THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 27.

STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Repres ntatives, at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, March 4th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

J. N HUTCHINSON, R. J. HALDEMAN, } Secretaries.

Reading Matter will be found on 1st Page.

A CURIOUS PARALLEL.

The parallel between many of the events in the political history of Louis Napoleon and Louis Phillippe is a most remarkable one, and if the Emperor allows his belief in fatality to be influenced by comparisons with the past, he may well begin to believe that his mission is nearly fulfilled. No less than five attempts were made to assassinate Louis Phillippe, and the life of Louis Napoleon has been attempted about the same number of times. On the 28th of July, 1835, on the anniversary of the revolution of 1830, as the King was reviewing the troops, attended by a splendid suite, an explosion of an "infernal machine" took place from an adjoining house, killing or wounding upwards of forty persons. The assassin was a Corsican named Fieschi, who was condemned to death by the Chamber of Peers. The immediate consequence was a law almost annihilating the freedom of the press. The King and three of his sons escaped this attack uninjured. Louis Napoleon has escaped an "infernal machine," and like his predecessor, he has caused the press to be silenced and its freedom destroyed.

On the 25th of June, 1836, Louis Phillippe was shot at as he was leaving the Tuilleries in his carriage, accompanied by his queen and sister, by a young republican named Aliband, who was guillotined for the offense. No damage was done, except to the roof of the carriage. Louis Napoleon has also been shot at in his carriage. On the 27th of December, 1836, the King was shot at by a workman named Mennier, with a pistol, the ball of which narrowly missed him, passing through the back of the vehicle in which he was seated; and again on the 15th of October, 1840, he was again fired at with a musket, loaded with six balls, while reviewing the National Guard, by a man named Darmes. The King, as in former instances, already mentioned, escaped unharmed, the gun bursting in the assassin's hands. The attacks upon the present Emperor have been precisely similar in their character, and like Louis Phillippe he has escaped unhurt. Monarchs, in France, are made marks of by the assassins, but the rascals don't seem to know how to shoot.

The escapes of Napoleon are curiously coincident with those of Louis Phillippe, and the severe laws against the liberty of the citizens and of the press, the narrow limits to which the right of suffrage has been reduced, and other political circumstances of the present regime, closely resemble those which so immediately preceded the downfall of the king. In 1840 the cry for war resounded through the French army as it does now. The nation thought themselves insulted when England, Russia, Prussia and Austria settled the "Eastern question" without consulting France. In 1842, as if the nation had a premonition of the downfall of the king, a regency was appointed and the wardship of the heir apparent—the young Count of Paris—was entrusted to his mother. Late arrivals inform us that precisely the same thing has been done now. The Empress Eugenie has been named regent, in case of the "sudden taking off" of the Emperor until the infant Napoleon IV. is of age to assume the royal purple. The condition of affairs in France now is certainly similar in many respects to what they were during the latter part of Louis Phillippe's reign, and with all the discordant elements which are at work in France, another Revolution would astonish no one who knows the French character.

DUELLING.

A lady friend at our elbow, whose ideas of honor as indicated by the *code duello* agree with Falstaff's, thinks the fighting gentlemen about Washington City, are both fools and cowards—fools to quarrel about nothing, and cowards because they dare not admit their folly, and act as men with families to support, and souls to save, ought to act. Besides this she says, this kind of weather is not at all suitable for fighting duels. She thinks a man lying on his back in the snow, miles away from any house with a bullet hole through his body, would "feel very uncomfortable." Our lady friend also thinks that quarrels, originating in warm bar rooms over "old fashioned Kentucky drinks," are not a sufficient cause for men to expose themselves to chilblains, frosted fingers and cold lead. We are very much inclined to think she takes a sensible view of the matter.

FORESTALLING.

We have always been of the opinion that the small merchant with a few dollars of capital had as much right to trade upon it, and make a living as the big merchant with his thousands. We have always looked upon the laws against what is called forestalling, as useless and impolitic interferences with the freedom of industry. The wholesale provision merchant is but a huckster on a large scale. He buys the necessaries of life to sell again at a profit, and so does the retail grocer, and the poor devil who occupies a stand in the huckster end of the market house. Why is one more a huckster than the other, save in amount of purchases and sales. Blackstone divides forestallers into two classes; one composed of those "buying corn or other dead victual, in any market, and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place." This is nearly our modern definition of a huckster. The other class are those engaged in "the getting into one's possession, or buying up, large quantities of corn and other dead victual, with intent to sell them again." There could not be a better description of a wholesale provision dealer than this, yet Mr. Blackstone places both these classes as "forestallers." The City Ordinances against huckstering are no advantage to the city, the citizen, the seller, nor the buyer. They are oppressive upon the poor, who might make a living on a small capital if permitted to do so. In most other cities, laws of the kind which exist here have either been formally repealed or suffered to become obsolete, and no good reason can be given, why they should not be abolished here.

Atlantic Monthly.

The Atlantic Monthly for March has been received by Messrs. Hunt & Miner.

—Oysters are scarce, both in Baltimore and Philadelphia. The cold weather has prevented the fishermen from reaching the beds, and the price is raising in consequence.

KANSAS COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Randall and Miller, the select Committee of the Senate, to which was referred certain resolutions relative to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a state, reported, at great length, on the 24th, the argument in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We make the following extract:

1st The objection that the constitution is unchangeable until 1864, is fully answered by the citations already made from Pennsylvania constitutional history We may conclude that the same power will exist in the people of Kansas to change their constitution through a regular process, as that exercised by our own people in changing the constitution of 1776. The cases are alike upon the question of power, and the one is solved by the decision of the other. Any one who accepts our Pennsylvania practice as regular and lawful, will not doubt that, upon admission, the people of the new State of Kansas will have power, through a convention, to amend or change altogether their fundamental law, retaining in any case its republican form. This power stands upon the solid foundation where our fathers placed it, and upon general grounds of reason where a constitution provides for its own amendment, the mode or time so provided can not be excluded, unless others are expressly prohibited.

Every presumption should be made in favor of the popular right in legal instruments of government, and the power of changing them must remain entire, unless expressly limited or forbidden. The Kansas constitution does not forbid amendment before 1864, and it does contain a declaration of popular power over constitutions similar to those quoted by our legislature of 1789, in a case precisely similar to the present one.

2d. Upon the final adjournment of the Kansas convention without submission of the whole constitutuon formed by it to a vote, objection was made to it upon that ground; and a constitutional philosophy altogether novel was produced upon the occasion to sustain that objection, by Robert J. Walker, the Governor of the territory. It may be found expounded at large in his subsequent letter of resignation, and it constitutes the material point in the message of Mr. Secretary Stanton to the terrotorial legislature, on the 8th of December, 1857. It was this, shortly stated, that the people cannot make or amend a constitution through agents, sovereignty being "indivisible, indivisible, a unit, and incapable of delegation," in whole or in part. The practical result arrived at by Governor and Secretary, from this doctrine, was the invalidity of the Lecompton constitution, without a popular vote upon the whole of it. Strange as it may seem, all this is spread out in official documents, and constituents the leading ground of objection by Governor Walker to the constitution, as stated by himself. Nothing more untenable and more opposed to constitutional principles, as understood and practiced in this country, could be produced

Doubtless, under the republican system, the people are sovereign, and constitutions must proceed from them; but they would no longer be sovereign if stripped of the power of appointing agents or representatives to act for them. Governor Walker quotes no authority for his doctrine, except himself. He say he stated it in an address in 1833, and again in a pamphlet give en to the country in 1856. It is not perceived how its reputation can strengthen it, in the absence or reasons to sustain it, the most weighty and conclusive Such authority is furnished by the constitution of the United States, and by that of Pennsylvania. The former was prepared by a convention, the members of which were selected by the State Legislatures, and it was ratified by the conventions in each State, elected for the purpose

No part of it was ever submitted to a popular vote. The amendments proposed to it by Congress in 1789, 1793 and 1803, were ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, pursuant to the fifth article of the constitution, relating to amendments. And now, and hereafter, any amendment whatsoever may be ratified by Legislatures or conventions in three fourths of the States, upon being proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by a convention called by Congress, upon application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States

It will thus be seen that the sovereign people of Pennsylvania acted through their Legislature, in selecting members to the convention which formed the constitution of the United States; that on three occasions they have ratified amendments to it through their Legislature, and that by the fifth article, to the execution of which they have bound themselves, any future amendment may be proposed by Congress, or a convention, (under certain restrictions,) and ratified by Legislatures, or conventions, in three-fourths of the States. The only exception from this power of amendment is, that no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. And in fact, with the exception of State representation in the Senate, any and all parts of the constitution may be changed, against the opposition and protest of Pensylvania, if other States and Congress give to it adequate support. She has bound herself to all this by becoming a party to the Union, and cannot be relieved form the obligations by any refined philosophy, whether proceeding from men of distinction or not.

Such is the character of the constitution making and amending power, as illustrated by the constitution of the United States. And when we turn to our own State the case is equally clear. Both of the State constitutions were formed by conventions; neither were submitted by a popular vote, and we are living at this moment under a constitution so formed, and it is manifest that a new constitution might now be established through a convention in the same manner, and having equal validity with former ones.

The notice of this objection becomes important when we consider it as an assigned reason of the difference between Gov. Walker and the national Administration, leading to his resignation, and also as the reasons stated by Secretary Stanton for convening the territorial Legislature in 1857, and recommending to it the passage of an act for a vote to be taken on the Lecompton constitution. It is directly connected with the conduct of those officials, and distinctly put forward by the latter as the ground upon which the vote in January upon the constitution could be justified.

Without this, according to the admission of Mr. Stanton to the Legislature, there would have been no legal pretence for the 4th of January vote, and therefore the force assigned to that vote will, according to him depend altogether upon the soundness of the objection; but as we have demonstrated that the objection is wholly groundless—that not only is it not sustained by reason, but it is utterly condemned by the high authority of the constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania—the whole foundation for the January vote is destroyed, and it stands without validity, or force and effect upon the constitution against which it was directed. And at the same time the policy of the administration, as against the Governor and Secretary, is vindicated, and those officers condemned, upon the ground selected by them selves It is indisputable that the people, in selecting a convention to form a constitution, may, and do, delegate to them the whole power necessary to establish it, unless there be some expressed limitation.

Having thus shown untenable nature of the position assumed by Messrs. Walker and Stanton, upon which they threw their official influence against the constitutional party in the territory, and at the same time demonstrated the futility of the January vote by the failure of reason assigned for it by the man who recommended it, whose official act caused it to be taken, we might conclude this part of the subject, but the warmth with which the fourth of January vote is pressed as an independent object to the constitution will excuse something further on that point; and it may be confidentally asserted, upon general grounds, that not only was it without legal effect upon the constitution, but was in itself wholly irrelevant and void. No Legislature in the country ever assumed jurisdiction over the formation or ratification of a constitution, except upon an express delegation of power for that purpose; and the assumption of such power by a representative body, in the absence of express grant, must be of necessity an usurpation, and its acts relating thereto wholly void.

PENNSYLVANIA POST OFFICES.—An office is established at South, Easton Northampton county, and T D. Harrington appointed postmaster. Directly on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Discontinued.—The offices at Walkersville, Lycoming county, and Sandy Hill, Perry county.

Appointments.—W. R. Wilson, postmaster at French Mills, Bradford county, vice John Brownell, moved away. Jonathan Welser, postmaster, Mohontongo, Juniata county, vice A. G. Cox resigned J. C. Snyder, postmaster at Jackson Hall, Franklin county, vice Thomas C. Fitzgerald, resigned.

—Col. Shaefer's bill to investigate the affairs of the Lancaster Bank has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's approval to become a law.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Our Philadelphia brethren are hard to please. We have labored under the impression that so far as the bonds issued to the Pennsylvania Railroad were concerned, that the bond holders were many of them desirous to exchange them for the stock of the road, and indeed that some applications had been made to our County Commissioners for such an exchange, which was declined for want of legal power to act in the premises. Mr. Foster, of our city, has introduced a bill to give the Commissioners the required power, but this does not seem to please the Philadelphians. As we understand the proposed law, it allows the Commissioners to make the exchange if asked for, but there is no compulsion about it. If the bond holders prefer to keep the bonds, they can do so. In speaking of this bill, the money writer of the *Ledger* gives us the following:

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly of this State, by Mr. Foster, of Allegheny county, in relation to the bonds issued by that county to various railroad companies in exchange for shares in said several companies. The companies having failed to pay dividends on their stock from which the county could pay interest on the bonds—default, as is known, has been made, and the bonds are suffering greatly in credit in consequence—being quoted at about 44 a 45 per cent. of par. The bill introduced by Mr. F authorizes the swapping back of these securities on the same terms of the original exchange of the bonds for shares, provided the tender is made to the Commissioners of Allegheny county, in sums of $50,000, This, it strikes us, is a very one sided arrangement, and is as arbitrary as it is unjust to the holders of the bonds who came into their possession without any knowledge of the productiveness of the roads, but wholly on the ability and good faith of the county to make good their promises. The county ought to have well considered whether the bargain they were about making was a good one or not before consummating it, and any change of its conditions should at least have the assent of all the parties in interest. There would be little binding force in contracts, if any one party may at pleasure nullify them. Had these roads proved productive, and paid to the county 8 or 10 per cent. per annum, would it have quietly assented to a proposition from the companies to trade back. We think not, and yet that proposition would be quite as reasonable as are the provisions of the bill offered by Mr Foster. A portion of the bonds of the city of Pittsburgh was similarly created, and occupy a similar position in credit and confidence, as do those of Allegheny county, and if the principle here alluded to is conceded by the Legislature and sanctioned by the Courts, there is no knowing in what disruption of credit it may end We desire to see some clear and strong inhibition of debts by municipal corporations for any such purposes as that of making railroads, but trust this desirable end will be reached in some way less disreputable and demoralizing than that of breaking plighted faith.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The business men of Baltimore withstood the late financial panic better than those of the commercial cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. With its 2,000 business houses, Baltimore showed 58 failures to 915 in New York, 280 in Philadelphia, and 253 in Boston.

—*On dit* that Lady Lytton Bulwer is in great distress, and actually penniless. In Sheffield her cause has been taken up by a number of gentleman, who are known as having already shown some sympathy for her. It is believed that legal proceedings will insure Lady Bulwer a competent almony, and therefore the public are requested to furnish contributions in aid of a fund for securing her ladyship speedy justice

—The price of fare from New York to California has been reduced; second cabin fare formerly $200 is now $190; steerage formerly $130 now $50. This includes the $25 formerly charged for crossing the Isthmus. The old first cabin fair was $300—the new rate has not yet been fixed.

—The Coroner of Philadelphia, held 48 inquests during the month of January, at a cost of $436,22 to the city.

—The consolidated debt of the city of New Orleans is $8,121,136.

—The Hudson River was frozen solid, from Albany to Sing Sing.

—The first train laden with semi bituminous coal from the Broad Top mines, Pennsylvania, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last.

—A Mrs. Tillman has been arrested at Cleveland, charged with poisoning her niece, Rebecca Stanton. Money possessed by the niece and which the aunt would inherit, is supposed to have been inducement.

—A bill has just been submitted to the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, which totally abolishes imprisonment for debt upon a final process, retaining it only as an *in terrorem* for judgment debtors who may have contracted their debts dishonestly, and this must be proved before the County Court. The laws relating to bankrupts are (henceforth) to extended to non-traders.

Colleges.

By the annual statement just printed, it appears, that in forty-seven colleges of the land there are 8,540 students, of whom 3,082 are professors of religion—987 who intend to become ministers. According to the fullest report we have ever seen, there are 122 Colleges in the United States, of which 113 are Protestant, and 9 are Roman Catholic. Of the Protestant Colleges, 16 are controlled by the Baptists, 13 by the Methodists, 8 by the Episcopalians, some 11 by the Congregationalists, 2 by the Unitarians, and 1 by the Universalists, and the remainder by the various branches of the Presbyterians. Of all the Colleges, 15, or about one-eighth of the whole, are situated in New England. The free States have 65 of the Colleges, and the slave states 57.

"Toby, or not Toby!"

Two distinguished clergymen—Rev. Drs. Tyng, Episcopalian, and Cox, presbyterian,—have taken recently very strong ground against the use of tobacco. Dr. Tyng, we understand, pronounces cigars to be the "Devil's playthings." Dr. Cox goes still further, and, in old King James' style, declares tobacco to be a "hatefully offensive pytalism, with concomitant dirt ineffable." It has been well observed that if the Devil could be killed by hard words, Dr. Cox would be a dead shot, but we do not think the Reverend gentleman will ever succeed in making chewers eschew Cavendish, Fig Leaf and Fine cut, or smokers either mild Havanas, Operas, or Tobies.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN BELOOCHISTAN.—To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of his good faith; should the patient die under his hands, the relatives, though by no means bound to exercise it in all circumstances, have the right of putting him to death, unless special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibilities as to the consequences; while he, should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground for complaint, but is expected so submit to his fate like a man and a hakim. In other respects the amateur will find an easy field.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

HUMBOLDT—The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt, now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Berlin on the 27th ult., in honor of the royal wedding. The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great acquirements, and world-wide fame, to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous attention to etiquette and costume, and willingly condescends on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain's costume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and modest aspirant to Court favor. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uneasiness to his friends and admirers, though he rallies from each attack with most surprising rapidity.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 26.—*Senate.*—Remonstrances were presented by Mr. Gazzam against the bill providing for a special tax in Birmingham; against the removal of the Allegheny Bank, and against the bill relative to the Allegheny streets.

The Senate spent much of the day's session on the Kansas resolutions, which were postponed for the present. Mr. Gazzam moved that the Committee report its minutes to the Senate, which was lost by a strict party vote. Considerable time also consumed in discussing the claims of transporters, which continued until the hour of adjournment.

House.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill relative to the Harrisburg lock-up; and the bill relating to the Butler Counties, extending its provisions to New Castle.

Bills read in place: By Mr. Foster: Relative to party-walls; and relative to Coal Hill turnpike. By Mr. Shaw; a bill providing for the election of overseers in Lawrence county. By Mr. Grittman: a barking law.

Other Bank bills, which were recommitted to the Committee; the Senate bill No. 165, being an act relating to actions of replevin, requiring a defendant to make oath of claim to property before giving bond to the Sheriff, and being allowed to retain the same, gave rise to considerable debate. They were postponed for the present.

House bill No. 166, being the act for the regulation of the militia, was postponed until Wednesday next. A motion to reconsider the vote was made.

Senate bill No. 44, a resolution relative to a prohibition of a small note currency among the several States was amended and postponed for the present.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The Senate is not in session, having adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion, the further consideration of Mr. Howard's resolution for a Select Committee of inquiry whether the Executive influence was exerted to control the votes of members, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of the introduction of a bill permitting the government to be sued by creditors in courts of the United States.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from the Norfolk *Argus* describing a ridiculous scene in which he and several others were actors. He denounced the writer as guilty of a deliberate falsehood, and said that there was not a particle of truth in the statement.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said there was a spirit of revolutism abroad, which, unless checked, would eventuate is disunion. For this spirit of revolution the representatives of a portion of the people are responsible, they having started it on this floor. He was opposed to disunion. He hoped that it would never happen, but he believed that if the idea should go abroad that the disruption of this confederacy was impossible, it would only lead to increased efforts to effect it on the part of those who were determined to destroy it. He had no authority for saying that the rejection of Kansas because of its slavery constitution would occasion a dissolution. He warned gentlemen, that if disunion should ever come, the States, and not Congress, would bring it about. If that time ever come—which Heaven forbid—he would be the last man to leave his post. He then proceeded to argue that Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. He said that the respectable Free State men of Kansas took no part in the scenes of violence there. In reply to a question, Mr. Smith answered: Admit Kansas; then you can withdraw the troops, and let the outlaws there cut each other's throats in their own way.

Mr. Giddings—Will you withdraw the troops in case Kansas be admitted?

Mr. Smith answered yes.

Mr. Crawford said he would have so voted a year ago. Other Democrats responded to the same effect.

Mr. Giddings immediately gave notice of a bill directing the withdrawal of the army from Kansas.

Mr. Smith—If I vote for a withdrawal of the army, will you vote for the admission of Kansas?

Mr. Giddings (emphatically)—Under the Lecompton Constitution, never! never!

Mr. Smith, proceeding, said that there was no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this question.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in reply to a remark applicable to him, said the convictions of his own mind were the same now as at the last Congress. He objected to Mr. Smith's drawing an inference from his speech not justified by its language. He maintained then, as now, that the people of Kansas are not allowed to manage their own affairs. He would defend their rights. He denied following any man's lead. He came here without conference with colleagues, but subsequently ascertained that all agreed He could not change the position he now occupied.

Mr. Smith contended that the people of Kansas are begging for admission, but that they are opposed by members of the House led by the New York *Tribune*. Admit her, and the slavery agitation there is quieted forever. He remarked that Frederick P. Stanton threw the first firebrand in the Democratic caucus during Mr. Pierce's administration; he had now turned Abolition lecturer and gone North. He hoped that he would stay there. He concluded by saying he did not want the admission of Kansas hampered by any conditions, as he believed the people of that State could amend the Constitution when they pleased.

Mr. Ginney Jones asked for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, which had been before the House for ten days, but as yet no allusion was made to it.

Mr. Giddings made a few remarks depicting the wrongs of slavery, and maintaining that man every where was right to assert and strike for liberty.

The committee rose.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and also the bill appropriating $108,000 to enable the President to fulfil the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 26.—Surgeons Green, Raschenberger and Woltz have been appointed a board to examine candidates for promotion and admission into the medical corps of the Navy, to meet at Philadelphia on the 5th of March.

John Cochrane, of New York, and others, during the past week, have presented in the House an unusually large number of petitions for a homestead law. The memorials for the passage of a bankrupt law are also multiplying.

The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, calling for information to show to what extent Utah is in rebellion, communicated voluminous documents, the substance of the most important of which has already been published.

A letter from headquarters of the Army informs Gen Harney that so well is the nature of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, that the government will hesitate at no expense to complete the efficiency of the little army, and ensure health and comfort to it as far as attainable. He is told: The prudence expected of you requires you to anticipate by a general organized force, and shape your movements as if you were certain of keeping the troops massed and in hand when approaching expected resistance.

In a letter to Col. Johnston dated January 23d, Gen. Scott approves of the former's conduct, and unites in sympathy for the difficulties he so manfully conquered; also tendering an expression of his high appreciation of the noble energy, patience and spirit displayed by the officers and men. In this the War Department concurs. In another letter addressed to Col. Johnston, during the present month, Gen. Scott says that it is no longer probable he will go to the Pacific Coast, or that any expedition against or toward Utah will be dispatched from the side.

Horace Greeley and George Ashman are here as witnesses before the Tariff Investigation Committees.

A joint committee on the Kansas message, in the Texas Legislature, have reported favorably on the bill appointing delegates to the Southern Convention provided one be called.

Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, February 26.—The Governor General's speech to-day anticipated the success of the British arms in India; congratulates the country for the prudence of the merchants and strength of the banks; recommends attention to the fisheries; congratulates the success of the ocean steamers; recommends and notices the increasing value of trade with the United States; speaks of the correspondence between the Imperial Government and authorities of Nova Scotia and Brunswick in reference to the intercolonial railway, and anticipates the early completion of a grand trunk of railway without further aid from the Province.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, February 26.—The U. S. Marshal made a descent on a gang of counterfeiters this noon, and arrested ten or twelve. A large amount of bogus coin was discovered. The gang has long infested this vicinity.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, February 26.—The Democrats had an excited meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention. Douglas delegates were chosen by two to one.

On a Strike.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The Harmony Mill, at Cohoes, has stopped work in consequence of the proprietors refusing to give higher wages demanded by the operatives.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer America.

HALIFAX, February 26.—There is nothing of the steamer America yet.

The Slave Trade Revived.

NEW ORLEANS February 26.—An editorial in the *Delta* asserts that the South have already opened the African slave trade, and that there is a regular depot in Mississippi on Pearl river. Cargoes have already been received, sold, and are at work. The *Delta* says that the vessels generally use the French flag, because British cruisers do not trouble it.

IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING METALS.—It has long been a common practice to harden the surface of various articles of iron and soft steel, by coating them with prussiate of potash ground into powder, and made of the consistency of thick cream with water, then plunging them into cold water as soon as they have been heated up to a dull red color. Lately, Mr. G. J. Farmer, of Birmingham, England, has secured a patent for what is stated to be an improvement on this old method. He employs a composition of the prussiate of potash, sal-ammoniac, and saltpetre in equal proportions by weight, and keeps it on his forge hearth in a state of powder. A tempering pickle is then made, composed of two ounces of prussiate of potash, the same quantity of saltpetre, and four ounces of sal ammoniac, dissolved in each gallon of water. Having thus prepared these compounds, the first in the form of a fine powder, and the second in a bath, the operator heats the article he is operating upon in a furnace or other fire, until it has attained a red heat. It is then removed from the fire, and if it be of a size and weight susceptible of such handling, it is rolled in dry powder until every portion of the article shall have taken up a sufficient quantity of the mixture, or until all such portions of the article as may require to be hardened shall be covered with the powder, which, when in contact with the heated metal becomes immediately fused. The article is then plunged into the bath, where it is left until cold. When taken out, it is stated that it will be thoroughly hardened, and not only on the surface, as in common cases, but much deeper.

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGE.—A woman may say what she likes to you without danger of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy calicoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over. She can go forth in the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, and flour it if too red. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixings if too thin. She can eat, drink and be merry, without costing her a cent. She can get divorced from her husband when she sees one she likes better. And she can get in debt all over, until he warns the public not to trust her on his account any longer.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.—Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system*, and false vigor to the *muscles*; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies*, have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "*Boerhave's Holland Bitters*," you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Under its influence, *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED.

On Friday morning, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Bernard and Prudence May, aged 20 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (SATURDAY,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Pride street and Peach alley, and proceed to Cemetery on Stevenson street.

On Thursday morning, the 25th instant, Mr. ARTHUR CONNOR, aged 76 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, John G. Connor, No 558 Liberty street, Fifth Ward, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. 2t—n

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., PROPRIETORS.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated, and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. None having symptoms of this formidable complaint should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the rib, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from diseases of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared only by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* [25] (fe26:1wdaw) FLEMING BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Four Lawrence County Bonds, issued to the North Western R. R. Co., two of $1000, each, Nos. 88 and 89, and two of $500, each, Nos. 125 and 128. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at our office. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
fe27 51 Market street.

The Pittsburgh Store,

NO. 64 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, will be opened on TUESDAY, March 24, with a splendid stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, which will all be new and of the latest styles, and will be sold cheap for cash.

We invite the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to call and examine our stock. (fe27:3t) SMITH & CO.

LINSEED OIL.—12 barrels to arrive, and for sale by. [fe27] HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—7 bbls., to arrive by R. R., and for sale by [fe27] HENRY H COLLINS

RYE FLOUR.—15 bbls. just received and for sale by [fe27] HENRY H. COLLINS

Safety and Economy in Light.

WHY WILL YOU BURN CAMPHENE AND FLUID, when you can get a cheaper and better light. Pure Kerosene Oil, made from the gas of Cannel Coal, produces the cheapest, most brilliant, steady, pleasant, and safe portable light ever offered to the public, and no danger of explosion; more brilliant than gas, and quite as cheap; lamps of the most simple and easily managed construction. For sale by T D. & G. HODKINSON, No. 79 Smithfield street.

☞ Beware of a counterfeit already in the market, made from Camphene, with a little Coal Oil to scent it. [fe27:1t

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—A good assortment always on hand, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

C. HANSON LOVE,
Formerly Love Brothers.
fe27 No. 74 Market street.

ONE WEEK LONGER.—We will sell at the following reduced prices to make room for new goods:—Gents' Kip Boots for.....$3 00 worth $3 50.
Gents' Kip Shoes for..... 1 62½ " 1 75.
Gents' Heavy Shoes for.. 1 37½ " 1 50.
Boys' Kip Shoes for..... 1 12½ " 1 37½.
Boys' Heavy Shoes for ... 1 00 " 1 25.
Youths' Kip Shoes..... 87½ " 1 00.
Youths' Heavy Shoes..... 75 " 87½.
Misses' Shoes..... 75 " 87½.
" ..... 87½ " 1 00.
Gents', Ladies', and Children's Gum Overshoes and Sandals CHEAP, at "The Peoples' Shoe Store," No. 17 Fifth street, near Market. [fe27] DIFFENBACHER & CO.

FORNEY'S DAILY "PRESS"

delivered regularly, by

JOHN PITTOCK,

Office, at Hunt & Miner's.

MENS' WOOL HALF HOSE—Of a very superior quality fine wool, and sold just at EASTERN COST, at HORNE'S,
fe26 77 Market street.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHECKS, Tickings, Ginghams, Muslins, Irish Linens, Prints, and every article in the Dry Goods way; please call and see them. C. HANSON LOVE,
(Formerly Love Brothers,)
fe26 No 74 Market street.

PUTNAM'S Improved, and other styles of Window Shade Fixtures, for sale by
fe24 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

JOB PRINTING.—
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS OF LADING.
And every description of Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch by
WM. G JOHNSTON & CO.,
fe8 Printers and Stationers, 67 Wood st.

S. JAYNES,

AGENT, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

FOR THE SALE OF DR. D. JAYNES' FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
JAYNES' TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.
JAYNES' SPECIFIC, FOR TAPE WORM. It never fails.
JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholics, Cramps, Cholera, &c
JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
JAYNES' AGUE MIXTURE, for the Cure of Fever and Ague.
JAYNES' LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruses, &c.
JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja9:3m-2p PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

A. H. BOOKHAMMER.....JOSEPH BUDD.

BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese, Flour, Meats, and Produce Generally,

Nos. 204 and 206 North Wharves,
Third and fifth doors above Race street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE, a full assortment of Mackerel, Cod fish, and Herring, which they will dispose of at the very lowest market rates.

P. S.—Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Barreled Pork, or other Produce taken in exchange, or sold on commission.

REFER TO
Jordon & Brother, Stroup & Bro., Wm. S. Smith & Co., McCutcheon & Collins, Coleman & Kelton, Budd & Comly,
Ja11:2m PHILADELPHIA.

LOAN OFFICE—
HENRY W. CIMIOTTI,
No. 100 SMITHFIELD Street,
Near the corner of Fifth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONEY in large and small quantities LOANED on Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, and all kinds of valuable articles, for any length of time agreed on.

☞ Office hours, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. [ja26:1y:ds

REMOVAL.

THE
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad,