GAZETTE—CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1856.

Kansas Aid Association.

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

Persons 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.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

FROM MARCH 79 TO APRIL 5, 1856.

	Adults.	Children.
Drowned	1	0
Disease of Brain	0	1
Disease Stomach	1	0
Disease of Heart	1	0
Debility	1	0
Whooping Cough	0	1
Consumption	3	1
Accident	2	1
Lockjaw	1	0
Still Born	0	1

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 y. ar		1
From 1 to 2		2
" 5 to 10		1
" 10 to 15		1
" 20 to 30		1
" 40 to 50		3
" 50 to 60		3
" 60 to 70		1
" 80 to 90		1

Males, 12; Females, 2; White, 14; Colored, 0; Total, 14

By order of the Board of Health

A. O. MURDOCH,
Physician of Board of Health.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.—*Second Day.*—The trial of James M. Walker, Theodore Walker, Mrs. Walker, and Louisa Stolp, for Conspiracy to Extort Money from and compel the restoration of Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkins township, late one of the Directors of the Poor, was resumed yesterday morning before a full bench. We neglected to say that Col. Black is also engaged for the Commonwealth, and Marshall and Brown for defendants.

Mr. Henry Chalfant was cross-examined by the defense.—Walker had had no private conversation with Louisa Stolp on the day of the settlement at the time I saw him; Mr. Walker remained neutral the time I was talking to the German woman about the settlement.

Squire Joseph E. McCabe sworn.—I reside in South Fayette township, about 300 or 300 hundred yards from the county Poor House, and resided there last November, and was Justice of the Peace at that time. Calvin Walker called upon me to take the deposition of Louisa Stolp about the middle of January. I went to the Poor House to take it, James Walker said that he had been advised there had been some improper conduct going on about the Poor House, that to catch the persons, he and his family had placed themselves in different positions. The watching and watching were consummated about 11 o'clock; he said he placed himself across the hall from where this Dutch woman stayed; that Mr. Kelly came forward to this woman's door, brought her out into the hall past the hall door to near the window; they there stopped and talked a little while, and then passed into the room in which Mr. Kelly should have been sleeping; she made a noise in the hall—spoke and shuffled with her foot along the floor; I think he told me Dutch woman told him of the conduct of the preceding night, and whether she told him to watch that night or not I can't recollect. James Walker knew what I went to the Poor House for. He said to me he wanted the information taken for fear something might come up. I took the German woman's information and gave Calvin a copy of it. The old man wanted to keep the original information. Mr. Walker and Mrs. W. both said that Kelly wanted them to resign their situations at the Poor House; Mr. W. said that the night this happened he told Mr. Kelly to "resign now." Mr. and Mrs. W. showed me the places where they were stationed the night of the 28th to catch Mr. Kelly. Mr. Walker thought there had been nothing criminal that night, as the parties had not had time. Mr. W. said the rest of the party came on sooner than he wished; he said they had arranged among themselves the plan of operations beforehand. The German woman could not speak pure English, and I had to have an interpreter. Young Mrs. Walker, Calvin's wife, was the interpreter.

Cross-examination—I have the "information" with me.

The Commonwealth objected to the introduction of that document, and the objection was sustained.

Benjamin Kelly sworn—Am a brother of James Kelly; I was in the city on the 4th of January with Mr. Chalfant, and stopped at Hare's Hotel.

[The witness corroborated Mr. Chalfant's testimony of the proceedings on the morning of the 4th.]

In the conversation with Louisa at Patterson's, Walker said "your brother has committed a rape upon her." I said "is it possible." Walker said "I caught him at it;" Louisa left the room and Walker said "don't make her angry;" "I can do more with her than any other person." As she was leaving the room Mr. Hare said there was nothing the matter with her; Mr. Walker said he thought she was pregnant. A Mr. Pickelson interpreted the German woman's subsequent conversation. [A large portion of the subsequent testimony was corroborative.]

Louisa got the $700 in presence of Walker and his wife, and she signed the release in their presence. Went after Mr. Walker to get the obligation for $300; saw the whole party on Fifth street; saw no indication of lameness in Louisa; saw Mr. Walker again at the Poor House on the 25th of January. I stated that I came out for a receipt for $175 for services at the Poor House. Mr. and Mrs. W. and Calvin were there; I asked him for a whole history of the matter, as I had never got it from him; Mrs. Walker said to Mr. W., "you had better tell him—he is anxious to know." Mr. W. said to his wife "you had better tell him;" Mrs. W. proceeded to say that on the 26th of November the Poor House Commissioners were there; [the first part of the account is similar to that already published.] The next morning after the first night Louisa acquainted Mrs. W. with the liberties Mr. K. had taken with her; she sent for Mr. W. and told him of it; Louisa said also, that Mr. K. went back into her bedroom the next night; they concluded they would watch him the next night; about bed-time the next night, they placed themselves in different rooms; Mr. K. went into Louisa's room about 11 o'clock; took her out of bed, along the hall and into his own room; Mr. and Mrs. W. and Calvin ran in upon her, and caught Mr. K. in an dishabille; this was all of Mrs. Kelly's statement to me; she did not say anything about a noise being made; I asked Mr. W. for the obligation and he said he would get it; I asked him a second time. He passed out of the room, came back and told me that I would have to give him $30 for Louisa to give to her lawyers; I said I wouldn't pay it; I asked him if he had't promised to keep the obligation until I called for it; he said he had; I asked him why he did'nt keep his promise; he said Louisa had the obligation; I said to bring Louisa into the room, and he brought her; she said "I cannot give it to you until you give me the $30 which you had promised to give to me;" I denied the promise; Mrs. W. said that if Mr. W. promised to give it, he should do so, and she took it out of Louisa's hands and gave it to me; I then started home.

Cross-examined—Mr. Walker said if he didn't settle the matter it would have to go to Court.

Patrick Dunlevy sworn—I reside near the Poor House; had a conversation with Mr. James Walker one morning on the road opposite my house; he said that Mr. Kelly had resigned and he would like to have some one in the neighborhood appointed; he asked me, but I declined; he said Mr. K. was getting too sociable with some of the women—the cook, I think; he said he watched them and caught them—he said he had not exposed Mr. Kelly, that his wife had told him not to. Had no other conversation about this with Mr. Walker; he said he didn't know what kind of offence Louisa was going to swear against him—then afterwards thought it would be for rape.

Cross-examined—This was about the middle of February.

Margaret Leslie sworn—I live at the Poor House; has been there for ten months; know Louisa Stolp; she was there in November last; her room was next to mine; saw Mr. Kelly in the female part of the house on the evening of the 27th of November; I sent for him to come to my room; Louisa was standing at my door; she took hold of Mr. Kelly and asked him to come to her room; had a conversation with Louisa about the money she received from Mr. K.; think she said she got $700; think she said she deposited $500, and had divided the balance among the Walker family—$50 to Mrs. Walker, more than $20 to Nancy, the wife of Calvin, and $5 to a son John in Mercer. She said she had given Calvin some, but didn't mention the amount; Mr. Walker and Louisa were on intimate terms; saw them together frequently; the family were also on intimate terms; I noticed this some time about November and December; the next night after the night Kelly was in my room there was a fuss; I heard a noise, and opened my door; saw Mr. and Mrs. W. and Calvin try to pull Mr. Kelly out of bed; saw them come out and go into Louisa's room, and stayed but a short time; didn't see Louisa; had a conversation with Mr. Walker as to what I should swear in this case, he came to my room on the 20th of March, and asked if I was married yet; I said no; he said I could have his house on the county farm—there is a small house on the farm and stands on the turnpike—if I would swear that Mr. K. was in bed with Louisa.

The witness stood a very searching cross-examination, denying that her testimony was any thing else but true and unsolicited. She had been out of the Poor House two days, four or five of which had been spent at Mr. Kelly's house; never talked with him or anybody else as to what she should testify; never got anything; nor was promised anything for so testifying.

Philipena Messer, sworn.—Louisa was married to my brother last Sunday week; I live on Coal Hill. Know James Walker; Louisa lives up there; she said she had $700 of Mr. Kelly, and had given $50, to Mrs. Walker and $50 to her son. This was after she came from the Poor House.

Mary Messen sworn.—I have lived in Birmingham for three weeks; I knew Louisa at the Poor House; I left the Poor House four weeks ago; hadn't seen Louisa since she left the Poor House; Louisa told me she got $700 from Mr. Kelly; she said she gave Mrs. Walker $50; did not tell for what reason; and gave her son's wife $20.

Cross examined.—The conversation commenced by Louisa commencing to tell me how Mr. Kelly got into her room, but she did'nt go on with it; nobody took me from the Poor House; told this story to no one; was summoned by a constable to be here; Squire Hagoman didn't ask me anything about this testimony.

At this point the Court took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Henry Edgar sworn—I lived at the Poor House in Nov. last; now live on the farm adjoining; Mr. Walker told me Mr. K. had resigned and that he had the papers in his pocket to show for it; we met in a blacksmith shop, and I asked him about Mr. K.

Samuel Hare sworn—Keep Hare's Hotel; [the witness narrated the incidents of the morning of the day on which the compromise was effected, corroborating previous witnesses.]

John Woods sworn—Am a broker; Louisa Stolp deposited $500 with me on the 15th of Jan. last; Mrs. W. was with her. That was her whole deposit; she drew it out on the 8th of Feb., some strange man was with her then; gave her a certificate of deposit.

Henry Edgar recalled—Had a conversation with Mr. Walker on the 1st of Feb. in Mr. Renshaw's wagon; he said to me "Mr. K. thought to get me out, but I guess I fixed him."

Cross-examined—I told Mr. Kelly that when I was on the stand the Counsel did'nt ask me about the wagon conversation, and he said I would have to come back; he didn't tell me what to say; about six weeks ago Mr. K. asked me what I knew about this matter, and I told him all I know.

Wm. Skiles sworn—About two weeks ago Mr. W. told me in the rotunda of the Court House that he *made* Kelly resign.

Mr. K. was recalled and testified that he was a married man.

The Commonwealth closed at this point.

A. B. M'Calmont, Esq., addressed the jury at some length on opening the case for the defence to the jury. The following witnesses were called:

John Boyle sworn—Am one of the County Directors of the Poor, and was in Nov. last; was at the Poor House on the 27th of Nov. last; all the Directors were there on that day; we did'nt get through with the business that day, and we stayed all night; Mr. Varner and myself slept in the room designed for the Directors to sleep in; it is in the front part of the Steward's department; knew I was to go there to sleep; there were two beds in the room; at one time we slept in a room opposite to this; Mr. K. did not sleep in that room that night, nor did he at any time latterly; when we were Commissioners he slept there with the rest of us; Varner and myself got up at the same time; when I returned to my sleeping room, I noticed a light in the door, I saw Mrs. Walker standing in the opposite room; crying and wringing her hands.

[The Commonwealth objected to the statement of Mrs. Walker being given in evidence and objection sustained. The Court also decided that nothing but the *acts* of witness could be given in evidence.] I saw Mr. Varner after I saw Mrs. Walker; told Squire Varner what I heard; we took the Dutch woman to her room, but finding a person there, went to a vacant room; in consequence of what we heard from the Dutch woman, we directed in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Walker that if there was such a man in the crowd he ought to be caught. This was after the Board had adjourned and Mr. Kelly had gone. I did'nt sleep there that night. About a week afterwards was at the Poor House again; Mr. Varner was there, and Mr. Kelly came on shortly after me; on the previous day we did'nt give any further directions; on the next meeting as soon as we organized, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and the Dutch woman came into the office; as they came in Mr. Kelly shoved some of them back; they had some conversation there that I did'nt hear right; they came into the room again; Mrs. Walker commenced to make a statement, which was, that "according to your direction we watched Mr. Kelly; we found him and Louisa in bed together;" they had driven them out of bed and requested Mr. Kelly to leave the house and go home; the Dutch woman tried to make a statement, but I couldn't understand it; the first thing Mr. Kelly said was "it was the Dutchwoman's fault." He said that some woman had invited him up stairs to a room on the night we had all been out before, and that this woman came down stairs with him, put her arms about him and embraced him as no other woman had ever before done. We were all very much astounded. Mr. Kelly seemed to be very much affected; he sobbed and seemed to cry for a good while; finally, he said, "Gentlemen, I will resign my office, I will throw myself on your care, do the best you can for me." Mr. Varner said if he intended to resign to write out his resignation; I think then he said that whatever money would settle the matter he was willing to give it. We went on and finished the business before the Board as well as we could.

The Court at this point adjourned.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Chronicle of yesterday afternoon gives a long account of the ordination of the Rev. Nestor A. Staicos and Rev. Hugh W Guthrie under the care of the Presbytery of Allegheny, of the old School Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. Annan.

"Rev. Mr. Staicos is a native of Argos, Greece, and possesses a high reputation as a Christian and a scholar. He reads fourteen languages, and converses in eight. He is a regular physician, and has served as Surgeon in the French army. He sails for Greece early in May, where he expects immediately to enter upon the great work before him.

"Rev. Mr. Guthrie is a resident of Democracy, Ohio, and goes to labor amongst the Ojibwas, of Little Traverse Bay, on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, near its northern extremity.—Both of these gentleman are sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

THE WITNESS STAND IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.—We would suggest to the officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions a change in their arrangements, which we think will be better for the Court, equally as good for the Jury and the Bar, and which we know will be a great convenience to the Court reporters, viz: the removal of the witness stand from the position it occupies now to the opposite side of the Court room, where the Reporters' table is at present placed. Witnesses often speak in so low a tone of voice that they cannot be heard, and the reports are therefore sometimes unavoidably erroneous.

HORRIBLE.—Yesterday evening an old woman named Hughes, residing in a frame tenement on Seventh street opposite the Lutheran Church, while drunk let her infant child slip from her knee upon a hot stove. The feet were the only parts of the body touching the stove, but they remained on until they were burnt nearly to a cinder. The child was taken off by some neighbors. The old woman was sent to jail, and the child taken care of by Mr. Fortune, of the Board of Health.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named John B. Armstutzel, while driving in a buggy along the Butler Plank Road, yesterday afternoon, was thrown out just at the Allegheny city line, with such force as to break his arm and leg and fracture his skull. Dr. Hornock was summoned, and did all in his power to alleviate his sufferings. It is the physician's opinion that Mr. A. cannot recover.

The fashionably world seems to be at a loss to know what kind of Dry Goods will be most worn this Spring. For our own part, we think a dress of good plain Black Silk more becoming then any thing else we know of. A. McKnight, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, has just received a splendid assortment, and very low.—Persons wanting Black Silks should call and see them.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Company, held on Monday, 7th inst., the following officers and managers were elected:

President—Alex. Brackenridge.
Treasurer—Wm. A. Herron.
Managers—John Herron, Willis Booth, H. P. Cain, B. D. Herron, R. E. M'Gowin, Wm. P. Baum.

THE CATHEDRAL TOWER.—We beg pardon of the gentleman concerned for our item published the other day urging the early completion of the Cathedral tower winding stairs. We take pleasure in stating that they *are* completed. The stairs wind around the outside of the brick portion of the tower, and are taken to the inside at the commencement of the wood work.

THE DEATH ON WEDNESDAY.—It must be a pleasant reflection to those whose business it is to keep the streets clean, that the death of Scheidler on Tuesday afternoon was caused solely by an ice hillock, which was left upon the street. It is said that the city can be held in damages for the accident.

ARREST.—Officers McCoy and Gerwin succeeded yesterday in arresting Sarah Ann Johnston, the principal in the late robbery of Mr. Andrew McDonald. She was found in a house in Tinkersville, concealed between two feather-beds. Aldermen Cummins committed her for trial.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUBSTITUTE.—The Judges of the District Court, yesterday, appointed James Park, Jr., of Allegheny, a member of the Board of Licensers in the place of Mr. Jacob Painter, resigned.

DISTRICT COURT.—The Wisbel vs. Thompson case, went to the jury yesterday afternoon.—The Court will charge them this morning. We will publish a full account of this case tomorrow.

DISCHARGED.—The Jurors in the Criminal Court not engaged in the Conspiracy Case, were discharged yesterday from further attendance. A new panel will come in on Monday.

THE GREAT FIRE.—At 12 o'clock yesterday, the anniversary of the breaking out of the Great Fire of '45 was celebrated by the ringing of the fire-bells of the city.

A LANDSLIDE.—The express train from the East due here at noon yesterday, was delayed four or five hours by a landslide at the Packsaddle.

RISING RAPIDLY.—The Allegheny rose very rapidly yesterday, and is still rising at the time we are writing.

☞ The Great Russian Remedy.—PRO BONO PUBLICO.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." *REDDING'S RUSSIAN SALVE.*

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses.) Whitlows, Piles, Tetters, Fine Rites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescription. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a hoyse and a dismounted soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. REDDING & CO., Proprietors. For sale by H. HINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street, corner of Diamond alley; 140 Wood st. and BECKHAM & McKENNAN, Federal st., Allegheny. mh26,1 rod

TELEGRAPHIC

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the memorial of the members of the free State Legislature of Kansas. Mr. Mason opposed the proposition, saying that the memorial emanated from men who are in rebellion against the laws of the country. Mr. Seward regarded it as a comparatively unimportant question whether the memorial be printed or not as he had already seen it in a Journal circulating fifty thousand copies. It would therefore be read by the world at any rate. He thought it would be proper to print it as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Butler reiterated his former objections to the motion.

Mr. Hamlin desired the memorial printed for his own information so that he could act understandingly on the question of the admission of Kansas under her present State Constitution. He thought the most striking parellel which could be found for the treatment of Senators inclined to bestow on this memorial by laying it on the table or rejecting it was the conduct of Lord North when the petitions of the North American Colonies were laid before the British Parliament.

Mr. Butler replied that if those petitions were brought forward in violation of Parliamentary rules Lord North did his duty in opposing them. If the memorial to print this Kansas memorial prevail he should regard it as the greatest contempt ever offered to the South.

Mr. Hale read the concluding paragraph of the memorial to show that the memorialists contemplated no rebellion, but merely asked the admission of Kansas as a State into the confederacy on an equality with the other States which preceded them. He believed that the refusal to admit Kansas as a State would leave her a State out of the Union, and quoted the case of the admission of Missouri to prove that position.

Mr. Douglas replied saying that this was not a parallel case. Congress had passed a law authorising the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. In the present instance the proceedings of the Topeka Convention not only were unauthorized by Congress, but were revolutionary and rebellious. He could not recognize Kansas a State, either in or out of the Union, in consequence of any thing they had done without authority of law.

Mr. Yulee said that under the rules of the Senate the memorial could not be printed, and as an unanimous consent was required to suspend the rules, he should demand that they be adhered to.

The Chair decided that the motion to print must go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Butler was unwilling that the memorial should take that course.

Mr. Cass explained, that in presenting the memorial he by no means endorsed its statements. He had always made it a principle to present every petition which he had been asked to present. It was not for him to investigate the justice or injustice of the allegations in the memorial, that being the duty of the Committee on Territories to which it was referred.

Mr. Bayard thought men who were in direct antagonism to the laws of the land had no claim to be heard by petition.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution rescinding the reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Bayard entered into the general question of Kansas matters.

Mr. Pugh after carefully examining the document, said he believed it was not the original paper; the signatures are all in the same hand writing, and there are many erasures and interlineations.

Mr. Crittenden said he should vote against the resolution with a view to suppress all designs to disturb the Union of this country and the peace of its citizens. This discussion did no good. He wanted to know if the publication in the New York papers was identical with the document presented here, with its erasures and interlineations.

Mr. Seward could not tell, not having compared the two. He thought such criticisms were unworthy the great question involved and would more become the crogs examination of a witness in Court.

Mr. Crittenden was proud of being a lawyer; he would rather be a professional lawyer than a professional politician.

Mr. Seward disclaimed any imputation on the legal profession—it was the criticisms on the chirography to which he adverted.

Mr. Benjamin believed the document to be an impudent forgery—men who come against are appointed to be hung or fugitives from justice and why should further notice be taken of this insolent memorial. He warmly condemned Prof. Silliman as scrilligously desecrating the House of God by incendiary appeals to the people of Connecticut for money and arms to carry on war against the Government. It is the desire for power more than freedom which animates these lawless and revolutionary proceedings. The game is not worth the candle. Let the obscure paper sleep where it is.

Mr. Rusk spoke of the sacred secondrels who disgrace the pulpit in connexion with Kansas affairs. He did not believe the memorial had ever been in Kansas, but that it was a forgery and a re-hash of much of what had heretofore been said on that subject.

Mr. Stewart understood that Mr. Cass would make a statement in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that the latter was not himself satisfied on the subject.

Mr. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the memorial from motives honorable to his heart believing in the right of petition, but when voices cried out print it, print it in violation, he had a different opinion, for the memorial was branded as a fraud and forgery. He believed if Christ should come to the earth with all the purity of his principles, he would be vanished from the confederacy by these frenzies as Christ drove from the temple the money changers and sellers of doves. Yet money changers come here claiming to have the purity of doves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cass said that within a few minutes he had had an interview with the person who had handed him the memorial to present. It was only necessary to remark that he was not satisfied that the paper was one that ought to be acted on by the Senate.

Mr. Hale said that if he were satisfied this paper was not genuine he would be the last to take any advantage. He thought Mr. Benjamin had done infinite injustice to that honorable and good man, Prof. Silliman. It was not his and others intention, as charged, to make war against the Government, but they were driven to the law of self-defence. The Federal promises have been proved a lie.

Mr. Seward replied to several Senators who had essayed to involve him in the alleged fraud regarding the memorial. He had seen the gentleman who handed this paper to Mr. Cass for presentation, Col. Lane, who authorized him to say that before he left Kansas he saw a paper, he did not say the identical paper in chirography, but saw a memorial of which this is the substance, and that signed by all the provisional members of the Kansas Legislature and this is a true copy. I know the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Rusk,) to be a brave and honorable man and a lover of freedom; but when it becomes necessary for me to resort to an exhibition of courage, it will be time enough for him to taunt me with the want of it.

Mr. Mason said no one stood up to vindicate Col. Lane as a fair and honorable man. If a man is known by the company he keeps the company is known by the man who represents it.

Mr. Hamlin, in explanation said he had not taken the paper into his hands, but it having been presented by Mr. Cass he had a right to regard it as genuine, but it now appearing as such, he should vote against its reception.

The vote by which the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories was then reconsidered:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglass, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, of Iowa, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Troupy, Trumbull, Weller, Wright and Yulee, 32.

NAYS—Messrs. Harlan, Seward and Sumner, 3.

The memorial being thus again brought before the Senate, Mr. Cass asked and obtained leave to withdraw it to return the same to Col. Lane. The Senate then at 5½ adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring P. B. Bourke not duly elected in the Eighth District of Illinois.

The House adopted with an opposition of only five, the resolution declaring Samuel S. Marshall, the sitting member from the Ninth District of Illinois, elected over Turney. A resolution was passed allowing Fouke and Turney *per diem* and mileage to date. The Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill were considered and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The new steam frigate Merrimac has been ordered to Annapolis for the purpose of being easy of access to the members of Congress, and also for the examination and instruction of acting midshipmen now in the Naval Academies of that place.

The recent protest in behalf of Col. Sloa against the payment to Messrs. Law, Roberts & Co., for carrying the mails via the Isthmus of Panama, will have no effect on the transmission of mails by the usual mode of conveyance. The quarterly compensation has been paid as heretofore.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The southern mail brings New Orleans papers of Friday. They contain the details of the Mexican News received in dates from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. Revolutionists besieged at Puebla, had surrendered to the government forces on the 22d, having capitulated after a conflict. It is believed that a general pardon has been granted to such as consented to recognise the authority of the government.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Returns received from every town in Connecticut but one, show the Governor's vote to be 56,000—the largest ever cast in the State. Hingham, the Democratic candidate lacks 1554 of an election by the people. The American State ticket will be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York Legislature adjourned last night, leaving a vast amount of work unfinished. The State is left without funds to pay its way. The Governor informed them he would not call an extra session, and that if the supply bills were not passed, the responsibility must rest with the Legislature. The Senate voted to sit a day or two longer, but the Assembly determined to force an extra session, and for that purpose spent the whole day and evening in wrangling debates. As the appropriement bills must be passed before next election, it is probable that the Governor will convene the Legislature again this morning.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Flour, transactions limited, prices continue in favor of the purchaser. The resumption of navigation on the Hudson has a very depressing effect, sales 5800 bbls at $6,87½@6.75 for common to good, state and Western, $6,75@7,12½ for extra state, 6,75@7-75 for low to good medium, extra western, and 8@10 for extra Genessee and St. Louis, market closed dull with downward tendency.

Rye 4@6 for fine and superfine. Whiskey, market unchanged; sales 200 bbls, Ohio and Prison at 27½. Grain limited and prices without important change, stock light and holders firm at $1,60@1,75 for red and $1,75@1,95 for white.

Pork is firmer, with fair demand; sales 800 bbls. at $16,87½ for mess, $15,50 for prime, closing buoyant. Beef nominally the same.—Cut meats firm and quiet; sales 170,000 lbs. at 7½@7¾ for Shoulders and 8¾@9¾ for Hams. Bacon held firm at 9¾@9¾. Lard in fair demand; sales 1000 bbls. at 9½@10. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Flour market dull, with very little inquiry, and buyers generally waiting in firmness; sales 400 bbls good brands at $7, 25, and 200 bbls mixed at $7; fair demand for home use at $7(@$7,37½ for common to good brands, $7,62(@$9,25 for extra and choice family. Rye Flour steady; sales 100 bbls. at $5.—Corn Meal held firmly at $3, without sales. Little demand for Wheat; small sales of good red at $1,60@$1,70, and white at $1,75@$1,85. Rye steady at the recent decline; sales 2,600 bush Western and Penna. at 90. Corn; fair request, but prices lack firmness; sales 7,000 bush yellow, afloat, at 58, and 1000 bush in store at 57. Oats better, sales 4,000 bush Pa. and Delaware at 38@39. Clovereed in demand and advancing; sales 160 bush prime at $9@$9,25 for 64 pounds. Whisky dull; small sales bbls at 28@28½ and hhds 26½.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Beef advanced, 450 head offered; 100 drives east, remainder sold at 9@11 nett, generally good quality, hogs scarce and improving, sales at 8@8½.

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JAMES DIGBY,
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HAS at present one of the most fashionable and best made stocks of clothing in the city.

Also, just received an entire new lot of black and cold cloths, cassimeres and satinets, new patterns, silk and marseilles vesting, drap de etat heavy green cloths shirts stocks, overalls, &c. All of which will be sold at the low est prices for cash.

Clothes made to order in the latest styles, at short notice. ia26:2w&tf

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of CARTER & EAGLE, is this day dissolved by the purchase of the interest of James Eagle by Henry Carter.

The business of the firm will be settled by Henry Carter, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in closing up.

HENRY CARTER,
JAMES EAGLE.

Pittsb'g, March 31, 1856.ap2:1m

KNAPP & CARTER
Manufacturers of
HOT PRESSED NUTS AND WASHERS,
Warehouse No 84 Water street, corner of Market,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

CHARLES KNAPP & HENRY CARTER have entered into copartnership, under the style of Knapp & Carter, in the manufacture and sale of Hot Pressed Nuts and Washers, and are prepared to fill orders for all sizes at the shortest notice. ap5:tf

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Any enterprising man can make a permanent business with but very small outlay and no risk.

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Also, Valves, Cocks, Pumps, Gauges, Boilers and Boiler Plates made to order.

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

Orders solicited from all sections of the country, and promptly attended to. MERRIL & JAQUES.

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

STAR CANDLES—Just received from Cincinnati, on consignment, 225 boxes of Star Candles, a superior article, for sale by GEO. A. JACKSON,
ap5 No 15 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—A small farm, below this city, opposite Manchester—containing 8 acres, on which is a large Brick House, 100 Apple and a number of Peach, Cherry and Plum trees, and a variety of Grape Vines. For terms, inquire of
H. C. & J. H. SAWYER, 67 Wood st.
ap5:2d

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House on Hand st., between Liberty and Penn sts. Also, Store Room on corner of Penn and Hand sts. Also, Store on Hand st.

Rent low. Apply to
AUSTIN LOOMIS,
ap5:tf No 22 Fourth st.

6000 DOLLARS—PARTNER WANTED—With six to eight thousand dollars cash capital, in a Manufacturing Business already established and paying well. For particulars, &c., address, with real name, "Manufacturer," Box 678, Pittsburgh, P. O. Best references given and required. ap5:2d

TWO HUNDRED BBLS. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Palmetto, to arrive and for sale by
ap5 CHAS. B. ENGLE, 114 First and 135 Str. 2d st.

SUNDRIES—150 casks Soda Ash;
250 bags Nitrate Soda;
250 boxes German Clay;
25 casks Barytes;
25 casks Sulphate Alumina;
70 casks English Pearlash;
For sale by C. REDMOND & CO.,
on hand and for sale by ap5 No. 1 Water st.

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

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR MARCH.
GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—ISAIAH DICKEY, SAMUEL DUWORTH, T. B. UPDEGR, J. B. CLIFFORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday Morning, April 11, 1856.

Business is lively and a great deal is doing in the way of filling orders from the country trade; there is a moderate activity in produce, but the demand is not so brisk as it was a short time since.

FLOUR—unchanged; sales on the wharf of 155 bbls superfine at $5,75; 24 do at $5,87½; 15 do at $5,62; 30 do at $5,50; 60 bbls superfine and extra at $5,50@$5,00; 20 bbls extra from wagon at $5,00; 24 do on wharf at $5,10 and 28 do at $5,12; from store, 60 bbls extra family at $5,75; 30 do at $5,87½; 30 do extra at $5,50; 45 do superfine at $5,00 and 40 do at $5,87.

GRAIN—Sales from store of 165 and 100 bus Oats at 38 and 100 bus Ear Corn at 50; very little offering from first hands for a few days past.

GROCERIES—sales of 10 hhds fully fair Sugar and 10 do prime, at 9, sixty days; 7 do fair to fully fair at 8¾@9, sixty days, and 3 do fully fair at 9, cash. Molasses, 25 bbls oak at 46 and 15 do at 45, on time; Coffee, 20 bgs Rio at 12, cash, and Rice, 5 tcs at 5¾, cash.

BUTTER & EGGS—no sales of Butter, out the market was somewhat depressed, and sales could only have been made at a concession in price. Eggs still tend downward—sales of 10 bbls on the wharf at 9.

DRIED FRUIT—sales of 50 bus Dried Apples at $1,12 and 25 do at $1,00.

BACON—the activity before noted continues unabated; prices have not stiffened any, however, although they are tolerably well maintained; sales of 20,000 lbs hog round at 7¾, 9 and 10¼; 15,000 do at 7¾, 8¾ and 10¼; 300 pieces Shoulders at 7¾; 23,000 lbs Shoulders, 9,000 lbs Sides and 10,000 lbs Hams at 8, 9 and 10¼, sixty days; 15,000 lbs Shoulders at 7½, sixty days, and pay for cask; 5000 lbs Hams at 10@10¼, sixty days; 5000 lbs Shoulders at 7¾@8; 7500 lbs do at 7¾; 1200 lbs Hams at 10; 1500 lbs do city smoked