Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 27.

☞ **Reading Matter will be found on each Page of this Paper.**

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MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

The 24th, Saturday, was the coldest day of the season, in Cleveland.

Dr. Brandreth is selling his pills again. He says 1,760,000 boxes were sold last year.

A serious fire occurred a few days ago at Mobile, destroying about $40,000 worth of property.

Some German doctors say the more water you drink the more food you will want. When food is scarce and the prices high you should drink but little water.

Captain James Smith, lately convicted in New York of having been engaged in the slave trade, has been granted a new trial. He is a Hanoverian by birth.

The proprietors of the New York *Herald* have sued Greeley & Co., of the Tribune, for a libel. Bennett promises to sue several others. He is resolved to clear up his character at least.

In the storm at Genoa, Jan 20, the U. S. frigate Cumberland having fired a gun, it was at first supposed she was in danger, but it afterwards turned out that an execution had taken place on board, a man being seen hanging from the yard arm.

Within the last nine years 80,490,160 passengers have been carried over the Massachusetts Railroads. Only 73 of those passengers have been fatally injured, of whom 31 was by their own carelessness. In the same time 154 persons were run over and killed while walking or *sleeping* on the tracks; and 171 employees on the roads have been killed in the same time. In 1854 only 7 passengers were killed on these roads: three in trying to jump on trains in motion, three in jumping off, and one fell from the platform.

THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The losses of the Russians in the campaign of 1854 are officially published. They amount, in the active army, to 111,132 men. And this number, great as it is, does not include Cossacks, or those who died in the battles in the Caucasus. 29,204 of the above number are reported as killed in Turkey and in the Crimea; 16,156 died in the hospitals; 55,304 were wounded and disabled for military service; and over 6,000 are put down as deserters, prisoners and missing.

The same writer who gives these statistics states that the English, French and Turks have lost as many more. If to these numbers be added those lost in Asia, the whole number of victims of the war for a single year will not be less than 250,000 men. A quarter of a million of strong and able-bodied men, in the vigor and prime of life, have been sacrificed, and five or six hundred million dollars expended in that war, yet no results have been obtained of any value to the world, or satisfactory to the parties themselves. The prospect of peace, too, is apparently as remote as ever, and preparations are making to bring nearly treble the forces of last year into the field for the next campaign. A half a million lives may be sacrificed within the next twelve months.

How long can England endure this drain of lives and treasure? And how long will the war be popular with the English and French, when their taxes are doubled, and there is mourning all over both nations for the dead who have died in the battles? Such cargoes as have been lately landed in England soon cool the enthusiasm of people for war. Entire ship-loads of maimed and wounded soldiers have been brought to England. Some had lost eyes; some, one or both arms; some with one or both legs missing; and every species of maiming and mutilation was exhibited.

The Czar some time ago predicted that the war would last ten years. If so, its victims will number millions; and the maimed and mutilated will fill all the hospitals of Europe. Most of the governments of Europe are already in debt beyond all prospect of payment. A ten years war will render them utterly bankrupt, and exhaust all their resources. It may be that such a war is just the thing needed to bankrupt the despotic governments and increase the burdens of the masses of the people till they rise in their wrath and their strength, and shake off their burdens and their tyrant rulers together. That Providence that "presides over the destinies of nations" will doubtless bring some great good out of this great sacrifice of life and human happiness.

One result of the war may be pretty safely predicted. The days of Islamism are numbered. Which ever party prevails in the struggle, Mahomedanism in Europe will speedily be at an end; and one of the fairest portions of the earth be relieved from a despotism infinitely more destructive to industry, enterprise and national improvement and progress than the Autocracy of Russia. The religion and the laws of the Turks are alike odious, and should no longer be permitted to perpetuate as incurable barbarism over one of the fairest and most interesting portions of Europe. Some of the English papers are already advocating the overthrow of the Turkish empire, and the establishment of a christian empire with Constantinople for its seat. If the allies of the Sultan do that, however faithless and cruel it might be towards him, the world will have gained something by the sacrifice of life the war occasions. If the war lasts ten years, or half that time, the reign of Islamism in Europe will terminate with it. England and France will not choose to engage in such exhausting wars, merely to protect and prolong the existence of a government with which the christian world can have no sympathy; and which will be found at the conclusion of the war utterly powerless for its own protection, and utterly incapable of ruling or improving the condition of its millions of subjects.

The allies may permit the Sultan for a time to retain the mere form of royalty: the mere shadow of sovereignty: but the real power and glory of the Crescent must soon depart forever from the classic shores of the Bosphorus, and the fair realms of the old Greek empire. The christian world will not regret such a result; and it will be some compensation for the thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives, and the countless treasures the war must cost.

The Turkish annals form a strange episode in the history of the eastern world. Three hundred and seventy-four years ago a Turkish Sultan died, who, during his reign of thirty years, had conquered two empires, twelve kingdoms and 300 cities. All christendom trembled before the advancing and resistless arms of Mahomet the Second; and at the time of his death he was preparing with an army of 300,000 men to subdue Italy. Some of his successors were scarcely less formidable; and their armies more than once appeared before the walls of Vienna. For centuries Mahomedans have ruled over the lands most interesting to the Christian world. The land of the chosen people of God, the tombs of the Prophets and the Saviour, and the classic realms of Greece, were wrested from christendom by their arms. But for the last two centuries, while the other nations of Europe have advanced in arts and intelligence, and grown wealthy and powerful, the once mighty empire of the Turk has declined in power, made no progress in civilization or the arts, and has at length become almost powerless before its grasping adversary of the North. It is time that effete and rotten despotism was driven out of those provinces of Europe it won by merciless conquest, and has ruled by the sword, and oppressed and ruined by its barbarous and unimprovable policy.

☞ The bill for the reduction of the tariff passed the House by a large majority. Massachusetts members voted with the southern members. The reduction amounts to about 20 per cent. of the present duties.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.

Cassius M. Clay lectures to-night, at Masonic Hall, on the "*Despotism of Slavery*." We presume a large audience will be in attendance.

☞ We would call attention to the communication of "O. P. Q.," in relation to the Board of Trade and Improvement of the Ohio river.

GEN. HOUSTON'S LECTURE.

Gen. Houston was invited to deliver a lecture at Boston, and he did so last week. It was expected he would make known his views on the subject of slavery, and he did so. Some of his remarks would not suit the Boston people. We give below a brief extract, and call attention to that part of it which indicates his belief that slavery will not exist in Kansas. It will be seen too that he denies that slavery is aggressive in its tendency, or that it seeks extension to the Northward. He seems to think, too, that foreigners are useful in the country. On being introduced to the audience,

"Gen. Houston said he was induced to accept the invitation from respect to the people, and in making a fair and unvarnished statement of facts, he did intend to trench upon the opinions of the north, and trusted his statement would be received with respect. He then proceeded to show slavery must exist at the south from necessity, also the two races could not subsist together. The climate, soil and production of the south required slavery, and the slaves, he asserted, were not objects of cruelty nor harshness, but were well cared for, both in their physical, moral or religious wants, and generally their masters were anxious that they should be instructed in righteousness, truth, and the joys of religion. He had known but two masters who worked their slaves on Sunday, and they were men with whom respectable people would not associate, nor trust with office.

The south, he said, only wished to be let alone—they did not seek to obtrude their views upon the north, and asked the same exemption from the north. He denied that the south had sought at any time to make the question of slavery a subject of strife, and but for the passage of the Missouri compromise, which came from the north, he was of the belief that the quiet which prevailed a year ago, would not have been disturbed. To the south the measure was but a barren sceptre, a mere abstraction, for slavery would never be desirable north of 36° 30'.

"Upon a contemplation of the diversified pursuits of the people of this country, it would seem, he said, that they were reciprocally dependent upon each other. The south were in the relation of overseers of the north in the production of the raw material, furnishing employment for their industry ingenuity and machinery, in fabrication, and in return consuming their fabrics, and using their utensils. In so doing they made no complaint but thought it a fair trade, and believed it all right. This showed a mutual dependence, without which the Union could not exist. The people of the south found slavery among them, and used it without abusing it; if abolished the spindles of the north would stop. In the view of the matter should be called appealing to the cupidity of the north, he would reply it was a common sense view of the matter. The abolition of slavery, he contended, would result, as in the West Indies, in the deterioration of the black population, and leave them wretched and miserable, if it did not result in bloodshed. He was for the interest of the master to see the waste of the slaves supplied, and he felt it to be a duty to do so. Had the same amount of labor and expense which had been misapplied on the subject been directed to the aid of the colony at Liberia, little by little slavery would have been removed, and through the means of the colony in question the black race would have been elevated and its influence radiated throughout that vast continent. As great as were the obstacles, he did not doubt that providence would provide a way for the removal of slavery as mysteriously as was the unforeseen result of the selling of Joseph by his brethren.

"I was contended, also, that the black could not live in the north, neither could a white man perform the labor of the slave. That the slaves were happy and contented, he argued from the fact that he had never known one to commit suicide. He congratulated the north upon the elegant improvements everywhere exhibited, and the oriental splendor which was unrivalled, and for many of these improvements they were indebted to foreigners. But for foreigners railroads could not have been made; (great applause) or the north would have been obliged to resort to slavery. Necessity, convenience, profit, would have required slavery, and whenever by foreign emigration, free labor shall become cheaper at the south than slavery, then slavery would be abolished. As unused as the south were to shipbuilding, (laughter) they would construct ships to carry all the slaves to Africa.

[For the Morning Post.]

The Board of Trade and the Improvement of the Ohio River.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the *Journal* of yesterday, is a notice of the action of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce on the Ohio River improvement, the following paragraph appears:

"We hope to see our Board of Trade take the matter in the admirable spirit which characterizes the movement of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce."

From this it would appear that our Board of Trade had done absolutely nothing in this vital matter—while the very documents issued by the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, so "admirable" in its "spirit," was in fact a response (earnest and enlightened enough, certainly,) to the appeal of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade on the subject in hand.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade took the initiative in the whole affair *three months ago*, by addressing letters on the subject to the Chambers of Commerce of all the river towns and several of the Eastern cities. Of the former, statistics were invited, to show the probable amount of commerce floating on the Ohio; but, as far as we are informed, no statistics have been received. Meantime, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade went on and gathered what statistics it could, and prepared a memorial to Congress. Those statistics and that memorial have been published far and wide, and have, we are obliged to add, attracted more attention from the press abroad, than from our papers at home.

We notice that "Col. Riddle" was the Chairman of the Committee which prepared the very creditable report to the Louisville Chamber of Commerce. Is it possible that this gentleman and Mr. Riddle, of the *Journal*, are relatives? and if they are, can it be possible that the editor of the *Journal* would not see the efforts of his friends and fellow-townsmen in this behalf, while the first allusion to it in Louisville, six hundred miles away, should not only attract his notice, but evoke his implied censure on the Board of Trade of his own city? O. P. Q.

WORTHY EXAMPLES.—Gen. Cass, in a recent speech, stated that he had enjoyed uninterrupted health during his long life, which had its periods of toil and privation; and that he had never used strong drink. And Col. Benton, in acknowledging the present of a silver pitcher from the N. Y. Mercantile Library Association, informs his young friends that he attributes whatever of mental and bodily vigor he now has, and whatever of business application he has ever shown, to a resolution formed early in life to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

☞ OPENING OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD—TRADE WITH THE PACIFIC.—In connection with the completion of the Panama railroad, we understand a steamship will be despatched from here for Aspinwall, carrying freight only. This is the opening of a new trade, and will enable shippers to California to place their goods in San Francisco in about thirty days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NULLIFICATION IN MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law which provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed—prohibits the use of jails to retain fugitives, and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave.

West Coast of Africa—Particulars of the Bombardment of Christianborg, by the British.

A correspondent of the London *News*, writing from Christianborg, on December 28th, says: Heretofore, all disputes occurring amongst the natives of that part of her Majesty's settlements (the Gold Coast) were arranged by the commandant, Captain Bird, at the Castle; but of late they became opposed to the usual mode of proceeding, and refused to submit to the British flag, at the same time preventing provisions being sent to the castle. At last the commandant reported to his excellency, Lieut. Colonel J. S. Hill, Governor and commander-in-chief of her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast, who, after the greatest forbearance, caused a proclamation to be issued and posted through the town, to the effect "that if they did not refrain from their rebellious practices the town would be burned." The proclamation was treated with the utmost contempt, and Lieut. Brownell, who, with an escort, was returning from Jamestown with provisions for the fort, was severely wounded with stones, and with difficulty reached the castle. The castle was completely blockaded, and all supplies cut off; consequently, in self-defence, the following measures were had recourse to.

On the 13th September, at 8 o'clock, A. M., firing commenced on the town from the batteries of the fort. A steady fire was kept up and returned unflinchingly by the enemy. During the day, Capt. Bird (who was ever present directing the men,) received a slight wound in the arm, from a ball, but happily without any bad consequences. One corporal and three privates were shot dead, and twenty-four privates dangerously wounded. The firing was kept up for several days at intervals; finally, the rebels completely evacuated the town, which is now a perfect ruin, every house having been destroyed by fire.

The rebels, about 3,000, are at present encamped in the neighborhood of Christianborg. The town of Tessen, situate about five miles from Christianborg, has been levelled by her Majesty's ship Scourge.

[From the New York Herald, 23d.]

The Marquis Talleacarne, Charge d'Affaires from Sardinia to our government, had an interview with Mayor Wood yesterday in relation to the alleged convicts who are expected here by the Sardinian frigate Des Genes. In the course of his conference upon this subject he informed the Mayor that the passengers were not convicts, but political exiles who had become obnoxious and dangerous to the government in consequence of their revolutionary and republican principles, and that the government, in self-defence, was obliged to send them into exile. This, he stated, was their true character; and if it should prove correct, there will be no opposition made to their landing; but their true character will first be subjected to investigation.

Anson P. Morrell has been nominated a candidate for Governor of Maine by a convention of the Republican party of that State.

The Connecticut Know Nothing State Convention met at Hartford yesterday. It was nominated that Wm. T. Miner, of Stamford, and Wm. T. Field, of Pomfret, has been nominated respectively for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

Our Luxuries.

The following items are a portion of the importations of 1854—the total imports of the year being within a fraction of $182,000,000.

Sugar	$ 9,923,521
Coffee	18,490,432
Liquors	6,370,671
Wines	1,936,542
Tobacco	1,798,848
Tea	10,269,204
Total	$54,731,437

Such an array of figures shows to a certain extent, the cause of hard times. Fifty-four millions of our investment in luxuries—all of which is drawn from American pockets in the hard, because rag money don't pass on the other side of Jordan—the Atlantic, we mean. Great people and a great country! Fifty four and a half millions of dollars paid to foreigners to keep up our fashions in drinking, smoking and chewing! Where are the Know Nothings? Why not extend American principles to drinking, puffing and spitting, as well as *ruling?* Wo, pause, that somebody who knows something may answer.

A COTTAGE ON RUNNERS—TRAVELING TO THE WEST.—Last Saturday our attention was attracted to rather a strange looking vehicle for this part of Wisconsin, in 1855, where railroads are about to intersect each other. Quite a four story house was observed to be slowly moving through our streets, drawn by four pair of heavy, stout oxen. It was, in fact, a pioneer's dwelling, with its furniture and group of inmates, on a journey to some new place of residence—in some secluded wild-wood, miles away from any other human habitation. A pipe chimney rose above the roof, out of which a volume of smoke was rolling. The interior was divided into rooms. We found the fire some half a dozen young heads were crowding for a warm pretty cold, while the wife was discharging her domestic duties, apparently engaged in getting dinner. The sturdy dy and adventurous head of this emigrant establishment was attending to the out-door concerns, walking beside his patient cattle and urging them forward as fast as possible, seemingly apprehensive that the freezing night fall before he reached his destination—*Watertown, (Wis) Dem, Feb. 15.*

BRITISH PASSENGER LAW.—It is stated that a very stringent passenger law is before the British Parliament, the ostensible object of which is to benefit passengers; but the real design aimed at would seem to be to check emigration to this country. The government has probably become alarmed at the depopulation going on in the British islands from emigration, and therefore desires to check it. The bill said, provides for much greater room and a larger quantity of food than hitherto required. And that it shall be cooked and served to emigrants on the voyage, together with unusual, if not extravagant regulations.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where they have been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
jeb24-daw No. 60 Wood street.

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them made GOOD, and suitable to THE MASON GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 210 Liberty street, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this etatement. (dec2) H. GRIBBLE

☞ **Opinions of the Press.**—The following is from Gen. George P. Morris, in the Home Journal, of November 7, 1846:

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN PANACEA." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and esoteric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science—effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily used by thousands of people, not one of the great mass but is delighted beyond compassion, and candidly confess that, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dalley has wisely kept the secretto himself. Counterfeits are say about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analyzes. We confidently command all parents to seek its acquaintance, for rarely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, relieves the blind, lame, lame, and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is a friend indeed!

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

A. V. GLICKENER & CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States. feb17-daw

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and PARCELES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSERS, 140 Wood street. Jan20

Basin's Premium Perfumery.

A PRIZE MEDAL, at the Great London Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851, and Seven Highest Premiums, awarded the subscriber for this country, have proved his preparations of a superior quality, and placed him among the best perfumers and cap makers of Europe and America. His celebrated Shaving Creams and Lustrales, his fine Pomade, Toilet Waters, and Perfumes for the Handkerchief, (40 varieties,) are unsurpassed by any in the world.

All articles purchased at this establishment are warranted of the finest quality.

With an addition of many new articles to his list and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, he is enabled to furnish them to dealers in any quantity desired, and at very liberal prices.

Country dealers, requesting it, can have a Price List mailed to their address, free of postage.

BASIN,
(Successor to E. Houssel.)
No. 114 Chestnut street, below Fourth,
feb22-daw1m Philadelphia.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 26.—*Senate*—The Navy Reform bill was taken up. Mr. Pratt offered an amendment, to place surgeons on the same footing as officers.

Mr. Morton—I am opposed to the principle of the bill and the amendment. If I assent to the consideration of the amendment, can I move an indefinite postponement on a subsequent stage of the bill?

Mr. Pratt—Yes.

Mr. Shields—I move to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate, to witness the presentation of General Jackson's sword.

Agreed to from all sides of the Senate, whereupon the ladies crowded into the gallery, which was full of them before Mr. Pratt could speak.

Mr. Pratt—I ask the yeas and nays on my amendment.

Mr. Mallory—The bill, as it went from the Senate, was good; the House improved it, and a committee of both Houses concurred. If after thirty years' service officers cannot stand the examination of the Board, they ought to retire. The Board only recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury first, and the President of the next Senate last, concur to make a recommendation valid. I trust that the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. Bayard—I object to the Board, because it takes away the responsibility from the President. I am in favor of reform in the navy, but not of such a Board as is contemplated.

Mr. Pratt—The bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of seventy. Therefore an amendment, which all admit to be right, will secure the concurrence of the House. I know the amendment will not endanger the bill or I should not have proposed it.

Mr. Morton—The Senate know that I seldom trouble them about bills which do not immediately concern my constituents. I am opposed in principle and detail to this bill. There is an impression abroad that the *personnel* of the Navy is inefficient. I do not believe it; I believe the *personnel* of the American Navy compares favorably with that of any other country, and favorably with itself at any former period. I believe the Navy to be a popular service; and if it was in 1812. We need no reform, but only to get officers into more active service; there are too many officers for the number of vessels. The proposed board is opposed to the principles of our institutions. Officers brought before it cannot get witnesses in their behalf, nor be properly defended. The President of the United States can put superseded officers on furlough or on the reserved list. There is not a captain in our Navy who was not engaged in the war of 1812; many of that party wounds received in that war. Shall these old officers be passed under the proposed review?

Further remarks were suspended to allow the presentation of the sword worn by Gen. Jackson at the battle of Orleans, to be presented to Congress from the family of Gen. Armstrong, deceased.

The sword was placed on Mr. Cass' desk.

PRESENTATION OF JACKSON'S SWORD.

Mr. Cass rose, and raising the sword, presented it to the House. In doing so, he took the opportunity to pay a tribute to the memory of Jackson. Honestly, pointedly and feelingly alluded to the presentation of the sword of Washington, and in passing, spoke of the offering of the cane of Franklin, which was at the same time deposited by the side of the sword of the great soldier in the house of human rights. His allusions to Washington and Franklin were very happy and appropriate. He did not regard the sword as a mere ornamental sword. The first was a memorial of the first and greatest of our chief magistrates, and these are other memorials of his successor in the administration of the government, and second only to him in the affections and gratitude of the American people, will his sight be drawn, and inflame patriotic devotion, and in a new shot out from our vision by the future, when remote generations, heirs of our heritage of freedom, shall gaze upon those testimonials of services, that have not been honored, they will be dragged back by the association to the heroes of an early history, and will find their love of country strengthened, and their pride in her institutions and their confidence in her fate and fortune increased.

Mr. Bayard pronounced in a speech highly eulogistic of the battle of New Orleans. He spoke at much length and very eloquently. At the conclusion of his speech he introduced a joint resolution accepting the sword and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late Gen. Armstrong. Read three times, by unanimous consent, and passed.

Mr. Clemens offered a resolution that the speeches of Messrs. Cass and Bell be entered on the journal, and that the joint resolution be carried to the House. Passed.

Mr. Morton resumed the discussion of the naval reform bill. The Board is likely to be composed of five junior Captains. Just think of getting a meritorious but gouty Commodore before these juniors. Such tribunals might exercise power arbitrarily, as the President has done in the case of a gallant officer.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed—among them a bill granting additional municipal powers to the City of Washington, and a bill giving Georgetown corporate powers to levy a tax to pay the subscription to the Metropolitan Railroad, and introduce water.

A resolution was adopted requiring the committee on commerce to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of Steamboat Inspectors at Wheeling and Nashville; and another directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for five years for water-rotted hemp; also a resolution for printing various surveys of the route railroads, west of the Mississippi.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was received from the House, embodying an amendment reducing the tariff, which was read twice, referred to the committee on finance, and ordered to be printed. The other orders of the day were then postponed, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations to Barbors, which passed, after a brief discussion.

House.—The House passed a bill extending the provisions of a former law so as to grant the right of way to all plank and railroads running through the public lands in the Territories, as well as through those in the States.

Mr. Disney, from the committee on public lands, reported the Senate bill granting lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads, with an amendment, providing for but two, namely, the Pontiac and Lake Superior, and Grand Rapids and Michigan; and appropriating more than a million and a half acres.

On motion of Mr. Clingman the bill was tabled—98 against 72.

Mr. Disney reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, granting lands to Florida to aid the railroads in said State.

On motion of Mr. Peckham it was tabled—98 against 66.

The Secretary of the Senate was introduced, having the sword of Gen. Jackson in one hand, and the resolution of the Senate in the other.

In view of these interesting ceremonies, the Rules of the House were, on motion, suspended, and a large number of ladies, who were waiting outside, were admitted on the floor, and a scene of much disorder, also, for some time prevailed in the Hall, it being very densely crowded.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Tenn., the Resolution of the Senate accepting the sword in behalf of the nation, was taken up.

Mr. Smith then addressed the House at some length, eulogizing the character and military skill of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Zollicoffer, the representative of the Nashville district, followed in an eloquent tribute to his gallant deeds.

Mr. Denton then took the floor, and spoke at short length of Jackson's life and personal history, narrating minutely circumstances of many of his battles, and in some of which Mr. Benton was his aid.

When Mr. Benton had concluded, the resolution was adopted, and 100,000 copies of the speeches on the occasion ordered to be printed.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up in Committee, but after a time laid aside, and the amendments to the Indian Pension bill considered, but without definite action, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock, for general debate.

The Bribery Case at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, February 26.—The committee on the Bribery Case made a report this afternoon, fully exculpating all the candidates before the late Convention for United States Senator. The report is signed by Messrs. M'Clintock, Thompson, Eyster and Salade.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 26.—There is a muss about officers of the Washington Monument. The old Board say their time does not expire for a year, and propose to refer the matter to Gen. Walter Jones. The new Board will not do it.

Bill Poole shot.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Bill Poole was fatally shot on Saturday night, by Baker and Turner, who were implicated in the attack made on Tom Hyer some time since. Turner has been arrested. Poole received six balls.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The steamer George Law arrived at the dock yesterday morning, with California dates to the 1st. She brings $1,135,000 in specie and three hundred and four passengers, including Echimique, President elect of Peru. The specie is consigned to Duveen, Sherman & Co. $416,000; Adams & Co. $157,000; Wells & Fargo $108,000; Drexel & Co. $100,000; Metropolitan Bank $70,000; William Hogg & Co. $60,000.

The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacramento. About seventy lives were lost, including Colonel Alexander Anderson, a distinguished lawyer of Nevada, a native of Virginia; the captain and mate, and about twenty Chinamen. Fifty-three dead bodies were found and twenty men are missing. It is asserted that the Pearl was racing with the Enterprise. The Enterprise agents deny this. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville. A large amount of treasure was on board which has been recovered.

The Senatorial question remains in *statu quo*. Thirty eight ballots were had without materially changing the result.

The Legislature passed a bill appropriating $1000 to each member. The Governor refused to sanction it, but it was subsequently passed by the Assembly in spite of the veto, by a vote of 55 to 21.

The papers teem with more than the average quantity of crime. George Sheldon was hung at Oakland by a mob, and a native Californian and two Chilians suffered death in a like manner at San Joaquin for cattle stealing—but they owned to having committed numerous murders. Indian troubles in the neighborhood of Klamath river are becoming alarming. A number of white men have been killed, and about thirty Indians. There will be a general rising among the Indians of the North.

The trains have again set in, much to the gratification of the miners.

—Business continued to be exceedingly dull. The markets are about at previous rates. Dry salted Hams, 17c. New Butter, 47c. Flour dull; Gallego & Hazall, $16.50. Bacon, 15.

DIED,

In Memphis, Tenn., on the 27 n of January last, of Pneumonia, MARY ADELA, daughter of John T. and Minerva Lynn, of St. Louis, Mo. aged 4 year and 8 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,

OR, NATURE'S INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC,

FOR the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, Form of Disease which have a common origin in *Miasma* or Miasms. This subtle atmospheric poison which at certain seasons is imperceptibly inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—North, South, East, or West—and will every where yield to this new, discovered medicine, which is claimed to be the *greatest discovery in medicine ever made.*

This specific is so harmless that it may be taken by persons of every age, sex or condition, and it will not substitute for one disease others still worse, as is too often the result in the treatment by Quinine, Mercury, Arsenic, and other poisonous or deleterious drugs, not a particle of any of which is admitted to this preparation.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from the use of this NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

It will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly localities, from any form or type of Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, or that have never been *another chill*, by continuing it as according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of Bilious Fever, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

Finally, its use will banish Fever and Ague from families and all diseases of a Fever and ague type and adopting it as a preventive, will be free from Ague or Bilious attacks in that season of the year which, while it is the most pleasant, is also the most fatal to health.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may need more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price one Dollar. Liberal discounts made to the trade. Trade circulars forwarded on application, and the sale will be contingent on liberal terms to responsible parties in every section of the country.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
No. 3 Market Square, Providence, R. I.

AGENTS—New York: G. V. CRIDENNER & CO., and C. H. HING. Boston: WEEKS & POTTER. Philadelphia: DYOTT & SONS—and for sale by druggists generally. feb27

THE MUSIC TEACHER—comprising a thorough course of elementary instruction in Vocal Music, with a choice collection of Songs, arranged for one, two, or three voices, for the use of public Schools, Academies, Seminaries, Singing Classes, etc. by Daniel Strayer.

The above valuable work, just issued from the press, is received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHNNY KIMBER,
Sign of the Golden Harp, No. 101 Third street.

Single copies 37½ cents. Reduction made for remote sales. Notice.—The "Music Teacher" has been carefully examined by the first Musical Professors of this city, and unanimously recommended as the best work of the kind ever published. Mr. Strayer has the most Patterns of any musicians to that effect in his possession. His work is admirably adapted to teaching purposes, and contains some pleasing and instructive tunes than any other in any similar publication. (fe 27) H. KLEBER.

MACHINES FOR MARCH—JUST RECEIVED:
Putnam's Magazine for March.
Godey's Lady's Book, do
Graham's Magazine, do
Belloni's do do 10 cents.
NEW BOOKS—Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.
Life of Horace Greeley.
Ruth Hall.
A large supply just received and for sale at the Cheap Book Store of W. A. GILDENENNEY & CO.
Fifth st., opposite the Theatre.
P. S.—We have closed up our Store at 76 Fourth street. Give us a call at our new establishment on Fifth street, opposite the post office. W. A. G. & CO.

VOL. 1ST OF THE RECORDS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNA.—The History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, under Major General Braddock—edited from the original manuscript, by Winthrop Sargent, with maps, plans, and a finely engraving of the battle field. The plan of Fort Duquesne in 1754 is by Robert Stobo.

The Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo, of the Virginia Regiment, edited by R. A. Crafts. For sale by

J. S. DAVISON, 65 Market st.

FAMILY BIBLES.—We have a large assortment of Family and other Bibles, from the plainest and cheapest editions to the most elegant and costly. For sale at very low prices, at J. S. DAVISONS,
feb27 65 Market street, near Fourth st.

THE BEST PORTABLE FAMILY BIBLE.—The references and parallel passages in this Bible are PRINTED IN THE CENTRE of the page, and not in the margin. It is considered the most valuable edition in print for private use.

For sale by J. S. DAVISON,
feb27 65 Market street, near Fourth st.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, has just received the following valuable works on the Theory of Music:

Universal Music Teacher by Dr. A. B. Marx, Professor of Music at the University of Berlin.

Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue: by L. Cherubini.

Treatise on Harmony: by Charles Catel.

Mozart's Succinct Thorough Bass School.

Treatise on Musical Composition.

Musical Yade Mecum: N. S. Gould.

Cabotte's Musical Grammar.

Johnston's Treatise on Harmony.

Barrowe's Thorough Bass Primer. For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR,
feb27 81 Wood street.

ALL CHAPS, Soreness or Roughness of the Hands, are instantly relieved by the use of the Heyseite Soap; it also removes tan, yellowness and redness of the skin, and renders the skin smooth, soft and white. Only 12½ cents a cake, or twelve cakes for $1.25. Sold only by

S. H. CUTHBERT, 140 Third st.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING.—A Practical Private Treatise on the Diseases of the Genital Organs, with illustrative plates, adapted to the use of every individual; by Dr. Joseph Ralph. Price one dollar, mailed to any address on receipt of one dollar, post paid. Sold by

S. H. CUTHBERT, 140 Third st.

PEA NUTS—1000 bags in store and for sale by
feb27 J. W. BUTLER & CO.

Pleasant Country Residence for Rent.

A VERY comfortable two story DOUBLE MANSION HOUSE, with good back building, Stable, Piazzas, &c., on Market street, City District, (Pitt township,) adjoining late M. Atwood's property. Enquire at 143 Third street.

feb26-3t* J. A. BLOOMER, Jr.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE, for March, and all the new Books published, can be seen or obtained at H. Miner's Cheap Book Store, 81 Smithfield street.

Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.

The Banking House; a tale from Blackwood's Magazine.

Pride and Prejudice, by Miss Austin.

The Heiress of Bellefont, by Emerson Bennett.

Godey's Lady's Book for March.

Peterson's Magazine.

Frank Leslie's Journal.

No. 3 Harper's Story Book.

Wolf-Pit Blood and other papers, by Washington Irving.

Life of Horace Greeley.

The Initiate: a story of Modern Life.

Mary Contingh, and its Consequences.

All New Books for sale by

feb26 MINER & CO.,
No. 62 Smithfield st. feb

FOUR HOUSES FOR SALE—102 feet on ground on Redford street, by 150 deep on Cassett, with a row of four two story Brick Houses, well arranged for 4 or 5 families. This property will be sold on favorable terms.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
feb26 140 Third street.

LINEN AND HOUSE KEEPING GOODS—A. A. MASON & CO. have just received 100 pieces Irish Linens of every grade, warranted all pure Flax; also a large lot of Linen and Cotton