In certain cases—that, I do not say in all cases, but in *certain cases*—the right of arrest is in *subordination to the sovereignty of the country where the arrest is made*. A criminal escapes from this country to England. The sovereignty of England may interpose to prevent his arrest; but *between the criminal and the country* our right to arrest him is as perfect as it ever was—just as perfect as it would be in the streets of Washington, or in the city of New York. It is the same in London. It is the same in Pekin. We never lose that right of arrest; we cannot lose it in any shape, unless we relinquish it.

But I said that in certain cases, it was *subordination* to the right of the nation where the arrest is made. It is so whenever the sovereignty of that nation will protect the criminal. Our right to arrest a criminal being a perfect right, subsisting everywhere, wherever a criminal is found, whether on the high seas, in the territory of England, or in the territory of Nicaragua, it follows that Gen. Walker can be arrested, unless the sovereignty of the nation where he is found protects him. Let me illustrate; let me prove it beyond peradventure; and I defy gentlemen to disprove my position. On what principle do all our extradition treaties proceed? They proceed upon the principle that the right of arrest is perfect everywhere; that Governments have the right to arrest a criminal wherever he is found, subject only to the limitation of the sovereignty of that nation; and all that is attained by extradition treaties is simply the *consent of the nation to lift up that sovereignty*, and permit the arrest. That is all. Such treaties are everywhere acknowledged as legal and proper, and this proves most incontrovertibly that the right of arrest exists everywhere. A man escapes from England to this country, and under the extradition treaty that exists between us, he is taken back; does that violate any right on the part of the criminal? Not at all. He never had any. The right of England to have a criminal arrested here for an offense committed within her borders, is a perfect right; and the treaty did not make it any more perfect.

It was only for the time being in subordination to the sovereignty of our country; and that sovereignty being withdrawn, the arrest, in such circumstances, is a complete and legal arrest, and no defense could be set up against it in any court. Then the question arises, where does the sovereignty of a nation protect a refugee? Where is a criminal shielded from arrest by the sovereignty of the nation in which he has taken refuge? When he goes into a country to attack the sovereignty of such nation, then the sovereignty of the nation will not protect him. If General Walker committed an offense against the laws of this country, and then went into the territory of Nicaragua in defiance of her laws, there is no man on earth who would pretend to say that the laws of Nicaragua would shield the man who comes to attack and destroy those very laws. That would be a monstrous exercise of sovereignty—a sovereignty throwing the shield of protection around the villain who was stabbing it to the heart! Think of a man setting up as his defense from arrest the protection of a Government which he was laboring to destroy. The man who was aiming to blot out the nationality of Nicaragua claims that this nationality protects him. That is not the object of national sovereignty, and it is a strange perversion of terms to claim such an office for it. No nation ever throws the shield of protection over a man who comes to attack and destroy it.

In 1815, during the war with Great Britain, one of our privateers captured the British ship, Anne, in one of the harbors of St. Domingo, within less than a marine league from the shore. The owners of the Anne contested the right of the captors on the ground that the capture was made on neutral ground, and that our privateers had no right to take an enemy's ship in the harbors of St. Domingo. The case was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1818. That court decided that the Anne was a legal prize, because the right to seize an enemy's ship was good everywhere; that although capturing the Anne might be a breach of the neutrality of St. Domingo, yet that did not deprive the American privateers of their right to take and hold a ship of an enemy. This case will be found in 3 Wheaton, page 486.

The doctrine of this court is identical with that for which I contend. except that in that case St. Domingo might complain of the invasion of her shores. But in this case Nicaragua cannot complain, because the arrest of General Walker was for her benefit. The law of nations imposed the duty of arrest on us, to protect Nicaragua; and she never could set up this protection as a cause of complaint. On the contrary she approves of our conduct, and thanks us for rescuing her from the horrors of civil war, waged by a mercenary band of outlaws.

Let me illustrate further. The law of nations makes it our duty to *prevent our* citizens from committing acts of hostility against nations with which we are at peace. We are bound to perform that duty, whenever the offenders may be found. The arrest must be made, the warfare must be stopped, whether those who engage in it be found on the high seas, in our own country, or in the country against which the war is being carried on. We are bound to do it, for it is our duty. Let me illustrate by a familiar example. I am passing by the house of a neighbor, when I hear the cry of murder and help from within; I go to the door and find it locked; I seize a sledge and break in the door, and arrive just in time to clench the assassin's arm as he is about to strike my neighbor to the heart; I ask you if there is a man here who would contend that I have violated the rights of sovereignty of my neighbor by entering his castle for the protection of that he could sustain a suit against me for the act? Sir, I broke into his "castle" for the purpose of rendering him the assistance which he requested by his cries for help.

But, sir, our duty under the law of nations is stronger even than that. I was not bound to break into my neighbor's house to save his life. It was my duty to do it, but it was a moral duty which I was not bound to perform; but, under the laws of nations, it is not only proper that we should arrest an expedition fitted out from our shores to invade the territory of a nation with which we are at peace, but it is a *duty* which we are bound to perform. Under the law of nations, and under our own laws, we have no option in the performance of this duty. We are bound, as a matter of necessity, to arrest the man, and prevent our people from committing outrages upon a neighboring nation. It is a duty of which we cannot divest ourselves unless we violate the law.

Will any one contend the sovereignty of Nicaragua shielded General Walker whilst he attacked it, or that we invaded that sovereignty in arresting him? Sir, it would be an anomalous, a monstrous proposition, precisely on a par with that of the man who, because I entered his house when I heard the cry of murder, would attempt to make me amenable to the civil law.

I say, sir, that we had a duty to perform under the law of nations, and under the law of 1818; and that in the discharge of that duty, we may prevent the "*carrying on*" of the expedition of General Walker. In the discharge of this duty, we were bound to follow that expedition and break it up wherever found; and no man can set up a claim, upon the part of Nicaragua for an invasion of her soil. If such a claim were presented in this House, it would be scouted by every man upon this floor, because we all know that such a claim would be groundless.

I maintain, sir, that Commodore Paulding has violated no law, committed no offense, but that he simply performed his duty. And I honor him for it. I respect his intentions; I admire his boldness and firmness; and I approve of his conduct, and fearlessly pronounce his interpretation of the law under which he acted as unquestionably correct. I love the noble tar who braves the consequences, and "took the responsibility" of doing his duty.

Gentlemen, to defend General Walker, have dragged in the invasion of the soil of Nicaragua as an outrage committed by our country. To hear them, one would suppose they were Nicaraguans, and not citizens of our glorious land. From their representations, we would be led to believe that the poor people in Central America were in tears because we rescued them from the ravages of a merciless invader.

But, sir, did Commodore Paulding, by the arrest of General Walker, violate the law of nations? I say that he simply did his duty, and nothing more than his duty; and that if he had done less he would have been censurable. It is the duty of our Government to restrain and prevent its citizens, wherever found, in the language of the act of 1818, from "carrying on" such expeditions. Suppose an army of our people should be organized to cross the imaginary line on the northwestern boundary of our country and attack the people of Nova Scotia; suppose we send our army to arrest the expedition, but just as it reached the boundary line, the expedition, ten thousand strong, crossed over, and in full sight of our army commenced the work of burning houses and robbing and slaughtering the citizens of that country. I ask if there is any man here who would justify a commander-in-chief if he would not pass over and put a stop to this work of murder and arson? I think there is no man here who would not say he was right in crossing the line. Yet if the interpretation of the act of 1818 is as contended for by the honorable gentlemen from Georgia, he should have allowed the slaughter to have proceeded without interruption, because the act of 1818, although it required us to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions from our own shores, did not permit us to enter the jurisdiction of another power for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I think Commodore Paulding was entirely right in the construction which he gave to the act of 1818, and I think he is entitled to much credit for the interpretation he gave to that act of Congress. I think the Congress of the United States should concur in that interpretation, for it is the correct one. It is a safe doctrine, and the only doctrine under which it if practicable to restrain such expeditions. Under any other construction it would be almost impossible to arrest an expedition fitted out on our southern borders to attack a neighboring country because you never find the ship, in one time of a thousand, until the men and munitions of war are landed. It was so in the case of the expeditions fitted out against Cuba. We had a line of ships upon our coast, and Spain had almost covered the ocean with her ships of war. Yet the expedition was not overtaken until it was landed, and the army had gone into the interior, and there fought as Americans will fight, until the last man died or was taken prisoner.

Under such an interpretation you render your act impotent. You can neither enforce the laws of nations nor carry out the provisions of the act of 1818, unless you sustain the very course which has been taken by Commodore Paulding. We should not give it the cold support that says, "You ought not, perhaps, to have passed the borders; that was technicality wrong, but you have acted under an honest mistake, and we will excuse you." Let us on the contrary say, "Commodore, you have done your duty, and we will sustain you." At the time of the Canadian difficulties the authorities there gave this interpretation to the law of nations. General Brady took his position upon the waters which divide the United States and Canada, and there prevented the expedition from our country from going over. Why did not the United States, which is so jealous of her right; why did not these gentlemen who stand up in this Hall in defense of the sovereignty of Nicaragua, call upon England to redress this grievous invasion of our waters? This, sir, is a novel doctrine, one which has sprung up in favor of General Walker; such a doctrine as has had no recognition in the practice of nations; such as has found no place in the pages of the learned writers on international law.

It is contended gravely that we should send Walker back; that we have committed a gross outrage upon his rights, and that we ought to put him on board one of the vessels of our Navy, with his men and munitions of war, send him back, and put him precisely where Commodore Paulding found him. Yet the men who contend thus, in the same breath allege, that when Commodore Paulding landed upon the shores of Nicaragua, he committed an outrage upon the sovereignty of that State; and yet they would send him back, with his men and his arms, and thus commit another outrage upon the sovereignty of that nation. This is to be done; and upon the principle, it is to be supposed, that two wrongs make one right. If it was an invasion for Commodore Paulding to land in Nicaragua to arrest General Walker and his troops, I should like to learn how, when General Walker is taken back, we can avoid again invading the sovereignty of Nicaragua. I hope that some of the honorable gentlemen who desire us to take General Walker back, will explain how, if Nicaragua sovereignty was invaded in the one instance, they expect to avoid it in the other.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia.—What does the gentleman mean to do with the munitions of war taken from Walker? Does he mean to return them to Walker, to sell them, or to keep them for the purposes of our own Army?

Mr. Montgomery.—We do not want any of his plunder or his traps. We will give them back to him. But, Mr. Chairman, I too, am in favor of sending General Walker back. I maintain that it is our duty to do so; and I think that the President of the United States, in the course he has pursued, committed one mistake, and that is that he did not go far enough. He has done his duty with too much generosity and mildness. He has been too forbearing. The law of nations required more from him. He ought to have done more than he has; he ought to have sent General Walker back; and, for one, I am prepared to vote for a resolution calling upon the President to have him arrested and sent back to Nicaragua. Yes, sir, it is our duty, under the law of nations, to send him back.

I am asked, why send him back? I will explain. It will not do for gentlemen to say that there must be a demand made by Nicaragua; nothing of that kind is required. I will let Mr. Vattel explain for himself the doctrine for which I contend. If General Walker has committed an outrage against the laws and the sovereignty of Nicaragua, he ought to be sent back, and it is the duty of this country to send him back; and there let this restless general be tried. The law of nations on this subject is thus Vattel says (page 223, side number 75) that—

"If the offended State keeps the guilty in his power, he may, without difficulty, punish him, and oblige him to make satisfaction. If the guilty escape and returns into his own country, justice may be demanded from his sovereign.

"And since this last ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of others, or to do them an injury, much less should he permit them audaciously to offend foreign powers; he ought to oblige the guilty to repair the damage, if that be possible; to inflict on him an exemplary punishment; or in short, according to the nature of the case and the circumstances attending it, *to deliver him up to the offended State, there to receive justice. This is pretty generally observed with respect to great crimes, or such as are equally contrary to the laws and* SAFETY OF ALL NATIONS."

It is the duty to deliver up the guilty party, and especially in this case, where the offense has been against the laws of nations. Three times has this General Walker invaded the territories, and waged a war of robbery and plunder upon nations with which we had treaties of peace binding us to restrain himself and his followers from acts of aggression. Three times has he committed these outrages, in the face of the world, and in defiance of our treaties and our laws. The second time he was rescued through motives of sympathy and humanity, and brought back to our shores in a national ship. Then he was released upon his solemn parol of honor, by which he pledged himself to the Secretary of State that he would not commit another violation of the law of nations, or disturb the peace of Nicaragua. But again he has violated those laws and that solemn pledge; and in utter disregard of our laws, in contempt of our courts, and in violation of his recognizance, he has embarked with a small army of desperate men, and has invaded the territory of Nicaragua. Once more he has been arrested; and yet gentlemen claim for him our sympathies, and ask us to shield and protect him. Nay, more; that he may be permitted again to set our laws at defiance by another invasion of a country with which we are at peace. This desperado man, who insultingly and boastingly informs our Secretary of State that he intends again to return to conquer Nicaragua by forces assembled in our borders, finds advocates on our floors. I say that it was our duty, and it was the duty of the President, the moment General Walker was brought here, to have him placed in confinement in an American ship, and delivered up to Nicaragua, there to be tried for his violation of the peace of nations.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia—Let us understand what the gentleman means by the law of nations, and then we can understand his argument.

Mr. Montgomery—I mean by the law of nations, that code of action which regulates the mutual intercourse of independent States with each other.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia—How are they to be enforced?

Mr. Montgomery—Each nation must observe the laws of nations for itself, and prevent its citizens from violating them. They are to be enforced in precisely that way. Will the gentlemen on the other side complain of us for returning General Walker to Nicaragua? Why, sir, they have told us, with triumph written upon their countenances, that this man Gen. Walker was the President of Nicaragua; that he was the ruler of that country; and that he has legal rights there. We were told by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] when I put the question to him, that Walker had been invited there by the Government of Nicaragua. If that be so, then General Walker has nothing to fear; his people will welcome back with songs of rejoicing, their old friend, the commander of their forces, the President of their nation.

The friends of General Walker should not object to this. If his legal rights are there, he will have legal redress for his wrongs. If he has legal rights there, he can enforce them in the courts of Nicaragua. If, on the other hand, he has committed an outrage against the law of nations, if he has committed aggression upon the Territory of a neighboring nation, with which we are at peace, and the law makes it obligatory upon us, when a violation of the peace of a nation has been committed by persons who embarked from our shores, to deliver up the offender, we cannot escape from it. We have this thing to do, and we ought to do it; and I am ready here to vote for a resolution to have him delivered to the Government of Nicaragua. I trust this course will be taken.

The President of the United States has taken a vigorous stand upon this great question. He is to-day receiving the encomiums of the people of every Government in the civilized world for the course which he has adopted. We must either take a bold, open, and independent opposition against these aggressions on sister States, or we will ere long be involved in a war for the violation of the peace of nations. It will not be a war with the feeble power of Nicaragua, but a war in which the Governments of the earth will be arrayed on one side and ourselves upon the other. Though I have no fear of the result of a conflict in which American valor is involved, who is willing to say that our glorious country has so lost its honor that the nations of the world are compelled to combine against it?

The aggressive spirit of our people has already been the subject of serious debate in the cabinets of London and Paris. Sustain the conduct of General Walker, and you will give such an impetus to the spirit of aggression and invasion that no nation will be safe from attack. Mutual safety will require a union of the nations to check our insatiable and rapacious thirst for adventure. All the rest of Christendom on one side, and we on the other, fighting in an unjust cause, defeat is inevitable. It will not do for us to turn around and say to the nations of the Old World, "you have been morally guilty." This is a poor justification. The nations of Europe have had a watchful and guardian eye upon the shores of the gulf of Mexico; and the day is not distant, unless the act of 1818 and the law of nations are enforced, when forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and resistance will become a duty; and then fierce, long, and bloody war will be upon us. For what? For the aggrandizement of such men as General Walker. I say that the President of the United States is at the present time receiving eulogiums from every civilized Government upon earth, and his course is approved by the people of this country, almost unanimously. I am glad to see the returning spirit of reason. Let us each and all be determined that we will stand by the President, that we will stand by the laws, and the dark clouds that now shade the horizon of the future will be entirely dispelled. Let us save our national honor by a manly and determined resistance to this spirit of aggression. Let us be able to turn proudly to the nations of the earth and say: "We respect our treaties; we enforce our laws; there is no blot on our national flag, no stain on our national honor."

Mr. Chairman, I have shown that the laws of nature, the Constitution and laws of our own country, all compel the President to restrain our people from hostile incursions against nations with whom we are at peace; I have shown that Commodore Paulding did nothing more than his duty in the arrest of General Walker; I have shown that the President has exercised extraordinary forbearance and humanity toward this arch-disturber of the peace of nations in not sending him back to Nicaragua. Having thus vindicated the Administration and the gallant Paulding from the assaults made upon their conduct, I might leave this question in the hands of the committee; but, sir, there have been, during the progress of this discussion, grave and serious reflections made upon the character of the Navy of our country, which I cannot permit to pass without a reply. The proudest and brightest chapter in the history of the past is the record of the glorious deeds of that same gallant little Navy. Who can recall, without a thrill of national pride, the memory of Paul Jones, defiantly sailing through the English seas, under the very shadow of grim old fortresses gray with time and bristling with cannon? When shall we cease to remember the dying words of the lamented Lawrence, who, with but a plank between him and the depths of the ocean, and a moment between time and eternity, turned to his comrades, and said, while the battle raged around him, "Don't give up the ship!" We have had our Perry on the lakes, and our Decatur, Stewart, Rodgers, and a host of others, on the main, the record of whose gallant deeds is the proudest inheritance of a brave people.

We have had reverses and defeats on the land; traitors have attempted to betray us; incompetent generals have sacrificed our armies; but never has a commander of our Navy proved recreant or false, and never has the flag of our country gone down in an equal conflict on the sea. In the darkest hours of the past, when the national heart was sinking with the accumulated misfortunes of defeat and dishonor, the winds and the waves never failed to bring us the record of glorious victories won by our gallant little Navy on the distant ocean.

If there is anything of which the American people are justly proud, and to which they cling with the fondest affection and highest hopes, it is the Navy; and I, as one of those people will not stand here and listen to reflections against it. I hurl them back upon the authors with proud disdain. I love the manly tone of Commodore Paulding's letter, and the independence of his conduct. It is of "such stuff that heroes are made;" and my word for it, if ever the time shall come when this nation shall demand his services in battle, his flag will float in victory or sink with him to a watery grave. The American Navy will never have occasion to blush for Her Paulding.

A few words more, and I have done. We are charged with a desire to limit and restrict the progress and advancement of American power and influence. I am as proud as any other man of the indomitable and unconquerable bravery of our people; nor will I permit any man to accuse me of opposition to anything that will extend our national power or greatness. The record of history of the past demonstrates that there has been in every age a ruling and superior people. Those ages have produced in their turn the Persians, the Medo-Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans. One after the other they attained an almost universal empire, and ruled the world for a time; but one after another their glory departed, and the irresistible bravery and unyielding energy which gave them power and greatness departed, and the proud conquerors of kings became slaves in stead of masters. The star of glory of La Belle France sunk in the grave of her first Napoleon. The battle-fields of the Crimea demonstrates the deep decay of English skill and bravery. Ours is the ruling people of the present age; and to be an American citizen is a prouder inheritance than ever belonged to the sons of the greatest empire of the past.

The titled monarchs of the Old World feel their thrones crumbling under the progressive principles of the great American Republic. Nations living under the iron rule of despotism lift their mangled hands to Heaven and call upon Heaven. Japan opens her ports, and China sets up her in a national ship. Then he was released upon his solemn parol of honor, by which he pledged himself to the Secretary of State that he would not commit another violation of the law of nations, or disturb the peace of Nicaragua. But again he has violated those laws and that solemn pledge; and in utter disregard of our laws, in contempt of our courts, and in violation of his recognizance, he has embarked with a small army of desperate men, and has invaded the territory of Nicaragua. Once more he has been arrested; and yet gentlemen claim for him our sympathies, and ask us to shield and protect him. Nay, more; that he may be permitted again to set our laws at defiance by another invasion of a country with which we are at peace. This desperado man, who insultingly and boastingly informs our Secretary of State that he intends again to return to conquer Nicaragua by forces assembled in our borders, finds advocates on our floors. I say that it was our duty, and it was the duty of the President, the moment General Walker was brought here, to have him placed in confinement in an American ship, and delivered up to Nicaragua, there to be tried for his violation of the peace of nations.

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The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 26.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

JAMES SALISBURY.

(To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James B. Backhouse.)

Election on Tuesday, January 26th.

☞ STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved: That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, March 4th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

C. H. BUCHALEW, Chairman.

J. N. HUTCHISON, } Secretaries.
E. S. HALDEMAN, }

ELECTION TO-DAY.

Our citizens are called upon to-day to exercise the right of franchise in the special election for a representative, in place of J. B. Backhouse, deceased. The candidate offered by the Democracy, Mr. James Salisbury, is in every sense worthy of the position. He is experienced as a legislator, intelligent, honorable and firm as a citizen. He is popular with all classes and enjoys the confidence of the best men of our own and the opposition party. We hope for the credit of the county, as much as for his own sake, that we may be returned to Harrisburg, where he would at once take an advanced position among the most useful men of the House.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

We publish this morning to the exclusion of other matter a correct copy of the able speech of the Hon. William Montgomery, of the Twentieth District. We have already expressed our opinion of this document, and find it endorsed everywhere in most unequivocal language. The constituents of this gentleman may well feel proud of their champion, who thus repays their confidence, and the nation will honor the courage and devotion of the man who is "fit to stand by Cæsar and give command." We ask for the speech a careful perusal.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We notice to-day since our return from Harrisburg a letter in the *Gazette*, containing allusions to the editor of this paper, which are without foundation. The writer assumes that we were a member of the State Central Committee and differed with Mr. Black, also a member, as to the time of holding the Convention and says:

When the vote was taken it stood thirteen for March and nine against. The two representatives from your county, Barr and Black divided one of them voting for Lecompton, and thereby following as the hound his master, the instruction of Judge Black; the other voting with the friends of Douglas. I leave it with Messrs. Black and Barr to explain how they severally voted. One thing is certain, I did not hear that even a Democrat living in Allegheny would dare even indirectly to sanction the Lecompton swindle. I am mistaken or the one who did it at home will have a serious account to settle with his party at home.

It may spoil the story to state that James P. Barr was not a member of the Committee and does not know how Messrs. Black and Barnett voted, and don't care. All the gentlemanly talk about "hounds," must undergo a revision.

Suicide in Chicago.

Mrs. Margaret Lyons committed suicide in Chicago on Monday, the 18th inst. She was the prosecuting witness upon the trial of two colored men, who were indicted on a charge of assaulting her with intent to commit a rape. During the trial some of the witnesses for the defence gave her, falsely, as she asserted, a very bad character, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats. She immediately declared that as her character was gone, she did not wish to live any longer, and accordingly put a period to her existence by taking laudanum.

The unfortunate woman was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves four young children in destitute circumstances. During her illness she declared several times that she wanted to die, because her reputation was gone. She has a brother living in Detroit.

THE BRITISH FLAG COVERING THE REIN OF CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.—An English paper, the London *Post*, thus speaks of the traffic in Circassian girls in Turkey:

Perceiving that where the Russians shall have re-occupied the Caucasus this traffic in white slaves shall be over, the Circassian dealers have redoubled their efforts ever since the commencement of the peace conferences, to introduce into Turkey the greatest possible number of women while the opportunity of doing so lasted. They have been so successful that never, perhaps, at any former period was white flesh so cheap as at this moment. There is an absolute glut in the market, and dealers are obliged to throw away their goods, owing to the extent of the supply, which, in many instances, has been brought by steam, *under the British flag*. In former times, a good middling Circassian girl was thought very cheap at £100, but at the present moment the same description of goods may be had for £25.

THE FIRST BANKER—A WORTHY PRECEDENT.—A writer in Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* says that, according in Chinese historians, one of the Chinese Emperors issued paper money 119 years B. C., called *Fey tsi-sian*, or flying money, from the ease and rapidity with which it circulated. It consisted of the paper promises of the government, and went into extensive use, like all paper currency. When the empire had been flooded with it, the government repudiated the whole, and those who had confided in the public faith suffered the consequences. At a later period, A. D. 950, another Emperor conceived the very plausible scheme of receiving from the merchants their gold and silver, to save them the trouble of handling it, and issuing promises to return the same on demand. This currency was denominated *Pian-tsi-sian*, or convenient money—and very convenient it proved to be for the Emperor. He got the money and squandered it, but never found it convenient to repay them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Burdsye's Holland Bitters, one hour before each meal.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Burdsye's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., corner of Third and Smithfield streets, and by Druggists generally.

☞ **White Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and** and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." 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 the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed

FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

☞ **"Woodland Cream"—A Pomade for** beautifying the hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair, it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being free from scurf. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO.,

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

Wholesale and retail agents, George Ogden, No. 38 Wood street; R. E. Sellers & Co., corner Wood and Second; W. A. Gildeafuney, opposite the Theatre; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Brunt & Reiter, corner of Liberty and S. Clair; W. J. Montgomery, opposite Post Office; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall. [no28]dlyaw

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye**—"let this be your trust"—that it makes no difference how gray or red, or rusty the hair or whiskers may be, nor how much they may have been injured by bad dyes, BATCHELOR'S will make them a beautiful and lively black or brown without the least injury. It will never fade or turn rusty. *Warranted* Made and sold, or applied, in our private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Second street. [d14]y

☞ COFFEE.—150 bags prime Rio, for sale by
ja22 WM. E. SMITH & CO.

DIED:

On Monday afternoon, infant daughter of Captain John Rittenhouse, aged three years.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, on Scott street, Sixth Ward.

☞ THE LIVER PILLS.—The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of liver complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the departure of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, perhaps, thereby, to save a world of misery.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* JOS. FLEMING & SON.

☞ THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES sold at every drug store, purporting to cure all disease imaginable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all the cases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of its many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often the pain was severe. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world. ja18dlmdaw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted,

AS FURNACE CLERK. Good references given. Address FURNACE CLERK,
ja26d3t* Pittsburgh P. O.

Situation Wanted,

AS BOOK KEEPER OR SALESMAN. Good references given. Address BOOK KEEPER, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja26d3t*

☞ STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, January 25th, 1858.

Loans and Discounts	$1,076,887 81
Real Estate	43,929 00
Due by other Banks	146,063 93
Specie and Checks of other Banks	55,607 81
Specie in Vaults	687,129 19
	$2,146,542 24
Capital Stock	$418,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	105,138 39
Circulation	378,958 00
Individual Deposits	260,826 03
Due to Banks	24,020 86
	$2,146,542 24

I, H. M. MURRAY, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, being duly affirmed, deposes and says, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1858.

C. O. SHORPT, Notary Public.

To Invalids and the Deaf.

MRS. ANNA MANSFIELD, Will arrive in Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, January 23rd, and remain some days at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, for consultation with invalids and the Deaf. Her examinations are FREE, and are conducted upon the basis of *treating patients by mail*. Her mode of patient's actual condition by *their manifest indications*—thus illustrating her clear such knowledge of the disorders of the sick as to be able to prescribe at the origin of disease. Her mode of treatment is based upon restoring to the Blood those elements which are wanting in the patient, and whose absence is the cause of both general and local weakness and infirmness—also removing from the blood and effected localities all *impurities*, and those humors whose presence is the primary cause of certain diseases and deformities.

A Course of Medical Lectures to Ladies will be delivered some afternoon during her stay. Further announcements to be made regarding it. ja22d3t

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago

RAILROAD.

THE TRAINS OF THIS ROAD NOW run directly to and from Birmingham (Penn street depot) and Pittsburgh without change of cars.

On and after MONDAY, January 18th, 1858, Four Trains will leave the Penn Street Depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh—

6.50 A. M. Arrive—CLEVELAND, 7.55 P. M. TOLEDO, — CHICAGO, —
By this Train connections are made at Toledo and for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Erie, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, &c.

PASSENGERS WISHING to go by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, take the 6.50 A. M. Train.

The above trains connect at Hudson with C. V. & C. R. R. Trains for Akron and Cuyahoga Falls.

Passengers for New Philadelphia, and Stations on the Tuscarawas Branch, must take the 6.50 A. M. Train.

Baggage checked through to Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincinnati RAILROAD LINE.

THE TRAINS ON THIS ROAD RUN Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh—

6.00 A. M. Arrive—STEUBENVILLE, — CONNELLS, — CINCINNATI, —
By this Train connections are made for Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and St. Louis. This Train does NOT RUN to TOWNS BELOW STEUBENVILLE ON RIVER LINE.

6.50 A. M. Arrive—STEUBENVILLE, — BRIDGEPORT, — BELLAIRE, —

2.20 P. M. Arrive—STEUBENVILLE, 5.50 P. M. BELLAIRE, 7.20 P. M. COLUMBUS, 1.00 A. M. CINCINNATI, 6.45 A. M.
By this Train connections are made via Steubenville for Newark, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Steubenville Accommodation Train.

4.10 P. M. Arrive—Steubenville, 7.50 P. M.

This Road connects at

Steubenville—with Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, for Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Bridgeport—with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Cumberland, Baltimore and Washington City.

☞ Passengers wishing to go by this route, must ask for tickets via Steubenville.

Tickets to all points are sold at the Ticket Office in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

Baggage checked and any information concerning this line at Office of the Company, (Monongahela House,) Pittsburgh.

E. P. GLASS, Ticket Agt., Penn street Depot.
J. A. CAUGHEY, Agt., Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.
ja26

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, January 28th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 97 Fifth street, will be sold without reserve, an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Gents' Overcoats, Drab Coats, Vests and Pattaloons, Fine Shirts, Woollen Hosiery, Children's Zephyr Worsted Fancy Coats, &c.
ja26 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

GENTS' WEAR.—The following are now offered low
Gents' French Calf Boots, double soles;
Gents' French Calf Shoes;
Gents' Buffalo Shoes;
Gents' Calf Overshoes;
Gents' Gum Overs and Sandals, at the People's Shoe Store, Fifth street, near Market.
ja26 DIFFENBACHER & CO.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.—Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters, Shoes, Gums, etc., cheap, at the People's Shoe Store, No. 17 Fifth street, near market.

FURS AT AUCTION.—P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.—This (TUESDAY) morning, January 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a fresh stock of Ladies' Fine embracing a choice assortment which have been just received from the importers and manufacturers, among which are, Sterm Martin, Victorines, Minks, and Cuts, Fitch, Sable and Rock Martin Capes, Cuffs and Collars, etc., of every variety and quality. [ja26] P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

EVERY description of Dry Goods always on hand, and as cheap as they can be found any place West of the mountains.
C. HANSON LOVE,
Formerly Love Brothers,
ja26 No. 74 Market street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT