PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1856.

Kansas Aid Association.

President—GEORGE W. JACKSON.
Rec. Secretary—R. H. THISS.
Cor. Secretary—EDWARD J. ALLEN.

Those having business with the Society, or desiring information concerning it, apply to either of the above named persons, either personally or by mail. Office of the Recording Secretary, Fourth street, near Smithfield.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, SESSIONS, &c.—Judge M'Clure and Associates on the Bench.

In the case of Straub, charged with the larceny of eighty pounds of iron, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

John Smith plead guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two months.

The next case taken up was a singular one, being a charge against the defendants therein named, of conspiracy by which they forced a resignation of the office of a county Director of the Poor, and extorted the payment of $700, and attempted to extort a further sum of money from the prosecutor, by reason of a threatened prosecution for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, adultery, and fornication and bastardy, all of which are enumerated in the indictment, in nine counts.

The defendants are Louisa Stoip, Jas. M. Walker, Matilda Walker and Theodore C. Walker. The first named is a German woman, who has been living at the County Poor House as a pauper. James M. Walker is the Superintendent, and his wife and son assistants. The prosecutor is Mr. James Kelly, an old, wealthy and highly respectable resident of Wilkins township.

Messrs. Roberts, G. P. Hamilton and J. H. Hampton appeared for the Commonwealth; Mr. M'Calmont and Col. M'Candless for the defendants.

Mr. Roberts in his opening stated to the jury that the defendants disagreed with the prosecutor as to the manner of conducting the Poor House, and they therefore threw around him a chain of circumstances which compelled him to resign his office of Director of the Poor and pay $700, in order to save himself from a public prosecution; but that a further demand induced him to bring this prosecution.

Mr. James Kelly being sworn deposed that he was one of the Directors of the Poor in 1855; was elected at the general election in 1854; The board last fall consisted of Mr. Varner, Mr. Boyle and witness; James M. Walker was Warden of the Poor House in Nov. 1855; Theodore C. Walker the son of James Walker; he was a member of his family and was in the employment of the Directors as an assistant, at that time; he was at the Poor House on the 27th of Nov. 1855; all the Board were there; I remained there over night, as did the other Directors; saw a woman at the Poor House, who I afterwards learned was Louisa Stoip; saw her on the 27th of November; was at the fountain in the yard when a woman came to me and said I was wanted in the woman's department up stairs; I went up and went to a door; saw a woman coming to me; she said she wanted to see me; said supper was ready and I would see her afterwards; just as I left the room, the Dutch woman told me to come into her room; I said no; don't recollect who brought me the message to go into the female department; this was about sundown; this woman that sent for me said she wanted to make some complaint to me; I was at the Poor House on the night of the 28th of November; my colleagues were there a part of the day; I went away a part of the afternoon; it was usual for Mr. Boyle and myself who lived far away, to stay all night at the Poor House; It was about 9 or 10 o'clock when I got back to the Poor House; went up to my bed-room, at the head of the stairs in the main house in the second story; Mrs. Walker was up; I went to bed; after I retired, I found that two blankets had been taken from my bed; I rose and put my buffalo robe on the bed; I got into a dose, when I was aroused by a cough; I looked up, and saw Mr. Walker, his son and wife coming close to my bed, with a candle; Mr. Walker was coming with a candle in his hand and a poker; when he got to the door he said "ah, we have got you now; you so been charging us with things here wrong, we'll see who makes things wrong here now;" "you must resign and never come back here a Director of the Board;" Mrs. Walker, Calvin Walker and a German woman, came in with Mr. Walker; Mr. W. turned round; Mrs. W. said "don't strike him;" I said "put a finger on me if you dare; there is a mystery here;" Calvin caught at the buffalo robe in the bed, when I warned him not to touch me; I got my clothes on, that was between 10 and 11 o'clock; these persons were all dressed; [a diagram of the Poor House was shown witness.]

Mr. Hamilton explained to the jury that the diagram represented the ground floor; and Mr. Kelly proceeded to say—There were four doors opened into my room; Mr. Walker came into the room from the female department, with the candle; Mrs. Walker was then in front of my bed and Calvin likewise; there was an interval of only one or two seconds from the time I saw Mr. W. till I saw the others; from the time of the cough and the appearance of the Walker family, was not more than three or four seconds; when I was putting on my clothes, the Walkers went into the female room; they came back and we all went down stairs; there was only one candle lit; Calvin Walker occupied a room away back, probable forty or fifty feet from my room; Mr. and Mrs. Walker occupied the front part of the house about fifty feet from my room; the room opened in the hall, we all went down stairs.

When there, Mr. Walker said it took him to catch men; he and his father before him had watched a long time; had a trap set for an old man that worked at the Poor House all summer, in this same room; Mrs. Walker thought he was one of the best men on earth; pitied me, and would not have believed it, if she had been told it; after she talked a good while, Walker said he was my friend and would remember my friendship as long as he lived; that I should go away and resign; nobody knew anything about it but themselves and the German woman; I could resign and nobody know anything about it; Mr. W. proposed to me to resign, and he and all of them would keep secrecy about it; went back to the Poor House the next week after that; the Directors had a meeting; Mr. Walker came into the room where we were, and said I had wanted them to resign, and now I would resign; on the 4th of December was the day of Directors' meeting; Mr. Boyle and Mr. Barnett were there with me; Mrs. Walker came in and said "Gentlemen, since you were last here, circumstances have occurred——;" I took her out to the hall and said I thought this was never to be named; she said she had thought differently of the matter since; can't recollect all that Mrs. Walker said at that time; the substance of it was, that they had caught me in the room with the Dutch woman; Walker came in and said that his son Calvin had offered the Dutch woman a hundred dollars to say nothing about it; I said I was not guilty, and would pay nothing; I then proceeded to settle up my accounts with the Poor House; I finally gave Calvin a hundred dollars, he saying that I was rich and I had better have the matter quashed; a proposition came in before that from Mr. Walker, which was that he and his wife had seen the Dutch woman, and that she would sue me if I did not pay her $500, did not resign my position as Director, and never come back in that capacity. Mr. Walker had a paper in his hand, which had been dictated by the Dutch woman; I stayed there all night; can't say that Mr. Varner stayed there; the next morning Mrs. Walker said I was rich, and had better not have anything more to do with the matter, and I finally consented to give her for she German woman an obligation for three hundred dollars, and agreed to resign and quit the Poor House; in the conversations with Mr. and Mrs. W. the night before and on this morning, Mrs. W. said she had been keeping the German woman from coming to town to prosecute me; Mr. Walker said that Mrs. W. had had an influence over the German woman; had a conversation with Mr. W. about his resigning his wardenship some time about August last, as some little things had taken place which I don't like to state here; I said "you had better send in your resignation to us, that you won't keep this house any longer, and nothing more will be said of the matter;" I had been the friend of Mr. Walker and wished him to resign to keep these matters from being public; there had been complaints made in the house, and far and beyond; I communicated to Mr. W. the fact of these complaints. On the night of this occurrence, Mrs. Walker wanted to know why I wished them to resign? I had often asked Mr. McKee, at that time one of the Directors, to come there in order to change our Warden.

After the 4th of December I went there once to have my accounts adjusted, but spoke not to the Walker's; I think this was in March, saw Mr. Walker next, after the 4th of December at Hare's Hotel; when this German woman had come in to prosecute me; I didn't see her; saw Walker, and he stated that she had come. The Grand Jury was in session; at Hare's Walker, and he stated that she had come up stairs with Mr. Chalfont; Mr. C. said something about the resignation, handed my resignation to Mr. C. Mr. Walker got it at that time. Immediately afterwards, Mr. W. asked me to forgive him for anything harsh he had said to me on the night at the Poor House, that I was rich, and he hoped that I would not use my influence against him, and prevent my brother doing so, did not see the Dutch woman. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Examination of James Kelly resumed. Had never been asked to pay the due bill for $800, nor for my resignation, until we met at Hare's tavern. The reason why I agreed to pay this money and resign, was because I didn't wish to come into Court, nor have this matter spread through the newspapers; I did not value the money—who would come into Court in my situation between newspapers and a suit; never knew that this German woman was a woman or a man; the waiter's in my bed that night.

Cross Examined—I went back into the female apartment on the 27th about 9 o'clock; I was in this German woman's room; she took hold of me in a very uncouth manner and wanted me to stay in her room; I did not ask her to sleep with me that night; I didn't see any others in the room; there was a light in the room; I did not ask her to come to my room; did not have connection with her; had been invited to the Female Department, and promised to go there after supper; as I was going to bed, recollected my promise and went to see what was wanted of me; my room communicated into the hall of the female department; my coat was off; I could not understand what she said; the next night Mr. Walker told me that Louisa had cleaned up her room and would think it an honor for me to call and see her; did not promise to call and see her; on that night she was sitting up; that night the room of the woman Lessing which I was in at supper time was locked; Louisa's room was open; she was in the hall, Lessing's room was farther on in the hall; the next night when I got back to the Poor House the door was open, did not go through Louisa's room in the road to my own; did not ask her to come to my room made no proposition of the kind to her; didn't pass her room door that night before; did not have hold of Louisa, did not try to pull her into my bed; didn't see Louisa after Walker said "I got you now," Louisa was not in her night clothes; neither were the rest; I didn't think she made a statement before the Board of Directors on the 4th of December; did not the next morning make a proposition to Calvin to hush up this matter; the room in which I slept the 27th and 28th was not the room I usually slept in; I had been sleeping there almost two months; a Director ought to be at the Poor House all the time, unless there was a good Superintendent; I was there a great deal of my time, because I was a friend of Mr. Walker; I think I sent for Mr. Walker to Hare's tavern by Mr. Chalfant and my brother Benjamin; I sent Mr. Chalfant to give him the $800 for the German woman [the witness showed the obligation]; I received this from Benjamin Kelly; the $800 was paid on the day the $100 was paid, the 4th of January; a release was drawn that day also; [the witness here showed the release]; Mr. Chalfant handed me back the $300; my brother and Mr. Hare said to me this thing must be settled; I then gave him a check for $400, and gave him the $300, on the Merchants, and Manufacturers Bank; the checks were signed by Wm. P. Baum; I got the checks from Mr. B. at his store; $700 was the amount of money I paid to settle it; on the 4th of December, Calvin handed me back the $100 I gave him, saying Louisa wouldn't take it; I denied Mrs. Walker's statement before the Board to the Board; had no key of the room where I slept opening into the female department; saw the door open frequently; never carried the key; never bought candles for Louisa's children, nor caused a table to be made for her, nor a workstand; Mrs. Walker did not request me to sleep in the Director's room; the room I slept in was not as comfortable as the Director's room; she wanted me to sleep in the frontroom on the night of the 28th; after the fuss that night I went into the frontroom to sleep. When Mr. Walker said that his son Calvin could settle the matter, Mr. Boyle said if he had known $200 or $300 could have settled the matter he would have settled it.

Direct examination resumed—when Mr. Chalfant returned me $300, said he could not effect a settlement; about an hour afterwards my brother said it must be settled, and I gave the check for $400; negotiations were going on at that time; I have slept in the room of the 28th with laborers on the farm; others have slept in that room.

Henry Chalfant sworn—Have known James Kelly for a long time; was a member of the Grand Jury in the December term; saw James Walker in the Grand Jury room one morning when he told me about this matter; he said Louisa was coming to town to prosecute; I said Mr. Kelly told me that that matter was all settled; he said it was settled in this way—that he was to resign, never go back to the Poor House again, and give $800; he said Mr. K. gave an obligation for that amount; it was at home at the Poor House; he said he couldn't stave it off until I saw Mr. K.; Mrs. W. he said had more influence with the German woman than he; he said Louisa's two brothers from Butler county had been there and told her that her she could recover $2000 or $3000 from Mr. K.; he said that five weeks had elapsed and Mr. K. had not been there to settle this matter; I said he had been sick; that night went to Mr. Kelly's house and told him what was going on. He came in the next morning; I came back that night; he gave me $800 to settle the matter; in the morning went to Allegheny to meet Mr. Walker; sat at the toll house until he came along; went together to Mr. Hare's tavern; Mr. Kelly handed Mr. Walker his resignation to hand to the Board; Mr. Walker begged Mr. Kelly's pardon for the rough conduct of that night; Mr. K. said he wanted to live in peace with all mankind; Mr. Benj. Kelly, Mr. Walker and myself, went down to Penn street to meet the poor-house wagon; when the wagon came up to us, we all three started back; on the road back we separated, and went to the house of Mr. Barnson where the wagon stopped; Walker helped Louisa out of the wagon; said he "Louisa, how is your leg;" what she said I didn't understand; Walker said "poor thing;" we went into the house with her to effect a settlement with her; she refused to take the $800; I used my influence to get her to take it; she said she would not touch it; her brothers were coming in, at 12 o'clock, and she would bring suit; she said Mr. Kelly had hurt her; I came and gave Mr. Kelly the $300; on that same day Walker said he found out about Mr. Kelly being with Louisa; that a child of Louisa's had been of the inmates; Mr. and Mrs. W. called Louisa to account about it; they said to her what they had heard, and said they had laid a plan to catch Mr. Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Calvin placed themselves in different positions up stairs; some time that night about ten or twelve o'clock Mr. K. went out of his room to Louisa's room, took her out of the room into the hall; she scraped her feet and coughed; they closed in upon him, and catched her in bed with him; he said that Mr. K. couldn't see them before they came into the room. Had another conversation with Walker, two months afterwards at the Poor House; several of us met there; he said there to Dr. Carothers, John Boyle and David Boyd, that he was setting down stairs reading the Bible, Mrs. Walker was about fixing the fire to go to bed; he told her to go to bed, that there was something going on he wanted to look after; Mrs. W. went to bed; he went up stairs and waited some place till about 11 o'clock; Mr. K. came out, as stated in the other account; he got a candle and went to Mr. K's room, and the noise made brought Mrs. Walker and Calvin there to see what was the matter; I asked him whether he had accomplished his designs; he said he thought not—he came on him too quick; some of us were appointed a committee to inves tigate the accounts.

At this point the Court adjourned.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—A shocking result of gross carelessness occurred yesterday evening about five o'clock, on Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley. A German named John Schleider while intoxicated, was driving a furniture wagon loaded with pine tables standing carelessly upon one of them when, as he reached the point on Smithfield street opposite Kunts's new saloon, where the stones and mortar boxes occupy nearly half the street, he was obliged to drive upon a little hillock of ice to allow a four horse coal team to pass. The sudden ascent upon the hillock threw him out immediately beneath the immense wheels of the coal wagon, which crushed the lower part of his face and breast into a jelly. When removed life was extinct.

The deceased was about thirty two year of age, and was in the employment of B. Auth, Boarding house keeper, Smithfield street. He was a single man.

THE CANNEL COAL TRADE.—Mr. W. A. McClurg, late grocer, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, having sold out, has connected himself with the firm of J. White & Co., Cannel Coal Dealers. Mr. McClurg will devote his whole attention and experience to the Company's business in this city.

The Company are about to enter more largely into this growing business, having leased the whole of the extensive mines of the Cannel Coal R R. Company, at Darlington, which are known to produce the best Cannel Coal yet discovered, except, perhaps, the Breckenridge, in Kentucky. The Company are prepared to furnish two hundred tons a day, and perhaps more.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Another meeting of Dr. Plummer's congregation was held in Excelsior Hall on Monday evening, when the subject of the purchase of a site for a Church edifice was resumed. The vote recommending the purchase of the Sandusky street lot was reconsidered, and a substitute offered by Dr. Dale, to lease the East Common lot at $160 per annum for twenty-one years, was unanimously accepted.

The Trustees were authorized to procure plans and drafts, make contracts, collect subscriptions and proceed with the erection of the edifice

THE Chronicle of yesterday, says:—"The train which arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, consisted of eighteen cars, containing nearly fifteen hundred passengers. This is the largest train that has ever arrived in this city since it has been a railroad station. A large number of emigrants left in the 12 o'clock train to-day."

We call attention to an advertisement in another column headed Buggies, Barouches, &c., for sale, at the stables of R. H. Patterson & Co. They are furnished in the very best style.

LARCENY.—Mayor Adams yesterday committed a man named James Reed to jail on charge of larceny, yesterday upon oath of Lewis Foquet.

BIGAMY.—Robert McCartney was lodged in jail yesterday by Mayor Bingham, to await trial upon a charge of bigamy. The suit was instituted by John Barnes.

KENWOOD.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Kenwood Boarding School, in today's paper. The school is very advantageously located, and presents strong inducements to parents wishing to educate their children away from home.

DECLINED.—Mr. Jacob Painter declines accepting the position of one of the Board of Licensers, to which he was appointed on Monday last by the Judges of the District Court. The substitute will be appointed on Monday next.

THE GREAT FIRE.—The tenth anniversary of the ever memorable fire by which so many acres of houses were destroyed, is to-day. One can hardly realize by viewing the Burnt District now that such a calamity ever occurred.

THE REV. HENRY CLAY DEAN, Chaplain to the Senate of the United States, will preach in the South Common M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock this evening, and not on Friday evening, as previously announced.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judges Hampton and Williams on the Bench.

The ejectment case. Wiebel et al, vs. Thompson, is still on trial.

SEE advertisement in another column of experienced agents wanted.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

"A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave their teeth as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Balm" sprinkled on a brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it soft and smooth as a rose in June. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, add two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.

Prepared by Fredk. Ferrand, Jr. & Co., Proprietors, New York.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Agents for Pittsburgh.
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TELEGRAPHIC

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 9.

SENATE.—The Senate took up and passed a number of bills from the Court of Claims, making appropriations for the payment of certain claims.

The debate on the question of printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature presented by Mr. CASS was resumed. Mr. Butler opposed the motion on the ground of the memorial being arrogant in language. To print would be to violate one of the rules of the Senate. He had no objection to Kansas coming into the Union either as a free or slave State, but wanted it to enter honestly through the gate and not climb over the wall or sneak under it. Mr. Mason thought the memorial ought not to have been received but now should move that it be laid on the table. Mr. Seward desired to be heard on the question. The subject was postponed.

The special order was resumed being Mr. Douglas' Kansas report. Mr. Seward having the floor proceeded to address the Senate. He said the Constitution presented only two qualifications for new States viz. a substantial civil community and a republican government.—Kansas has both of these. The circumstances of Kansas and her relations towards the Union are peculiar and anomalous and deeply interesting. The United States acquired the province of Louisiana which included the present territory of Kansas from France in 1803, by a treaty in which they agree that its inhabitants should be incorporated into the Federal Union and admitted as soon as possible according to the principles of the Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Nevertheless Kansas was, in 1820, assigned as the home for an indefinite period of several savage Indian tribes, and closed against immigration and all other than aboriginal civilization, but not without a contemporaneous pledge to the American people and to mankind that neither slavery or involuntary servitude should be tolerated therein forever. In 1854 Congress directed a removal of the Indian tribes, and organized and opened Kansas to civilization; but by the same act rescinded the pledge of perpetual dedication to freedom, and substituted for it another which declared that the future people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to establish or exclude slavery as they should decide through the action of the Republican Government which Congress modelled and authorized them to establish under the protection of the United States. Notwithstanding this latter pledge, when the newly associated people of Kansas in 1855 were proceeding with the machinery of popular elections in the manner presented by Congress, to choose legislative bodies for the purpose of organizing that Republican Government named herein by invaders from the State of Missouri entered the territory, seized the polls, overpowered or drove away the inhabitants, usurped the elective franchise, deposited a false and spurious ballot without regard to regularity of qualification or of numbers, procured official certificates of the result by fraud and force, and thus created, and constituted legislative bodies to act for and in the name of the people of the territory. These Legislative bodies afterwards assembled assumed to be a legitimate Legislature, and proceeded to enact a code of municipal laws, created public offices and filled them with officers appointed for considerable periods by themselves, and thus established a complete and effective foreign tyranny over the people of the territory.

These high handed transactions, consummated with the expressed purpose of establishing African Slavery as a permanent institution within the territory by force was a violation of the natural rights of the people, solemnly guaranteed to them by the Congress of the United States. The President of the United States has been an accessary to these political transactions and his complicity in regard to the purpose for which they were committed. He has adopted the usurpation, and made it his own, and he is now maintaining it within the military arm of the Republic.

Thus Kansas has been revolutionized and she now lies subjugated and prostrate at the feet of the President of the United States, while he wielding the agency of foreign tyranny established within her borders, by introducing and establishing slavery there, in contempt and defiance of the organic law. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by evil commotions in which property, life and liberty have been exposed to violence, and these commotions still continue to threaten not only the territory itself but also the adjacent States with the calamities and disgraces of civil war. I am fully aware of the gravity of the charges against the President of the U. S. which this statement of the condition and relation of Kansas imports. The people of Kansas know whether these charges are true or false. They have adopted these and on the grounds of high political necessity, which wrongs they have endured and are yet enduring, and dangers through which they have already passed and perils to which they are yet exposed. They have provisionally organized themselves as a State and that State is now here by its two chosen Senators and one Representative, standing outside at the doors of Congress applying to be admitted into the Union as a means of relief, indispensable for the purpose of peace, freedom and safety. This new State is the President's responsible accuser. The President of the U. S. without waiting for the appearance of his accuser at the Capitol, anticipated the accusations and submitted his defences against them to Congress.

After combatting the arguments of the President in his special messages, Mr. Seward assails the majority report of the Committee on Territories. He said how far it was lawful or morally right for the people of Kansas to employ the same agencies for the defence of their lives and liberties may be a question for casuists, but certainly not one for me. I can freely confess, however, my deep regret that secret societies for any purpose whatever, have obtained place among the political organizations within the Republic, and it is my hope that the experience which we have now so distinctly had that they can be too easily adapted to unlawful conditions and dangerous enterprises, while they bring down suspicion and censure on high and noble causes when identified with him, may be sufficient to induce general discontinuance of them. He closes with an earnest appeal to Northern Senators not to close up the new territory against a all-polyglot stream of immigration by pouring into it the turbid and poisonous water of African Slavery.

Mr. Clay obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Shorter contended that Massachusetts by her conduct relative to the Fugitive Slave Law and placed herself outside the pale of the Constitution, and ought not to be represented here. The South had been victimized every time she had compromised with the North; he hoped, therefore, that no further attempt of that kind would be made.

Mr. Shorter said that not only Alabama, but every Southern State is resolved, should the government fail to protect them in their constitutional rights to take the remedy into their own hands. They will stand on the Georgia platform. If the Democratic party, the true exponent of State rights principles, triumph in the Presidential election, the Union will be saved, but if Black Republicanism prevail the history of our Government, the history of our confederacy will have been written. The only way to preserve the Union is for the true conservative men of the North, now represented by sound national democracy to unite with the South and urge an unnecessary war on the fanatics who would tear down the pillars of our Republic.

A debate ensued on the Senate's amendments to the bill appropriating nearly $50,000, for engraving the maps and drawings accompanying the reports of the explorations and surveys, to determine the Pacific R. R. route. The question of extravagance was discussed in this connexion, one gentleman stating that the printing and engraving of this work would cost a million of dollars, while others thought such large outlays would have a tendency to prejudice the construction of the road. An ineffectual effort was made to confine the appropriation within proper limits, excluding illustrations fitted only to adorn books of travel and natural history. Amendment rejected. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Administration has nothing to report in reply to the Senate resolution concerning Nicaragua, but Minister Wheeler's letters.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. decided today that the law of Ohio imposing additional taxation on the State Bank after a charter had been previously granted with a limitation to six per cent on profits in lieu of all taxes was unconstitutional; six judges were for decree and three against it.

The House Committee on Commerce has prepared a bill applying the restrictions of the Steamboat Law to ferry, tow, and tug boats.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, of the House of Representatives, has been some days confined to his room by severe illness. He is considered in no immediate danger, but is not likely ever to regain robust health.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A man named Wells was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, was pardoned by President Fillmore, on condition of imprisonment for life. A year ago an application was made to the Circuit Court for his discharge under a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that the pardon was absolute and the condition void.

The Court refused to discharge him, and today the case coming before the Supreme Court on an appeal, Judge Catron delivered an opinion sustaining the Circuit Court, saying that the condition of the pardon was not the exercise of new power, but was merely substituting one punishment for another. Judge M'Lean dissented.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The anti-Nebraska men of this city had a meeting last night preliminary to a state organization, and agreed to organize into clubs, called "Anti-Slavery Extension Clubs." Also, to acquiesce in the naturalization laws, State liquor laws, and the existing policy of the country generally.

Men of all principles and parties, who are Anti-Nebraska, unite in the movement. The Democrat, the oldest paper in the State, this morning hoists the name of Col. Fremont for President, and Speaker Banks for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate having called for additional information on Kansas affairs and the House further intelligence on the Central American question, the President to day sent each a message stating that there was nothing new in the State Department on these subjects.

Governor Broome of Florida, has arrived to consult the executive authorities relative to the protection of the frontiers of that State.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Captain C Carroll Hicks, of Gen. Walker's army; John Kingsley and J. C. Hemmicks, were seized yesterday on board the steamship Orizaba as she was about sailing for San Juan, Nicaragua, charged with organizing a body of armed men to proceed to Nicaragua and fight against the republic of Costa Rica.

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—Returns in from all the towns of the State. But one result. Administration representatives, 99. Opposition, 127. Senate stands 11 opposition. Democrats give up the State.

BOSTON, April 9.—Canada for Liverpool, via Halifax, sailed at noon to-day, with 90 passengers and $200,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Geo. W. Hayden, employed in the store of Ball, Black & Co., has been arrested for the late robbery of diamonds.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Both houses have passed resolutions to adjourn finally on Tuesday the twenty second.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The Democratic city Convention has completed the nominations. Wm. A. Porter is candidate for city Solicitor.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Flour firm, sales 7000 bbls. at $6,87 to $6,75 for common to good state and western; $6,87 to $7,75 for low to good grades of extra western; sales 200 bbls. Rye flour at $4 to $6 for fine and superfine.—Wheat, sales 4500 bush white Canadian at $1,94 @$1,98; 3000 red Tennessee $1,70, and 1000 white Southern at $1,87½. Rye 95 to $1,00 for Penna. Barley scarce; sales 2500 bush at $1,25 @$1,30. Sales 86,000 bush corn at 60 to 62 for common to prime new mixed. Whiskey, sales 800 bbls Ohio and Prison at 27½@28.—Pork market easy and rather more doing, no change in prices. Lard, cheese and butter remain as were last reported.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour market dull; standard brands held at $7@7,25, without finding buyers; the demand for home use is limited $7,25@7,50 for common to good brands, and $7,50@8,50 for extra; small lot choice family sold at $9,25@9,50; for Penna. Corn meal and Rye flour at $5, without sales. Corn meal steady, and selling in small lots at $3. Little inquiry for wheat, and prices tending downward, notwithstanding the limited receipts; small sales fair to good red at $1,70@1,70, and white at $1,70@1,85. Rye dull; price nominally $1,00 for W. Penna. Corn dull and drooping; sales 2000 bush. yellow in store at 57, 2,000 bush afloat at 58@59, and 1,000 bushels damp Jersey at 57½. Oats better; sales 4,500 bush. prime Delaware and Pennsylvania at 38 Cloverseed scarce and firm; sales 200 bushels prime at $8@8,50. Whiskey dull at 26 for bbl. Provisions steady; sales 750 tcs. Hams at 9½@9¾, on time. Whisky dull, 26½ in bbls. and 27½ in hhds.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged, 50 bbls at $5,60; and 170 bbls extra at 6; Provisions dull, sales 2,000 pieces bulk Shoulders ½, 500 lbs do Sides 6¾, holders now offer to sell 5¾@6¼ for Shoulders and Sides, but buyers not disposed to operate; Mess Pork offered at 14,50; Whiskey active and ¼ higher, 650 bbls. at 20¼@20¾. Sugar active, 200 hhds. common to prime at 7¾@8¾; Molasses firm, 400 bbls. at 40 @40½; Coffee moderate at 12¼@12¾. River unchanged, Weather warm.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour dull, small sales of City Mills at $6,50@6,62½; Howard street active and firmer at $6,62½. Wheat dull with wide range in prices; red $1,48@1,58; white $1,50@1,95. Corn dull; sales yellow at 48@ 55.

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HAS at present one of the most fashionable lots and best made stocks of clothing in the city. He has just received an entire new lot of black and cold cloth, fancy and plain cassimeres, new patterns, silk and marseilles vesting, drab satin linen, glass cloth, shirts socks, cravats, etc. All of which will be sold at the low est prices for cash.

Clothes made to order in the latest style, at the shortest notice. mhb8,w&w1

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of McCandless and Pollock, is this day dissolved by limitation. JOHN McCANDLESS,
SAMUEL POLLOCK.
apl

STARCANDLES—Just received from Cincinnati, on consignment, 100 boxes of Star Candles, a superior article, for sale by GEO. W. JACKSON,
apl10 No 18 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—A small Farm, below this city, opposite Manchester—contains 34 acres, on which is a large Pear orchard, 100 Apple, and a number of Peach, Cherry and Plum trees, and a variety of Grape Vines. For terms, inquire of
apl10 S. C. & J. H. HAWKES, 47 Wood st.

SUNDRIES—150 casks Soda Ash
200 bags Nitrate Soda
250 boxes Mottled Glass
20 casks Barytes
20 kegs Powdered Arsenic
10 casks Sulphur Rotoche
on hand and for sale by ALEXANDER KING.
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BOOKS FROM THE SALES AND IMPORTERS—at Davison's Bookstore, 69 Market street. The subscribers have now opened his late purchases of Miscellaneous Books. Prices moderate. J. S. DAVISON.
apl10

INTERKABLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, beautifully colored and illustrated. A new style in great variety. Just received at
DAVISON'S Book Store,
69 Market st. near 4th.

IRON—15 tons No. 1 Allegheny Pig Metal for sale by ALEXANDER KING.
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BEESWAX—1 box rec'd and for sale by MCCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.
apl0

TIMOTHY SEED—2 bbls prime, rec'd and for sale by MCCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.

WHAT TENN. FLOUR—A small lot just rec'd in store for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—500 lbs prime, just rec'd and for sale by MCCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.

DRIED APPLES—100 bushels just rec'd and for sale by MCCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR MARCH.
GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—ISAIAH DICKEY, SAMUEL DILWORTH, T. B. UPDEGE, J. H. GARFIELD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday Morning, April 10, 1856.

The weather is delightful for out-door business, and trade is active, especially in the way of filling orders from the country trade.

FLOUR—the amount offering continues limited; sales on the wharf and from first hands o 30 and 40 bbls. super at $5,50; 64 do super and extra at $5,75 and $6,00; 26 do at $5,62 and $5,00; 54 do at $6,00@6,12; 77 bbls. fine and superfine at $5,37 and $5,75, and 18 bbls extra family at $6,50; from store, small sales of extra family at $6,62@$6,75 and choice brands at $7,00.

GRAIN—Oats being in light supply have advanced, sales on the wharf of 100 and 160 bus at 25, and 120 do from store at 27. Rye, sales of 100 bus from wagon at 48. Barley, 80 bus from wagon at 95.

GROCERIES—a steady demand; sales of 15, 10 and 12 hhds fair Sugar at 5¾, cash; 5 do fully fair at 9, sixty days; 10 do and 25 fair to fully fair at 8¼@9; 17 do at 8¾@9; and 5 do fully fair to the country, at 9¾. Molasses, 35 and 15 bbls syrup at 44, cash; 15 do, and 15 do Oak at 48, cash; 15 do do, at 46, sixty days, and 30 and 20 do do to country trade at 46. Coffee, 100 sks fair Rio at 11¾, four mos; 25 do prime do, at 12¾, sixty days, and 15 do fair at 12, cash.

BACON—lively demand and stocks too low to meet it fully; the sales sgce gale 115,000 lbs, as follows: 20,000 lbs Western Shoulders at 7¾, cash; 20,000, 10,000 2,000 and 5,000 lbs Shoulders at 7¾; 10,000 and 15,000 lbs Hams at 10¾; 5,000 and 1,000 lbs. Shoulders at 8; 4,000 lbs. Sides at 9, 5,000, 2,000 and 2,000 lbs Hams at 10¾; 2,000 lbs country shoulders at 7¾; and two of Hams in lots at 8 and 10. An offer of 7¾ for 15,000 lbs Shoulders was made and refused, and there was a general stiffening up in the views of holders.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—a sale of 20 sks of 50 lbs each at $2,00 ⅌ bu.

LARD—sales of 50 tcs at 9¾ and 5 bbls at 9, cash.

OILS—sales of 15 bbls No 1 Lard Oil at 83@85, cash and time, and 20 do at 83, sixty days.

BUTTER—sales of 5 and 4 bbls roll at 23 and 8 bxs prime do at 24.

POTATOES—in active request; sales on the wharf of 400 bus Reds at 33; 25 do at 32; 75 do Nesharnnocks at 50, and 220 do mixed at 45.

BLOOMS—sales of 25 tons Juniata at $75 and 15 do at $80, sixty days.

FEATHERS—a sale of 3000 lbs prime western at 44, cash

WHISKEY—demand steady in the regular way; sales of 21 bbls rectified at 26@27.

ASHES—sales of 6 tons Pearls at 9, four mos; and 15 cks imported Soda Ash at 8¾.

MESS PORK—a sale of 32 bbls at $16,50, which is an improvement of $1 ⅌ bbl on the last quoted sale.

EGGS—market we l supplied; sales from first hands and on wharf of 1000 doz at 10 (and rascid at same); and 150 doz and 20 bbls at same figure.

SEEDS—there is a good local demand for Cloverseed; sales from store of 49 bus at $7,50@$8,00, 85 bus do in the retail way at $8,50 and 50 do do at $8,25. Timothy, a sale of 20 bus at $3,00.

HAY—sales at scales of 10 loads at $12@$17 per ton

SOAP—a sale of 12 bxs Olaine Soap at 5½.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The money market is more active, and street rates of paper are rather higher. The best names, however, go at 7@8⅌ ¢ cent, and the paper bearing names less favorably known, go at 9@10 ⅌ cent.—Ph