Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 6.

☞ **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.

EXTRAORDINARY, IF TRUE.

The New York *Herald* professes to have received reliable information from Washington, that the President has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, making known to him important facts. The *Herald* says that this letter, after expressing the most cordial friendship for the United States on part of the Czar, announces the fact that the Czar has discovered, through his secret agents at the courts of Europe, that a league has been formed by the governments of England, France, Spain, and Austria, against the United States. The difficulties between our government and that of of Spain are to be fomented, and negotiations in relation to them protracted until the eastern war is ended, and then Spain is to get into a war with this country, and have England, France, Germany, and perhaps some other European States to back her, and thus open the desperate and final struggle between European absolutism and American democracy.

The *Herald* speaks positively in regard to the receipt of the letter, and that such are its contents; and it also asserts that immediately after its receipt the President sent for Senators Cass, Mason and Douglas, and Secretary Marcy, and the contents of the letter, and the proper measures to be taken in regard to it, freely discussed. The *Herald's* informant even undertakes to give the opinions of the different Senators on the subject. If that newspaper was always reliable, this intelligence would be deemed of great importance. But the proprietors of the *Herald* are fond of dealing in startling revelations, and so anxious to be ahead of all its contemporaries, that it sometimes manufactures news, founded on probabilities, and thus gets up subjects for a good deal of fine writing.

That the Emperor of Russia should, in the present state of his affairs, address a communication, and even an autograph letter to the President of this republic, is by no means improbable. That he should desire to excite the jealousy of our government against his own formidable enemies, is quite possible and natural. That such designs against this country are entertained by the monarchical governments of western Europe is probable; and that the Austrian government should join such a league can readily be believed. That government owes us a deep grudge, not only for our republican principles and dangerous example of freedom, but for the rather cavalier manner in which Koszta was released from one of her ships nearly two years ago at Smyrna. That Spain is encouraged by England and France in her insolence towards this country, there can be no doubt; and but for that, redress could be obtained for past wrongs, and some security given against their repetition. English and French vessels of war are to be found now in the ports of Cuba, prepared to defend the island against an expedition of fillibusters, which the Captain General of Cuba persists in believing is about to sail from the United States to liberate or conquer the island. The repeated acts of wrong and provocation on the part of the Spanish officials of the island, and the Spanish government at Madrid, have certainly no very pacific appearance, and it certainly is not to be supposed that Spain, in her well known weakness, would wantonly provoke a war with this country, were she not encouraged by the promise of efficient backing by more powerful States.

Should the *Herald's* story prove true, it would present a singular fact that intelligence of a threatening danger to republicanism should be so promptly and kindly communicated by the head and autocrat of a pure and unmitigated despotism. But he has now a sufficient motive for so extraordinary an act. The exigencies of his own empire require that he should find allies and friends wherever they can be obtained; and it would be a stroke of policy worthy of his reputed skill and ability, if he could involve this country just now in a contest with the nations that have banded together for the dismemberment of his dominions. If such designs are entertained by the western nations of Europe, the Czar supposes that our government would not be slow to take advantage of the present opportunity to compel their abandonment, or precipitate the threatened conflict when our enemies are wholly unprepared to maintain it, and do battle with Russia at the same time. At any rate, intelligence from such a source, if only true, has been received, will awaken vigilant inquiry on part of our government.

The masses of the people of England and France would desire no war with this country, But the ruling classes, the aristocracies and monarchies of Europe, display constant jealousy of the splendid success of republicanism in this western hemisphere, and of the growth and expansion of our empire republic; and it may be that they will soon attempt to crush out those free principles and institutions of ours that are yet destined, by the influence of their example and success, to crush out all their blood-stained and tottering thrones. If they have such designs they were not lately conceived, and the Czar is doubtless informed of them. *He* has less to dread from our success than from their formidable assaults upon his empire.

But we must wait for confirmation of the *Herald's* alleged discovery.

The Court of Claims.

The Senate, in executive session, on Saturday night, confirmed the appointment of Judges Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, Lompkes, of Ga., and Blackford, of Indiana, as a Court of Commissioners on Claims. This Court has to decide on all claims against Government, and unless it recommends the case of a petitioner, his petition cannot come before Congress. It will prevent Government being plundered in numberless instances, providing the Court are honest men, of which we have no doubt in the present instance. Hon. Richard Brodhead originated the bill in the Senate, establishing this Court, and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, took it under his especial care in the House of Representatives. To Pennsylvania, then, belongs no small part of the honor of a movement which it is earnestly predicted will save millions to the people, and restore in a measure the national Credit to its former dignity. May the prediction be verified.

TOO MANY LAWYERS.—Owing to the excessive number of lawyers in Hungary, permission to practice will be refused for one year, to every new comer. We think it would be an amendment to the foregoing to add, "that it be re-enacted annually."

ROBBING THE U. S. MAIL.—Thomas J. Walton, a clerk in the post office at Salem, Ohio, and Joseph S. Wilson, son of the postmaster at that place, have been arrested on the charge of robbing the U. S. Mail.

Under which King, Sensom?

The questions presented by our able Representatives to Mr. Cameron, have been plainly answered by him, and we have the guaranty in the light of his entire history that he will endeavor to carry those principles out in the face of all opposition. And if his party desert him because he vows attachment to American interests and constitutional principles, then let the people be the more ready to espouse his cause, and let the people's Representatives stand by him in the crisis, giving him an independent and manly support.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

We can liken the course of our cotemporary on this question to nothing but the Irishman's flea, who, "when you put your finger on him wasn't there." The *Chronicle* has all along been advocating the absolute right of the West to the Senator. First, it was in favor of Gen. Larimer, then Col. McCandless, then ex-Governor Johnston, then James Veech, and then—no matter who—but at a dozen different times it has advocated as many different Western candidates on the principle of the West being entitled in equity to the honor; judge then of our surprise to find the above paragraph in an article in yesterday evening's *Chronicle*, presenting the claims of a man who resides in the Eastern section of the State, and whose reputation for honesty, as the editor must know, is not above suspicion.

But are these the sentiments of the editor of the *Chronicle?* We are inclined to think the article bears the car-marks of a certain correspondent who has been chivalrous in his devotion to Cameron, and has, on very many occasions, attempted to justify the course of our representatives for their betrayal of the West. Did it not creep into the wrong column, without the proper signature, Brother Babcock? We ask for light.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

The Steamer Vetos—Tremendous Excitement—The Emigrant Passenger Bill—Water for the Washingtonians—A Sunday Session—The Lobby in Full Blast—The Court of Claims—Professor Henry Censured—Mr. Soule's Difficulties—The New Bounty Land Warrants, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 8—10 P. M.

The veto of the Ocean Steamer bill produced the greatest excitement in Congress to-day, and it was read crice for impatient were heard from different parts of the hall. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, with much vehemence, exclaimed, "The time for revolution has come!" The bill modified will pass as an amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill.

The Emigrant Passenger bill has passed, with amendments changing the quantity of food and requiring it to be cooked for the passengers; also charging ten dollars for each passenger over eight years of age who may die on ship board. Great credit is due the Hon. Jos. Cain Wheeler for getting this bill through Congress.

When the amendment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Washington aqueduct passed to-night the noise and confusion of the House was echoed back from the crowded galleries by the clapping of hands and shouts of "Water—water!"

There will be no adjournment till noon to-morrow. The Senate is loading down every bill with amendments favoring private schemes and involving large appropriations.

The Capitol is densely crowded. Outsiders generally sober; the members not particularly drunk, but getting merry. The President and all his Cabinet present.

Nominations for Judges of Court of Claims not yet made. It is said Judge Waldo will be defeated by Secretary McClelland, who wishes to use him himself.

The special committee on the Smithsonian Institution report adverse to Professor Henry, and charge his action to be in violation of the law of Congress.

Mr. Soule has been invited to dine with his Excellency on Monday, but declines the distinguished honor until an adjustment of difficulties is had.

There will be no warrants issued under the new bounty land law for three or four months New plates have to be engraved. Seventy-six thousand dollars have been appropriated for the new clerks to be employed.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE COLLINS STEAMER BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 3—11½ P. M.

The President's veto of the Collins bill, after giving the full Congressional history of the Collins line, closes as follows:

"The act of July 21, 1852, provides: 'That it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after December 31, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance herein provided for by giving six months' notice;' and it will be seen that, with the exception of the six additional trips required by the act of July 21, 1852, there has been no departure from the original engagement but to relieve the contractors from obligations; and yet, by the act last named, the compensation was increased from three hundred and eighty-five thousand to eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, with no other protection to the public interests provided than the right which Congress reserved to alter or terminate the contract so far as this increased compensation was concerned, on six months' notice. This last provision—certainly a primary consideration for the more generous action of the Government—the present bill proposes to repeal, so as to leave Congress no power to terminate the new arrangement. To this repeal the objections are, in my mind, insuperable; because, in terms, it deprives the United States of all future discretion as to the increased service and compensation, whatever changes may occur in the art of navigation, its expenses, or the policy and political condition of the country. The gravity of this objection is enhanced by other considerations. While the contractors are to be paid a compensation nearly double the rate of the original contract, they are exempted from several of its conditions, which was the effect of adding still more to that rate; while the public advantage is conceded to them of placing their new privileges beyond the control even of Congress. It will be seen that a less serious objection than that already stated, but one which should not be overlooked, that the privilege bestowed upon the contractors are without correspondent advantages to the Government, which receives no sufficient pecuniary or other return for the immense outlay involved, while it could obtain the same service of other parties at less cost, and which, if the bill becomes a law, will pay them a large amount of public money without adequate consideration; that is, will in effect confer a gratuity whilst nominally making provision for the transportation of the mails of the United States. To provide for making a donation of such magnitude, and to give to the arrangement the character of permanence which this bill proposes, would be to deprive commercial enterprise of the benefits of free competition, and to establish a monopoly in violation of the soundest principles of public policy, and of doubtful compatibility with the Constitution. I am, of course, not unmindful of the fact that the bill comprises various other appropriations, which are more or less important to the public interests; for which reason my objections to it are communicated at the first meeting of the House following its presentation to me, in the hope that, by amendment to bills now pending, or otherwise, suitable provision for all the objects in question may be made before the adjournment of Congress."

AN HOUR IN A SOUP HOUSE.—A writer in the Providence *Journal* has visited a Soup House, and writes eloquently upon what he saw there. We cut the following paragraph from his communication:—

"The crowd still presses at the door, and the orbit of kettles and pails is still unbroken. There is an endless shuffling of feet, and a smothered confusion of voices, and a flitting to and fro of shadowy forms and faded garments. But there is one whose face is the polar star to which all eyes are directed. He sits in the steam of the kitchen, like Jupiter, amid the clouds of Olympus. He is never ruffled by the conflict of discordant elements. With his long-handled dipper he calms the rising tumult, as with the wave of a sceptre, and his good-natured smiles season the pottage like thyme and sweet marjoram.

That pale and sickly-looking woman has just given him her kettle. See how gently he takes it, and how he strives in vain to fill it with more than it will hold. He pities all these children of want, but the pale face and the hollow eye of this poor woman have touched his very heart. Well may he pity her desolate condition. Hard work has brought her even now, when the flush of life should be brightest, to the brink of an early grave. That sunken cheek and that echoing cough foretell that the end of her troubles is near. The sleep of death will soon bring rest to her weary body. Yet she struggles bravely on for those who are dearer than life; and now, in her gloomiest hour, deserted by him whose arm should be her protection and support, she comes up for a share in the common charity, and blesses the hand that helps in her loneliness and need."

A general manufacturing bill in now before the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

LAST HOURS OF THE 33d CONGRESS.

Disgraceful Scenes in the House!

OLD BULLION TAKING CARE OF HIS SON-IN-LAW.

LEW. CAMPBELL ON REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1855.

The Senate bill appropriating $161,000 for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah river was passed.

During a discussion on the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses to the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Faulkner alluded to the subject of claims for damage in California during the Mexican war.

Mr. Benton, (dem) of Mo., understanding him to say something detrimental to Mr. Fremont, indignantly rose and repelled with extreme warmth the assertion. "Did you say Mr. Fremont did it, sir: Did you say Fremont did it?"

Cries of "order, order," &c., and the Speaker, rapping with his hammer, informed the gentleman that he was out of order.

Mr. Benton—I know I am, sir; but I want to vindicate truth and justice, sir.

The Speaker continued rapping amidst much confusion and continued cries of "order."

Mr. Faulkner, (dem.) of Va., elevating his voice—The gentleman is not more inclined to do this than I am. There is no occasion for his excitement. I was not making the slightest allusion to Mr. Fremont, or any injury or destruction of property. I was speaking of a private claim, and alluded to the testimony of Commodore Stockton.

Mr. Benton again rose, speaking and gesticulating violently, and laboring under severe hoarseness. What he said was lost in cries of "order."

The Speaker again reminded Mr. Benton he was out of order.

Mr. Benton—I beg pardon; but my indignation is great, sir.

Mr. Faulkner—No cause for indignation.

Mr. Benton resumed his seat, and was soon composed.

The report of the conference committee was rejected; and, on motion, the Senate was asked for another committee of conference.

The House passed the Senate bill making appropriations for keeping the channel of St. Clair flats and St. Mary's river, Michigan, clear.

Refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Massachusetts.

VETO OF THE OCEAN MAIL STEAMER BILL.

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed certain bills, and returning the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, with his objections. (Sensation.)

The Speaker asked if it was the pleasure of the House that the message should be read.

Several objections, and impatient cries of "Read, read."

The message was read by the Clerk.

The President quotes the section of the bill relative to the Collins line, and refers to the law under which the contract was made, by which five ships were to be built, whereas but four were put on the route. The bill proposed to dispense entirely with the fifth ship, merely stipulating to replace the loss of the Arctic with another. The bill proposed to repeal so much of the former one as enabled notice to be given to the Collins line to terminate present arrangements. Whatever exigencies may occur in the art of navigation, while it was designed to pay the contractors a very much larger sum than was called for by the original contract, they are exempted from the general conditions, with the further advantage of placing them beyond Congress. The privileges to them are without corresponding advantages to the government. The additional pay is mere gratuity, while nominally making an appropriation for the transportation of the mails of the United States. The contribution this would give them pre-eminence, precluded competition, and established a monopoly incompatible with the constitution. The President alludes to the fact that two million six hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars have already been paid this line, while the receipts from postage have been only $784,000, showing an extraordinary expenditure over the receipts, at a charge to this government, while the contractors are in the enjoyment of receipts from passengers and freight equal to the amount received from government.

Immediately after reading the message,

Mr. Walsh, (whig) of La., rose, saying—Veto follows veto in rapid march.

Much excitement and confusion, with cries of "order," and "hear" him.

Mr. Hunt, (warmly)—I am in order. I should feel unworthy of holding a place on this floor if I could not give utterance to the feelings of my heart. Veto follows veto in a rapid march of tyranny over the liberties of our country. This abominable veto just brought into the House is the very height of tyranny and usurpation, unknown to our ancestors, and without a precedent. I desire gentlemen to remember who they are—the representatives of independent people, the parliament sent here to express their minds—men met for grave, conscientious and patriotic purposes, and not slaves—the medium for recording the will of the Executive, who seems unwilling or disposed to delay any work in the legislation of the country. The times are numerous indeed, when the President dictates laws to the people without allowing members the exercise of their individual judgment. This is a power never conferred by the constitution, and if permitted to remain for an instant, will prove the overthrow of the liberties of the country. When our fathers put an end to monarchy, they thought they had established a free country, but Franklin Pierce, by accident President, can dictate to a free people what they shall do in the making of laws. Some gentlemen over the way are smiling complacently. No doubt they would feel rather overwhelmed with grief at a tyrant striking down the will of the people.

Mr. Keitt, (dem.) of S. C., moved the previous question. Amid excitement.

Mr. Cassidy, (one soil) of Ohio, loudly and excitedly proclaimed, "This is the day of the revolution." The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of "Order."

Mr. Wheeler, (dem.) of N. Y., moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Breckinridge, (dem.) of Ky., vainly strove for the floor to express his unqualified approbation of the veto.

Gentlemen standing in all parts of the hall were calling for question on the adjournment.

Mr. Ashe, (dem.) of N. C.—If we adjourn now, when will we meet again?

Cries of "Never," "never."

The Speaker—It is not for the Chair to determine.

Mr. Ashe—If we adjourn, we can't meet tomorrow.

Cries of "Order" in startling tones.

The House refused to adjourn.

The Speaker stated that the question was, shall the Ocean Mail Steamer bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding? Decided in the negative by a vote of 93 against 79. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE, ETC.

The Speaker laid before the House a vast pile of manuscript from the State Department, containing letters of instruction to our foreign ministers relative to the affairs of Europe which led to the Ostend Conference.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to consider the harbor bills.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Houston remarked that the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill has been returned from the Senate, with one hundred and thirty-five amendmects. As it was too late to refer them, he moved the House go into committee on them Agreed to, when a recess was taken to seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at seven o'clock, and went into committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $250,000 for continuing the Washington aqueduct was concurred in by a majority of eight. The galleries, as well as the members, gave vent to their delight by the clapping of hands. Great confusion.

A proposition was made to have the galleries cleared.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The galleries are in better order than the floor of the House. (Laughter, and cries of "That's right," "Good.")

The Chairman gave notice that he would use his utmost power to enforce order both in the House and galleries.

At midnight there were fifty amendments to the bill, to be acted on. All debate on them has been entirely suspended. According to present appearances, the House will be in session until noon to-morrow.

SUNDAY, TWO O'CLOCK, A. M.

The House is still in session, and there are no prospects of any immediate adjournment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Saturday last, Mr. Wm. Work, of Vernon township, Crawford county, Pa., died of hydrophobia, from the effects of the bite of a mad dog a few weeks before.

David Peiser, a Prussian, hung himself at his boarding house in New York, on Saturday morning. Cause, destitution.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH!

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE FOUR REGIMENT BILL, &c, &c.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—*House.*—The Fortification Bill came back. The Senate having receded from its amendments the bill was passed.

The House passed a bill disafirming the right of the Minnesota Legislature to incorporate Railroad companies.

The House continued in session all night, concurring in most of the amendments of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and appointing committees of conference on the disagreeing votes.

The amendment striking out Mr. Letcher's tariff reduction, was concurred in by a vote of 86 to 80.

Mr. Chandler moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Linn Boyd, for impartiality and ability in the discharge of his duties as presiding officer of the House, which, after some discussion, was adopted by nearly an unanimous vote.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill requiring postage in all cases to be pre-paid, were concurred in.

A number of private bills were passed, and all the claim bills then remaining on the calendar were referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prevent the importation of paupers, criminals and insane persons. Some debate arose upon the bill, and on motion it was laid upon the table.

Several times during the night and morning the House was without a quorum, and a call of the House was made.

The committees of conference on the Navy Appropriation bill, the Civil and Diplomatic, and various other bills, made reports, which were concurred in.

On motion, a resolution was adopted giving extra pay to various persons in the employ of the House.

At eleven o'clock yesterday, when the business of the House was concluded, a joint committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the duty of the House was discharged, and on the committee making report at a quarter before 12 o'clock, Mr. Orr moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker then delivered a neat and feeling address, closing and declaring the House finally adjourned.

There was then a general leave-taking among the members, and at 1 o'clock the House was nearly deserted, except by the officers.

Senate—The conference committee reports reported in favor of sustaining the action of Territorial Legislatures, and a motion was made to take up a bill affirming the action of the Minnesota Legislature to a private bill.

Considerable discussion ensued. Mr. Stuart was opposed to passing the bill in such a way, but advocated the right of a territorial legislature to manage their own concerns with the Constitution.

Mr. Mason thought the law was against Mr. Stuart's position.

A number of private bills were acted on.

The discussion of amendments by the House, and the reference to and reports from the various committees of conference, occupied most of the night, besides which, some time was spent in executive session, in which the appointments under the Army bill were considered and confirmed.

Mr. Douglas reported a bill for the territorial committee authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Constitution, and apply at the next session for admission as a State.

The bill met with much opposition from the South, and Mr. Brown moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived, yeas 18, nays 20.

Subsequently Mr. Wilson, of Mass., and others objecting, Mr. Douglas said he would not press it, and, on his motion, was laid on the table.

It was now ten o'clock, and the Senate went again in executive session.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill came in with numerous amendments, most of which were concurred in, and the bill was then sent to a committee of conference. The committee soon after reported, and the report was agreed to.

A variety of business preliminary to an adjournment was then disposed of, the customary resolutions, &c, adopted, and the Senate then, at ten minutes before 12 o'clock, adjourned *sine die.*

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate, during executive session: Israel D. Andrews, Consul General for the British North American Provinces; John R. Brodhead, Consul General for Simoda, in Japan; for the two additional cavalry regiments, to be Colonels: Brevet Col. E. N. Sumner, Lieut. Colonel 1st Dragoons; and Major Albert Johnston, Maj. of Pay Department;—to be Lieut. Colonels: Brevet Col. R. E. Lee, Captain of Engineers; and Brevet Col. J. E. Johnston, Captain Topographical Engineers;—to be Majors: Brevet Lieut. Col. W. J. Hardee, Capt. 2d Dragoons; Brevet Lieut. Col. Braxton Bragg, Capt. 3d Artillery; Brevet Major W. H. Emory, Capt. Topographical Engineers; and Benj. M'Cullough, of Texas. For the two additional infantry regiments, to be Colonels: Brevet Col. Wright, Lieut. Col. of 4th Infantry; and Brevet Lieut. Col. Edmund Z. Alexander, Maj. 5th Infantry;—to be Lieut. Colonels: Brevet Col. Charles F. Smith, Maj. 1st Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. Silas Casey, Capt. 2d Infantry;—to be Major: Brevet Lieut. W. H. S. Walker, Capt. 6th infantry;—Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward J. Steptoe, Captain 2d Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. E. R. G. Canby, of the Adjutant General's Department, and Capt. H. W. Benham, Captains of Engineers.

A Brigadier General has not yet been appointed, but it is probable Gen. Shields will be appointed.

The Senate has confirmed the following named gentlemen to constitute the Commissioners on Claims, recently authorized by law:—J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, Mr. Blackford, of Georgia, and Mr. Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, Judge's Solicitor: Montgomery Blair.

From New York—Havana News.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The number of deaths last week in this city was 532, being an increase of eleven over the previous week. The President has signed the Bounty Land bill. The Black Warrior has arrived, with Havana dates to the evening of the 27th. The blockade of the ports of Cuba still continued, but steamers have not been retarded. There have been no new arrests. Great military preparations were still going on. The British frigate Vestal was in port. A grand review and mock battle had taken place near Port Principe, in presence of the Captain General. Numerous volunteers were undergoing a rigorous drilling. A report is in circulation that all foreigners will shortly be required to take arms, or quit Cuba.

From Boston.

BOSTON, March 5.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the cases against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others, alledged to be participators in the Burns' riot, were taken up and assigned for the third of April.

Burns, on Wednesday evening, will be present at the reception meeting, at Tremont Temple, and on Friday evening he will attend a public meeting at New York.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on the Common to-day, in honor of President Pierce's inauguration two years ago.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The George Law sailed for Aspinwall with a large number of passengers, among whom were Senator Gwin, W. H. Aspinwall and others.

Mayor Wood has written a letter to the Lieut. Governor on the subject of the Police bill before the Legislature, giving notice that he will resign his office if the bill passes.

Fugitive Slave and Kidnapper Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—On Saturday, a female slave, belonging to a Louisiana planter, was taken from a vessel from New Orleans, lying off New Castle, Delaware, by the police of this city. A man named R. Warwick, who had the girl in charge, was also taken in custody and brought to this city on a charge of kidnapping.

From the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5.—New Orleans papers of Tuesday bring late advices from Texas. It is stated that the merchants of Brownsville have subscribed $60,000 towards fitting out a fillibustering expedition against Mexico. The report needs confirmation.

Lewis Trapman, a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C., died on Saturday last.

Locomotive Explosion and Loss of Life.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 5.—The locomotive of the express train from the West exploded yesterday morning, near Lyons. Mr. Day, the engineer, was instantly killed, and a fireman named Adamson was seriously scalded.

U. S. Brig Bainbridge.

NORFOLK, VA., March 5.—The United States brig Bainbridge put, in distress, on the 21st February, in a gale of wind. She had to throw her guns overboard, being much disabled.

Know Nothing Mayor Elected.

NEW BEDFORD, March 5.—George Howland, Know Nothing candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a tremendous majority.

A Masonic Hall Burned.

ALTOONA, March 5.—The Masonic Hall at this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $3,700.

☞ **The Great Restorative.**—*Fever and Ague cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.*—Mr. Jonathan Houghtam, of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand preeminent as a means of restoring a disordered liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased liver—which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States—are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

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.,
mh3:daw No. 60 Wood street.

☞ **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 discovery in medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to be nothing short of miracles than by science, so effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though *now* it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond compare, Incn, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dalley, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its astonishing merits do ify all competition, and its peculiarities analysts. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt, 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.

G. V. CLICKENER & 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. feb3:1mdawtw

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being WELL FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them COOL, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. 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 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte.* He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this stateme t. (dec9) E. GRIBBLE.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers,** for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. jan30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Horticultural Notice.**—The Pittsburgh HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular *Monthly Meeting* on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office of James Verdery, Fifth street. (mh6:3t*) A. M. STEVENSON, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—T. B. JOHNSTON, late of "Burton's Theatre," New York, will commence a short engagement at the Theatre, THIS EVENING, in two of his celebrated parts. mh6:1t

Notice Relative to the next State Agricultural Exhibition.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at Harrisburg on the 17th of January, ultimo the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next Annual Exhibition of this Society shall be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of SEPTEMBER next—and that the Secretary be appointed to invite Proposals and make report to the Executive Committee at the quarterly meeting in April next."

The undersigned having been appointed in pursuance of the above resolution, will receive propositions until the 1st day of April next, from the citizens of towns and cities in the State, relative to the LOCATION of the next Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Communications must be addressed to the undersigned, at Harrisburg. [mh6:wtAp1] ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, the undersigned, guardian of JOHN SPERBER, minor child of Henry Sperber, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Pine township, on SATURDAY, March 31, 1855, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following certain Lots of GROUND, situate in the township of Pine, in Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post, corner of John Deer, thence by lands of Thomas Gibson, Esq., north 88 degrees west 53 perches and 3 100ths of a perch, thence by lands of which this is a part north ½ degree west 29 perch and 14 100ths of a perch to a post, thence by the same lands now owned by John Grubbs south 88 degrees east 22 perches and 93 100ths of a perch to a post, north ½ degree west 10 perches and 86 100 ths to a post, south 88 degrees east 20 perches to a post, thence by John Deer's land south ½ degree east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing eleven acres and allowance. Terms at sale. HENRY SPERBER,
mh6:4law:t31 Guardian of Henry Sperber.

Joseph White's Carriage Repository.

JOSEPH WHITE, now carrying on business in his spacious premises, (now greatly enlarged) on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike, near the Two Mile Run, between Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville, respectfully invites the public to inspect his stock of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. And he particularly invites gentlemen *purchasers*, that one price only is made. Fourteen years experience in the business, enables him to place before his patrons the same choice collection of Carriages which so many years past it has been his particular department to select from the various and most talented Eastern manufactures. The success of his new system is complete—the economy of his arrangements will supply the best and most fashionable manufactures at moderate *price.*

Unencumbered by those heavy expenses, which the means for decorating houses of business has heaped upon the price of goods, (owing to large rents,) JOSEPH WHITE will sell, on ready money only, at much less than the usual prices. mh6:daw1

☞ Carriages repaired in the best manner, with despatch.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Hamilton Leacock, of the Fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with material for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a house of entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound will pray. HAMILTON LEACOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the ward aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Hugh Dunlon, Thomas A. Hinton, J. Blasdell, William Hughes, W. C. Elliott, R. Young, G. S. Gallup, Jamet McShane, H. S. Donaldson, N. B. Caldwell, J. M. Elliott, Jas. Laubie, jr. mh6:daw

[Journal copy and charge Post.]

Monongahela Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1855.

THE President and Managers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, for six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the TOLL HOUSE, on and after the 12th instant. JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' DEPOSIT BANK,
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1855.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per cent, on the Capital Stock, paid in out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th instant.

mh6:td2 Signed: R. D. JONES, Cashier.

NEW BOOKS—Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, just received by John G. Saxe, fifth edition, enlarged and improved;

Minnesota and its Resources, by John W. Bond;

Wolfert's Roost, by Washington Irving;

The Prairie Bird, by Hon. Augustus Murray;

Heiress of Bellefont, by Emerson Bennett;

The Know Nothing Almanac. Received and for sale by W. A. GILDEN PENNEY & CO., No. 45 Fifth street.

P. S.—The subscribers have removed their cheap Periodical Office and Book Store from 70 Fourth street to the above place. mh6

IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORK.—Every one afflicted with certain diseases would consult his own interest by obtaining Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE. The nature, symptoms, progress and consequences of every Venereal Disease, mainly and distinctly described; including diseases resembling venereal—to be found in no other. On Masturbation, much new and invaluable information is given, with the only true treatment and cure. Stricture, its perfect and radical cure. Also, all the remedies, the proper dose, mode of preparing, &c., are faithfully given, so as to be practically useful to every one, in every place, and it is the only truly Practical Work published for general use. Fourteenth edition, 242 pp., with plates. Price one dollar. Sold by S. L. CUTHBERT, 140 Third street.

LOOT LANDS—For the soldiers, Chaplains, Teamsters and Flotilla men, who have served in the United States in any of her wars, their heirs and widows, are entitled to Bounty Land, by a late law. Any such who may wish me to obtain their rights, by furnishing their claim, can have them promptly attended to. Information given gratis. THOMAS WOODS,
mh6 Bounty Land and Pension Agent, 75 Fourth st.

FINE FRENCH CHINTZES.—Some fine styles of new French Chintzes, just received by
mh6 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street.

EMBROIDERIES.—A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street, have just received a large assortment of ladies, Linen Hdkfs—plain, hem-stitched, embroid