PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 19, 1856.

KANSAS AID MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

In pursuance of call a very large number of citizens assembled in Franklin Hall last evening to take into consideration the present condition of Kansas.

On motion of E. H. Irish, Esq., Mr. Geo. W. Lecompte was called to the Chair.

E. P. McDowell, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Russell Errett, Esq., a committee was appointed to prepare business.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Errett, E. H. Irish, Alderman Steele, Thomas Elliot and Coleman.

Upon call of the meeting, Mr. Eaton read an article which appeared in the New York Tribune, entitled Pierce vs. Pierce, in which the whole history of the Kansas outrages was repeated, together with the several messages of the President on the subject.

Cries for "Stevenson" "Stevenson", brought Mr. Wm. E Stevenson to the stand. He thought something more than words were now needed in Kansas. But a few days had elapsed since a free citizen of Kansas, taken as a prisoner of war, was literally cut to pieces by the border ruffians—at this present moment an extensive organization existed to serve all those who wished freedom for Kansas like Brown was served. All we wish to know now is facts; the time for long speeches had past; the time for action had arrived (Cheers.) When he saw this call he made it his business to call on a number of leading men and request them to attend this meeting. Every one promised to be present and put down his name for a handsome sum in aid of this movement (Cheers.) He did not wish to say one word that would disturb the fraternal relations of the different sections of the country. But his brethern and fellow citizens in Kansas were assailed by the whole power of Slavery and of the Government. He did not wish to afford means to Kansas to make crusades into neighboring states, but to protect themselves, their own liberties, their own firesides.

Was there any one who could withhold his aid in this cause? who could stand up and see his brethern slaughtered in cold blood without any effort to assist them? The eloquent gentleman referred to the Nebraska bill. Emigrants went there under the provisions of Squatter Sovereignty, but no sooner had they become honest settlers, than armed invasions were got up to prevent them accomplishing their intention to make Kansas a free State. The speaker referred in bitter terms to these invaders,—repeated the well known history of their outrages. If the people of that territory submitted to the laws, which are bloodier than any he ever saw, made by that usurping legislature, they were greater cowards than he took them for.

The speaker was handed and read a paper containing some of the sections of the law relative to slaves and other acts, which are doubtless familiar to our readers.

He appealed to any man present, no matter what his politics, would he not were he a resident of Kansas, resist these laws to the death?

He plead for means to aid to prevent these outrages, and show to the world that the citizens of Kansas would resist them. He hoped an efficient organization would this night be formed.

Russell Errett, Esq., from the Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Free State settlers in Kansas, who are threatened with the vengeance of the Missourians on one hand and that of the President on the other, for no other crime than that of daring to prefer Freedom to Slavery, and that we deem it our duty to extend to them such aid as a free people may give to those who are struggling for free institutions.

Resolved, That the President, in the course he has pursued toward the people of Kansas, has given evidence of a settled purpose to promote the extension of Slavery. He has suffered the Missourians to make armed incursions into the Territory, on several occasions, without lifting a hand to prevent them. He has permitted them to destroy ballot-boxes, deter the actual settlers from voting, choose their representatives in Congress for them, murder peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and impose upon the people a legislature by force; and now that that mock legislature has passed laws destroying all the cherished constitutional rights of the settlers, and the Missourians are engaged in organizing armed bands to enforce them, he has issued his proclamation announcing his determination to co-operate, practically if not actually, with these men, who have heretofore and do now set all law at defiance; and who are striving to drive from the soil of Kansas those who have lawfully and rightfully found a home there.

Resolved, That the action of the President in this siding with the disturbers of the peace in Kansas, is reprehensible in every sense, and deserves the severest condemnation of the country. Should it result, as there is much reason to fear, in loss of life and property to those who are defending their dearest rights, their blood be upon his head.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of Kansas to maintain, by force, if need be, the rights solemnly guaranteed to them in the National constitution, and the law organizing the territory; that it is our right to extend to them pecuniary aid, if they need it; that it is the right of any citizen of the Union to emigrate there if he desires to, either alone or in company with others, and to take such arms with him as are necessary for his own defence in a country new and beset with perils; and that it is also our right to extend to such emigrants whatever assistance may be needed to speed them on their way.

Resolved, That in the exercise of three rights no law is violated; and so long as we remain a free people, conscious and proud of our rights, we disdain all efforts to intimidate us, whether they come from an infatuated executive or the reckless minions of human oppression.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting, it is expedient and advisable to form a Kansas Aid Association, to which shall be confided the duty of raising means and devising methods for effectually aiding the cause of freedom in Kansas.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of five to prepare the details of such an organization, and report the same to an adjourned meeting, to be called by the President on Saturday evening next.

Mr. Errett regretted that the Committee were not able to present the details of such an organization now, but they hoped at an early day to report them complete.

On motion of Mr. Fleeson, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Gazzam, in response to loud calls, proceeded to address the meeting. He said we were now in the midst of a revolution which had commenced thirty years ago, and proceeded to refer in an eloquent manner to the various prominent acts of aggression on the part of the South. He dwelt in an eloqent manner upon the Fugitive Slave Law, the case of Passmore Williamson, and the Kansas villainy—and concluded by asserting that all questions sink into comparative insignificance in comparison with the great one of resistance to the aggressions of slavery. He appealed to all parties to unite in this grand effort. The gentleman was frequently loudly applauded.

David L. Eaton, Esq., being called upon, remarked that he indorsed the new ideas expressed. In Kansas he had friends, school mates, who interfered with no man's rights, but were there to build up themselves a home. The issue was shall these citizens of Kansas be sustained in their lawful rights or shall they be butchered? Were the laws of the Legislature of Kansas to be enforced? He concluded by again presenting the issue, but appealed to was independent of all party, but appealed to the feeling and sympathy of every American Citizen.

Hon. George Darsie being called upon, declined on the ground of indisposition. He was present to act not to speak. He might be better able to address them at the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Fleeson took the stand in compliance with loud calls. He recurred to the history of Kansas, and of the slavery question—from the compromise of 1820, in an affective manner, dwelling forcibly upon the more recent and outrageous features of the Kansas question. He drew an eloquent parallel between the causes of the resolution and the condition of Kansas; and contended that the aggressions of Missourians was then thousand times worse than the Legislation of England for this country, for this had the shadow of King craft to defend it. He exhorted a forgetfulness of politics, and a unity of action in this most important crisis.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was loudly called upon; and took the stand amid vociferous cheers.

It was well enough to talk of Slavery, and praying &c: but the time for Sharp's rifles and Colt's pistols had arrived. The question was how many men in the North were willing to buy revolvers and pistols, shoulder them and go to Kansas. Of little consequence is the party that governs. It is the people who govern; when the government violates the wish of the people, it becomes tyrannical. He referred thrillingly to the Border Ruffians. Laws, said the Speaker—laws are ropes of sand. He would respect no law which recognized slavery. No stone walls in Allegheny county could have held Passmore Williamson. It is no use to pray and talk—but lynch—and give blow for blow with the Border Ruffians. It is well enough to pray on Sunday; but they must fight on week days. We must fight this question. Let your Northeners draw lots who shall go to Kansas. The sooner to work, the better. Get your pistols, your knives and daggers, ready for work. The age question is who'll shoot these rascals on the borders?

These marauders are bred in the South; and in the North we must find the men to oppose them. He proposed as practical measure subscriptions and [illegible] [Enthusiastic applause.]

[illegible] said a few words in high [illegible] the women of Kansas, when, [illegible] the meeting adjourned until next Saturday at 7 o'clock.

"A STRANGE FACT.—The Young Men's Library Association of this city can keep up a course of lectures, while the Young Men's Christian Association is unable to do it. The former selects "witty poets," "romance writers," &c., as lecturers, the latter the most eminent divines, and profound scholars in the land. And strange to say, the latter can draw from the 100,000 inhabitants of these goodly cities, only a mere handful of auditors, while the former have crowded houses. Why is it so?"—*Christian Advocate.*

We do think this is anything but a *strange* fact. To be appreciated these eminent Divines and profound scholars must have audiences who have themselves spent much time in the investigation of the subjects treated upon; who know from previous reflection, that the first positions are correct, and who can therefore intelligently follow the lecturers to their conclusions. To say that we have so large a number of scientific citizens is to pay a compliment to the city that we think is undeserved. And to expect a lecturer to simplify an abstruse subject which finds itself cramped within the covers of a goodly sized volume to the comprehension of an audience, who, to be interested must understand each step taken, is to attribute the possession of a genius which as yet unrecognised.

Channing says "it is too true, and a sad truth, that religious books are preeminently dull." Without wishing to say the same of lecturers, it is too true that their efforts abound in technicalities to a repulsive extent. It is one thing to be a profound scholar, and another and greater, to be able to popularize profound subjects and enlist the feelings and sympathies of the multitude therein.

The "witty poets," "romance writers" &c., rather sneringly alluded to, *have* discovered a way to enlighten an audience at the same time they entertain. We venture to say that so many truths and so much wisdom have been impressed upon the public mind though a brilliant rhyme, or a lively, well-turned paragraph, that the world could not well have done without them. We do believe that lectures are to some extent like merchandize; they will not be sought after unless a necessity for them is felt.

THE TRACT ANNIVERSARY.—On Sabbath the churches of the Methodist denomination, the pulpits which were filled by the distinguished clergymen who are in attendance upon the Anniversary of the Parent Tract Society of Pennsylvania, were crowded. Public meetings were held in the afternoon in Christ Church, Penn street and South Common, Allegheny, and both edifices, we understand, were thronged.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting for prayer and conference was held in the Liberty street Church, and in the evening a public meeting was held in Christ Church, Bishop Ames presiding. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, Rev. G. F. Ketfell, Rev. G. S. Hare and Rev. L. D. Barrow.

At half past ten o'clock, A. M., there will be a meeting for prayer and conference in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, and at three o'clock, P. M., a meeting will be held in Smithfield Street Church, when the annual report will be read and addresses delivered.

The anniversary meeting will be held in the City Hall, this evening, Bishop Simpson, presiding. "The speakers will be the Rev. William Butler, of Mass.; Rev. B. P. Brook, of the Baltimore conference; Rev. J. V. Watson, of the Michigan conference; and Rev. J. F. Peck, Cor. Sec. of Tract Society M. E. Church.—Free tickets to the amount of four thousand, have, we understand been already issued; as the Hall will hold about three thousand, a rush may be confidently anticipated.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

A. Morrow vs. Joseph Chapman; No. 277, April, 1855. Mitchel & Palmer for plaintiff; J. C. Cochrane for defendant. Action of debt to recover the balance due on a judgment bond dated Dec. 6, 1854 for $1648 84. The defendant alleged that a portion of the bond was given to secure two notes of $300 each, and one note for $100—which, he contended, were not the property of plaintiff for a valuable consideration; also alleged payment of $145 to plaintiff's agent. The jury found for the plaintiff for $1038 44—The defendant's counsel moved for a new trial.

Sarah Johnston vs. Jacob Johnston. This case was taken up, but was afterwards laid over until to-day.

Thomas Scott vs. Geo. M'Combs; No. 763, April, 1854; Marshall & Brown for plaintiff; Barton for defendant. Action to recover for building the stone work and providing the stone for a house in the 9th ward. On trial.

A HUGE CUSTOMER.—A giant of a fellow from the upper countries, undertook yesterday, at the Red Lion, while under the influence of liquor, to give several of the lodgers there a trial of his strength. It is to be presumed that they were readily satisfied of his superiority, for they sent with haste to Alderman Donaldson for police. Some four or five started, but they found they had work to do. In about an hour's time they got him to the police office, while they were cheered on by the smiles of an approving thousand or so of citizens who had been attracted to the spot. In default of a name, the up-river customer was lodged in jail, being conveyed thither in a cart, under the cognomen of John Smith.

THE Corrigan trial is still progressing. On Friday morning the prisoner did not wish to be brought into Court at all. On Saturday he looked very ill, and was quite uneasy. When the bones were brought in to be identified, he became sick, and had a physician to attend him after his return to jail in the evening. The trial may not be over before Friday next. The counsel for the prisoner will make a powerful effort for their client, and the prosecution will enforce all the arguments that can justly be made to bear against him. The excitement among the people is on the increase.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—Our readers will remember that one M'Creary, arrested for passing bogus coin in Washington county, escaped from the jail there. He surrendered himself to the Sheriff of that county, on Sunday, stating that he could not stand the cold weather. He had been concealing himself through the county until he was nearly frozen and starved. He was lodged in the jail of this county, the Sheriff being afraid to trust to his own prison again. M'Creary has doubtless arrived at the conclusion that the way of the transgressor is hard.

REVIVALS.—The present winter is extraordinary in the religious annals of Pittsburgh for the wonderful revivals of religion in operation at the different Methodist Churches. The clergymen have entered into the work with great zeal, and the consequence is that every church of that denomination has received large accession of communicants. In one church alone, the South Common, Allegheny, Rev. D. Mitchell, pastor, we learn that over one hundred and seventy have been enrolled in membership.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, the country residence of Col. Wilson McCandless, in Collins township was entered and robbed of a variety of articles. Suspicion attached to two lads named Philip Weaver and Charles Bothwell, who were arrested, and a violin, spyglass, musical-box and several other articles stolen therefrom were traced to their possession. Mayor Bingham committed them to jail in default of bail. Ray made the arrests.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—The loss by the fire on Saturday night, to the Messrs. Patterson, will probably reach $2,500. They had a large quantity of made stuff, such as sashes, doors, &c., and a number of chests of tools burned up.

The residence of Mr. Little, wholesale grocer, on Second street, which adjoined the burning building, was considerably injured. The furniture was also much damaged.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the Allegheny County Bible Society, will be held in the Rev. Dr. Pressley's Church, Allegheny city, on Thursday evening next. The annual reports will be read, a Board of Managers for the ensuing year elected, and addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Pressley and Cookman.

HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—Four or five women from Mrs. Starr's house of ill-repute in Cherry alley, were lodged in jail, yesterday to answer the charge of maintaining a house of that character. The complaint was made by a woman named Mary Stevenson.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night a robber secreted himself in the cellar of Quigley's book store, Fifth street, and after the store was closed, got into the store room and robbed the till of $20 and several counterfeit bills. The thief escaped with his booty.

ADMITTED.—On motion of Hon. Chas. Shaler, Samuel C. Menyard, of Cambria county, was admitted to practice in the District Court of Allegheny County. Mr. M. comes among us with a fine reputation for legal ability.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—In the case of James H. Power vs. James Power's adm'rs., decided in the District Court last week, Mr. Thos. Mellon, counsel for defendants, yesterday moved for a new trial.

MORE PISTOLS RECOVERED.—Three pistols stolen by Wm. Johnston, noticed several days since, were recovered at Brownstown on Saturday.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The anniversary of the Parent Tract Society will be held in City Hall on this, Tuesday Evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Speakers, J. P. Durbin D. D., Bishop Ames, D. D., J. J. Peck, D. D., L. D. Burrows of Cincinnati, Rev. Butler of Lynn Mass., Rev. Brook of Georgetown, D. C., Rev. Ketteil & Hare of N. J. Conference, and L. V. Watson of Chicago.

Tickets can be had free of charge at the Book Store of J. S. Reed, A. H. English & Co., and Kay & Co., and the Hat Store of Pratt & Benny, Allegheny.

TRIAL TO COME OFF.—The trial of the bogus coin manufacturers arrested by Hague in Ohio some time ago, will come off in a day or two at Cincinnati. Officer Hague will start for that city to-day.

THE EVENING REGISTER, is the name of a new paper which made its appearance in Allegheny city, yesterday. It is conducted by Messrs. Bosler, Robinson & Co.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last evening, at the Union Baptist Church, corner of Grant and Sixth streets.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Wm. Algeo, late one of the County Commissioners, died on Sunday at his residence below Manchester, of consumption.—He was fifty-eight years of age.

THE HUTCHINSON'S were greeted with a crowded and fashionable audience last night. To-night they sing in Allegheny, at Excelsior Hall, when, of course, another large audience will assemble.

DETAINED.—Thomas D'Arcy McGee was detained at Alliance last night, and consequently did not lecture before the Catholic Association.

LECTURE.—We are pleased to be able to announce that Horace Greely will deliver one lecture before the Library Association on Thursday evening.

THE RANGER.—From this beautiful poem, published in *Putnam* for February, and which has been attributed by some to Longfellow and by others to Whittier, we extract the following verses, unsurpassed as a description of natural scenery:

Nowhere fairer, sweeter, rarer,
Does the golden-locked fruit-bearer
Though his painted woodlands stray,
Than where hill-side oaks and beeches
Overlook the long, blue reaches,
Silver caves and pebbled beaches,
And green isles of Casco Bay;
Nowhere day, for delay,
With a tenderer look beseeches,
"Let me with my charmed earth stay!"

On the grain-lands of the main lands,
Stands the serried corn like train-bands.
Plume and pennon rustling gay;
Out at sea, the islands wooded,
Silver birches, golden hooded,
Set with maples, crimson-blooded,
White sea foam and sand-hills gray.
Stretch away, far away,
Dim and dreamy, over-brooded
By the hazy autumn day.

Gaily chattering to the clattering
Of the brown nuts downward pattering,
Leap the squirrels, red and gray.
On the grass-land, on the fallow,
Drop the apples, red and yellow;
Drop the russet pears, and mellow,
Drop the red leaves all the day.
And away, swift away
Sun and cloud, o'er hill and hollow
Chasing, weave their web of play.

TELEGRAPHIC.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Long, from Liverpool on the afternoon of February 2d, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings no intelligence of the Pacific.

The steamship Atlantic arrived out on the 31st of January.

The steamer Belgique was still at Southampton and her agents had returned the passenger money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out and she proved to be but little injured.

The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:

"We regret to hear that an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

The despatches of the Russian government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of an unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions were received at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London. It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on the 17th of February; that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by Feb 25th. The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the conference now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish plenipotentiary. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the peace conferences and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference but would be invited to sign the final deed of settlement. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and Tenton; Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis de Azegho, Sardinia; Count Boul, Austria; M. Walewski, France; and Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

Letters received to the 30th ult. speak of the mild weather and the resumption of navigation more or less active at Elias, Memel and Cuxhaven, and the ice was breaking up.

The correspondence from the Crimea from the English Camp to January 18th reports the army as healthy. The Russians continued to fire from the North Forts.

Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to Gen. Luders and issued a valedictory to the commanders in the Crimea.

On the 10th of January the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert they retired.

Gen. Williams was at Tiffis on the 4th of December awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination.

We know nothing of Kars excepting that the town is occupied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Cotton Market.—The Broker's circular quotes the sales of cotton for the week at 85,000 bales at an advance of ¼d. The market closed steady and quiet. The estimated sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, and the closing quotations were: Orleans middling 5 3 16; fair Orleans 6¾. Uplands middling 5 11-16, fair uplands 6d. The sales on speculation during the week were 14,000 bales, and 12,000 for export. The whole stock of cotton in port was 253,000 bales of American. The Brokers' advices are more favorable. Brown & Shipley's circular quotes cotton as having advanced ⅛@¼ from a temporary ease in the money market and a light stock in the early part of the week, but on Friday the market was dull, though it closed steady and quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour and Grain have considerably declined; prices are irregular and the market is dull. Brown & Shipley quotes Western Canal Flour at 37s and Ohio at 40s. White Corn 37s 6d@39s. Yellow and mixed Corn 36s. The Broker's Circular quotes a decline in Flour at 1s@1s 6d. Wheat 3d@4d and Corn 1d@3d. Brown & Shipley quote White Wheat at 11s 2d@11s 5d, red 10s 2d@10s 4d.

PROVISIONS.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Pork and Bacon generally unchanged and dull. Beef and Pork have declined. Lard is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 1st.—The money markets was more stringent. Consols were quoted at 90¼@90¾. United States stocks are lower, and for State Securities, prices were easier but not generally lower. Messrs Baring, & Co's circular quotes a considerable decline in Breadstuffs. The Iron market is firm: Welsh bar is quoted on shipboard at £8,6s. Welsh Balls on shipboard £8,5s, 10d.

The other circulars generally quote provisions as considerable declined, there being but little speculative demand, the market closing quiet. Beef buyers demand a reduction. Pork is dull, the stock of Bacon is light and the market closed dull.—Lard has declined with a dull market at 60s, the quality of the recent arrivals is bad.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, January 30th.—Orleans ties ordinary 89, the prices being lower by 1s.—The sales of the week have been 5500 bales.

The town of Kars is occupied by two Russian battalions, while a third occupies a camp formily held by the army of Gen. Mouravieff. The captured guns and other amunitions of war has been removed to Alexandropol.

Letters from Erzeroum predict an approaching scarcity of Breadstuffs.

Iskander Pasha was seriously wounded on the 23d. December.

PERSIA.—It is rumored that Turkey is about to mediate between Persia and England.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Queen Victoria opened the Parliament on the 31st of January.

In the House of Lords Earl Gosford moved an address in response to the Queen's speech which was seconded by Lord Allingdon.

Earl Derby did not oppose the motion but said he considered the Royal Speech as very bare, cold and meagre. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, India and the Colonies as well as in relation to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government had violated a municipal law of the United States in an attempt to enlist men and hoped that an apology would be offered, such as could be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a complimentary paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was resident with water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied by referring to the present relations with the United States.—He said, "in my opinion there can be doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon its interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence was useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third power, both sides agreeing to the decision. That offer has not been accepted, but it has again been renewed, and I hope upon further consideration the U. S. Government will acquiesce. With respect to the recruiting difficulty it would not have aided a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne inasmuch as the correspondence upon the subject still continues. The most recent demands of the United States arrived but two days since and they are not yet in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this—At the beginning of the war numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army of the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the Government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax. These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton who was at the same time informed that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal law of the United States. An agency office was accordingly opened and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed his satisfaction. After further explanations he stated that a correspondence of a not very amiable nature had since taken place between the governments, but the transactions referred to are by-gone transactions and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed any infringement of the laws of the U. S. With regard to the conduct of Mr. Crampton he said his Government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally nor accidentally violated the laws of the United States. The whole difficulty was susceptible of peaceful solution and no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the speech from the throne."

In the House of Commons Admiral Napier on taking his seat moved for papers in relation to the expedition to the Baltic, and gave notice of a Resolution to the effect that enlistments for the armies of Great Britain in foreign countries lowers the dignity of the nation and is calculated to endanger the relations with other States.

FRANCE.—Satisfaction has been expressed that Paris has been selected for the meeting of the Peace Congress. Peace is now considered a certain.

Numerous political arrests have been made at Bordeaux.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree fixing the tapest duty on Cotton brought from entrepots by French vessels at 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes, being a reduction of 3 francs from former rates.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin gave notice of his intention to introduce, amend, and consolidate the navigation, revenue and collection laws.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution which lies over, calling on the President for information in reference to the state of affairs in Kansas, and what measures are to be taken to prevent illegal interference with the rights of the people of the territory by persons not residing therein.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Resolution calling for the Journal and the proceedings of the Naval Board.

The discussion was continued at some length on the Message received from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate communicating various documents most of which have heretofore been published concerning the state of affairs in Kansas. A letter from Gov. Shannon details the threatening aspect of affairs and concludes the correspondence of the former with other territorial officers in proof of his assertions. Col. Sumner in a letter to Gov. Shannon dated December 5th, in reply to one, asking his presence at Lawrence, says he can march with his command in a few hours notice and will meet the Governor at Delaware crossing if required. The Secretary of War in a letter of instructions to Col. Sumner dated Feb. 15th, directs him to hold himself in readiness to march if Gov. Shannon shall find the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the power vested in the U. S. Marshall fruitless for the suppression of insurrection or invasion of armed forces, but counsels him to act with extreme caution in this province.

Mr. Toucey expressed a warm approval of the course pursued by the executive and hoped he would be sustained by every law-abiding man. The President had done neither more nor less than his duty on this subject.

Mr. Wilson said the correspondence totally misrepresented the affairs of Kansas. He contended that the Border Ruffians there, had carried the election at the point of the bowie knife. Without concluding he gave way and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wakeman presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce praying for an appropriation from Government to repair the public warehouses at Quarantine, and a memorial from the same for an extension of the reciprocity principle between the United States and the Canadas. They were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion, 10,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on finance; 20,000 copies of the President's annual message and accompanying documents, and 10,000 copies of the Coast Survey were ordered to be printed.

On motion, 60,000 copies of the mechanical part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents were also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grow offered a resolution which was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to this House, the laws passed by the assembly of Kansas and all the executive proceedings and correspondence of the Governor of the Territory.

Mr. Lane, delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill to transfer Gen at the office of Surveyor General of Oregon and Washington Territories to form a State Government preliminary to admission into the Union. Referred to Committee on Territories.

The Senate bill relieving the Commissioner of Pensions of the duty of signing bounty land warrants and certificates, and authorizing the employment of a suitable person for that purpose, was taken up and passed. It is stated that the Commissioner has rheumatism in his hand and that over 10,000 have accumulated unsigned.

The Committee on Ways and Means were, on motion, authorized to employ a permanent clerk.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill establishing boundaries in Kansas and prohibiting Slavery in that Territory and in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that Gov. Shannon left this morning for Kansas. He will travel night and day until he reaches his destination. The President desires him to arrive there before the Free State Legislature assembles a Topeka on the 4th of March next. He has full power, I understand, to arrest the members of that Legislature, as its meeting is deemed to be an overt act, and as such deserving severe punishment. If he carries out his instructions in good faith by gentlemen now here who are residents of Kansas that there will be a collision between the Federal authorities and the Free State men.

Five hundred and twenty-eight Mormon emigrants on their way to Great Salt Lake City arrived at this port yesterday in the ship John F. Boyd from Liverpool.

A private letter from the City of Mexico dated the 26th, states that three brigades of troops, numbering nearly 70,000 with an ample artillery force were to leave the Capitol in a day or two to operate against Furney at Puebla.

The bark Antagonist arrived at this port last night from Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16th. Business was very dull and there was nothing doing either for the United States or Europe. Produce was scarce and high. Capt. Samuel Perry formerly of the brig Matilda came a passenger in the Antagonist. He reports the loss of his vessel in September last off Cape Hatteras while on the voyage from Savannah for St. Johns, N. B.

Mr. Greely of the Tribune telegraphed last evening that Senator Wilson will strongly open the case for Free Kansas to-morrow if an opportunity be offered. An attempt will be made in the House to reconsider the vote of Thursday by which the Kansas message was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Success is doubtful in the case now pending indirectly involving the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. A majority of the Court will refuse the benefit of that act to the colored plaintiff claiming freedom under it, but will perhaps, extenuate this denial upon the ground that he voluntarily returned to bondage.

It was expected that the Court would stand five to four, but rumor says that Judge Grier is inclining to the Southern side. There will probably be strong dissenting opinions. The decree will be made in a fortnight.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The American National Council commenced its secret session this morning, no business of importance was transacted to-day. This evening the members hold a caucus.

There are delegates here from all sections of the Union to attend the American National Convention to assemble on the 22d.

An effort is making to abolish secret sessions both of the Council and Convention.

Among the delegates are those from Louisiana who will probably be admitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Atlas and Argus of this city have been united and will to-morrow be published under the joint management of Comstock & Cassidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Letters continue to be received from Kansas repeating the determination of each party in the territory to carry out its purposes and predicting collision unless the Federal government interfered promptly.

Lewis Clephane, clerk of the National Era office was last night elected by the Washington Republican Association as the Delegate to the Pittsburgh Republican Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Private despatches state that the steamship Pacific is safe having put back to the River Shannon.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The discouraging accounts by the Canada have depressed the market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, and prices are drooping; holders of Flour continue to nominally ask $7,25@7,50 but there are no buyers for shipment, and bakers are holding off in anticipation of still further concession. But few samples of Wheat were offered this morning, and there is no disposition on the part of millers to purchase in the present unsettled state of the Flour market. Small sales of red were made at $1,70@1,73, and white at $1,90. Cotton is in good demand at full rates. Whiskey dull, small sales in bbls at 30 and in hhds at 29.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton firm, sales 2000 bales. Flour declined, sales 3500 bbls at $7.12 for straight State and $8,31 for good Ohio.—Wheat declined 3c. Corn declined, sales 1000 bushels mixed at 80c. Whiskey declined, sales 50 bbls at 29 for Ohio. Coffee firm, sales 1200 bags at 12. Sugar firm, sales 250 hhds Orleans at 8¾. Molasses drooping, sales 450 bbls at 43. Lard Oil dull, sales 3500 gallons at 95. Iron firm, sales 50 tons Scotch pig at $34. Freights dull.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Flour, the receipts are very light, small sales at $6,75. Provisions quiet; sales 200 bbls. Whiskey at 29½. Groceries unchanged. There was no thaw of consequence to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR FEBRUARY. GEO W. CASS, V. P.—REES OWEN, JOHN P. PEARS, JAMES O'HARA SCULLY, R. T. LEECH, JR.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, February 19, 1856.

Very few sales were reported on Change. In Flour there is nothing doing, and everything else is extremely quiet.

GRAIN—sales form sleds of 200 bus Rye at 76.

EGGS—sales of 6 bbls at 18 cts ⅌ doz.

HOPS—sales to brewers of 10 bales Hops at 11

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

IRON—American furnaces are generally producing well and the demand for pig has been large; inquiries still continue, but holders are firmer, and we hear of no sales of No 1 below $27. Accounts from the majority of the consuming trades are encouraging, especially for this season of the year.

Transactions in pig for this week amount to 2250 tons. Quotations were firmly maintained—$27 for No. 1, $25 for No. 2, and $24 for No. 3. For bars and sheet there is increased inquiry, at $79 for the first and $85 for rolled sizes. American rails are in good demand, quotations firm at $62, cash. Nails, sheet, plate and blooms are in moderate request at former quotations.—Phila N Amer

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills and Vermifuge,
IMPROVED.

DR. I. SCOTT, a regular graduate and physician of extensive practice and experience, in about to a commendable desire to alleviate human suffering, as well as to excel, has effected an IMPROVEMENT on the original LIVER PILL and VERMIFUGE of Dr. C. McLANE having prepared these remedies as the medical partner of Dr. C. McLane, for six years.

Our Improved Liver Pills and Vermifuge possess greater efficacy and are more mild in their operation than the Liver Pills and Vermifuge prepared according to the original receipt of Dr. C. McLane. We make this declaration understandingly, and recommend them to the afflicted as being both pleasant and curative, and believe them superior to any other Liver Pill or Vermifuge ever prepared.

Read Certificate of Dr. C. McLane, below.

The Whole World Conquered!
Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment.

The universal relief afforded by application of this *Celebrated King* of Pain Killers in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, Sciatica, Palsies, Scalds, Burns, Aches, or any other disease or which a Pain Killer or Liniment is used, enables us to assert positively that Dr. I. Scott's *Celebrated White Circassian Liniment* is the most reliable, safe and pleasant remedy yet discovered, possessing astonishing properties *for healing strains and for prompt eradication of pain.* The many attestations of its virtues, given by persons of enlightened judgment and strict integrity, should induce all to adopt it as a standard family Remedy. The most incredulous will require nothing more than the following testimony of Dr. O. Gregg, distinguished as a great discoverer of medical remedies.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

MONONGAHELA, Va., Feb. 12, 1855.

This is to Certify, That I have examined the Receipt for preparing McLane's improved Vermifuge and Liver Pills by Dr. I. Scott, who has been *in the habit of preparing and using my original medicines in my office* during the last fifteen years, and that I believe he has *IMPROVED THEM.* I make the above statement the more willingly as I have no interest in the matter, but simply from the state that I have frequently made this *Celebrated White Circassian Liniment* in my practice, with the happiest effects, and that I can conscientiously recommend it.

C. McLANE, M. D.

All the above Medicines prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. I. Scott. Sold by druggists and Merchants everywhere.

The genuine Dr. C. McLane's improved Liver Pills and improved Vermifuge are signed Dr. I. Scott in red, accompanied by certificate of C. McLane. The genuine Celebrated White Circassian Liniment signed Dr. I. Scott & Co., accompanied with signature of I. Scott, M. D.

DR. I. SCOTT & CO., sole Proprietors,
Bank Place, Morgantown, Va.

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent.

J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near Railroad Depot, Wholesale Agent. [illegible]

MERILLO IRON PIPE WORKS.
MERRIL & JAQUES,
142 Centre Street, New York,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

in Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings, Tools, and every description of apparatus connected with steam, water and gas, for heating and lighting Steamers, Churches, Hospitals, Private Dwellings, Hospitals, Asylums, Villages, Factories and Halls.

Also, Screws, Cocks, Pumps, Gauges, Boilers and Boiler Flues made to order.

Our Screw Cutting Machines are entirely new, and on own Patent—warranted to do double the work of any other invention.

Orders solicited from all sections of the country, and promptly attended [illegible]

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1856.

BONDS OF THE BOROUGHS OF M'KEES PORT and CONNELLSVILLE, issued to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in payment of subscriptions to stock of said Company, are offered FOR SALE on fair terms in sums of ONE HUNDRED