PITTSBURGH POST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 13.

EXTRA copies of the *Price-Current*, put up in strong wrappers, ready for mailing, can always be had at the Merchants' Exchange, at the rate of five cents per copy, or fifty cents per dozen.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

The *Dispatch*, of yesterday, takes a proper view of Mr. Greeley's course at Washington, and at New York. At the latter place he counsels war with Southern men, urges the Free State men in Kansas to use Sharp's rifles, and to the utmost of his influence endeavors to stir up civil war—and a bloody one, in that territory. This same Mr. Greeley goes to Washington to reside during the winter. He is there attacked by a Southern man and is badly beaten. He makes scarce any resistance, and comes out in a letter in the *Tribune*, two or three days afterwards, in which he declares that he expects such assaults to be repeated, and that he shall carry no weapons to defend himself. He does not profess to be capable of making good his defence without weapons; yet he will carry none. He is thus practically a non-resistant, and will tamely submit to whatever assault may be made upon him. Yet this is the man that calls all northern Democrats doughfaces and cowards; urges the settlers in Kansas to use Sharp's rifles and shoot down Southern men, and get up a bloody and murderous civil war. A non-resistant shooting for war *at a distance*: but when it reaches his own person, peace, submission, a declaration that he will use no effectual means of self-defence are all that we hear from him.

Such is Horace Greeley. But he is not alone. Some months ago we predicted that if all those editors who were counselling war in Kansas were brought to the test themselves they would be found anything but warriors. It turns out so in one instance.

Probably no man in the country has done more to forward the purposes of the Emigrant Aid Societies than Horace Greeley. These societies send out men with firearms—the deadly rifle, cannon, powder and ball, knives, and every weapon of murderous warfare, and urge them to fight to the death whenever assailed. Yet Mr. Greeley, the most eloquent advocate of such warfare, is assailed, and submits, and publishes to the whole country his determination to use no weapons of defence. It is rather a cruel thing for a man two thousand miles off to get the people of Kansas into a bloody strife, and at the same time refuse to fight, even in self defence, himself. Which shall the people of Kansas follow, the *precept*, or the *example* of their New York General?

Abbott's Napoleon.

Abbott's "Life of Napoleon" is again being roughly handled by a large portion of the press. When it was first republished from the pages of Harper's Magazine, critics, very generally took the reverend biographer to task for his treatment of the historic muse. Even those who acknowledged Napoleon to have been one of the most extraordinary geniuses, both as a soldier and a statesman, that the world has yet seen, could not swallow the unmitigated eulogiums pronounced upon him by his biographer. There is no dark act in that wonderful man's history that Mr. Abbott has not attempted to palliate or deny, hence the almost universal condemnation his book has received.

The new outburst of editorial feeling is caused by the publication of a letter which the biographer sent to Louis Napoleon, along with a handsomely bound copy of the work. In it he declares "every page of these volumes has been written under a deep sense of responsibility to God. Though the work has been assailed by a portion of the American press with the utmost virulence, it is accepted by the great mass of the people with applause. It can no longer be doubted that the increasing millions of the United States will live to do justice to the memory of the great Emperor the Washington of France."

Of course the nephew acknowledged the compliment, and sent Mr. Abbott in return a gold medal. What the Rev. John S. C. Abbott's idea is of "a deep responsibility to God" we do not know. If he is honest in what he writes we have only to say that, in writing future histories, he should not depend upon a moral sense, that has evidently become so perverted as to be utterly unable to discover the eternal and immutable distinctions between the right and the wrong.

The Philadelphia High School.

Philadelphia is justly proud of many of her public institutions, but of none more so than her High School. It annually fits for the different vocations of life a larger number of youth than any three colleges in the Union; and though the course of study in some branches of learning is not so thorough, it is nevertheless sufficient for all practical purposes. Among Philadelphia merchants almost the first question asked a boy who desires to enter mercantile life is, "are you a graduate of the High School?" So convinced are Philadelphians of its great advantages, that we firmly believe if a vote was taken on the propriety of abolishing the system, nine tenths of the people would sustain it.

The High School students are selected from the grammar schools, of which there are twenty-three in the city. Each of these grammar schools puts forward as candidates a certain number of boys who have ranked the highest in their respective classes. They are sent before a committee, and, if they pass a creditable examination, are entered as students of the High School. The annual examination in Philadelphia took place last Saturday, when, out of one hundred and sixty candidates, one hundred and forty-one passed a satisfactory examination, or more than seven-eighths of the whole number. There are very few institutions of learning in the country, we venture to say, that are not compelled to reject a greater proportion of applicants—and the ordeal to pass is seldom more severe.

Irish Emigration.

Yesterday was the day fixed for a convention to assemble at Buffalo, to concert a general plan of emigration of the Irish people from the United States to Canada. Delegates were elected some time ago from most of the cities of the northern States, and it is said that a large majority of the delegates were of the Catholic denomination. The Catholics of the United States and Canada are asked to give their aid to the work; and an effort is to be made to raise funds to assist those who desire to remove to Canada. An Emigration Society is to be formed somewhat on the plan of the Eastern Emigration Aid Societies, and funds raised to purchase large tracts of land, in good locations, in Upper Canada, for the use of the settlers.

This movement may become one of importance yet, though there appears to be much diversity of opinion in regard to it among those who take an interest in the matter. Some are disposed to go West, and form a new State, beyond the Mississippi, where they may be unmolested in the exercise of their religious rights. A large meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, to consider the matter, passed resolutions in favor of a location in some one of our far western states or territories. They think the Irish Catholics of Ohio will not emigrate to Canada West.

We believe the Irish population of this country will continue to find a remunerative market for their labor and skill, and ample protection for all their civil and political rights, whatever their religious views may be. Their labor is needed and their rights will be protected.

The Board of Directors of the Chester Valley Railroad, on Saturday last, elected Thomas S Fernon, Esq., President of the Company.

THE NEWS.

Salem is the town where Mr. Blackwell—the worse half of Lucy Stone—stole a "little nigger" from its mistress.

Mr. Markal, of the State Department, has declined the appointment of Secretary of Logation to England. Mr. Dallas' son will probably be appointed.

A petition from Salem was received by the Ohio Legislature last week asking for a dissolution of the Union. It is sent on behalf of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

The Columbus Statesman of the 8th inst. says, that tens of thousands of bushels of corn are that tens of thousands of bushels of corn are ungathered, and at present and for six weeks past ungatherable, along the Scioto bottoms. A flood just now would make sad work with some men's calculations.

The Ohio Legislature is getting belligerent on the Kansas question and bids fair to rival her abolitionand Know Nothingsister, Massachusetts, in folly. A Mr. Todd has introduced a bill to raise five regiments of soldiers to go to Kansas and settle matters. We presume this was for the purpose of backing the recent "war message" of Gov. Chase.

It is now tolerably certain that the result of the balloting in the various American, or Know Nothing lodges of New York city, during last week, shows a large majority in favor of Fillmore. Some of the councils have yet to vote, but their action, it is thought, will not materially change the general result. No official proclamation of the fact will be made, however, until the delegates go to Philadelphia.

Mr. Roswell L. Colt, of Patterson, New Jersey, states, in a letter to the Commissioners of Patents, that he has ordered from Scotland the spawn of the trout, carp and salmon, with the view of propagating them in the waters of New Jersey. He suggests that the Patent Office should import for distribution the spawn of the red mullet of Europe, as well as that of the sardines, for breeding in the middle and southern States.

A correspondent of the Chicago Press gives an account of an elopement in Stark county, Illin is of a very painful nature. A. Memerel, Esq., a married man, eloped with a Mrs. Rose Monerief had heretofore stood well in the community where he lived, was honored with a number of offices of trust and profit, and was the intimate friend of the husband of the woman he ran away with. Mrs. Rose was a member of the Baptist church, and has left behind three children. In a letter addressed to her sister, Mrs. R had left an everlasting adieu, and "hope to meet them all in heaven."

Some time ago, Lt. Horace Baldeman, of the U. S. Army, was tried before a court martial in New York, on various charges, among which was that of appropriating the proceeds of a sale of government provisions, while an Acting Assistant Commissary at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to his own use. The court, consisting of thirteen officers, was in session thirty days, and after a careful and thorough examination into the charges, found a verdict of "not guilty." The proceedings of the court were forwarded to Gen Scott, who, after reviewing them, was "constrained to disagree with the proceedings and findings of the court. He therefore ordered the court to re-convene, which was done, and again a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered. Upon learning the result of the second trial, Gen Scott issued the following order

The general in Chief is forced to disapprove of the proceedings and findings of the court, and order that Lieut. Baldeman be released from arrest and joined from the general recruiting service and that he join his company without delay.

Rather than return to his company with the stigma Gen. Scott had ta-tened on him, he resigned his commission.

The Concert To-Night.

Ole Bull's concert this evening promises to be as successful as on Monday night. Two thirds of the tickets were sold yesterday and the rush was alarming at the time of closing the ticket office. The programme is a rich one, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement column.

Second Lecture.

Bishop Hopkins lectures again on Friday evening. His lecture last evening was listened to with much attention and pleasure by a large audience.

Items.

Said Edmonds, jester to the Sultan, has just died in Constantinople, at the astonishing age of one hundred and twenty years and seven months. He held the post of buffoon under four Sultans, and retained his comic powers to the last.

Prince Paskiewitch is still alive, but beyond the possibility of recovery. His disease is internal cancer. An impression is current in certain circles that Russia would not have met the allied propositions had not her internal affairs been in a precarious state. The *Militar Zeitung* insinuates that insubordination exists in the army of the Crimea.... The Right Rev George Brown, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, expired on the 24th ultimo—sincerely regretted by the entire Catholic community. The deceased prelate had been for a considerable time in a delicate state of health, and latterly suffered much from rheumatic gout and an affectation of the chest and lungs. Dr. Browne was consecrated Bishop of Liverpool, at St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in the year 1840. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. Cuthbert s College, near Durham, where he was a favorite pupil of the celebrated historian, Dr. Lingard. The London Coroner's Court has returned a verdict against William Palmer, the notorious poisoner to the effect that he murdered his brother, Walter Palmer, by prussic acid.... Mr. Macaulay has retired from the House of Commons. Cause—ill health. The London *News*, in speaking of the event, says:—"By the retirement of Mr. Macaulay, the House of Commons loses one of the greatest of its literary, and not the least of its oratorical celebrities. Exactly coeval with the century, Mr. Macaulay recedes from public life at the ripe age of fifty-six—an age at which the faculties of the statesman may generally be supposed to be in the highest state of efficiency and vigor.

Declines.

Hon. Wm. Bigler at a recent Stockholders meeting of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, at Philadelphia, sent in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11th, 1856.

Gentlemen:—This being the day for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, I deem it proper to say to you, and through you to the Stockholders, that as individuals some time since, I am still of the opinion that I should not be justified in undertaking to perform the duties of the President of the Company, in addition to those of Senator. I am willing to do anything in my power to promote the success of the enterprise, but it would be impossible for me, whilst attending to my official duties at Washington, to extend to the business of the Company that constant care and labor which its welfare so evidently demands and merits. I hope, therefore, that in selecting a new board I may not be made one of its members, with a view to the presidency.

Very truly your obedient servant,

WM. BIGLER.

Aid for Walker.

Gen. Walker and his fillibuster republic, it is supposed, will get material aid when the Steamer that sailed from New York last Saturday arrives at San Juan. A correspondent says:

It being reported that another attempt would be made to embark another batch of "fillibusters" for Nicaragua, on Walker's account, several thousand people assembled on the wharf just as the Star of the West was about to sail, and not a little excitement, on all hands, as usual, was apparent. There were about 700 passengers in all on board, of whom, rumor has it, at least 400 were bound for Central America. *Parties were on the dock giving away tickets for a free passage to any young man who would accept.* Deputy Marshal Hillyer was on board the vessel, with his assistants—spectators of the scene—but no attempt whatsoever was made to make arrests. Among the patriots were Messrs. Morrison, Lester, and Male, who were implicated in the previous expedition. When the vessel left the wharf, she was saluted with "three cheers for General Walker," by the crowd on the dock, and the compliment was as heartily returned by the b'hoys on board.

STINGING REPLY.—Colonel D——, of the British army, well known for his gigantic size and burly deportment, being once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, petulantly exclaimed, "If you were not such a little reptile I would kick you down stairs." "Little reptile" remonstrated the dun, "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 12.—*Senate*—Mr. Douglass, in presenting a petition from a naval officer complaining of the action of the Navy Board in his case, proposed the passage of a law granting trial by court martial where charges have been made before the Navy Board, in order to test their truth. He thought this would be doing justice by separating the worthy from the unworthy.

Mr. Hale submitted a bill for the repeal of the act of last session for promoting the efficiency of the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Central American question. Mr. Wilson said that notwithstanding the declaration of the President, reiterated by distinguished Senators and reported by the public press throughout the country, that our relations with England growing out of the Central American question were in a complicated position, the people of the United States, whose interests are safer than the deductions of Statesmen give little heed to these apprehensions, merchant-continue to send vessels on distant ventures, freighted with full cargoes in confident anticipation that there will be no rupture of our friendly relations with England. There was not the slightest alarm in the public mind on that score. The people are not to be diverted from what is passing on the other side of the Mississippi by rumors of war with Great Britain. It is not very probable that the European difficulties can be much extended beyond the boundaries of the country to the future of that portion engaged in it. There is no such desire for the extension of free soil to the Republic on the part of this nation as there. The only result of the Clayton Bulwer treaty was a friendly correspondence and an amicable discussion, which could be put in issue, and settled at any moment.

The treaty had not been placed before the people of the country. He thought that the Government had no right to withhold information. It was a treaty of peace and good will and for the benefit of the people of the world and not for the benefit of any one nation.

The treaty with Great Britain would leave the territory subject to the local authorities of the territory, subject to such legislation as the laws to be enacted by the people of the territory should provide. Each individual settler would be subject to the same rights and privileges and immunities and protection as the citizens of the United States. He could not see how the treaty could be construed to give any foreign power any control over the people of the United States in the settlement of their territory, or their public lands