of the Confederate States had been used, we should not have witnessed at this day, the melancholly spectacle of one-half of the States drawn up in hostile array against the other half. Mutual respect and mutual forbearance, would have restrained the States from insulting and invading each other. We now witness the singular spectacle of some of the States, claiming sovereignty and allegiance from other States, and using the words *rebel* and *traitor*, as freely as when these colonies were subjects of the British crown, and then every Englishman claimed allegiance from every American, as his vassal! Nothing can equal the absurdity of this but its arrogance. Deeply as every American must lament the downfall of our great political fabric, the philosophic statesman who reflects on the subject, cannot fail to see that there were cause at work, not perceptible to the superficial glance. These causes lie in the very nature of our institutions; in the passions of human nature, and in our vast geographical extent and diversity of permanet interests. During its continuance, it has under Providence, conferred great blessings, and it has crushed out the gems of many internal disputes of vast magnitude. It has smoothed the way, if not for reconstruction of a Confederation of States, at least for a league of empires, presenting a front to the rest of the world more powerful and imposing than the Germanic body, and embracing a much larger scope of common interests, with greater homogenity of race, of languages, law and institutions. If we must be enemies for the present, let us be enemies as if we are to be friends again. The wisdom and forbearance of Mr. Buchanan deserve our thanks—his policy recently followed up by Mr. Lincoln, from whatever motive, is entitled at least to our approbation.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

THE Thirty-second annual report of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, has been published. One of the facts presented, most interesting to the public, is that the deficiency of support by labor of the convicts for the year 1860 is $8,169 53.

THE Senate of Virginia on Tuesday passed acts rechartering many of the Banks in the State, among them the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank, and the Exchange Bank.

THE Savannah *Republican* announces with gratification that the banks of that city have taken five hundred thousand dollars of the loan authorized by the Montgomery Congress.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1861.

This being the first of April, rentors have to move to their new habitations—the day is disagreeable and unpleasant—the poor have to make the best of it, and will find their new homes rather cheerless and chilly. Those who live in comfort and at their ease, have but little concern for those who have to struggle for a living, with a cold, and often times, heartless people.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans will keep good their promise, and bestow a farm on the Germans who have been doing all they could to sell their claims to what they never did nor never will possess from their new allies, the black Republicans, who are ever profuse in promises, and that only. Men who will, on the false pledges of corrupt political adventurers, barter their birth right for swamp lands, on the mere promise of demagogues, deserve to be cheated. This should teach our German (quandom) friends to stand by the Democracy, who carry out every pledge made.

The *Palmetto Flag*—a neatly printed paper, bearing the above name, has been issued in Philadelphia. It is devoted to the maintainance of correct principles in government, and is severe on the enemies of the country, *i. e.* the Abolitionists, both foreign and domestic. If it pursues the course it indicates in the first number, it must gain in popularity, and have a large circulation all over the country. Let the flag wave in all its glory.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, was here *en route* for home, and, in conversation with several of his party friends, informed the member from your county that he (Wade) told the President if he was not careful Jeff. Davis would be down some of these days and take Washington, and make him (Lincoln) prisoner, with his whole Cabinet. There may be more truth than fiction in this same expression. Old Wade is for fight, but the Cabinet and the President are more prudent, and will not risk a battle with the Southern chivalry.

The speech of Hon. J. J. Crittenden before the Legislative Assembly of Kentucky, is a fine production, and what might have been expected from the "old man eloquent." The gallant ex-Senator can loom up above mere party and speak the sentiments of a true American heart, who loves the good old Union. May it exist forever as Washington left it. But in this wish I am for the South having ample justice in despite of the down easters, who would destroy our national existence to carry out their infernal schemes of injustice to a large portion of our people, to cater to British intolerance.

Col. Carr, of Clarion, has been here for a few days on business connected with the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This gentleman is universally liked, and would have procured the desired legislation for his road had he got here in good time, but it is now too late in the session to procure what is sought for. To be successful he should have been on hand and entered the ring when the other great measures were going through. But next session will do the work for him.

A large petition has come on urging the passage of the bill, now on second reading, which was postponed on motion of Mr. Williams. Should this gentleman persist in his perverse course, in the cause of defeating what the people so universally approve? Why not try this for a year, at all events, and if it is found not to answer, it would not be difficult to repeal the same or have it amended. I am confident that it would answer the object, for not nine out of ten who are now committed would see the farm. Vagrants I contend are not criminals; they commit no offence that should send them to a prison. Suppose there are a few more persons employed to take charge of such, would it not be cheaper than drawing, and better than draining the county treasury of the large sum of more than sixteen thousand dollars for keeping them in the jail for the benefit of officers only?

Let the people who pay for this expenditure look the matter fair in the face, and ask themselves why the objection is made. It only comes from certain citizens connected with the poor office, who fear they will have some trouble, inasmuch as they now sit at ease, doling out from a quarter of a dollar to one dollar to the poor, who hang around the alleys. The Guardians can afford to pay a secretary twelve hundred dollars per annmn. He should be compelled to do something for it, instead of swelling with his own importance on the misery of the poor. The country people have spoken out for this reform, and if they did not desire it, why did they pronounce in its favor? Even "Tom" Williams himself, addressed the Convention, and not one note from his sonorous voice was heard in opposition; but now that he holds a seat here, he turns on the very men who nominated him over the "city clique," and does the bidding of the few, at the expense of the many. Mr. Williams, although he does own property in the city and not in the country, should be above all petty tricks, as he has a State reputation, and should not be bound to the narrow limits of a city to gratify paltry self gain.

He (Williams) informs me that he will introduce a joint resolution to change the election of the Supreme Judges to appointments by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This will take two sessions to carry out, and then to come before the people for their approval. This is the old way of doing. It is admitted here that the elective judiciary is a failure, but that is for the people to determine. We are restless and ambitious, and ever ready to change. Unfortunately there is but little stability in the American people, which is the great cause of the present dissatisfaction that now prevails in this government of ours, at one time considered the very best that the ingenuity of man ever devised.

The news rumored here from Washington is that Mr. Williams will be placed on the Bench, to take the place of Grier, in this District, and that the learned jurist, who has no equal in the country, will be sent into the Southern District, this will suit both gentlemen, as Grier is a Democrat and will be acceptable anywhere—when Williams, from his peculiarly constructed notions of national policy will answer the North only, for if he was to go South, from his Abolition Lincoln speech delivered during the Presidential canvass, and published in the *Journal* and in pamphlet form, would entitle him to a warm reception, with a new suit that would be unpleasant to the feelings, and would sit rather uncomfortable, and the ermine might smell of "tar," which would be rather strong in the nostrils of the new dignitary.

The Secretary of War is now at home on a visit to his family. It is said that he goes for fight. I do not credit this, although that gentleman is both a war officer and a paper general, yet he is prudently careful not to get himself into such a scrape, nor yet the government.

Capt. Craig called up a Senate bill, "an act to incorporate the Brady's Bend Iron company," the Captain got the rules suspended as a special favor, and passed this important bill. This favor is rarely conceded to any and shows that the amiable member from Armstrong is popular. The member from Washington, called up his bill, relating to the settlement of the indebtedness of that county for Railroad purposes. This bill was urged to its passage by the member from Washington, Mr. Happer. This gentleman stated that his people were anxious to pay and have the whole question adjusted to the satisfaction of all, and further remarked that they were desirous to bow to the mandate of the highest tribunal known to the country, and he felt it would be better to compromise than have to do worse. This is sensible, and I am of the opinion that Allegheny will have to resort to the same for self-protection, for there is no relief in any other way and it is all stuff to think that the commissioners can remain in jail to satisfy the cupidity of one man who feels himself personally aggrieved. A motion was made by Mr. Williams to postpone the bill for the present as it was a new feature in legislation, and on this Mr. W. made a short speech to which Doctor Anderson from Washington replied at some length in rather a sensible speech in favor of the passage of the bill. The people of that county desire the act to cut themselves clear of the railroad bonds for the future.

Mr. Armstrong is speaking as the mail closes.

IRONSIDES.

The San Domingo Movement.

M. de Tassara, the Spanish Minister, does not credit the news brought from Havana that San Domingo is about to pass under the Protectorate of Spain.

One Day for the President.

The President has determined to receive no one hereafter on Saturday, but will devote that day to himself, in accordance with the practice established by President Buchanan.

THE Secretary of the Navy is arranging the preliminaries for the construction of the seven war steamers.

GRACE GREENWOOD is lecturing at Columbus, Ohio.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF NEWS.

The London *Times* says:

American affairs look very awkward. Mr. Lincoln has arrived at Washington and entered upon his Presidential career with nothing but trouble staring him in the face. Strange to say, the Southern Congress enters bravely upon a policy of free trade, whilst the North cuts itself off from every European sympathy by the introduction of an ultra protectionist tariff. "President" Davis declares himself prepared to fight for the integrity of the confederacy over which he presides; and Mr. Lincoln talks largely of adopting a firm and determined course of action. So we fear that a sanguinary conflict is really becoming imminent, and *that the interests of this country will be strongly secured to that division of the republic which hugs and fondles the eternal curse of slavery.*

IT was claimed that the experience of the Chinese war had demonstrated that England possessed in the Armstrong gun a weapon unrivalled by any other country.

THE Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, was taken dangerously ill on the 15th, and the Queen and royal family at once left town for her residence, near Windsor. The Duchess is said to have long suffered from cancer, and the disease assumed an alarming character. She died on the 16th ult.

THE case of the Hungarian bank notes, in the Court of Equity, in which the Emperor of Austria and M. Kossuth are plaintiff and defendant, came up on the 14th March, but was postponed till next term.

ANOTHER of those horrible cannibal feasts so degrading to Africa has again occurred in Bonny river during the stay of the English mail steamer Cleopatra, and under the very eyes of the white men. The victims in this instance were some unoffending negroes captured from a neighboring tribe. Their heads were cut off and publicly exhibited in front of the Ju-Ju house (place of worship,) in the centre of the town.

THE following extract from an article in the London *Times* of the 14th of March, shows the English opinion of the new Administration at its commencement. What would it say now?

But strange to say, the President has as yet given no signs of his future policy. In this country we are not accustomed to such reticence. An English Prime Minister is obliged to declare his intentions, like any other man. On the hustings of some little borough, before an audience of rough country fellows, or at a meeting of his supporters in his own dining room, he declares openly what are his opinions, and how will he apply them in the government of the country. The institutions of the United States, though democratic, do not demand this publicity. In many things the President is an elected despot for four years.—When once chosen he may at least leave undone what he pleases, and no one can force him to move. In legislation only can he be controlled; the executive is left entirely in his hands. So now, though Mr. Lincoln was just about to enter the White House and assume the charge of the truncated Union, no one could really penetrate his counsels. Men could only judge of his future acts by the Ministers whom he had appointed; and even the construction of his Cabinet was more suited to raise than to satisfy curiosity. *In Mr. Seward the President has chosen a man whom the convulsions of the country have terrified into moderation.*—He has been overcome by the complete fulfilment of his own prophecy. He spoke of the irrepressible conflict between the North and South which was to take place, and it has come, not in his children's time, not in his own old age, but within a few months of the prediction being uttered. Hence Mr. Seward is now supposed to represent the party of concession. He has made so conciliatory, so cringing towards the South, that the ultra-republican party have denounced him as a political coward and a time-server. To oppose him, there is, however, more than one member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and it cannot be doubted that the opinions of the abolitionists will be fully represented in the new government.

The Indians in Texas.

The Indians are exhibiting an increased hostile feeling towards the whites. Intelligence from Texas, shows conclusively that the Camanche Indians will make a desperate warfare upon Texas the moment they are satisfied that the United States troops have left that State. The Camanches have many grievances against the Texans, and are brave and desperate. Their movements are very sudden, and in warfare they are merciless. Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, will also assail the Texans on the South.

Governor Houston intends to let the Texans have enough of independence, with Cortinas on one side and the Camanches on the other, and no troops with which to protect themselves until they are compelled to appeal to the U. S. for protection.

The Supreme Judges.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The resolution of Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, in reference to the removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court, will be offered this week if an opportunity presents itself. One result, at least, will follow, *i. e.*, a starting speech, containing all the 'points' which the Representative has been able to collect against the Court.

It is not probable that any action of Mr. Williams will depose the Judges.

The Chicago Post-Office.

A special agent of the Post-office Department, Mr. Shallcross, took possession on Saturday of the Chicago Post-office, in consequence of alleged mismanagement in it. Isaac Cook is the Postmaster.

THE grand jury of Greene county, Georgia, have issued a presentment, requesting the Legislature to enact a law by which any citizen of that county who subscribes to the N. Y. *Post* and *Tribune*, the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, or any other publication of a like character, may be fined and imprisoned.

BŒRHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS.

PREPARED FROM THE

Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH,

COLIC, HEART-BURN,

HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

REED'S MAGNETIC OIL STILL holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcers and Sores;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear ache and Tooth ache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;

speedily and permanently, and for all *Accidents* and *Injuries* will relieve pain more rapidly than any other preparation. Sold by Druggists generally, at 25c per bottle. SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts, Sole Agent. ja5:3m

New Advertisements.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

PARTIES WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE for Stock in an Oil Company, would do well to call for two days at the store of J. Grazier, No. 204 Smithfield street. The Territory consists of a farm of 134-25 acres of level land, two miles from a railroad station, fourteen miles from Cleveland, Ohio. Terms, $250 bonus, $2,500 in case oil is found in sufficient quantities to pay, and $125 per acre for the land in four annual payments, the company to have the privilege of pumping for thirty days before deciding to buy or vacate. A splendid prospect for Oil in a well on a farm adjoining. ABRAHAM REESE. ap2:2td

WILD PIGEONS, WILD PIGEONS.—65 dozen Wild Pigeons, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, mh30 corner Market and First streets.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES, PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Oil Well Pumps of Brass, Copper, or Iron, with the most approved Chambers and Valves of all kinds, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Manufactory, No. 110 Water and 104 Front Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar7:3md&w

New Advertisements.

NEW STRAW GOODS,

NEW STRAW GOODS,

White and Colored Leghorn and Straw Hats for Children and Misses,
Embroideries and Trimmings of the latest styles and in great variety.

LACE SETS, LACE COLLARS, &c.,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS
and COTTON HOSIERY.

CHENILLE NETTS,
SILK CORD NETTS,
GILT CROCHET NETS,

GENT'S GLOVES,
COTTON HOSIERY,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
LINEN & MARSEILLES
SHIRT FRONTS, &c

The above goods will be sold very low. All are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock being so full we think we can please all who will favor us with a call.

MISSOURI MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

CHARLES GIPNER,

78 Market Street.

ap3

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S

PAIN CURER.

IT CURES ALL PAIN AND NIPS disease in the bud. This truly admirable and efficacious remedy is no quack medicine, but is the result of thirteen years of hard study and experimenting. The ingredients are the products of Spain, and were discovered by the author of this medicine on a visit to that country.

DR. ROSE

has used it with almost miraculous effect in private practice, till at last he was induced by the solicitation of friends to give it to the public.

If used according to the directions it not only relieves all pain, but cures it usually on the first application. It may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instantaneous relief, (as thousands who have used it can testify) to Rheumatism, Ague, Sudden Colds, Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pleurisy, Ear Ache, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Cholic, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, &c, Spinal Affections, Lumbago, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pimples and all Chronic Eruptions. For sale by

BECKHAM & KELLY, Sole Agents,

ap3 69 Federal Street, Allegheny

NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, and all kinds of Dry Goods, a very full assortment. Please call and see them.
ap3 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

Keystone Patent Barrel Factory.

WANTED—5000 CORDS OF GOOD sound white oak stave bolts, for which the highest market price will be paid on delivery.
Persons desiring to contract for furnishing stave bolts, or to sell standing timber suitable for cutting into stave bolts and headings, located convenient to either of the rivers, canals or railroads, leading to this city, are requested to address,
GUTHRIE & SILL,
ap3:1md Office, No. 37 Fifth street, up stairs.

BOTTLED LONDON DOCK PORT—
Bottled Burgundy Port,
do Blackburn's Madeira,
do Harmony Sherry,
for family use, for sale by WM. BENNETT,
ap3 120 Wood street.

REMOVAL!

THE PEKIN TEA STORE

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

No. 38 FIFTH STREET,

TO

No. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET,

ap3:1w Four Doors from Liberty Street.

A. FLOYD,

CORNER FOURTH AND ROSS STS., Pittsburgh, Pa., agent for the receipt and sale of

CARBON OILS.

Keeps constantly on hand, and is receiving heavy and light oils suitable for Lubricating and Refining purposes, which will be sold low for cash and cash only.
ap2:6mdaw

REMOVAL.

HILL & CO., HAVE REMOVED FROM the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, to

No. 64 Fourth Street,

the house lately occupied by the Adams' Express Company. They will return to their old stand about July 1st, or as soon thereafter as their new banking house is finished. ap1:3t

NEW GOODS

—FOR—

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

JAMES ROBB,

No. 89 Market Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED a large stock of Boots and Shoes, comprising one of the largest assortments to be found.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Operas, etc.
Mens', Boys' and Youths' French Calf Boots, Gaiters, Oxford Ties, Prince Alberts, Scotch Bootees, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All persons desiring to procure a bargain, would do well to call and examine the stock at 89 Market street, as the proprietor is determined to sell cheap. mh30

A CARD.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REquest of several of my patients who have improved considerably under my treatment, and with the numerous applications of some, who are desirous of placing themselves under my care, as well as to carry out the suggestions made by the daily press, I have made such arrangements as will enable me to yield to their wishes and will remain here for some weeks longer.
As there are, to my certain knowledge, in this city numerous sufferers from the defect of hearing and sight who stand in need of my professional services, and who defer calling until they see that a complete cure is effected on some of their friends or acquaintances who are under my treatment, forgetting at the same time that their cases may be entirely different, and consequently not require the same treatment, or should a protracted one be necessary, it will then not be more in my power to undertake their cases at all.
There are also many who have been tampered with by pretenders, and have, therefore, lost all faith and hope that there is even a probability of obtaining relief from their ailments, not making any allowance that it is to the want of proper treatment they owe their sufferings. To all those I am desirous of pointing out first, the testimonials I published here from some of the most influential citizens of the United States ought to satisfy the most doubting minds; secondly, the Eulogium bestowed on me by the press, would of itself be a sufficient recommendation, and above all, it is with no small gratification and pleasure that I can refer to parties in this city who testify to the success of my treatment, and the great benefit they have derived therefrom, and I avail myself of this opportunity of assuring those who intend consulting me that they will always receive from me a candid opinion as to the state of their malady, and without adapting that charlatan phrase, guarantee of cure, (which no conscientious physician would do). I will endeavor to use my utmost ability to effect a cure where there is a chance of doing so, where there is none I never hesitate of giving my decided opinion. The years of study and labor I have devoted to aural and opthalmic diseases, and the great experience I have had in Europe and in the United States, warrants me without fear of contradiction, to assert that there is no one in the United States better qualified to give a more reliable opinion than myself.—And in conclusion I beg to state that those who are suffering from the Diseases of Ear and Eye, should not loose this opportunity, and as my stay is necessarily limited, not to loose any time in order to have the full benefit during my stay, as it will be totally impossible for me to undertake any case after the first of May, where a lengthening treatment and my personal attendance will be necessary.
F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist,
mh28. 155 Third street.

HYDRANT HOSE.—Vulcanized Hose that is warranted not to become stiff by cold nor be affected by heat, at 300 degrees Farenheit, and will stand a pressure of 75 pounds to the square inch, for sale, with coupling and pipes, in lengths to suit purchasers, at WELDON & REINEKE'S,
mh30 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

NEW CROP TEAS—
Hummel's Extract of Coffee,
Mason's Blacking,
and every variety of family Groceries, always on hand and for sale at FERGUSON'S Grocery,
ap2 corner of High and Wylie sts.

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERIES TO BE had at FERGUSON'S Grocery,
ap2 corner High and Wylie sts.

BUTTER.—4 boxes Fresh Roll received this day and for sale by
ap2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER..........A. E. LAKE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5,00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1,00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Re-engagement for a few nights only of

Miss SUSAN DENIN.

This evening, Bulwer's beautiful play of

LADY OF LYONS.

Miss Denin as..........Claude Melnotte.
Mrs. Stetson as..........Pauline
Mr. Ralton as..........Glavis
Mr. Stetson as..........Beauseant

To conclude with

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

Fanny..........Miss Denin

CONCERT HALL.

For Three Nights Only.

Thursday, Friday & Saturday, April 4, 5, 6.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS,

(FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK,)

Unsworth, Eugene & Donniker, Prop's.

THE MOST TALENTED AND UNIQUE Band, ever organized, consisting of FOURTEEN UNDOUBTED STARS, the *elite* of Vocalists, Musicians and Ethiopian Comedians, who will have the honor of making their appearance as above in a melange of performances,

SPICY, MUSICAL AND ORIGINAL.

For particulars of which see daily programme.
Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Opening Overture to commence at 8 precisely. R. A. PERRY,
ap1:1wd Agent.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING SATURDAY, MARCH 30th,

MacEVOYS CYCLORYMA,

OF A TOUR IN IRELAND, ILLUSTRATING the scenes of that Beautiful Country, on a series of magnificent painting on 10,000 feet of canvass. Each scene is accompanied by vocal and instrumental music from the immortal Irish Melodies, by the following talented artists:
MISS KATE MacEVOY, the Gifted Young Soprano.
MISS MARIE MacEVOY the Accomplished Harpist.
MASTER JOHN SPALDING, pronounced by the Press to be the Greatest Prodigy of the day, will appear as Barney, the Guide, and sing several of the most popular and humorous songs, and accompanied by his sister, will sing several favorite Duetts. A historical and descriptive lecture by Professor MacEvoy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
NOTICE.—An afternoon performance on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools. Children, 10 cents; Adults, 15 cents. mh28:1w

New Advertisements.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—A. FLOYD of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, before the Republican Nominating Convention. ap2:dawtc

BAYNE & NEEPER,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. H. ROWAND.)

STEAM BOOK BINDERY,

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 72 and 74 Third Street.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BINDING in every variety.

BLANK BOOKS

Ruled to any intricate pattern, and bound in every desirable form. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices at the Lowest Rates.

SAM'L P. BAYNE..........WM. W. NEEPER.
ap2:3md

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.

Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the WESTERN PENITENTIARY of Penna., until Saturday, the 6th day of April, 1861, til noon, for furnishing good BEEF, free of bone, the bone in all cases will be deducted, and good LUMP AND NUT COAL, for one year, from above date, in such quantities as may be required by
ap1 JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Warden.

NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID!

NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID!

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

A BRILLIANT LIGHT WITHOUT DANGER, AND CHEAPER THAN ANY ILLUMINATING FLUID NOW IN USE.

Having purchased the exclusive right to make and sell the NON-EXPLOSIVE FLUID in Allegheny county, I am now prepared to offer an article perfectly safe under all circumstances, that will give a more brilliant light than any other Fluid now in use.
Only 60 cents per gallon. Only 60 cents per gallon.
Only 60 cents per gallon.
Call and examine for yourselves, at
JOS. FLEMING,
ap1 corner Diamond and Market street.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery New York. Post Office Box, No. 4,586. mh21:3mdaw

EGGS.—27 Barrels Fresh Eggs just received, and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mar 1 corner Market and First streets.

For Rent.

A STORE HOUSE on Federal and Water streets, Allegheny, suitable for a Dry Goods Trimming or Shoe Store.
mh28:tf R. H. DAVIS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES,

HARRIET B. WHITE,

DESIGNING TO COMTINUE THE CARRIAGE BUSINESS, of Joseph White, deceased, at the old stand at the Two Mile Run, is always receiving from the best Eastern shops, and has for sale at the lowest rates, NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c. ap1

MANCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large lot of ground 60 feet front on Locust street, by 100 deep to an Alley with a two story Brick Dwelling house of hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen and 4 bed rooms, good cellar, &c. iron railing and steps to hall door, garden, vines, fruits, &c. Water from Allegheny Water Works. For sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
mh27 51 Market street.

REMOVAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANufacturing Company have removed their office to

No. 24 Wood Street,

Between First and Second streets, where all orders will be received, and business attended to.
mh18:tf GEO. CALHOUN, Agent.

NATRONA OIL.

MANUFACTURED BY PENNSYLVAnia Salt Manufacturing Company

CLEAR AND ODORLESS,

and guaranteed unchangeable in color.
"THE ILLUMINATOR OF THE DAY."
Constantly on hand and for sale by P. S. M. C., at their new office, No. 24 Wood street, between First and Second street. GEO. CALHOUN, General Agent.
mh18:tf

JAMES W. CRAFT, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Mercantile Broker, Office and Storage, No. 32 North Levee, Saint Louis, M.O.—I will give immediate and personal attention to all business entrusted to my care, for which charges will be reasonable. References: L. E. Forsythe, St. Louis; Paul Laning, St. Louis; J. Brasheare & Co., Cincinnati; Messrs. Trux & J Craig, Philadelphia; M'Arthur, Byrne & Gibbons, New York; W. C. M'Dowell, T. Ewing, Kansas; Northun & Co., Kansas; J. W. Burbridge & Co., New Orleans; W. W. Weston, Memphis; Pennock & Hart, Pittsburgh; G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; P. H. Ball, R. D. Adams, Chicago, W. F. Coolbaugh, Burlington, Iowa; W. H. Postlewait, Burlington, Iowa; Capts. Connoly, Bowman, and river men generally. mh18:6m