LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the City Councils.

The City Councils held their regular monthly meeting at the new Council Chambers in the Diamond last night. After seats had been assigned to the members, the Select and Common Councils went into joint session for the purpose of electing two City Printers for the ensuing year, and also for the election of four members of the Board of Health, the terms of three of the present members having expired, and one vacancy being caused by the removal of Mr. Wm. Moorhead from the Seventh Ward.

The vote for city printers on the first ballot stood thus:

Dispatch	41
Gazette	36
Chronicle	8

and the "Dispatch" and "Gazette" were declared city printers for the ensuing year.

The Councils then proceeded to fill the vacancies in the Board of Health, with the following result: B. C. Sawyer, Third Ward, Dr. Isaiah Ward, Fifth Ward; William McCutcheon, Seventh Ward; David Hutchison, Eighth Ward.

Joint session then closed.

In Select Council, Dr. A. M. Pollock in the Chair.

A resolution was introduced allowing the City Controller compensation for clerk hire, which was carried.

The Finance Committee was empowered to select and fit up rooms for the use of the City Controller and Treasurer. C. C. concurred.

An ordinance was read authorising the City Commissioner to divide the city into five districts, for the purpose of better regulating the cleaning of the streets, alleys, &c., and letting the separate districts to contractors.

A memorial for the improvement of the Ohio river, with a request for Councils to sign and send to the Legislature, was read and placed on file. C. C. concurred.

The other business in this Council was of minor importance.

In Common Council, Mr. McKelvy in the Chair.

A memorial relative to the Aqueduct, asking the Legislature to reimburse the amount expended on this work, was read. A resolution accompanied the memorial, that the Councils should sign the memorial and send to the Legislature, which was read three times and passed.

A report from the Ordinance Committee, on the ordinance relative to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was read. The committee recommended to strike out the proviso which binds the company to transport passengers or freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at the same rates they would be charged if going to Chicago; also the section relative to the payment of interest on their bonds. The report was read and accepted. A letter from Mr. Cass, the President of the road, was read, stating what terms they would accept. He said the company could never agree to pay a larger sum than one thousand dollars per annum for the privilege of crossing Penn street. The company cannot agree to have their freight tariff controlled by any other party than the Board of Directors of the company. The company cannot agree to the condition that, in the event of the road of this company passing into the hands of the trustees, bondholders, or others, then the privileges of the ordinance to cease, inasmuch as the bonds of the city are now endorsed by the officers of the company, and that they are secured by a mortgage on this portion of the road. The first recommendation of the company was voted down by a vote of 15 to 12; the latter was accepted by a vote of 14 to 12.

Mr. M'Candless offered the following resolution as a substitute for the entire ordinance:—

Resolved, That the City Councils refuse to allow the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company the privilege of crossing Penn street, in this city.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 14 to 9.

A resolution to refer the ordinance to the Street Committee was lost by a vote of 15 to 12.

Motions to refer back to the Ordinance Committee and to lay the whole matter on the table were lost. The ordinance was then read for final passage, and voted down by 19 nays to 8 yeas.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Snyder to refer the application of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to the Street and Finance Committees and the Presidents of Councils. It was read three times and passed.

A resolution to draw a warrant in favor of J. D. Dravo, for ten dollars, to repay him for a walk laid on Smith street, was referred to Street Committee.

Councils then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday night next.

The Reason Why.—It has been said, sneeringly, that one of the most notable characteristics of the American is his inquisitiveness. But the American has need to be proud of this characteristic, for he owes to that his varied information, his go-ahead concentrativeness, his restless and successful strivings after new inventions, and his power of transcending all competitors in speculation and money-making adventure. It was Morse's inquisitiveness—his determination to thoroughly know "The Reason Why"—that gave to the world the wonderful Magnetic Telegraph. It was Fulton's desire to understand "the Reason Why" that favored us with that inestimable blessing the Steam Engine. Any proper and useful stimulant for the inquisitive mind is a benefit to individuals, and also to society. For this, among many reasons, we cannot too highly commend a new book by the author of "Inquire Within," published by Dick & Fitzgerald, of No. 18 Ann street, New York, and entitled "The Reason Why." As the index of the contents of this grand volume embrace *forty large columns of fine type*, it would be futile for us to endeavor to give more than a mere outline idea of its various useful and entertaining features. The book is natural science and philosophy; divested of all extraneous matter, and placed before the reader in concise, clear and understandable shape. It is the finest epitome of valuable knowledge we ever encountered. Having mastered the contents of "The Reason Why," you may converse in the most learned and intelligent circles with freedom and at perfect ease. It costs but one dollar, and this expenditure you must remember, makes you a learned and refined person. The publishers most appropriately term this entertaining mass of information "Science made easy, or a world of useful every day learning condensed into a volume for your pocket." The agents for this valuable work in Pittsburgh are Messrs. Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall.

Mr. Avery's Will.—Among the numerous bequests made by the late Charles Avery are the following:—To the M. P. Church of Allegheny, $5000; to the Second M. P. Church of Pittsburgh, $5000; to the M. P. Church of Birmingham, $5000; to the Educational Department of the Allegheny Institute and Mission Church, his maps, books, book-cases, &c.; to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, for the relief of insane persons, $5000, and to Passavant's Hospital, $5000. The remainder of the property, after the payment of all the other bequests, which residue amounts to some $500,000 is equally divided; one-half of it is to form a perpetual fund for spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the benefits of civilization among the black and colored races inhabiting the continent of Africa. The remainder is to form a fund for promoting the education of the blacks of the United States and the British provinces, the manner of its application to be decided upon by his executors.

The Weather.—The weather is the theme of conversation everywhere just now. The present winter is a singular freak of nature. Indeed, we venture to say, that we never had such a season as this within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." Winter has now been upon us for nearly two months, and we have not experienced more than half a dozen cold days or nights since its advent. The nights are cool and bracing, while the days are warm, spring-like, and pleasant. Yesterday was a singularly lovely day, as warm and genial as spring time, and scarcely a breath of air stirring. It had an effect on the fair sex too, for they were out on the street in great numbers and dressed in the gaudy colors of spring. The fact is, yesterday was a delightful day, for the expansion of crinoline, and its fair proprietors did not prevent it.

Local Articles in reference to accidents at Odd Fellows' Hall have been published in the different papers, which may do injustice to the builders and others directly connected with the building. Outsiders, made up of boys and thoughtless men, force their way over the unfinished work up stairs, and are found where they should not be. When they break rules they must put up with broken heads. On Saturday, every ladder leading to the upper stories were taken away from the building, and every door safely secured. There were broken open by those who had no business in the building, and were injured in consequence.

Cotillion Party.—To those who are fond of terpsichorean amusement, a fine opportunity of enjoying themselves will be offered on Friday evening next. Prof. Cooper, who has been giving instructions in the art of dancing in this city for some time, gives one of his soirees at Neville Hall on that evening. The "beauty and chivalry" of our city are usually present at these gatherings, and an evening spent there cannot fail to pass pleasantly.

The Ladies Fair, on the second floor of Davis' new auction building, Fifth street, have been selling at such extremely low prices, and comprise so extensive a variety of elegant descriptions, that each of our lady readers can suit both taste and purse with a set of these beautiful articles of dress and comfort. The sale will commence with a fresh stock this morning at ten o'clock.

Correction.—We stated yesterday that Patrick Duffy had been committed by Alderman Donaldson for stealing a coat from Mr. Carville, a tailor on Wood street. It seems that the charge was for obtaining the coat under false pretences. The matter has been settled by a relative of Mr. Duffy's. We make the correction with pleasure.

Amanza Stewart and Henry Mangel were tried for highway robbery on Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Stewart was acquitted, but the evidence against Mangel was stronger, and he was convicted. We believe there are other charges pending against Stewart. Mangel will probably be sentenced on Saturday.

We understand that the St. Clair Hotel will be reopened on next Monday, by Mr. William Connelly, the former proprietor.

A list of desirable Bank and Insurance Company stocks are to be sold this evening at No. 54 Fifth by Mr. Davis.

A Chinese Woman, who came to this city with Dr. Happer, in the capacity of nurse, was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church of this city on Sunday morning. She did not understand the English language fully, and the questions and answers were interpreted by Dr. Happer. The ceremony was said to be both novel and interesting.

We have received Peterson's & Co.'s Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector for February. It is corrected by Brewer & Co., and although but a recent publication, is rapidly winning the confidence of bankers and business men.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Enoch Howell was on trial yesterday in this Court for larceny. Our readers will recollect that he is charged with the bold robbery at M'Cord's hat store on the 30th of November last.

Mayor Stackrath yesterday fined two persons, a man and woman, $20 for disorderly conduct. It seems that the offense was of a bigger grade, and the prosecutor, though his honor was tainted, refused to make any information except for disorderly conduct.

Miss M'Keana, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, has been appointed sub agent of Thornton's Quarterly Review. The No. for last quarter has been received this day, and contains the most interesting matter published.

Alderman Major yesterday committed a notorious female for keeping a house of ill fame in the Ninth ward.

Another person of the other sex was also committed by the same magistrate on a similar charge.

Henrietta Griffith, charged with stabbing Connelly, will have a final hearing before Alderman Major tomorrow.

At the Mayor's office yesterday there was nothing doing beyond a few commitments for ordinary offences.

The Greatest Invention of the Age—The Excelsior Shingle Mill—Who Wants to Get Rich? Everybody!

Then let everybody pay a visit to the Great Western Planing Mills, on the corner of Marbury street and Duquesne way, and see the Excelsior Mill make sixty perfectly-formed shingles in one minute. But we would advise anybody wishing to secure the means of rapidly accumulating a fortune, to call soon, as we are disposing of Shop, Township, County, State and Territorial rights almost as fast as we can draw up the deeds. We have, as yet, some valuable rights for sale—therefore, to who would at some future call in your costly carriages, had better call soon.

We do not sell any one to purchase, until after he has thoroughly examined the mill, and perfectly understands the principles upon which it is constructed.

The best evidence we can give of the great value of this machine, is the work it performs.

The shingles made by it are more perfectly and beautifully formed, and command a much higher price from dealers than those made by any other way.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see the machine in operation at the above named place. The Proprietors can always be found at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Grant and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

JENKINS, UTT & LYNCH.

GLYCERINE!!

GLYCERINE!!!

GLYCERINE!!!!

GLYCERINE!!!!!

One of the best articles for chapped hands now in vogue. Warranted a sure cure. For sale at

SUPER'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

☞ DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS increases in popularity with all who test its qualities as a Tonic or remedy for Dyspepsia, and the affections arising from a disordered stomach. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. The bitters may be used with confidence and beneficial effects, by all suffering from complaints of the stomach. As a medical agent, it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operation is at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
jadk-lw No. 267 Penn street.

☞ ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF ONE BOTTLE, IN AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1850.

Dear Sir:—During the last five years I have been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in *great danger of dying from inflammation*, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their deservedly-fine qualities, better health than I have known for many years.

Very respectfully yours, ELIZABETH GAHL.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Carter's alley.

See advertisement.

Also sold by SLEMING BROS. and Dr. GEO. R. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. jadlwdawly

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Wood, Moorhead & Co. has, this day, been dissolved, by mutual consent—M. Dewees Wood, withdrawing therefrom.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style and firm of MOORHEAD & CO.

W. DEWEES WOOD,
M. R. MOORHEAD,
GEO. P. MCCLURE.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1858—jdlw1w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES BLAKELY and JAMES C. RIGBEY, in the Real Estate Agency Business, is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will continue the business at No. 65 Fifth street, where the books of the old firm may be found, and where the unsettled business, with the firm of Blakely & Rigbey, will be transacted.

JAMES C. RIGBEY.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved with mutual consent, by the withdrawal of R. A. KINGWALL. The remaining copartners are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business of the Fort Pitt Glassworks as heretofore.

A. B. CURLING,
MORGAN ROBERTSON,
SEYMOUR DEVERIDGE,
R. A. KINGWALL.

January 1, 1858—jdlm

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, LARD OIL, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY
No. 609 Liberty street,
doctdwly PITTSBURGH

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
JOHN M'CARGO
HAS A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF
MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, Enclosures, Posts, &c., &c.
The public are respectfully invited to examine our stock before low, and work warranted.
jydly-lw NO. 255 LIBERTY STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BUYING CHEAP CLOTHING.

Z. L. EISNER,
ON THE CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS, late Davis's Auction Room, is now selling his entire wholesale stock at COST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY. He will sell Fine Black Petersham Overcoat that used to sell at ..... $8,00 for $3,75
Fine Black Petersham Overcoat ..... 6,00 " 4,50
" Brown " ..... 8,00 " 5,75
" Belgian " ..... 8,00 " 5,00
Nice plaid Sagian " ..... 8,00 " 6,00
Lumberjin " ..... 10,00 " 7,00
" " ..... 8,00 " 5,00
" " ..... 7,50 " 4,50
Fine Pilots ..... 10,00 " 6,00
Whitney Pilots ..... 6,00 " 3,00
Beaverteens ..... 6,00 " 4,50
Kentucky Jeans ..... 10,00 " 7,00
Satinett ..... 5,00 " 1,00
" ..... 6,00 " 4,50
Fine Wove Cassimere ..... 8,00 " 6,00
Brown cloth ..... 10,00 " 6,00
Black Silk Cloth ..... 12,00 " 7,00
Super Fine Brown French Coats ..... 18,00 " 13,00
" " " " ..... 15,00 " 11,00
" " " " ..... 10,00 " 6,00
Pants, Vests and Furnishing Goods at these and prorata prices.
d-23

HO FOR UTAH!!!

BEFORE YOU GO,
PRACTICE WITH THE RIFLE,
AT THE ORIGINAL SHOOTING GALLERY,
No. 226 WOOD STREET.
jadly BROWN & TEMPLETON.

BARBERS SOAP.—100 bxs. Barbers Soap, made expressly for shaving, and warranted superior to any soap in use, for sale by
jadll R. G. & J. H. SAWYER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 25.—*Senate.*—The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, giving the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from January 1, 1855, to the present time.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Central American affairs.

The report reviews at length the whole case, saying, in conclusion, that the law of 1794 equally with that of 1818 was founded on a wise policy to preserve the peace of the country and maintain unity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the land by secret and unlawful practices, to wage a practical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and, in most cases, dishonoring the American flag used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer who, unequal to, or disdainful of the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the carnage, the rapine and the ravages of war. It would take the affairs of the government, in our foreign intercourse at least from the hands of those to whom they are committed by the Constitution, and leave them under control or at the pleasure of unknown and irresponsible agencies. The report concludes with resolutions: First, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818. The committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section of that act. Second, That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law, but in view of the circumstances attending it, and its result in taking away from the territory of a State in amity with the United States, citizens who were therein with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent if suffered to pass without remark. The committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial when, after arrest at sea, are brought back to the United States, report a bill making it a duty of commanding officers making such arrests to bring or send offenders together with the cargo of the expedition to the port when they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the collector, to be dealt with according to law. It is made the duty of the collector to give immediate notice to the District Attorney and Marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest, and it shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them.

The subject was made the subject for the 2d of February.

Mr. Douglas, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report. Mr. Foote, also of the committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and the propositions laid down in the report, but in so far as the report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. Davis called up the bill to increase the military establishment which had been made the special order for to day.

Mr. Fessenden hoped that Mr. Davis would not press the consideration of the bill to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reasons for the increase of the army.

Mr. Davis replied that it was a good reason for taking the bill up now, for it was evident that the Senators would not examine it until it was taken up, for its consideration was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and so simple and necessary for the public interest that he hoped it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. Fessenden was not prepared to say whether, after a proper opportunity for discussion and investigation had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not, but he could not consent to increase the army merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. As a Senator, he must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or importance of the military recommendations of that department.

Mr. Davis would not press the bill were there not a public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until after the period when men can be put in the field for the present emergency, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and was now brief enough, if the bill be passed immediately. It was well known that we have a small body of troops now lying in the mountains, where they must remain until spring, and there have been extensive combinations of Indians in that region, instigated by white persons, which rendered it important that our army there should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed be adopted without delay, the executive ought at once to know it.

Further debate on the army bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate upon affairs in Kansas.

Mr. Polk alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from Gov. Walker's letter in order to prove that the Lecompton adoptedly was supported by a minority of the people of Kansas, and that nineteen out of thirty-four counties had not an opportunity to send delegates to the Convention. He read a statement originally published in the *Missouri Republican*, in contradiction of Walker's allegation, from Henry Clay Pate and other members of the Convention.

Mr. Stuart asked whether Gov. Walker had not been in a situation to know the facts which he stated, and whether Mr. Stanton's statements in his message to the Legislature were not to be relied on against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals who were implicated in the outrages long charged. The assertions of the persons alluded to by the Senator from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on one side as those of Jim Lane on the other side. Pate and Lane both went to Kansas for mischief. Pate's statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feelings against Walker than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. Wilson said that he was in Kansas in May and July last, and could assert that Walker and Stanton's statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word. In fifteen counties no census was taken nor enrollments made, partly from neglect of officials, and partly, in some instances, because no officials were there to perform the duty. In others attended to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. Wilson remarked that these frauds were notorious, and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts meant to say that he apologized for or excused frauds.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed, and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. Davis said that he complained of mere charges of fraud without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven, he would be among the last to justify them.

Mr. Brown remarked that as the Lecompton Constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question. On his motion the subject was postponed for that time, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced the following members a Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad: Phelps, of Missouri, Jones, of Tennessee, Washburne, of Maine, Milson, of Virginia, Curtis, of Iowa, Corning, of New York, Underwood, of Kentucky, Groesbeck, of Ohio, Gilmer, of North Carolina, Singleton, of Mississippi, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Phillips, of Pennsylvania, Leach, of Michigan, Bryan, of Texas, and Scott, of California.

Mr. Knitt, in absence of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who had moved a resolution for the expulsion of Matteson, moved that a further consideration of the subject be postponed one month, saying that he understood, on good authority, that Matteson was detained at home in consequence of the severe illness of his wife. The motion was agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Invalid Pension Bill.

Mr. Garnett, in a speech in support of slavery, hesitated not to defend the institution as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictates of humanity, and the word of God. The time for apology is past. The Southern people are united, and stand up before the world to defend and entirely justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embrace in a system of slavery a more humorous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of Randolph relative to slavery as a social, moral and political demoralization, as falsified by time and experience, and argued to show that Great Britain's emancipation scheme is a failure.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceeded from the bank suspensions. While hard money was claimed for a basis of the government transactions, the Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress the power to issue twenty millions of red dog wild cat money. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing what he regarded its fallacies, and saying that that officer blunders in thinking something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. Granger said that the administration, by extravagance and folly, had increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty millions. One part of the army is surrounded by snow and the Mormons, another is playing second fiddle to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for the glory of Billy Bowlegs. (Laughter.) And now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them, his constituents would find it out. The government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party, so-called, turned the screw the wrong way when they passed the free trade tariff. If they were wise they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they shall discharge their duties. Notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union unless Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas; it is not their will: its provisions are in direct conflict with the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice. It is a fact which could not be successfully denied that the reason why the Convention solemnly refused to submit the Constitution for approval or rejection, was, that the people would vote it down, and yet the President has the audacity, with this fact staring him in the face, to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the Constitution of the people of Kansas; that Constitution was the joint product of federal and local usurpation. But for federal intervention, delegates to the Lecompton Convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights were trampled upon and popular sovereignty strangled. Congress has been asked to acquiesce in this outrage for the sake of the Union, and, as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They have been told by the court journal that all is quiet in Kansas, but it is not the calm of people secure in their rights; it is the fitful calm which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton Constitution look to it that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. Resistance to such fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be a duty not a crime; patriotism and not treason.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

[Special Despatch for the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 25.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilkins offered a bill to enlarge the Chancery powers of the District Court.

House.—Mr. Foster, a bill relative to a State road to Canonsburg; a remonstrance against an increase of tolls on the Perrysville road.

Mr. Imbrie presented a petition to fence the railroads in Beaver county.

From the West.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Late Kansas advices state that an act has passed the lower branch of the Legislature abolishing slavery in that Territory from the first of March.

Serious disturbances had occurred between the settlers on the Shawnee Reservation and the Indians, resulting in the death of one of the latter. The Indians were driving off the settlers, burning their houses, and destroying their crops.

Governor Richardson arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 16th. In reply to a message from a majority of the Legislature, now in session at Florence, he expressed his disappointment at their recent adjournment to that place, and requests their immediate return to Omaha.

Advices from Salt Lake to the 16th of December state that the Mormons are not counting on an open fight, but guerrilla warfare. The crops are abundant. Every able-bodied man will be under arms in the spring. The majority of the men are in favor of the war, and, it is said, they have plenty of spies in the United States Army.

LATER.

A gentleman from Leavenworth, on the 20th arrived this evening, who reports having traveled from Weston to Bonneville with a messenger bearing despatches from Calhoun to members of the Cabinet at Washington City, the tenor of which, as derived from the messenger, is that Calhoun has rejected the returns sent to Denver instead of him, on ground in accordance with the Lecompton schedule. They are illegal, therefore, and void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats, and also one majority to the Councils, and two in the House.

Mr. Storer, Democratic member of the Legislature, has been shot in the stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence, and will probably die.

Henderson is still in custody at Lawrence.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 25.—The special Committee on Public Printing has authorized one of its members, George Taylor, to open a correspondence with printers, paper manufacturers and book binders of the country, with the view of obtaining all practical information on these subjects, specimens of the Congressional work to be deposited with Arthur & Co., of New York, for inspection. The Committee propose either to establish a printing office, or sufficiency of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent on the meeting of every new Congress.

The Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Stanton, arrived this morning.

Francis Tukenny, of Missouri, has been appointed agent of Indians to the Sac and Fox agency.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The weekly Bank statement shows an increase of loans of $1,699,000; increase of specie, $618,000; increase of deposites, $898,000; increase of undrawn deposites, $1,800,000; decrease of circulation, $18,000.

Destructive Fire.

MARCH CHUNK, January 25.—Kuebler's soap factory and six dwelling houses were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The books of three different firms were also consumed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

President.
W. H. WILLIAMS.

Vice Presidents.
F. R. BRUNOT, 1st. ISAIAH PICKEY, 2d.

Treasurer.
R. HOLMES, Jr.

Superintendent.
JOSEPH STOWDEN.

Committee of Arbitration for January.
F. R. BRUNOT, V. P.
EDWARD GREGG, H. PRUNSTON,
JOHN L. BOYD, JOHN S. CASGRAVE.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Carefully Reported by Joseph Stowden, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange.

PITTSBURGH, January 25, 1858.

FLOUR...The market is very dull. No sales from first hands have transpired to-day. Sales from store of 150 bbls at $5,87 for superfine, $4,25 for extra, and $5,50 for extra family.

GRAIN—Sales 150 bush. Corn, in the ear, from wharf at 44c; 50 bush. Barley, fall, from wagon at 56c.; 50 bush Corn from store at 47c. ⅞ bush.

APPLES...Sales 50 bbls. Cooking at $1,87½ ⅞ bbl.

POTATOES...Sale 75 bush. Neshannocks, from wharf, at 60c. ⅞ bush.

CHEESE...Sales 25 boxes W. R. at 9½c. ⅞ lb.

SUGAR...Sales 25 hhds. prime N. O. at 5¾@6⅛ ⅞ lb.

MOLASSES...Sales 20 bbls. N. O. at 27½ ⅞ gallon.

OIL...Sale 31 bbls. Linseed, Western, at 56c. ⅞ gallon.

BUTTER...Sales 450 lbs. prime roll at 16c. ⅞ lb.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton: sales 600 bales, with a declining tendency. Flour firm; 9000 bbls sold. Wheat firm; 5000 bush sold. Corn firm; 22,000 bush sold at 70c for white. Mess Pork 40c lower: sales of $16,25; prime 25c lower; sales of $14,62½. Bacon unchanged. Hams 8@8½. Shoulders 6¾@6⅞. Lard ribbed to arrive in March, 7⅞; dressed Hogs, $6,25@6,50. Freights quiet; on Flour to Liverpool, 2d; on grain to Liverpool, 4½@5d.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 25.—*Evening.*—Stocks firm. Cumberland Coal, 16¾; Illinois Central, 85; Lacrosse and Milwaukie, 12; Chicago and Rock Island, 69¾; New York Central, 89¾; Reading, 57; Erie, 21¾; Virginia 6s, 90¾; Missouri 6s, 86¾; Kentucky 6s, 103; Tennessee 6s, 87¾.

AUCTION SALES.

DAILY SALES AT NO. 54 FIFTH ST., At the new Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54, Fifth street, every week day, are held public sales of goods in all variety, suited for the trade and consumers, from a large stock which is constantly replenished with fresh consignments, that must be closed forthwith.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Dry Goods and fancy articles, comprising nearly everything needed in the line for personal and family use; table cutlery; hardware; clothing; boots and shoes; ladies' wear, &c.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Household and kitchen furniture, new and second-hand; beds and bedding; carpets; elegant iron stone China ware; stoves; cooking utensils; crockery, &c.

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Fancy articles; watches; clocks; jewelry; musical instruments; guns; cleaning day goods; boots and shoes; boots; stationery, &c. P. M. DAVIS, Auct.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:—

25 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
10 do Mechanics' Bank.
25 do M. & M. Bank of Pittsburgh.
30 do Iron City Bank.
20 do Western Insurance Company.
10 do Eureka Insurance Company.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 30th, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, will be sold, by order of Wm. Young, Trustee, sundry Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Canvas Bags, Coats, &c. The above will be sold to pay charges, &c., due the Eagle Hotel, and not previously redeemed by their owners.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
ST. CLAIR HOTEL.

THE subscriber offers for sale all the furniture, etc., of the St. CLAIR HOTEL, situated on the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, consisting of Feather Beds, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, and all furniture for hotel purposes complete, together with a selection of the choicest brands of Wines and liquors, imported expressly for the house. Also, the unexpired term of the lease, which has three years yet to run. The house is one of the oldest and most favorably known in Pittsburgh, and has enjoyed the highest reputation as a Hotel.

The stock will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

Wednesday, January 27th, 1858,

Unless disposed of at private sale previous to that time.

J. D. W. WHITE,
Assignee of Wm. C. Connelly.

[Washington Examiner, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Columbus Statesman, insert Stand ch. Post.]

A LARGE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 53 Logan street, for sale. Price—$1000. Gives accommodation. A hall, two parlors, four chambers and Kitchen. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
jd14s 51 Market street.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—500 boxes Toilet Variegated Soap, assorted colors, in lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. cakes, on hand and for sale by
jd17 R. G. & J. H. SAWYER.

RIVER NEWS.

A. O. M'GREW, Steamboat and General Agent, Corner of First and Ferry streets.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.—The river continues to fall, with a foot 6 inches water in the channel. This weather is more like Spring weather than anything else that we can liken it to.

Capt. Adams' little White river packet, "Exchange," was sunk a few days since over the White river cut off. She was owned by Messrs. Dean & Hale, of Cincinnati, and was fully insured. She was valued at $7,000.

The ever punctual packet, "Emma Graham," is in port and will have this evening for Zanesville direct. She is the regular packet and leaves at the hour.

The "Alona" is rapidly completing her load, and will leave for New Orleans with despatch. She will be the first boat out for that port. In fact, to look at the wharf at the end of her stage plank one would think that there was but little reason to complain of scarcity of freight.

Remember that the "Quaker City" leaves today for Nashville. Those having freights to send in that direction should attend to it early.

The "Mozart" and "Neptune" arrived at a late hour last night. The former had brought up a good load, among which was 101 bbls molasses, 55 hhds sugar, 67 bbls. tobacco, 108 bales hemp, 18 bales cot on, 110 bbls. alcohol, 10 bbls. molasses, 55 sacks of bacon, 50 sacks feathers, 27 bbls. lard and a large quantity of other freight. She will load immediately for Missouri river. She informs us that the "Rowena" will be here this morning with a big load.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

5 FEET 6 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Telegraph, Woodward, Brownsville.
" Lucerne, Jacobs, Brownsville.
" Cheviot, Murray, Wheeling.
" Emma Graham, Ayers, Zanesville.
" Minerva, Gordon, Louisville.
" Neptune, ——, Louisville.
" Meteor, Braffin, Louisville.

DEPARTED.

" Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
" Telegraph, Woodward, Brownsville.
" Lucerne, Jacobs, Brownsville.
" Cheviot, Murray, Wheeling.
" Arizonia, Herdman, St. Louis.
" Grand Rivers, Louisville.

STEAMBOATS.

NASHVILLE.

For Nashville.

The splendid new light draught steamer POLAND, Capt. R. Gregory, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. nov29

For Nashville.

The fine passenger steamer CLIFTON will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or
jd16 PLACE, BARNES & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

JOHN TOMPKINS,.....RAY, Master.
JOHN TOMPKINS, the fast and elegant packet, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
A. O. M'GREW, Agent.
no18 No. 80 Water street.

MEMPHIS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

The fine passenger steamer ALMA, Capt. Hennison, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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