THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::FEBRUARY 24

SOUTHERN INSOLENCE.

In politics, as in everything else, there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be virtue. The question of slavery has ever been a most difficult one, and the Democratic party has, for many years, labored honestly, fairly and devotedly, to allay and quench the fires of discord which it has engendered between the Northern and Southern portions of the Republic. The Democrats of the North, placing themselves upon the broad ground of non-intervention with the institution of slavery where it already exists, have faithfully adhered to the great national principles of their party. For this they have been reviled by the extremists of the opposition, and they have borne it patiently, for they expected nothing else at their hands. But from our Democratic brethren of the Southern States, we had a right to expect better things. We have had to yield so much—we have had to swallow so many things which were distasteful to us, for the sake of preserving the first great democratic principle of national unity, and for the sake of political peace with our brethren of the South, that at the least we should be spoken of by them in terms of respect. We have taken our conservative position as much for their sake as our own, and have a just right to complain when they treat us with overbearing insolence, and speak of us in terms of contumely and defiance. Our Southern neighbors must recollect that the North is not a mere "handful of men," to be directed and disposed of according to the wishes of leaders governed by sectional prejudice and sectional interests—it is composed of States which are nations in themselves, and possessing within themselves the wealth, the resources, the patriotism and the pride of nations. As component parts of the Federal Union, they have felt it their duty to forget all sectional feelings and make a sacrifice of them upon the altar of their country's good. The Democrats of the North had a right to expect that the South would meet them upon this platform of conservatism and compromise. We are their creditors, not they ours. In the great union of sovereignties, the States North of Mason and Dixon's Line have an advantage, over those South of it in all the great elements of national prosperity. In population, in agricultural, and commercial resources,—in education and in wealth, the South must yield us the palm, and in political power we have shown by the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, that we are not weak. The South cannot get along without the North, and they know it. Why is it then that almost daily in the public press of the South and in the speeches of her public men, the feelings of every Northern man—certainly those of every Northern Democrat, are outraged? These gentlemen of the South are too apt to insult the Democracy of the North by their wholesale flings at the geography of the country, and strong in the conscious honesty of their purpose, they will not hear these insults with patience much longer.

These remarks have been elicited from us by the perusal of a message of Governor Runnels to the Legislature of Texas, upon the Kansas question, which we find in Sunday's New York *Herald*. At first we were inclined to regard the document as an invention, but upon careful perusal we believe it genuine. Its entire tone is that of attempting to wield the rod of terror over the North. Read the following extract from this precious document. Governor Runnels says:—

"Confidence ceases to exist when all moral obligations are disregarded. The North will have no claim to the confidence of the South, if she again refuse compliance, since she has so often heretofore failed to respect her obligation. The history of the action of our Northern brethern presents bad faith in unbroken continuation. The time for compromise has now passed away, and better for the republic had it never been. The past and present prove that we are not even to expect the observance of a truce under them. Under every concession the South has made, her enemies have gained new accessions to their strength. Kansas is the last out post; and is there any one willing to believe, if now tamely surrendered, the next attack will not be upon the institutions of the State, without organization and concerted movements on their part for defence. What is to be expected of the representatives of States, such as Vermont and Massachusetts, on a question involving the domestic institutions of the South?—States which, while they are receiving all the advantages and participating in all the blessings of the Union, stand out right in open nullification of the constitution and laws. These States have a voice in deciding every question, equal to the most loyal of the Union. Their representatives occupy positions in the Senate's forum. Unlike the Roman conspirator, they meet not the withering condemnation of their associates, but are received in full fellowship; and with an impudence and contumacy equal to his, they continue to sit as law givers and judges by authority of the instrument they have sworn in their hearts to pervert and violate. Well may it be believed that evil times have come upon the republic, and that her days are numbered, when such men possess sufficient strength to render doubtful the result of questions involving the peace and perhaps the existence of the government.

"Justice and fair dealing are not to be expected of those whose conscience no compact can bind with cords strong enough not to be broken. It is to their behests that crouching sycophancy and unprincipled demagoguism bend the supplant will, and before the sirocco blasts of whose opinions the timid faltering and the weak giving way throughout the free State."

The Democracy of the North, who have yielded so much for the sake of peace, must not be insulted in terms like these, by the South which has yielded nothing. To this they ought not and will not tamely submit.—They claim to be in the right, and to exercise the great moral power which this position necessarily confers. If aggression there must be, let the opponents of the Democracy be the aggressors. What reason is there that the Executive of Texas, or any other Southern State, should thus denounce the North? Is it any wonder that the sensibilities of Northern men are occasionally fretted beyond prudence and endurance when assailed in terms like these? These hot-blooded Southerners seem not to understand the very axioms of the Federal compact. It is a system of mutual faith—mutual rights—mutual benefits and reciprocal confidence. What is it but mutual confidence which prevents this world from becoming a social chaos? Human governments—human society itself exists by confidence. Destroy it, and all social and commercial intercourse is at an end. Destroy confidence and you dissolve this Union, and where the star spangled banner of the free now waves in triumph, the armed sentinels of an iron despotism will soon keep watch. These Southern men must not permit their fanatical devotion to the institution of slavery (which we Democrats of the North only tolerate because we love the Union—we do not love it,—) carry them to the extent of this, impugning the honesty of our motives, and the sincerity of our purposes. The principles of the National Democracy—their end and aim is, equal rights to all, and the preservation of the Union. Upon this platform the Democrats of the South, and of the North should stand alike. When common dangers threaten, they should invoke a general defence, and no where have we a right to look for resignation and forbearance more than in the South. Is it for the South thus to outrage every principle of political morality and social honor? Are these hot-blooded and sweeping denunciations of the North, a proper return for the patriotic and conservative spirit which the Northern Democracy have evinced upon this question? If in their hot blood they drive us from our present attitude to one of aggression—that moment will be sounded the death knell of this glorious, this blessed Union—this Union which is the first of freegovernments—the work of our forefathers, constructed, with a common hand for a mutual benefit to their posterity. If such doctrines are common in the South, as those which Gov. Runnels has enunciated, the word needs but to be spoken to shiver the glorious fabric, and the end of our great experiment of self-government, is at hand. We love this Union as the palladium of our liberties, and because we believe its continuance essential to the very existence of our rights. But if the South promulgates doctrines of passion and fanaticism like this—if the people of the South listen to men who are swayed by hot blooded and ungovernable impulses, totally regardless of reason or patriotism, or right—what can we look for but the horrors of civil war—when the brother's hand shall be reeking with a brother's blood, and the sun of freedom shall be darkened in domestic discord and national anarchy!

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The Kentucky Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday of last week.

—It is officially announced that the British rate of postage upon letters dispatched from or brought to any port in the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, has been reduced to a uniform rate of six pence (12 cents) the half ounce. All letters, therefore, mailed in the United States, and transmitted to Great Britain for conveyance thence by *private ship* to any British colony or foreign country beyond sea, must be prepaid 33 cents, the single rate of half ounce or under.

—One of the members of the Louisiana Senate is named "Saint Paul." It is this Mr. "St Paul" who is trying to get the Legislature of that State to take action in favor of reviving that unsainty institution, the African slave trade.

—In the Louisiana House of Representatives a bill has been introduced relative to Massachusetts, one provision of which is that no debt owing to a citizen of that State shall be recoverable in the courts of Louisiana.

—The bill limiting bank notes to $10 and $20 has been defeated in the Virginia Senate, for want of a constitutional majority.

—The question of levying a tax on dogs, in New York appears to be attracting considerable attention. It is estimated that there are half a million dogs in that State, which are maintained at an expense of *five millions* of dollars.

—A bill has been unanimously passed by the Kentucky Legislature, and signed by the Governor, authorizing the executive of that State to raise a regiment of volunteers immediately, and to tender their services to the President of the United States, to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Utah. Col. Crittenden, Major Hawkins, and others, all of Mexican experience, are to be the officers.

—It is reported in Augusta, that the agent of two of the South Carolina banks, at Memphis, Tennessee, had disappeared, leaving $80,000 of cash unaccounted for, and $200,000 in bills of exchange of very doubtful character, taken for their account—every part of which, that has fallen due, has been protested.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 22d, 1858.

The *Telegraph*, on Friday, made a slight error in stating that the act repealing the collateral inheritance tax law, had passed the House, and been sent to the Senate. It did not receive a baker's dozen of votes, and rightly too. This collateral inheritance tax—this tariff on the estates of dead men who have no family—is the most indirect mode of taxation, and should not and will not be repealed. Besides, it is pledged to the sinking fund for the redemption of the State debt. It amounted last year to the handsome sum of $139,606. It is proper to say the error corrected above is not chargable to the person who sent the despatch.

Bogus insurance companies have got to be so great and ever present a nuisance as to attract the attention of our Pennsylvania Solons. If I mistake not, you are yourself a sufferer from one of those swindling concerns, which are plentiful as lice in Egypt, and much more afflicting;—for there is no such thing a getting used to them. The bill in question compels all insurance companies to pay in fifty per cent. of their capital before commencing operations, instead of ten per cent., as is now done; provides for three insurance companies in each county, and compels them to make frequent publication of their condition. Mr. Donhert, the gentleman who has introduced the bill, is an old director in one of the sound insurance companies, and has therefore the experience proper to remedy existing evils.

The third veto of Governor Packer sent in today, of the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Cornish Engine Works of Norristown. His objection to it is that it comes too clearly under the head of special legislation, as there is full power for incorporation under the general corporation law. Besides, it exempts it from taxation and other penalties, that it ought justly to be subject to. Governor Packer's veto message was an admirable paper—clear, well written and shows tha he is well acquainted with the theory of legislation and is determined so far as in him lies to see that it is executed. If he continues in well doing, which these seems to be no doubt, it will prevent the statute book from being incumbered with laws of no general good, and which benefit the few at the expense of the many.

At 3½ P. M. the Governor, Heads of Department, and Senate entered the hall of the House to hear the farwell address of George Washington, read by the clerk, Jacob Zeigler, Esq. It was read in a way such as no clerk but he can read it. At the moment the united guests entered the hall, Beck's Philadelphia Band, under the escort of Major Wm. Delany of Harrisburg, took a position in the lobby, and struck up "Hail Columbia," and after the reading of the Address they played "Yankee Doodle." Here upon motion 5000 copies were ordered to be printed in English, and 2000 in German, for distribution. PAXTON.

Munroe Stewart.

The Governor exercised wisely his clemency when he pardoned Munroe Stewart. The community here with great unanimity agree in this act of the Governor. Stewart is largely indebted to his counsel, R. P. Flenniken, Esq., for his untiring exertions in procuring his release. We sincerely hope this narrow escape from death may prove a perpetual and terrible warning to Stewart as to others, against being found in bad company.

Edwin M. Stanton, Esq.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Star of West, from New York for California, on the 21st inst., were Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., and James Buchanan, Jr., nephew of the President, both of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stanton is one of the most eminent lawyers in Pennsylvania, and is employed by the government to defend the title of the United States to lands sold to parties in California, and now claimed by others under Mexican and Spanish grants. Millions of dollars worth of property is involved in the issue. Mr. Buchanan will assist Mr. Stanton as counsel in the case.

Bishop Potter.

Bishop Potter has so far recovered from the recent attack of paralysis as to be able to return from Greensburg to his home in Philadelphia.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL FIGHTING GROUND.

The Clay and Cullom Affair—Sumner and Harney, Rhind and Boutwell, &c.

The New York *Tribune* contains the following intelligence in regard to the latest quarrels in Washington City:—

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Various versions are given of the collision between the Hon Jas. B Clay and Gen. Cullom yesterday, but following out the facts collected with a view to impartiality, I find this to be the more probable story:—

Cullom entered the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, where Clay, Hawkins and Mason were standing. He proposed an old fashioned Kentucky drink, in which all the parties participated. Subsequently he commenced conversation with Clay, stating how he had removed from Kentucky to near the Hermitage, in Tennessee, where he hearded the lion in his den. He spoke of his long devotion to and admiration for his father. Mr. Clay answered by saying that Gen. Leslie Coombs had once as Chickasaw Embassador also hearded the lion in his den.

This expression, which some bystanders supposed jocular, was regarded as an offensive retort by Cullom, who asked if he meant to insult him. Clay disclaimed such intention. The interrogatory was repeated, with the same reply, but was accompanied with the menacing use of Cullom's finger, when Clay said that he was not accustomed to be addressed in such a threatening manner, or words to that effect.

Cullom became more excited under the conviction of an intended insult to him, and denounced Clay as "the apostate son of a noble sire." Clay said that his physical condition would prevent him from answering with a blow, but he could not resist proclaiming Cullom "a d——d scoundrel." Whereupon Cullom drew back to strike. The force of the blow was partially arrested by the spectators, but still reached Clay's nose and caused it to bleed. The two were then separated and withdrew.

It is proper to say that Cullom's friends represent that he understood some obnoxious reference to have been made by Clay to the Investigating Committee, in connection with other remarks, before striking.

This statement may be erroneous in the order in which the events occurred, as the details were derived from different sources. But as no injustice is intended, any error will be promptly corrected. It is my design to give a general idea of the circumstances of the case fairly, with no leaning either way.

Clay called on Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, to act as his friend, and a peremptory message was communicated to Cullom, to which acceptance was signified, so soon as a competent second could be chosen. At one o'clock no choice had been made.

Mutual friends are endeavoring to bring about an accommodation, and others high in authority are interfering to prevent a meeting; but it is hardly practicable to do so, considering the notions entertained by the parties in the case. The whole affair is greatly regretted in all circles.

The War Department will take care to prevent any hostile meeting from growing out of the correspondence between Colonel Sumner and General Harney.

BORROWING.

The youthful State of Minnesota has commenced to borrow. The Legislature has passed a bill, authorizing the Governor to make a loan of $350,000, at 8 per cent., to satisfy its creditors. The gallant "Harry of the West" once said that he had not owed a man a dollar for thirty years. Had he lived till now, "the Secretary would have stood alone." Borrowing in one way or another is the order of the day. The General Government wants its millions—the States their thousands—the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman, all borrow, and the very corner loafers ask you to "lend them a dime."—Truly we are a borrowing people.

[For the Morning Post.]

MR. EDITOR: Some time since I noticed in the *Post*, an article recommending a change in the licence system, which in my opinion, would increase the number of legal doggeries. Would it not be better to suppress the illegal ones, if we *must* have such as furnished Fife with the *last pint*, (I believe it was a *legal* house.) Since the above appeared, I see you recommend an asylum for our inebriates; which I had no doubt was the offspring of pure philanthropy; but would it not be more consistent to advocate measures by which we would stop them, than to call upon the Legislature for the *people's money* to keep them, after the doggery keeper has got their money, ruined their character, destroyed their health, &c? Finally an article appears in the issue of the 13th, on our Prison system, its evils &c, well written, breathing pure philantrophy, as well as suggesting proper changes. But are we not *overlooking* the *only remedy*, viz: removing from our midst that which dethrones reason, makes the *man* a *brute*, and by the use of which, the young takes (as you observed) his *first* glass. It seems to me that to talk of reform, and complain of crowded Prisons, is *folly*, so long as intoxicating drinks are permitted to be dealt out at the will of unscrupulous, (not to say misanthropic) avarice. It has been said, that in Rhode Island, where there is no *death penalty*, (and offered as an argument against it,) that murderers are very rare; so they are, because intoxicating drinks are little used. The young man has little chance to have a *first spree*, and consequently of becoming a murderer.

Yours, B.

A SHORT time since a highwayman undertook to rob Major Jones. He met Jones over a piece of woods over in Jersey. He asked Jones for his pocket-book. Jones refused to yield. Highwayman then took Jones by the neck, and undertook to "choke him down." Jones made fight, and kept it up for half an hour. At the expiration of that time Jones caved, and the highwayman commenced rifling his pockets. The contents amounted to eighteen cents.

"Is that all you've got?"

"Every cent."

"What made you fight so long?"

"Didn't want to be exposed. Bad enough to have only eighteen cents, but a great deal worse to have the world to know it.

HERE is a litany, which although not exactly orthodox, will pass among sinners: From taylor's bills, doctor's pills, western chills, and other ills—deliver us. From want of gold, wives that scold, maidens old, and by sharpers "soft"—deliver us. From screaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores, and dry-goods stores—protect us. To modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearl—deliver us.

NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS:—HOLLAND BITTERS.—"We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrated German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with nervous and rheumatic affections, it will be found a valuable remedy."—*Staats Zeitung.*

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Berhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.

TRAVIS COUNTY, Texas, June 12th, 1854

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick headache for a great many years, all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis county, Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable Pills, her attacks of sick headache have again returned—for some time back has been gradually getting worse—and has determined me to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale. MEREDITH W. HENRY.

☞ 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* FLEMING BROS.

J. W. TUCKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE (FOR THE PRESENT,)

NO. 126 THIRD ST., NEAR CITY HOTEL,

REFERENCES:

Hon. J. L. Orr, Speaker U. S House of Representatives. Hon. L. M. Kennett, Hon. Saml. Treat, Judge U. S. District Court, James H. Lucas & Co., Rev. D. R. M'Anally, D. D } St. Louis.

feb22-1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Late and Important from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ANGLO SAXON.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAPOLEON.

Prospects of a Revolution in Spain.

MORE FIGHTING IN INDIA.

SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

TAKING OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

No Duel Yet Between Clay and Cullom.

Anti-Lecompton Convention At Indianapolis.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 23.—*Senate.*—The bill to change the name of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company by adding the word Baltimore, and the bill relating to the Allegheny weigh scales, were finally passed, and go to the House.

The bill compelling the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad to build a trestle-work for a public road in Washington county; also, a bill relating to pedlars in Washington county, passed finally, and need but the Governor's approval.

House.—Bills read in place:—By Mr. Foster: An act relative to bonds issued by Allegheny county for stock in railroad companies, authorizing the County Commissioners to exchange stock in said companies for their bonds; a bill providing for a Street Commissioner in East Birmingham; bill relative to the bequests of Thomas Hanna, deceased.

The bill relative to the catching of fish in Venango county passed finally, and goes to the Senate. Also, a bill relating to the election of the Butler Council.

A supplement to an act relating to embezzlement, approved May 27th, 1841, extending its provisions to officers of water, gas, road and other companies, was passed.

This being private bill day, the House took up bills on the private calendar, acting upon the following, among others: A supplement to an act relative to the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh, repealing the proviso to section second of an act passed March 7, 1856, entitled "an act relative to the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh." The proviso prohibited any mercantile tax greater than one hundred dollars in any case. An act providing that all township and borough elections in Jefferson county shall hereafter be held on the first Monday of February in each year. Both the above passed finally, and go to the Senate.

Senate bill No. 178, to change the venue of the Anderson will case; Senate bill 59, relative to tax collectors in Washington county, authorizing the settlement with collectors till July 1st, passed finally, and need but the Governor's approval.

An act providing for the erection of an alms house in Armstrong county; an act to prevent the sale of strychnine in Jefferson county, and a bill for the erection of Pine county, were postponed for the present.

The supplement to the Allegheny Bank charter, providing for its removal to Pittsburgh, was, by Mr. Crawford, objected off the private calendar, and would require a two third vote to take it up. The objection was withdrawn on condition of its postponement, and on motion of Mr. Crawford it was postponed for the present, by 40 against 33. The vote was re-considered by which the bill was postponed for the present, and Mr. Imbrie offered an amendment calculated to defeat the object of the bill, providing for a removal of the bank to Beaver county. The amendment was lost. Messrs. Imbrie, Rose and Crawford opposed the bill, and Messrs. Irwin, Scott and Foster urged its passage until the hour of adjournment.

No notice was published, and strong doubts are entertained of the constitutionality of the bill, which will be postponed or defeated on Wednesday.

The Republican Committee has recommended the call of a Convention of all the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution to nominate a ticket.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, February 23.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, with advices to the 10th, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening.

The steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst. The steamers City of Washington and Arago sailed on the 10th inst. for New York.

The Anglo Saxon was detained twelve hours off Cape Race by ice.

The United States corvette Constellation was at Alexandria on the 26th of January.

In the English House of Commons leave had been granted to Lord Palmerston to amend the penal law, by making conspiracy to murder a felony. The vote stood three to one.

M. Billante, the French Minister of the Interior, had resigned, and M. Espinnasse had been appointed to succeed him.

The expected advices by telegraph from the overland mail from India and China had not come to hand.

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Peers, on the 8th instant, Lord Lyndhurst enquired whether any communications had passed between the British and French Governments, respecting certain insulting paragraphs in the Paris *Moniteur*. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of the insults, had taken the responsibility. Lord Granville said that a note had been received from Count Walewski explaining away the publication of those addresses, and expressing the regret of the Emperor at the appearance of anything offensive to England.

A vote of thanks has been passed in both Houses of Parliament to the army in India, after some objections being made to Lord Canning being included in the vote.

Lord Palmerston, in asking leave to present the bill to amend the penal laws, said that the government had had no intention to propose any such measure, although driven to consider the present state of the law in regard to conspiracies. He concluded by pointing out the necessity for amendments on general grounds.

Mr. Kinglake moved an amendment that the House deems it inexpedient to comply with the demand of Count Walewski until further information is afforded by the production of the communications between the two governments subsequent to that despatch. He was not inclined to alter the municipal law of the country at the demand of any power. A variety of speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic one by Mr. Roebuck. The following evening the debate was resumed, when speeches in its favor were made by Lord John Russell, Mr. D'Israeli and others. Lord Palmerston's motion was finally agreed to by a vote of 299 against 99.

The London *Post* says one of the principals in the attempt on the life of Napoleon is an Englishman named Thomas Allsop, ex-member of the Stock Exchange.

A despatch from the French Ministsr of Foreign Affairs to the French Ambassador at London, couched in moderate language, concludes by expressing confidence in the exalted reason of the English Cabinet in abstaining from all indication as regards suitable measures, and thinks he shall not have appealed in vain to their honor and loyalty.

Election riots have occurred in Limerick. Many persons were seriously injured. The military restored order with difficulty.

It is rumored that France and Switzerland have come to an understanding on the subject of refugees.

The Prince and Princess made a public entry into Berlin on the 8th. Their reception was enthusiastic and the display fine.

The King of Prussia is expected to visit Cannes, France, for the benefit of his health.

A new revolutionary plot has been discovered at Madrid; incendiary proclamations, arms and ammunition were seized in houses close to the palace.

Another Swedish loan of eight millions is announced, to be employed in the construction of railroads.

LATEST.—It is believed that Espenasse will eventually become Minister of Police, and that his present appointment is merely provisional. Drouyn De La Hemye is likely to succeed him in the Ministry of the Interior.

LATEST, VIA MALTA.—Culcutta dates to the 9th January, Canton to the 29th December, and Bombay to the 13th January, State that Sir Colin Campbell had taken posession of Tonkavad which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2d. Goruchpore was taken on the 6th by the forces under Mahanrajah Jung Bahador; seven guns were taken, and 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss was only two Goorkahs killed, and seven wounded.

The forces landed at Canton on the 28th December were: British 4,600; French 900. The wall were escaedled on the 29th; the heights within the town were in in our posession by 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy feebly contested our advance within the city. The damage to the town is small. The Captain of the ship Acteon was killed.

The Times despatch says that the bombardment commenced at daylight on the 28th, and continued all day and night; an assault in three divisions was made at 6 in the morning; Gough's fort was taken at two, and blown up. The Chinese continued to fire from houses, but the troops refrained from entering the city.

Tea had considerably declined at Hong Kong, and there were less shipments.

The roads between Delhi and Calcutta were open.

Gen Outram was safely posted at Alumbagh. The peasantry are beginning to bring supplies to the camp.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship owners, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, respecting his opposition to the Nebraska bill, and endorsing the Lecompton Constitution, and intimating that he ought to resign. He referred to the date of the resolutions, 10th February, four years after the vote was given which the resolutions censured, and said it had been usual when the constituents of a member of Congress felt aggrieved at his course, to act promptly. He alluded to Mr. Fillmore, who had declared that had he been a member of Congress he would have voted against the Nebraska bill. He received 66,000 votes in Tennessee for President, and Mr. Etheridge, who had voted against Nebraska, was returned to Congress by an increased vote. He thought that at no time since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had there been any indication of the opinion of the South on that question, and he believed that if a fair and impartial vote could be taken on the question, there would be an overwhelming majority pronouncing it the most unfortunate measure that Congress ever passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied, showing that in 1854, before the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Tennessee Legislature passed resolutions approving of that measure, and requesting members of Congress from Tennessee to support it. The Nebraska bill was also the main issue in the elections of 1855 and 1856. He contended, therefore, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee condemned Mr. Bell's course. He asked Mr. Bell whether he would vote for the Lecompton Constitution with or without instructions.

Mr. Bell would not, in consequence of his instructions, unless fully convinced that they were founded upon a full understanding of the subject in all its bearings and consequences.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to draw a parallel between his own course and Mr. Bell's on the slavery question, placing the latter's position at a disadvantage in the eyes of the South. He hoped there would be no more compromises.

Mr. Bell complained of his colleague's speech as the bitterest, most insulting and personal ever concocted by premeditated malice. He was ready to meet that Senator at any time, or any others who should back him. (Sensation.)

Mr. Seward asked Mr. Bell to give way for an adjournment.

Mr. Bell refused; he was ready now to vindicate his course.

Mr. Foote pressed him to yield, and thus stop the discussion.

Mr. Bell was willing to yield the floor for executive session, provided he could have the floor tomorrow.

Mr. Green asked that the Kansas bill be made the order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. King objected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Burroughs vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism, preferred against it by Southern gentlemen, by referring to statistical facts, showing the immense preponderance of the expenditures of the Government in behalf of the South, over the North, and contrasting the superiority of the North over the South, in industry, wealth, population, education, &c. He then proceeded to denounce both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, for their course on the Kansas question.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called him to order. He asked if it was not disgraceful to be denouncing, on this floor, a co-ordinate branch of the Government?

Cries of "No, no."

Mr. Burroughs said he would be happy if he could say in his heart that he honored James Buchanan; but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion, and was proceeding to do so, when Mr. Smith again interrupted him.

Much confusion followed, during which his hour expired.

Mr. Curry contended that the Lecompton Constitution was adopted under the forms of law by conservative and law abiding men, and was opposed only by factionists and rebels. The action of the Convention was conclusive. It was absurd to say that the Legislature of Kansas can interfere with it. That Constitution is valid without submission to the people. Some of his friends speak of the compromise like his colleague. For Congress to order a submission of the Constitution to the people would be a violation of the organic act; it would be a direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas to coerce the people to Congressional dictation. This would be worse than Black Republicanism. He contrasted the political and social institutions of the South with those of the North, eulogizing the former, and drawing a fearful picture of the latter, and of the unnumbered woes that would encompass the North should the Abolitionists ever succeed in their designs. The South, he continued, needed an extension of slave territory; if the issue should ever forced upon her that no more sleve States shall be admitted, he would not anticipate what Alabama would do; but he recognized the right of secession. His fealty to Alabama would induce him to go wherever she goes: her action should be his action; his destiny her destiny.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said that the people and delegation of Illinois were unalterable in their opposition to the Lecompton swindle. He vindicated the ability and patriotism of Mr. Douglas, whose course would be emphatically endorsed by the people of Illinois. He scouted the threats of dissolution, saying that the confederacy was worth more to the South than all the negroes they ever owned. The Union is a priceless gem to the North and South. He referred to the fate of the Cabinet officers coming into Congress endeavoring to subdue independent thought; coercing members to vote contrary to their consciences. He would never bow his knee to bask in the sunshine of executive favor; if proscription came, let it come. The President has no better friends than those Democrats who differ with on the subject of Kansas. If his Kansas policy prevailed the Democrats in the next Congress would be in a hopeless minority.

Mr. Andrews, of New York, opposed the Lecompton Constitution, saying that under no conceivable circumstances would he vote for additional slave States into the Union.

The House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 23.—Lieuts. Bell and Williams, who had a collision on Sunday morning, in a barber shop, had a meeting this morning, at five o'clock, beyond Bladensburg, where they were accompanied by their respective friends. It is reported that Bell fired at the word "one," the ball penetrating Williams' hat. Williams, who was the assailing party, having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow. A reconciliation then took place, and both parties returned to this city.

The committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the passage of the tariff net have examined five witnesses and summoned fifteen others. Mr. Wolcott remains in jail, firm in the determination not to comply with the demands of the committee. Distinguished friends continue to visit him.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House has been notified that Mr. Williamson, who was forcibly brought from New York to Washington as a witness, has entered suit against him in consequence.

The United States Deputy Marshals throughout yesterday and to-day vainly endeavored to get on the track of Messrs. Clay and Cullom. Various absurd and contradictory reports are in circulation, but it is understood that the challenge has been withdrawn as a preliminary to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, which there seems but little if any doubt will be effected, according to present indications.

Anti-Lecompton Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 23.—A mass convention of the Democrats of Indiana opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, assembled at Masonic Hall at ten o'clock this morning. Col. W. M. M'Cartney acted as President. A brief and pertinent address was read, followed by speeches from Judge Johnston of Kansas, H. B. Payne of Ohio, Judge Wick, General Drake and others. The attendance was large, and the proceedings enthusiastic. Every Congressional district was represented, composed of the best men in the State. A letter was read from Gov. Wise, whose official duties prevented his presence. A convention is recommended—a general convention of the North West—to assemble at Chicago or some other suitable place.

Another meeting is being held to-night.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL BOOKS, MAGNETIC ELECTRIC MACHINE, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—On SATURDAY EVENING, February 27th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, a quantity of Medical Books, one Magnetic Electric Machine, one pair Long Forceps, one Saw, one pair Scales, Dental Instruments, etc. Among the books will be found Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, Hoosack's Practice of Medicine, Dunglison's Human Physiology, United States Dispensatory, Pancoast's Wistar, 2 vols; Cromel's General Pathology, Cooper on the Breast and Testis, London Lancet, 2 vols, Paris Pharmacologia, Prichard on Insanity, Lawrence's Lectures, James Burns Benedict's Compendium, Bell & Stoke's Practice, 2 vols; Mackintosh's Practice, Horner's Special Anatomy, 2 vols; Ricord's Illustrations of Syphilitic Disease, quarto; Goddard on the Teeth, Bell on the Bones, Ballard & Garrord's Materia Medica, etc. The Books etc., will be open for examination on Saturday morning.

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HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 26th, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms will be sold, a quantity of good quality, well kept Household Furniture nearly new, from a family declining housekeeping. Among which are, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash and Workstands, Rocking Chairs, eight day Clock, Hair Mattresses, parlor and chamber Carpets, Looking Glasses, Window Blinds, Fire Irons, etc., a general assortment of kitchen utensils, Cooking Stove and fixtures, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc

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