Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1858.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

City and News Items.

OUR WEEKLY for this week, containing 27 columns of well-printed reading matter, editorial, select, etc., etc., is for sale at our counter this morning. We would call particular attention to the fact that OUR WEEKLY is the largest printed in Pennsylvania, West of the Allegheniez, is in fine, clear type on good paper, and is supplied for $2 per annum to single subscribers and at $1 per annum to each subscriber in clubs of ten.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE—Through the kindness of our friend of the *Christian Advocate*, we are enabled to give the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, our own special report having unaccountably failed us.

About one hundred ministers left this city on Tuesday morning, via the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, to Belle Air, and thence to Cambridge, O., on the Ohio Central Road. This number had increased considerably on the arrival of the train at Cambridge, by ministers picked up en route. The body met with an hospitable welcome on their arrival. In the evening there was a full attendance at the M. E. Church to hear a sermon by Rev. J. G. Sansom.

On Wednesday, at 9 A. M., the session was opened by Bishop Baker reading the 122nd Psalm, followed by the singing of an hymn. After half an hour spent in singing and prayer, the Secretary of last year called the roll, when 140 answered to their names. It was announced that W. Stevens had died during the year, after fifty-four years of faithful ministerial toil.

I. C. Pershing was elected Secretary, and J. Horner and W. H. Locke, assistants. The Secretary then, on motion, read, and the Conference adopted the rules of former sessions for the government of this. A nominating committee, consisting of one from each presiding elder's district, was appointed; while they were attending to their duties, the question "Who are the supernumerary preachers?" was taken up, and Z. H. Coston and J. K. Miller were examined, passed and continued in the same relation. S. Lewis and D. Cross were made effective.

The 8th question was called up, "Who are the superannuated preachers?" and J. Monroe, J. White, R. Armstrong, S. R. Brockunier, P. M. McGowan, W. Tipton, A. Jackson, W. Leeper, H. R. Kern, J. L. Dodge, J. H. Ebbert, H. Cree, W. P. Blackburn and Thomas Winstanley were examined, passed and continued in a superannuated relation. J. Dillon and J. F. Nessley were made supernumerary.

An animated debate sprung up in regard to continuing among the supernumerated several of the above named persons. Many of them are young; some of them never rendered the church much service, it was said; many of them were engaged in lucrative business, and though these had no claim on the funds of the Conference, yet the constantly increasing number was said to act unfavorably on the collection for the needy and worthy. A change is approaching, in regard to this subject.

The Bishop announced that the Conference was authorized to draw on the Chartered Fund for $25, and a draft was ordered. Visitors were then requested to retire, and Conference sat with closed doors for a short time, and then adjourned until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

In the evening, several of the churches were well filled, to hear various of the ministers present.

Thursday morning, Conference met at eight o'clock. After religious services by Rev. Mr. Hudson, the usual committees were appointed.

A Special Committee was appointed on the "Usages of the Church."

The 5th question was taken up, and the entire class of the fourth year elected to elder's orders.

Several brethren from other Conferences were then introduced by the Bishop.

The examination of the effective elders occupied the Conference during most of the session. Rev. J. Woodruff was located, at his own request. The next session of the Conference will be held in South Commons M. E. Church, Allegheny city.

Dr. Durbin addressed the Conference on Missions.

LARCENY.—Wm. Lewis was before Alderman Steel, yesterday, charged with stealing clothing from Joseph Highgate, valued at $9. The alleged larceny took place on the steamer Cheviot. He was committed for trial, in default of bail. Lewis, we are told, is one of the parties arrested in New Castle some time ago, for robbing a jewelry store. He only arrived in the city the day before the larceny, and appears to be an expert at the business. When officer Clark arrested him, he had a heavy lead "slung-shot" in his possession, and appointed to be waiting an opportunity to use it on the officer, when the latter discovered it.

Edward Smith, committed the other day by Alderman Rogers, for beating his wife, was taken before the same magistrate yesterday, charged with stealing a silk dress, a pair of ear drops and $2 in money, from Elizabeth McMillan, a young woman who boarded at his house, on Fulton street. He could not find bail, and was committed for trial.

Some person or persons have been doing "sharp practice" lately on the steamers about leaving the wharf—stealing the clothing of passengers, who, to prevent detention, take no pains to discover the rascals. Three overcoats were stolen from one of the Brownsville boats on Thursday, and two on Friday. Passengers would do well to keep a sharp eye on their wardrobes just before the boat departs.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April, has been received from the publishers. It is an ever-welcome visitant. This number opens with an article on Livingston, and the able series on "Good and Drink" is continued, as also Bulwer's novel, "What will he do with it?" For sale by Hunt & Miner.

The reprints of English magazines, comprising Blackwood and the four great British Reviews, are furnished by the publishers, L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, N. Y., on the following terms: Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30. The present is a favorable time for new subscribers to begin.

THE HEAD AND THE HEART; or the Life Trials of Jesse Lorring. By T. S. Arthur. New York: Derby & Jackson.

A book handsomely got up, and written in the well-known style of Mr. Arthur. It is very highly spoken of by those who have perused it, and is already popular. For sale by Hunt & Miner.

ASTRONOMY OF THE DEGREE OF CONGRESS, from 1789 to 1854. By F. H. Benton. Vol. VI—1817 to 1821 New York: Appleton & Co.

A new volume of the work, following so closely on the death of its honored author, calls attention anew to its merits. It is the great work of the age, worthy of the country and the chief honor of its compiler. The other volumes were completed before Mr. Benton's death, and will follow in regular order. For sale by J. B. D. Clark, No. 4, Girard House, Smithfield st.

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS AND PAPERS.—We are again under obligations to Messrs. Hunt & Miner, of the Masonic Hall Literary House, Fifth street, for a bundle of the latest leading newspapers, Little's Living Age, &c. We also find a fac simile copy of an old paper recently found, the "Ulster County *Gazette*," dated January 4th, 1808. It is a valuable relic, not only on account of its age (for we have files of the *Gazette*, that are older,) but because it is dressed in mourning, and contains an account of the funeral ceremonies of the Father of his country.

For copies of any of the leading papers, magazines or books, call upon Messrs. Hunt & Miner.

We have been shown a letter to Rev. A. W. Passavant, from Mr. Joseph Parrish, instructing the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, located at Germantown, Pa., from which we learn that the latter gentleman has an intention of making a tour through different counties of the State, (if he can make it convenient,) with six of his pupils, to give public exhibitions of the proficiency they have acquired by the course of tuition in the institution referred to. The object is to replenish the treasury of the school, the increased expenses of which, within the past few months, has rendered it almost destitute of funds.

MISS DAVENPORT.—The Theatre was well filled, last evening, to witness the "Parthenia" of this gifted lady in the piece of "Ingomar,"—written by Mrs. Lovell. It is a play of much interest, and exhibited the talent of Miss Davenport in a new phase, but so varied is her genius that whatever she undertakes is stamped with the true image of the character assumed.

This evening will be given the play of "Medea," in which Miss Davenport has gained immense reputation. Her stay extends but to three more nights, and we trust her friends and audiences will not miss the opportunity of attending the Theatre during her short stay.

GREAT complaints are being made by some of our citizens on account of the large numbers of noisy dogs, without owners, which have accumulated in the city within the past few months. The Mayor's police will be under the necessity of putting another embargo on the liberty of these disagreeable canines, that make the night hideous in some parts of the city.

POST OFFICE CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Establish Siverlings, Crawford county, George Shearer, postmaster: directly on the route from Erie to Meadville. The name of the office at Pennfield, Clearfield county, is changed to Tyler's, and David Tyler appointed postmaster, vice V. Hovener.

[Items by our Special Reporter.]

TO EXPERIENCERS.—It is too often the case that when afflicted by attacks of "cold," or diseases of the throat and lungs, men launch forth into a disordered system of experiments, trying this and that pretended curative, and getting worse at a general thing, in return for their trouble and expense. It gives us pleasure to recommend to all such "cases" the medicine known as BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP, which we are well assured, is better calculated to effect a cure than any nostrum with which we are acquainted. We presume it can be had at any respectable druggists.

FREE BARE TRUTH.—Highfalutin even has failed in the effort which has been put forth to do *unexpired justice* to that magnificent triumph by which the human countenance may be put upon plain, and kept an exact remembrance of the features of the loved or departed. The bare truth that it can be done, simple as is the operation, is not realizable in words—there is no appreciating it justly but *by having it done*; and here, we must say, there is no gentleman in the business more competent to take pictures in any style of the art than MR. ADAMS, of No. 84 Wood street.

FEMALE PERFECTION.—Who will say that much of female loveliness does not depend upon appearance—the mechanical contrivance of drops. Thoughtless of the fact that "duck of a bonnet" was never too highly estimated, in fashion, and tastefully trimmed would do nothing to jeopardize the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. Shorter, of Ala., said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He had wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was, that it did not refer the Lecompton constitution back to people of Kansas. If he believed it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia—Mr. Stephens—said that the constitution was not to be resubmitted, and the gentleman from Illinois—Mr. Harris—had given his assent to that view. He —Mr. Shorter—would now co-operate with the friends of the measure, and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that his colleague, Mr. Cox, at the commencement of the session, took the banner of popular sovereignty in hand, and triumphantly defended it; but now, in the full view of victory, he beat a retreat.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, wished to say that he was of the opinion that the amendment which the House passed was the best, but as this could not become a law, he was willing to take the next best, under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell then asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill presented by the Committee of Conference as submitting the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, objected to Mr. Cox answering the question.

Mr. Cox replied, however, that, although the Constitution was not submitted directly, yet, in effect, the people of Kansas will have the opportunity to say whether they want it.

Mr. Campbell wanted an unequivocal answer. He then produced a letter written by Mr. Cox, dated February 6th, in which the latter stated that while he had a vote it should never be dragged in Lecompton mire, and that, so help him God, he never could do otherwise. Yes, remarked Mr. Campbell, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition which would not submit the Constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Cox said he still endorsed that letter.

Mr. Campbell referred to the fact that about 20 anti-Lecompton democrats were pledged on a high point of personal honor to attend to the call of the Montgomery Crittenden amendment in company with the Republicans.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, replied that he had made no such pledge and had no such understanding or combination.

Mr. Campbell replied that he did not make the assertion with reference to that gentleman, and asked Mr. Groesbeck whether he understood this bill as submitting the Constitution.

Mr. Groesbeck said that it does.

Mr. Owen Jones, of Penna., remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. Campbell or anybody else that he would stand by the Montgomery amendment or any other measure.

Mr. Campbell asked whether he did not meet with men who were known as anti-Lecompton democrats, and whether or not a committee was appointed with power to represent and speak for them to another body.

Mr. Jones replied that he had met on one or two occasions with certain democrats, but no committee of that kind was appointed or authorized to pledge his vote on any subject.

Mr. Campbell then asked him whether the bill submitted the constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to let the people construe that for themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bonham moved the previous question.

Mr. Grow moved, but the house refused to order a call of the House.

Mr. Haskin obtained consent to make a few remarks, and stated that Mr. Cox at a certain time was not only opposed to the Lecompton Constitution but on Monday last late in the afternoon he came to his desk and read a letter which he had written to an Ohio statesman denouncing the report of the Committee of Conference as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the Chairman for having made the report.

Mr. Cox, earnestly—That is not true.

Mr. Haskin—I can prove it by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Harris.

Mr. Cox—I can furnish the letter. (Cries of order.)

The Speaker requested the gentlemen to take seats. He also reminded Mr. Haskin that he was making or assuming a personal character. He could give reason for or against the bill but not indulge in personalities.

Mr. Haskin said that he was simply giving facts in connection with the Lecompton fraud and could prove what he had stated. Democrats who had started out against the Senate bill and only twelve days before had spoken of the author of the apostles. The gentleman from Ohio had seen a new light, and he asked him to give it to the country.

Mr. Cox replied that he had stated yesterday that his first impression was against the conference report, and he now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In view of his letter to the Ohio Statesman, he gave the strongest reasons and objections; at that time his best impressions were against the report, because he thought it discriminated against the free and in favor of slave labor. He had conferred with Gov. Walker, and on learning from him that Kansas will next fall have a population sufficient under the federal ratio for a member of Congress, and that the report as it now stands, he could get one. The gentleman from New York should not insinuate that he was a Judas; that gentleman knew full well that no one could give his letter and good character, but dared to approach him on the subject. (Laughter on the Republican side.) He had acted with an honest mind and a pure heart for himself. Any man who should have received its benefits, no matter how contrary was not worthy of a place on this floor, nor would he if he had betrayed confidence and proved recreant to all that he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to Heaven for the rectitude of his intentions. The Constitution was practically, though not in form, submitted to the people of Kansas and they would have a chance to kill it. The gentleman from New York knew that the public can learn my name, and further particulars by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 2 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Truesdell, Druggist, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.

FOR MONTH OF MAY.—We expect the season of gayety and sprightliness will be completely inaugurated in this month, for the ladies will not withstand their natural impulse to smile and be pretty, let "confidence" droop as it may. When the birds sing and wood and field dress in the matchless *millinery* of nature, why should the woman not "follow suit?" We confess that since the nicest plans of finance have "gang agla," and business is still stagnant, we look to the ladies for an achievement which has proved too much for the genius of Wall—the setting in motion of the monetary current. The busy throng to be seen every day at the fashionable Millinery and Dress Goods establishment of Mrs. TAYLOR, corner of Market and Third Streets, lends confidence to the opinion which we have suggested above.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—There is no lack, now, of facilities for business education, and if half of the Commercial Colleges which have been put in motion since the first school of the kind was established are patronized even moderately, there must be an immense amount of mercantile ability (such as it may be) ground out annually. But still in the front ever to be revered for its influence, long standing and the undoubted qualifications of its teachers, we find DUFF'S MERCHANTS' COLLEGE, of Pittsburgh. We cannot recommend a better school than this for the preparation which youth requires to fit it for active life. It is thorough in every department, and the professors of Penmanship, Law, Ethics, Book-keeping, &c., the most eminent of the country.

A PARLIAMENTARY INVENTION.—The cause of Philanthropy was never more enhanced than by the invention of the Sewing Machines, an article which, crude yet serviceable at first, has been perfected and rendered the means of saving untold laborious wretchedness. Messrs. Singer & Co., the celebrated manufacturers, of New York City, will deserve the rich harvest of wealth which the rapidly increasing sale of their machine is yielding, and we trust that their Agent in this city, R. Straw, Esq., corner of Market and Second streets, may find a demand for his article equal to his ability to supply the public with it. He has just received a new family Sewing Machine, enclosed in an enameled case (cabinet,) which, as an article of furniture, is highly ornamental, and as a sewer is considered the very best. It will pay the lady readers of the *Gazette*, and all others who are interested in such improvements, to visit Mr. Straw's, where a variety of the machine may be examined and seen at work.

The following notice from the Boston *Ledger*, of April 11th, in reference to the Peruvian Syrup, advertised in our columns, is a good indication as to the character of the article in that city, and we are assured by DR. REYSER, the agent here, that the Peruvian Syrup is one of the very best articles of its class, in all debilitated conditions of the human system. Letters and testimonials are in the hands of agents that will render this beyond all cavil:

"Messrs. N. L. Clark & Co., Proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup, have taken offices at No. 5, where they can enjoy all needed facilities for the transaction of their business. They have recently issued a new circular, setting forth in a clear and concise manner the history, character and undeniable virtue of the medicine which is prepared by them, and embracing letters of endorsement from the hands of the first physicians and medical men both of Peru and this country.

"This Circular includes 1st, a card from some of our most intelligent citizens, together with their professional certificates from Dr. A. A. Hayes, one of the most scientific and reliable chemists in the country; 2d, the very highest testimonials in behalf of the Syrup from persons in Peru, covered by a letter from the Peruvian Minister to this country, who certifies that the certificates spoken of above *"the best seen and known to be genuine;"* 3d, certificates from gentlemen well known in our own community for their intelligence, standing and wealth, together with a letter from Moses Grant, Esq., introducing an interesting paper drawn up by physicians of this city, on the subject of alcoholic preparations; and 4thly, certain remarks of the proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup, in which they set forth understood the character of a medicine does not rest upon any statements of their own—for they offer none such, but entirely upon the declarations of those who thoroughly understood and have received its benefits.

"We have ourselves seen the original letters, both those written in Peru and this country, strongly endorsing the results attributed to the Syrup, and we have tried it for ourselves, and have excellent reason to add our own to the testimonials that are pouring in, in favor, upon the proprietors—The Peruvian Syrup, in our judgment, is sure to become a common and most reliable medicine in every family. It is already employed with great freedom by our first and oldest physicians, and has gained a permanent footing among the new discoveries in the Materia Medica."

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.—We purchased one of these much talked of culinary utensils, a few days since, from G. W. Hubley, Federal street, Allegheny. We had first examined the article somewhat closely, and felt sure of its worth. We gave personal attention to its scientific condensing property, and watched closely the ingenious, yet simple operation of the double syphon. It makes *excellent coffee*, clear, well flavored and sparkling. We advise those who can appreciate a cup of well made "Mocha" or "Java," to immediately procure an "Old Dominion Pot."

AN argument was heard on Friday morning, in the District Court, in the case of M. Swietzer, of New York, vs. McKnight & Bro., of the Excelsior Omnibus Line, of this city. The question is, as to the liability of the Omnibus Company for the loss of other than personal baggage of their patrons. The case was argued, but will not be decided until next week.—*Reporter.*

SANFORD'S TROUPE.—This is most positively the last night, notwithstanding hundreds have been turned away nightly, unable to gain admission. We assure our readers to-night they take their farewell, and leave for Cincinnati, stopping at Zanesville and Columbus en route. A great bill is offered on this occasion, so go early if you wish to get in Masonic Hall.

WE are in receipt of a new song, composed by Stephen C. Foster, entitled "Lula is gone," arranged for the piano. It is another of those sweet, simple melodies, which are peculiarly the conception of Mr. Foster, and of the same class as "Willie, we have missed you," "Gentle Annie" "Old Folks at Home," &c. For sale by H. Kleber & Bro., Fifth st.

THE managers of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their first meeting this season, on Saturday last, in Monongahela City, and resolved to hold the next Fair on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th of October.

NUISANCE.—Michael Harper, of the Seventh Ward, has been sued by a man named Sutton for depositing filth on the latter's premises.—The case will have a hearing before Squire Irwin, on Monday, when it will probably be settled between the parties.

WATKIN MORGAN was arrested by the watchmen, Thursday night, for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. He was abusing his daughter in an inhuman manner when arrested. The Mayor sent three days to jail, to give him a chance of coming to his senses.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Judge John K. Sullivan, of the Probate Court, died very suddenly, Wednesday morning, at his residence in Steubenville.

At the McLure House, Wheeling, a German named John Miller, was killed by a barrel of ashes (which was being lowered from the upper story, by a windlass) falling upon him.

THE General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, we are informed, meets in Dr. Pressly's Church, Allegheny City, on Monday, the 17th of May next.

IT may interest strangers visiting Allegheny City, and others, to know that a superior article of Men's and Boys' clothing, white and colored shirts, under shirts and drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., can be had at Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Post Office, at low rates for cash. Every garment sold in the establishment is warranted well made.

STRANGERS IN TOWN.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer, Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinced us that not the Doctor's skill in compounding his medicines is alone concerned in the immense consumption of them; but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly, has these abilities and the success of his house shows that he uses them.—*Memphis Whig.*

Telegraphic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 30.

HOUSE.—Mr. English, of Indiana, called for the regular order, being the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark, of New York, said he had intended to give his reasons for voting against the substitute, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would merely now say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form, and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on some future occasion to deliver his views upon the subject.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, gave his reasons why he had acted with the little squad of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator Seward, that he regarded the battle between freedom and slavery as already fought, he said that he would do nothing to jeopardize the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. Shorter, of Ala., said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He had wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was, that it did not refer the Lecompton constitution back to people of Kansas. If he believed it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia—Mr. Stephens—said that the constitution was not to be resubmitted, and the gentleman from Illinois—Mr. Harris—had given his assent to that view. He —Mr. Shorter—would now co-operate with the friends of the measure, and vote for the previous question.

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Mr. Cox Irish earnest and excited gesticulations made a reply which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped, and said that he would prohibit any language approaching to personality.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker repeatedly rapped and called to order. During roll call the House was unusually quiet.

The result on adopting the Kansas report was, yeas 119, nays 103. (Applause, accompanied by hisses.)

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays on that motion, which was agreed to by 113 against 100.

A message was received from the Senate containing an announcement of the concurrence of that body in the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, made a statement on behalf Messrs. Haskin and Cox, saying that the former without any imputation on the personal integrity of Mr. Cox, who cheerfully accepted Mr. Haskin's explanation.

The House adjourned till Monday.

The vote in the House on the Kansas Bill:—Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Borock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Kalit, Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Mills, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Polton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Seating, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Tripp, Ward, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Nays—Messrs. Abbot, Addison, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bonham, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Ct., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Cooper, Cumming, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlin, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Morgan, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Quitman, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, of Ill., Shaw, Sherman, of Ohio, Sherman, of Ill., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, of Pa., Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, of Ill., Washburne, of Me., Wilson.

SENATE.—The consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Broderick, of Cal., said that after the matter had been so ably discussed, he would not make a lengthened speech. He was opposed to and would vote against the bill reported by the Committee of Conference for several reasons, the most potent of which is that it prohibits Kansas from coming into the Union as a free State during the continuance of the power of the present Administration; that the territory has but 35,000 population now, and if she does not swallow the Lecompton Constitution, five or six years must elapse before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was even less objectionable to him than this Conference substitute.

Mr. Toombs reported from the Committee on the Deficiency Bill that the two Houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he will again move that the Senate recede.

Mr. Houston moved that the Senate take up the Resolution relative to the Mexican Protectorate.—He made verbal alterations and asked that it be referred.

On motion of Mr. Mason, it was laid on the table, and the Kansas Substitute was taken up.

Mr. Seward took the floor and said the Bill has gone into conference and comes out an artifice; a trick of legislative legerdemain. Both ends of the Capital have been engaged to-day in attempting to take to pieces and put together this legislative puzzle. He had little talent and no taste for this sort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to a perpetual motion machine and automaton chess player, which, like the conference project, were contten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side to the other. He objected to the Conference bill, because it presented a false issue to the people.

The true question at issue is the submission of the constitution direct to the people. The question of Public Lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new states. The land question does not occupy one line of the eighteen quarto pages of the Kansas debate. It is therefore a feigned issue. Besides the question of numbers is equally new, dating only from the conference bill. Kansas has enough population for a slave state and just half enough for a free state. Mr. Seward then replied severely to Mr. Pugh saying, that Mr. Seward stood in 1856 for the admission of Kansas as a free State. He stands there now. He cared not for numbers; if ten hundred or ten hundred thousand, or if it even reached the population of China, he would not aid by one vote for its admission as a slave state. As to his estimate formerly made of her growing populousness he predicated on the fact of her being a free state. He never promised rapid progress for a slave state; he never was so young that when he first saw in Othello the gentle daughter of the Senator of Venice married to a Moor in the first act, as not to know that discord would follow in the second and death and desolation in the last. Further he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be a submission of slavery down, but it submits nothing. It is so regarded by the Democratic presses. He read from the speech of Mr. Cox of Ohio that the sense of the people was to be taken on Lecompton although it was not directly submitted; it was like voting by black and white balls in Masonic lodges without saying anything about the candidate who is in waiting.

No State but Ohio could have got at the outside of so lucid an explanation. Thus indirectness and equivocation are on the bill and doubleentendere in legislation are an immorality. Moreover it makes a slave barrier across this latitude of 36, you intropose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains or Sierra Nevada. It amuses him when he hears patriotic men talk of removing the Capitol. If you confine slavery within its legitimate limits the Capitol of this nation may remain where it is and an empire that may grasp the pole and equator, but no such destiny awaits, if you separate, by a slave barrier the Atlantic free from the Pacific free. Further, this bill is nothing but Lecompton; Lecompton with a variation; you toss a coin, bid Kansas cry eagle or liberty; if eagle, you give her slavery; if the effigy of liberty, you give her slavery still. What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first free State; the Senator from the Rhode Island of Roger Williams; the Senator from Iowa, and the Senator from California whose State was saved from slavery by efforts other than those of the Senate? Not one.

But they have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the semblance and not the voice of Liberty? Addressing himself next to the election board, he said the ghosts on the Styx are not more thick and cloudy than are the spirits of the departed governors, who attempted to give our political creed. He had no confidence in the President as an element of that board. He has had an experience that some would cry shame. He neither disparaged nor defamed his Predecessor, but he conceited himself that once men in Virginia cried Rome to Patrick Henry; men were not wanting in Rome to cry shame on Cato, and they were no friends of liberty who in Senates fear to oppose falling idols.

Here Mr. Bigler announced that the bill had passed the House. Considerable sensation was manifested on the galleries and the floor.

The boats leaving today are the Empire City and Gazel for St. Louis. The regular Wheeling packet is the Rosalie.

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says:—The river at this point was stationary all day yesterday, and remained so at dark. From indications we expect to see a falling morning. The weather is fine, and business was tolerably brisk on the levee. We have no news of change in any of the upper rivers.

The departures yesterday were the Mary Cook and W. H. Denny for the Upper Mississippi, and Jesse E. Bell, for Grimsbal and needed a little. The crevasse at McHatton's plantation, near Baton Rouge, had been closed.

The Vicksburg Sun, of St. Louis, Madison, from New Orleans, and Granite State from Pittsburgh, arrived, and the Glenwood, Reliance and Ida May for Pittsburgh. The Dr Kane and Economy from Pittsburgh, arrived last night.

ALTON, Ill., April 29.—The Jacob D. Early came up to this place yesterday, to lay up for boiler times, and while passing the lock gate. Her upper works were entirely burn off. Her hull was saved in a damaged condition. The Early was owned by Captain Hellistet and Perry, and valued at $11,000. She was insured in Cincinnati offices for $6,000.—(Cin. Gazette

Steamboat Register.

ARRIVED—Lucerne, Brownsville; Telegraph, do; Colonel Bayard, Elizabeth; Cheviot, Wheeling; Little Martin, Zanesville; E. F. Sam, St. Louis.

DEPARTED—Lucerne, Brownsville; Telegraph, do; Col Bayard, Elizabeth; Cheviot, Wheeling; Gladiator, Cincinnati; Clara Dean, Louisville.

River 6 feet, on a stand.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton unchanged; 500 bales sold. Flour has declined; 14,000 bbls sold. Wheat heavy; 10,000 bush sold; Red Western $1.50 @ $1.55; Red Ill; White Western at $1.60@1.80. Corn has declined; 56,000 bush sold. Beef firm. Pork dull and nominal; sales of 300 bbls at $15.50 for Mess, and $16.25@15.50 for prime. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders 6@6½. Whisky steady at 27c. Sugar quiet; sales of 500 hhds at 6½@7½c. Rice steady. Freights firmer; on Cotton to Liverpool 5-16c. on Flour to Liverpool 1s 9d. on Grain to Liverpool 4½@4¾d. Stocks firmer: Chicago & Rock Island 75¾; Cumberland Coal 38¾; Michigan Southern 76¾; N. Y. Central 86¾; Reading 48; Missouri 6's 89; Virginia 6's 93; Missouri state 6s; Galena & Chicago 82; Erie 24¾; Cleveland & Toledo 31¾; Illinois Central guaranteed 87.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour market is extremely quiet, but holders are firm in their demands, as the receipts are small, rules of 10,000 bbls at $5.50, for Penna. Corn Meal sold at the same figure. Four, Wheat is plenty and dull, but prices have not yet declined. Rye Flour and in fair request, sales 2500 bush, in lots, at $1.31.10 for ordinary and prime Penna. and Western Red, and at up to $1.20 for extra and good do. Corn Meal. Rye selling at $1 for sales at 62@70. Corn scarce and in good request; sales 2000 bush Yellow at 72c. Oats, which is an improvement for our and 1000 bush prime, in store, at 46c. Oats continue as last quoted; sales 2000