PITTSBURGH POST.

SATURDAY MORNING:.....MARCH 1.

READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

PRICE CURRENT.

The PRICE CURRENT, open or in wrappers, is for sale at the Counting Room of the MORNING POST.

OUR WEEKLY

Open or in wrappers, is for sale at our Counting Room. It is the best number we have ever issued. It was a good week for general and interesting news. It gives full accounts of two National Conventions, and a large amount of foreign news. We publish more full commercial matter than any other Weekly paper here; and our editorials this week were slightly inspired by some of the largest new clubs we have ever entered on our books. Buy one of our Weeklies of this week, and examine it.

STEALING THUNDER.

Twenty-three years ago the best abused man in this nation was Gen. Andrew Jackson. Whigs, Abolitionists—all, in fact, but steadfast Democrats, hurled curses both loud and deep at the head of the old hero. Murder, treason, the ruin of his country, were some of the crimes laid to his charge. But the storm passed over, and the sober second thought of the people prevailed. The Whigs and Abolitionists, however, never forgave him. Where are they now? They form the great mass of the Republican and the American parties. New formations out of old elements, they cherish the same animosity towards the Democratic party and Democratic principles that they ever did. Yet what do we find those parties doing now? One of them calls together a *National* (?) Convention, representing a little more than half the States of the Union, and a superannuated old granny is made chairman of that Convention merely because he was, in the prime and vigor of his manhood, one of Jackson's friends, and an editor of a paper representing the sentiments of Jackson. The other of these parties calls a National Convention at Philadelphia. It meets, and nominates *Andrew Jackson* Donelson for Vice President of the United States, merely because he bears the old hero's name, and was brought up in his family. His name is paraded over the whole country not as A. J. Donelson, or Andrew J.; but as *Andrew Jackson* Donelson.

The Democratic party made Francis P. Blair a rich man, worth now at least a third of a million. He was not yet satisfied. He wanted more wealth and honors; but the party, and Mr. Polk at its head, preferred to bestow confidence and honors upon others. This was doubtless done with General Jackson's advice, and Mr. Blair in his old age must have vengeance. So he does what Van Buren did when he could not be president a second time, he deserts his party and joins the Free Soilers. Both were disappointed politicians on whom the party had bestowed riches and honors, but whom it refused to serve forever.

And *Andrew Jackson* Donelson—how has he distinguished himself, or given evidence of the ability to fill the high place for which he is named. The only mark of distinction is the name he bears, and the fact that Jackson took pity on his destitution in childhood, and took him to his hospitable home. One thing mere he *has* done: he has deserted the party and principles of his benefactor, and joined a party that would have deprived Jackson's father of a vote, and denounced him an alien Irishman. But he has sat at the table of Jackson, enjoyed his hospitality and kindness, borne his name, and deserted his principles, and the Know Nothings say that is a sufficient qualification and recommendation for the Vice Presidency.

We suppose that when the Republicans make their nominations Mr. Blair will be similarly honored. The few old familiar friends of Jackson that yet remain should prepare themselves for public service. They will all be wanted as candidates of the Republican and the American parties. There is one residing in this county who will probably be run for Governor. The name of the man those parties so vilified in life has become great in death. A lock of his hair, could it be obtained, they would doubtless worship as a sacred relic.

Now, does any one suppose that this man worship is sincere? that the name of Jackson has suddenly become so dear to Abolitionist and Native American? Or is but an attempt to steal a little thunder for a political purpose? Can the people be humbugged by such means?

Would it not be well for our free-soil friends to look a little further for capital. There is another great man, dear to the Democracy, that could be made of some use perhaps. Somewhere in the land grand-children or great-grand-children of Thomas Jefferson could be found. A word is sufficient, the search will doubtless commence immediately. We close by quoting what the Washington *Star* says of *Andrew Jackson* Donelson. Here it is:

"He resided here for many years, and is well remembered, especially on account of Gen. Jackson's memorable saying, that everybody had his pet; for his part, if it were not for Donelson, he should have nothing in the world to trouble him. The truth is, Donelson was his *Monsieur Malapropos*. Being a family connection of his wife, the General was forced to tolerate him about him, and to grin and bear, with all the philosophy he could muster, the scrapes and difficulties into which Donelson was constantly getting him. Donelson's most remarkable trait is a shiding want of common sense, which has prevented him, notwithstanding the prestige of his relationship to the wife of Jackson, from having the least political weight where personally known.

"He rattled from the Democratic party because President Pierce refused to take him and certain members of his family, for office, at his own valuation. For months before he turned up a Know Nothing, the locofocos of Nashville were cracking jokes about his lamentations over his failure to get what he asked of the Administration, and the undignified and impotent personal abuse showered by him at the street corners for the benefit of street corner audiences, on the President. His nomination is worth to the Know Nothing cause in Tennessee, at least a clear loss of some 2,000 votes, for the moral and political calibre of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson is well known throughout portions of that State."

The Cost of Things.

An exchange paper says:

"It is estimated that the clergy cost the United States six million dollars per year; the criminals twelve millions, the dogs ten millions, and the lawyers thirty-five millions."

We could go farther than that in the estimate of the cost of things. The ladies cost the country twenty-four millions a year for silk dresses alone, to say nothing of other trifling items of expense.

The clergy, it will be seen, is the cheapest article in the list, and the lawyers the dearest. The estimated cost of the dogs is doubtless low enough. The lawyers are a very expensive luxury, but like many another luxury they have been indulged in so long that the people think they can't do without them. But they do a good deal of service outside of their profession. They make three-fourths of all the stump speeches, write two-thirds of all the editorials, and marry two-thirds of the rich heiresses. They draw up nearly all the public addresses and Acts of Assembly, and sign more petitions than any other class of men. The profession furnishes all the law judges, two-thirds of the Congressmen, and nearly all the Presidents and heads of departments. For all these services, in addition to their ordinary professional duties, thirty-five million dollars is a very low price. The clergy are poorly paid. Aside from their ordinary duties, they are the principal managers of the schools and the benevolent societies. They have less to stimulate their ambition, and a more constant draft upon their intelligence than the lawyers, and yet they are so poorly paid that they have to live very economically, and generally leave their children poor.

BUCHANAN AND FILLMORE.

The Philadelphia *Times* thinks the nomination of Millard Fillmore a great and glorious event; but it is a little doubtful about his carrying Pennsylvania. We extract the following from its article:

"We take it for granted, that the friends of Mr. Fillmore, in Philadelphia and throughout the State, are up and doing, and that Fillmore clubs will every where be formed and set in operation, to counteract the stringent discipline and untiring efforts of the democratic party. With Mr. Buchanan for their candidate, we need expect no easy fight. Between two such men as Fillmore and Buchanan, the contest will be one of the most arduous and severe that has ever been witnessed. Both men represent great and antagonistic principles; both are high-minded and honorable men; and both would alike disdain to stoop to any of the coarse and common arts of the demagogue. The contest will be one of the most interesting in our political history, and we shall watch its progress with the intensest anxiety."

A fund of $50,000 is to be made up in New York to start a great paper in that city, equal in size to the *Herald*. The K. N's are fully resolved to head off the Republicans, and the *Times* says they will do it, and compel the Republicans to come into the support of Fillmore.

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.—The following are the names of the ocean steamers lost, since the establishment of steam communication between this country and Europe, upwards of sixteen years ago:

Name.	Fate.
President	Never heard of.
Columbus	All hands saved.
Home-dale	
City of Glasgow	Never heard of.
City of Philadelphia	All hands saved.
Franklin	
Arctic	A few only saved.

In that time thirteen lines of steamers have been formed and forty-two vessels built, with a capacity of nearly one hundred thousand tons. The loss of life is not extraordinary when we take into consideration the number of trips made in the last sixteen years, and the number and tonnage of the vessels employed.

FUGITIVE SLAVES RETURNED.—The Fugitive Slave cases at Cincinnati which have for a long time occupied the public attention, and have cost the Government so large an amount of money, were decided on Thursday afternoon. Judge Leavitt, in the application for *habeas corpus* by the U. S. Marshal to gain the custody of the slaves from the Sheriff, decided in favor of the application. About four o'clock the slaves were taken from the county jail, and conveyed in an omnibus to the Kentucky shore, escorted by a strong posse of officers, and followed by a crowd of about two hundred persons.

New Book.

SIGURD GRAY: *A Tale of Our Own Times.* By Julia Kavanagh. For sale by Minor & Co., 32 Smithfield street, and Gildenhouse & Co., Fifth street opposite the Theatre.

This is a touching and beautiful story of the events in the life of a young seamstress, by one of the most popular writers of the present day. It has none of the maudlin sentiment of many of this class of novels, yet it maintains the interest of the reader to the end of the volume. It is got up in neat style.

THE New York *Herald* will not support Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. It still thinks "something may turn up" in favor of "Live Oak George." It believes that Buchanan will be the Democratic candidate. It believes that we shall have no war with England; that Congress will provide for a large increase of the Navy; and that the country is going to be very prosperous next year. Mr. Crampton, it thinks, will be dismissed this week.

AMONG the bills presented to the Finance Committee of the New York Councils is the following:

NEW YORK, February, 1856.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, to THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, Dr.

For advertising notice of funeral of Councilman Dox, in two issues (per ad)	$2
Printing report of funeral	2
Total	$4

The Committee refused to pay for the insertion of the report of the funeral."

At a meeting of the Young Men's George Law Association of New York on Tuesday evening it was resolved to support the nominees of the Cincinnati, and change their name to the National American Association. They also advised the other Live Oak Clubs to do the same.

Hon. B. F. Wade was, on Thursday, re elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1857. The vote stood Wade 100, Tod 36, and 2 scattering.

A DISCREET GOVERNOR.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, having been solicited by one of the parties in Kansas, to interfere in its behalf, says, Indiana has selected her own domestic policy, according to the great principle that underlies all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions, without the influence of others. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves, without any interference from Indiana. He adds, that no effort will be used by him to induce a volunteer citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. The Governor seems to have learned and properly appreciated the important lesson of minding his own business.

NEW YORK PORT CHARGES.—The New York *Courier* ascribes to the unreasonableness of the port charges of that city one of the great attractions that bring there the canvass of all nations. The expense incurred in a ship of 1,000 tonnage exhibits these extraordinary contrasts

Amsterdam	$2,100
Leghorn	2,000
London and Havre, each	1,340
Liverpool	1,300
Antwerp	1,200
St. Petersburgh	900
New York	240

Low port charges are undoubtedly among the most powerful of inducements to bring marine commerce to a city, and, when conjoined with other advantages, must prove irresistible.

A NEW ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.—Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, paid Altoona a visit a few days since, and he has agreed with the railroad company to run two steamers from Philadelphia to the Inlet. This will give the new industry a business impetus, as goods can be shipped from New York, and be transported over the Camden and Atlantic railroad at all seasons of the year. A joint stock company has been formed in accordance with a act of the Legislature, by which the Commodore Vanderbilt's line of steamers, the Reading Railroad, and the Camden and Atlantic railroad, will open a new trade with Philadelphia. The cars are now running regularly from the beach to that city.—*Trenton Gazette, Feb. 19th.*

LOANS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—This celebrated house has loaned during the past year, five hundred millions of dollars, as follows:

England	$ 80,000,000
Turkey	40,000,000
Sardinia	10,000,000
Austria	120,000,000
Russia, first loan	120,000,000
Russia, second loan	100,000,000
England, on Exchequer bills	30,000,000
	$515,000,000

PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.—The following will show the value of the products of California for 1855

Value of products of 1855	$12,807,128 00
Do. of fruit trees and grape vines	97,548 75
Do. live stock	15,744,662 00
Total value of products and live stock	$28,649,338 75
Flouring and saw mills	1,533,500 00
Number of feet of lumber produced	204,148,407

Worms.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
marl-lsaw] No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

Hats, Hats.—We have just received our SPRING STYLE OF SILK HATS, which will be found, on inspection, a neat and good article. Call and see.

feb22 MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood st

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

ANNEXATION OF NICARAGUA AND MOSQUITO.

Arrest and Banishment of Colonel Kinney.

KINNEY'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

WALKER'S EMBASSY TO COSTA RICA.

The Central American States in League Against Him.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Miner, arrived at New York on Thursday. She brings important intelligence from Nicaragua concerning Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. Henry L. Kinney and the other filibusteros who have pitched their tents in those parts.

On the 10th instant, a decree was publicly promulgated at the city of Grenada, claiming and annexing the whole Mosquito territory as an integral portion of the state of Nicaragua, and necessarily nullifying the Kinney purchase. To the amazement of the Grenadines, a few hours after, a diplomatic suite, headed by Colonel Kinney, arrived from San Juan del Norte, who received an early audience of General Walker; but, from subsequent results, it appears, however, to have terminated disastrously to the Colonel, who was placed on the following day under arrest, for some indiscreet remarks on the conduct of government, and is now "*banished from* ALL *the Nicaraguas!*" Subjoined is a verbatim copy of Mayor Martin's passport, in whose charge the Colonel was placed:

"HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA,
GRENADA, February 14, 1856.

"Mr. Theo. J. Martin will be allowed to pass freely from this place to San Juan del Norte.

"No authority will place any impediment in his way.

"Mr. H. L. Kinney goes in charge of Mr. Martin to San Juan. WM. WALKER,
General-in-chief of Army of Nicaragua."

From El Nicaraguense, February 15.

COL. KINNEY IN GRENADA.

Proclamation about Mosquito and against Kinney—Address of Kinney—Interview with General Walker—He Proposes to Divide the Republic—Gen. Wheelock has Kinney Down and Agrees to take Charge of the Dunce—Sees the Elephant—Is Dismissed at its Proportions—And leaves the room without a single word of exclusion—Distant Thunder.

On Saturday last, just as our paper has issued, the Minister of Foreign Relations placed in our hands the following decree, with an order that it should be published as soon as possible in a Supplement, both in English and Spanish. The document was important, the manifesto impressive, and on Sunday the Supplement was printed. All kinds of rumors were started, the public mind was anxious, and expectancy stood ready to accept any alternative. President Rivas was for a trump, and Minister Forster was of the boys. They had fumed time, in the midst of their many engagements, to attend to the Mosquito question, and with a single decree had set at rest a matter about which the United States and England had quarrelled for years. Mosquito was annexed to Nicaragua and there was no necessity for further protectorate supervisatory of the Clayton and Bulwer imbroglio. Truly, the act of President Rivas deserved credit for so easy an adjustment of so important a matter.

But in the midst of these congratulations, the inquiry arose, "What must be done with Kinney?" A decree proposed to shut her and him into redoubts, where the *un* would punish him. The decree accused him of conspiring against the integrity of the republic, and he ought to be shot. But then he was at San Jose, and how to dispose of that difficulty was the next question. We are ahead of our story, however, and will turn back to the beginning.

The Supreme Executive Power to the People.

The tribe of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the Port of San Juan del Norte, among our towns and unexceptionable

Art. 1. Let it be known to all men, in virtue of a purchase from Shepherd A. Haly, to be owner of the said territories, the property of this republic.

In the exercise of its faculties

DECREES:

The tribe which, in ancient times, Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said territory, are null, void and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua, and consequently every alienation made to the said Kinney is also void.

Art 2. The said Shepherd A. Haly and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the unity of Central America.

Art. 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution and fulfilment of this decree.

Given in Grenada, the 5th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Monday came, cloudless and laughing. Its sunrise reminded Chief Justice Caballero of the Early matins had passed away in the breath of ten thousand people. The sound of martial music swept upwards at the hour of mounting guard, when, lo! the shrill scream of the steam was heard, and soon the rumor spread that Col. H. L. Kinney had arrived in Grenada. How or why he came, no one at first paid

He almost forfeited his reputation for sanity, and to day a great many point knowingly, and with a peculiar expression, to the head, when he is spoken of. He did not improve this impression by his conduct after his arrival. The Colonel entered the city on foot, and after composing his toilet, prepared for a formal visit to General Wm. Walker, or "Uncle Billy," as he is known in this vicinity

About ten o'clock on Monday morning, therefore, as General Walker was sitting at his table, overlooking a despatch from a neighboring State, Col. Kinney entered the room, and advancing to the commander-in-chief, introduced himself. He was invited to take a seat, which he did, and as Gen. Walker talks but little, and never, during business hours, on irrelevant matters, the visitor was constrained to open the conversation, which we give in substance:

COL. KINNEY—The difficulties under which we labor in forming a peaceable government for Nicaragua, may be consummated by dividing the country and creating two states, one of which shall be called Mosquito.

GEN. WALKER—If Nicaragua chooses to divide her territory, she will do so without advising with any one, and last of all with Mr. Kinney.

The visitor felt disconcerted, but he was not discouraged, as what follows will show.

COL. KINNEY—I have come to offer my services to the Republic, and feel confident my financial ability will be of great benefit in the procurement of money, the negotiation of loans, and so forth. I succeeded very well in such matters in Texas.

GEN. WALKER—Your antecedents preclude the possibility of the State's placing you in any official position.

Colonel Kinney was dismayed, and the interview ended, with the impressive caution from Gen. Walker to his visitor, that he should be particular in his speech, or he might be guilty of uttering treasonable language.

Another interview was held in the afternoon, but it was curt, and ended in nothing.

But a short space elapsed after the first interview before orders were issued to the officer of the day, that Mr. Kinney could not be allowed to leave the limits of the city—he was a prisoner to the State.

Embassy to Costa Rica—Walker's Government trying to be Recognized—The Costa Ricans must Drink or Fight.

From El Nicaraguense, February 9

Colonel Louis Schlessinger, nominated as Commissioner to the Republic of Nicaragua, departed on his mission, accompanied by Don Manuel Argüello and Captain Sutter, as his suite. The commissioner departed on the steamer for Virgin Bay, on Monday last, and will go down by land to San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and will probably be absent seven weeks. The conduct of Costa Rica towards this Republic has been such as to require explanation, and the government considers the present the most suitable time to dispose of the difficulty. The mission is eminently peaceable, simply to inquire the causes why Costa Rica has failed or refused to hold intercourse with the existing government of Nicaragua, and, if possible, to bring about a more favorable condition of affairs between the two States.

Serious evils must result to the entire body of Central American states, so long as the present fretful and disastrous policy is indulged in, and the appointment of Col. Schlessinger is the first step towards the accomplishment of a reconciliation between all the different members of the old confederation. At least, it is to be hoped so. The olive branch is continually extended; Nicaragua is prospering under its influence; and yet the states adjoining wilfully withhold themselves from the benefits of its influence. All are injured by this perversity—all are deeply concerned that some friendly understanding should be had.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.
GRENADA, February 9, 1856.

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the inhabitants of the same:

The government, desirous of thoroughly informing itself as to the motives that have induced the supreme government of Costa Rica to suspend all official relations with the present administration of Nicaragua since its installation: considering that a decision of this nature is productive of pernicious consequences, and is at open war with the best interest and mutual advantage of the people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, by virtue of the powers with which it is invested, decrees as follows:

DECREE.

Art. 1. Colonel Don Luis Schlessinger is named Special Commissioner near that republic with a view to obtaining from its government a frank explanation as to the line of policy it has hitherto pursued in its relations with the present government of Nicaragua; the commissioner governing himself entirely by the full instructions which will be given him to that effect.

Art. 2. Let the present decree be communicated to whom it may concern.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, February 29.—The steamer America arrived this morning, with European dates to the 16th. She brings no news of the steamer Pacific.

The Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the 13th. The passengers on board the America reported seeing a Collins steamer on the 10th, when three days out, heading for the English Channel, with a signal of distress flying. The report wants confirmation. If correct, it was undoubtedly the Pacific.

The Peace Congress is to assemble next week. Until then, the prospects of peace remain stationary.

Some excitement still exists relative to American affairs, but not much apprehension exists that war will ensue. An important debate on the subject occurred on Friday night.

The steamer Hermann arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 16th. The Baltic reached Liverpool on the 13th inst. The Arago sailed from Southampton on the 13th. The Ericsson arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers resume their trips next month.

The non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pacha will delay the opening of the Peace Congress till probably the 21st. Baron Brunnow had arrived at Paris. The Prussian embassy again appeared as brilliant as ever. Lord Clarendon left London on the 16th, for Paris, and Count Buol and Ali Pacha were hourly expected.

The London *Daily Advertiser* says that Austria and France both desired the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely refused.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that France and Austria have an understanding of the fifth point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conference if she attempts to make a sine qua non of the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. France and Austria are likely to preserve with England as to the non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consuls in all the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria will consider the razzeing of the Russian ports on the Circassian coasts as demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port.

The London *Times* betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

THE CRIMEA.

The Allies have exploded the last dock at Sebastopol. Fort Nicholas is mined. Five English regiments are preparing to return.

The French army received the news respecting a peace with much dissatisfaction.

On the 29th of January six boats attempted to surprise the north side but were repulsed by the French.

The peace news caused excitement in the Russian cities and preparations are being made for an attack. Gen. Dantenapes' division was discontinued.

Vienna letters state that negotiations relative to the Principalities are still unknown. Austria and France differing from England. It is said that the point on which they differ will be preserved for settlement at Paris after the treaty of peace is signed.

The Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia and returned to Erivan.

ENGLAND.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons Friday, called the attention of the House to the relations with the United States. He moved for the production of the correspondence. He asked first for a yes or no answer to the question, "what instructions were given to Mr Crampton, Minister, on the subject of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to a violation of the laws of the United States. Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion. Palmerston defended the government, stating that the correspondence would be provided as soon as the last despatch to the American government was answered. Palmerston uttered a fierce invective against the