THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::MARCH 10, 1858.

Reading Matter will be found on 1st Page.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS PENN STREET.

The District Court has granted to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company the preliminary injunction to restrain the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, from interfering to prevent the Company from connecting its track with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The voluminous opinion of the Court ably reviews the relations between the parties, and sets forth the rights of each. The injunction was granted, the Company being required to enter into bonds in the sum of $10,000 to abide the final decision of the Court. The Company can now proceed to lay the track across Penn street, without reference to the city authorities. The matter it is understood will again come up for argument during the term when the injunction, now preliminary, will either be made perpetual or dissolved.

This result is not different from what we have all along anticipated. That the Company had a legal right under their charter to make the crossing, we have never doubted, and hence we have advocated that it was politic for the City Councils to make a contract with the Company as they had a right to do. This decision of the Court does not take away this right to make a contract, and the Company always has been, and is still ready to agree to any reasonable terms. We do not intend to reiterate the arguments which we have before used, to show the eminent propriety of a fair agreement between the city and the Railroad Company. The Company is now as ever ready to enter into any arrangement by which the citizens may be benefitted, and the public interest fully protected. If a mutual arrangement is not entered into, no one who listened to the very able opinion of the Court, can doubt that the injunction will ultimately be made perpetual, and it is manifestly the policy of the city to enter into such an arrangement. Meantime the present action of the Court will enable the company to complete the work, and the city will no longer suffer in her interests as a stockholder, nor the trade be driven away from the Pennsylvania route by the expense of transhipment and the danger of injury to the goods caused by this break in our great railroad chain.

DEATH OF GEORGE STEWART.

Munroe Stewart died last evening, at Passavant's Hospital, of small-pox. He has gone before a tribunal which cannot err, to answer for the deeds of his short life. What a sad fate was his! Convicted of a fearful crime of which he was doubtless guiltless, sentenced to an ignominious death, and pardoned by a wise and merciful interposition of the Executive, hope had sprung up anew in his heart. The prospect of a new, and we would fain hope a better life, was opening before him. He had the satisfaction of knowing that he was pardoned because he was believed to be innocent of the guilt of blood. From the beginning he had had steadfastly and manfully persisted in asserting his own innocence. Had the officers of the law deemed it consistent with their duty to have discharged Stewart upon his pardon by the Governor, he might perhaps have escaped this untimely death by pestilence; but they did what they believed to be their duty, and no blame can rest with them. When stricken with the terrible disease which has caused his death, Sheriff Patterson took the responsibility upon his own shoulders, and caused the unfortunate man to be kindly and skillfully cared for at the noble charitable institution where he died. He has the satisfaction now of knowing that his manly kindness and consideration for one who was "a stranger, sick, and in prison," is fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

Providence, in its wisdom, has removed the unfortunate man from the pains and penalties of human law and human opinion. No earthly tribunal can now affect him by its judgment. Whatever may have been his faults, the last, fearful year of his life has amply punished them, and we would fain hope that He who forgave the thief upon the cross, will pardon the sins of Munroe Stewart.

Those who, with a singular pertinacity, argued his guilt in spite of all the strong grounds for supposing him innocent, may now be satisfied with the cold doctrine that the vengeance of the Almighty has overtaken one whom human law had treated with too great leniency. Christian charity takes an opposite ground, and says that if Stewart had been guilty of murder a just God would not have ordained that he should have died in his bed, free from the bonds and bars of human laws.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States, for a General Bankrupt Law. It is said to be free from the objections of that beautiful enactment of 1841, and to have the sanction of the administration. The New York merchants have issued a circular in favor of the enactment of a law of this kind, which they style a "measure of a national character, and demanded alike by every business community." The features of the proposed law have not yet been made public; when they are, we shall speak of them again.

We remark, however, that the present strikes us as a bad time to bring this subject forward. After the revulsions of 1798 and 1837, a general bankrupt act was demanded, and Congress passed such acts, leaning in accordance with the sentiment of the day to the debtor interest. Both acts were repudiated, condemned and repealed before their limitation had expired. We have had another revulsion, and again the debtor interest asks for relief.—Many men lately actively engaged in business, are prostrated, and any act now framed will be almost certain to be a bill for the relief of debtors without a proper regard for the interests of creditors. The question is one which has two sides to it, and ought to be well considered. Something should be learned from the experience of 1841. The law of that year relieved debtors of obligations, amounting to some two hundred million dollars, and of course creditors suffered to the same amount. A judicious bankrupt law should equally regard both the creditor and the debtor. The dividends from the estates of those who were "white washed" in 1841 amounted to a mere song. The benefits, if benefits they were, were all on one side, and the moral effect upon the public was not good. If the same influences are to produce the same effects now, it would be better to let things remain as they are, and take their natural course.

VARIOUS THINGS

—The lime dealers of Philadelphia have fixed the price at twenty-one cents per bushel.

—The Virginia Legislature has indefinitely postponed the bill, granting the right of way to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad across the Pan-Handle.

—A fire occurred in Elmyria on Monday night, which destroyed eight buildings. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with an insurance of $6000.

—The suit of Ellmaker vs. Allegheny County has been postponed until the 27th inst.

—The Baltimore Banks have agreed to establish a Clearing House.

—The Supreme Court of New York have granted a new trial to the boy Rodgers, the murderer of John Swanson. Though drunkenness is no excuse for crime, yet the Court deemed it proper that the Recorder should permit the question to be put, as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the act.

—The Post office at Petersville, Northampton county, Pa., is restored to its former site, and George W. Beers has been appointed Postmaster, *vice* Elias Delter. At Parfyville, Carbon county, Pa., Oliver O. Bowman is appointed Postmaster, *vice* James Anthony resigned.

—The *Churchman and Church Journal* (organs of the Episcopal Church,) come out in fierce denunciations of the revivals now going on among the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. The former calls the wholesale movement a great delusion—"a profane extravagance," "not to say a blasphemous extravagance."

QUITE NATURAL.

The Black Republican newspapers are in agonies of indignation, at the endorsement of the administration, by the recent Democratic Convention. It seems quite impossible to please these factious gentlemen, and indeed no honest Democrat expects to do it. They must have sectionalisms or nothing. Their ends and aims are not national, and hence they cannot expected to anything which is Democratic. However as Toots would say "its of no consequence."

AN EVIL TO BE REMEDIED.

We have heard frequent complaints of the expense incurred by parents in the purchase of school books, and we have heard intimated that new books have been adopted more for the purpose of benefitting the publisher, and author and bookseller, than the scholar. We do not assert that this is the fact, but in a large city like this, where so many books are used in the Public Schools, we think an arrangement could easily be made by the School Directors to supply the scholars with books at *wholesale cost prices*, and it ought to be done.

ROME.

The *Journal di Rome* announces the appointment of His Eminence Cardinal Mattei, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, to the charge of Pro-Chancellor. This nomination will cause a vacancy of the chief of the court of justice *di Segnatura*. His Holiness has, by the same decree, appointed His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Marini to that post. The same journal also announces that during the carnival the ordinary amusements would be permitted, and, moreover, that masquerades were to be allowed during three days—a liberty not allowed by the police since the year 1849.

The number of Cardinals at the present time is sixty; two were created by Pope Leo XII., twenty-six by Pope Gregory XVI, thirty-two by Pope Pius IX. The Cardinal Dean si His Eminence Vincenne Macchi, born the 31st August, 1770; the youngest is Cardinal Andrea, aged forty-six:—

"The following is from the Roman correspondence of the *Journal de Bruxelles*: "The Vicar-General's Department has just published a statistical account of the population of Rome for the year 1857. It would appear from this table that Rome has 54 parishes; and that in the capital there are 38 Prelates, 1,351 Priests, 2,931 Professed Religious men, and 1,936 Religious women 936 Seminaristo, (Students for the Priesthood) 273 Dissenters from the Catholic Church; among which number is to be included the Protestant foreigners, but this is without including the Jews, who have a quarter of their own: there are 88,936 families, and in all a total of 179,952 inhabitants. There is, moreover, during the winter and until after Easter, a floating population, which the last year amounted to 80,000: these of course are strangers and foreign visitors. At the time when the Holy See was, during ancient political troubles, obliged to reside at Avignon, (in France,) the population of Rome fell to 16,000 citizens. The Romans will, therefore, clearly see the downward career which would be likely to happen to their capital if ever the Holy See should be transferred. The inexhaustible charity of Pius IX. has been again manifested on the occasion of the terrible disasters arising from the earthquakes in the kingdom of Naples. The Minister of the Interior has received, through Mgr. Ferreiri, Archbishop of Sidon, Apostolic Nuncio at Naples, a sum of 3,000 ducats from His Holiness, for the relief of the sufferers. The *Official Journal of the two Sicilies* testifies, in very affecting terms, its gratitude for the parental solicitude of the Holy Father, who not only has offered up fervent prayers to Heaven on behalf of the unfortunate people of the provinces of Basilicanta and the home principality, but has also assisted the helpless from his private means. The College for the United States is in a fair way of progression; an authorized agent from the Bishops of the United States is in Rome, and it would appear that now the only question is as to the locality to be selected. It is stated that the celebrated Very Rev. Doctor Eyzagnirri, of Chili, which State of South America is in no way connected with the United States, has given a sum of 30,000 crowns, and has subscribed for a further like sum; thus showing that, notwithstanding the rude shocks religion has sustained in Spanish America, the spirit of devotion still survives.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT, PITTSBURGH March 8th, 1858.

Mr. Daniel G. Miller, Steamboat Engineer.

Sir:—In the matter of your appeal from the decision of the local inspectors for the district of Pittsburgh, by which your license as an engineer has been revoked for neglecting to try the water in the middle boiler of the Steamer Fanny Fern, after duly investigating the matter, my judgment is that a suspension of your license for the term of three months would be a sufficient penalty in your case for such neglect, and I commute the penalty from a revocation, to a suspension of your license for the term of three months from the 18th day of February 1858. The reasons that have governed me in this decision will be given in a few days

Very respectfully,
BENJ. CRAWFORD,
Supervising Inspector.

We shall publish the speech of William A. Stokes, Esq., delivered in Harrisburg, on the 5th inst., whenever we receive a corrected copy. The *Pennsylvanian* published his speech in Monday's edition, but it is full of errors. We prefer waiting.

A New Law Judge.

The members of the Bar are moving in the matter of procuring the necessary legislation for the election of a New Judge in the Common Pleas. Some time since, we gave our opinion that this was demanded by the necessities of the public business, and we hope the effort may be successful.

State Lunatic Asylum.

The annual report of the officers of this institution represents it in a prosperous condition—the income equal to the expenditures. The sum of $9000 appropriated by the Legislature at its last session, has not been received from the State Treasury, but some of the improvements have been accomplished by the means of advances from private sources. 429 persons have been under treatment during the year of whom 56 have been discharged recovered; 67 improved; 2 unimproved; escaped 1; died, 21.

Unfortunate.

Rev. Horace H. Halpine, a Baptist clergyman, was recently committed to prison in Boston, charged with stealing 185 volumes from a bookstore. At the time of his arraingment Mr. H. waived examination, choosing to make no defence. Parties present in Court who were knowing to the fact that the accused was a Baptist clergyman, were surprised at his extraordinary conduct, in the absence of any explanation on his part; but the following extract, which we copy from the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph*, throws light upon the subject:—

Mr. Halpine is well known here to be a victim of hereditary insanity. His father died in sane, his only uncle committed suicide in a fit of insanity, and we believe his only aunt also died insane. Several years ago he was slightly afflicted with this terrible malady, but recovered from it. He has always been regarded as highly trustworthy. He was employed as a clerk in the Post Office here, under A. P. Hughes, Esq. He subsequently studied for the ministry, and was once settled over the Free Will Baptist Church in this city. He left his charge some two years ago, or more, since which we have heard very little of him. During the winter he was so violent at times as to compel his friends to send for assistance to keep him from harm. We trust measures taken to secure him a retreat in the Asylum for the Insane, will be successful.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for the month of February were as follows, viz:

From Freight	$48,380 64
" Passengers	39,710 74
" Mail	4,482 29
" Rents	5,500 00
" Miscellaneous	79 25
Total	$98,152 92
Earnings for same month last year	114,102 78
Decrease, 14 per cent	$15,950 86
Earnings for January	94,665 95
Increase of February over January	3,486 97

Prison Rules.

In Ohio, the regulations for the government of the county jails are made by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and are published in the papers. The rules for the Franklin county jail as published in the *Statesman*, are twenty-two in number. They are all good rules, and there are some of them which we commend to the attention of our County Commissioners as worthy of adoption here:—

"Every prisoner shall wash his entire person, and change his under clothes once a week, and pauper prisoners shall be provided with such under and other clothing as may be necessary for cleanliness and health. And it shall be the duty of the Jailor to cause the clothing of all the prisoners to be washed and cleansed as often as may be necessary.

"A straw husk bed, and bed clothes shall be provided for each prisoner, the sheets of which shall be changed at least once each week—and the straw of beds shall be removed twice in each year, to wit: In April and October and oftener, if it becomes damp or foul.

"The prisoner shall not be allowed to play any game of hazard or chance, nor to use playing cards."

The Original "Punch."

In the days of King Philip, the Macedonian, whenever a man told an extremely witty story, he was pretty sure to be met with the remark, "Ah that comes from the Sixty." It was as much as doubting the originality of the wit. "The Sixty" was in fact, a club of wits. They met in Athens—not at a tavern, but in the temple of Hercules. We should as soon expect to hear of a convivial body of wits assembling every Saturday night in "Rowland Hills chapel." They were fellows who had the very highest opinion of their own abilities; for they regularly entered in a book all the witticisms of the evening. This was, probably, the very first jest-book ever put together. To listen to it, when the secretary took it with him to private parties must have been an antepast of "Punch." The precious book has perished, but Athenæus has preserved the names of a few of the members, which, however, are not worth repeating, though it may be stated that the owners had also nicknames; and one tall, clever nimble fellow, Callimines, was familiarly hailed by his fellow-clubbists, as "the Grasshopper." Philip heard of this merry, social, witty company, and longing to know more of them, their sayings and doings, he did not, indeed, invite them to his distant court, but he sent them a talent, (nearly two hundred pounds sterling,) and requested the loan of the last volume of the transactions of the "Sixty Club." The book was duly dispatched: and, perhaps the loan of a volume was never paid for at so high a rate: the authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. Their jokes were stereotyped, and had a long and merry life of it. It was useless for any man to fire one off as his own; for the source was instantly discovered, and the company would derisively call out, "An old Sixty!" just a dull retailer of faded jests are suppressed, in our own day by the cry of "An old Joe."

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER—HIS GREAT STRENGTH.—Peter Jefferson's *physique* is described by Mr. Randall as follows:—He was a man of gigantic stature—plain, and averse to display—he was grave, taciturn, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advances. He was one of those calm and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted: He could simultaneously, shoulder up!—raise from their sides to an upright position—two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds apiece! He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them stand aside, seized the rope and dragged down the structure in an instant. Traditions have come down of his continuing his lines as a surveyor through savage wildernesses, after his assistants had given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on the raw flesh of game, and even of his carrying mules, when other food failed.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 450 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; the base covers ten acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 28 miles around, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 500 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.—An Englishman and a Yankee were recently disputing, when the former sneeringly remarked: "Fortunately, the Americans could go no farther than the Pacific shore." The Yankee scratched his prolific brain for an instant, and thus triumphantly replied: "Why good gracious! they're already levelling the Rocky Mountains, and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living 200 miles west of the Pacific shore—on made land!" The Englishman gave in!

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York from January 1st to March 3d, of this year, was only 4,757, which shows a large falling off from the number, 10,211, landed here during the corresponding period of 1857. Vessels that, in prosperous seasons, bring from 300 to 500 emigrants, now come in with scarcely more than 30. The rush will probably set in again next month.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.—ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, Sheboygan, Wis.

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.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—*Senate.*—The bill compelling railroad companies to fence their roads in Beaver county passed second reading, slightly amended, and was postponed for the present. Senate bill No. 358, relative to insane convicts, passed finally, and goes to the House.

House.—This being private bill day, the House took up bills on the private calendar, acting upon the following, among others:—The bill relating to the Canonsburg School District. A bill incorporating the Brady's Bend Iron Company. A bill to incorporate the Greenesburg Gas and Water Company. A bill relating to the Overseers of the Poor in Lawrence county. A bill to legitimatize Mary Tidball—all passed finally, and go to the Senate. The bill relating to dog tax in Washington county, was objected off the private calendar, and will require a two-thirds vote to take it up again. The vote reconsidered by which the bill compelling the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company to erect a trestel work for a road in Washington county, which was yesterday lost after being vetoed by the Governor, and on the question: Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objection of the Governor? the vote stood 54 yeas to 16 nays, our representatives voting yea, except Mr. Foster. House bill permitting August Meddleson to peddle goods in Schuylkill county, has been returned to the House, where it originated, by the Governor, with his objections, and on the question: Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? the vote stood, yeas none, nays 68. The bills relating the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Allegheny Institute, and the Canonsburg road, have all been signed by the Governor, and thereby became laws. The House insisted on its amendments, (non concurred in by the Senate,) in relation to the bill providing for the widening of Diamond Alley.

House bill No. 379 relative to streets in Pittsburgh passed finally, and goes to the Senate. Nothing else of importance.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason moved a further consideration of the bill for the relief of Commodore Jones.

His motion prevailed, and the bill was passed.

The Senate took up the Kansas bill, when Mr. Hamlin said that no subject of equal importance had been under consideration since he had occupied a seat in the Senate. He regretted that it had been made a party question, because there was no despotism on earth like a party despotism. He had felt it, but he thanked God he was a freeman now. In all the records of time but one act of similar turpitude had ever been attempted. He had no eulogy to be stow on the Union: it needs none; its eulogy was written in the past. He then replied to the statements of Mr. Hammond, arranging his remarks under three distinct heads: 1st. The faith of the South, and the manner in which she kept it. 2d. The capacity of the South for a separate and distinct government. 3d. The character of the laboring masses of the North. He said that in speaking to these points he should be compelled to use the term South, put into his mouth by the Senator from South Carolina, but in his heart he knew no North, no South, no East, no West. We are citizens of one common country. The North mean to stick to the Union; they do not mean to go out of it, and neither shall the South. He denied that the North had ever broken its plighted faith, and he was at a loss to know what the phrase, the faith of the South, meant. That section had broken its legitimate faith with respect to the tariff by attempting to break down the North after it had invested its capital in manufactures. With reference to Mr. Hammond's question, what guarantee has the South that the North will not establish another National Bank, Mr. Hamlin replied by asking another question: What guarantee has the North that the South will not saddle them with a National Bank? Indeed, he expected to see the day when the South would seek protection in a tariff. He then embarked at length the modern doctrine promulgated by the South that the general government was founded on the principle of slavery, but which he contended, on the other hand, was an abandonment of the principles of her fathers. Proceeding to the Missouri Compromise question, he said that that was the work of the South, and she was jubilant over its success. The North merely acquiesced. Who repealed it, after reaping its benefits? The South—a fine instance of Southern faith. He then reviewed the Dred Scott decision, treating upon its many fallacies and inconsistencies, and saying in conclusion that the judges who gave it will rank in infamy on the pages of history with Jeffreys. In reviewing the history of the admission of Texas into the Union, he said that that State was admitted on the basis of the Missouri Compromise, without which it could not have been admitted. The North was induced to vote for it because it was declared that north of 36:30 there was territory in which she could have three free States. The South obliterated that line in 1854, and was that good faith? Analysing the present character of the Democratic party, he said it was now in the leading strings of prominent Southern men. South Carolina had ruled out Mr. Calhoun's resolutions offered in the days of compromise, but, secouted from the Senate, they are now the governing principles in Congress. Nullification now reigned supreme in that party; it has got the Senate, the House, the President and the Supreme Court. The Democracy had even improved upon these principles, and was about to declare, in passing the Lecompton Constitution, that without the laws the majorities that they were bound to respect. Mr. Hamlin controverted Mr. Hammond's assertion that there were more poor people in the North than in the South, contending that in the latter, notwithstanding the large number of its paupers that were thrown upon the North, the poor people of the South still preponderated. In support of this position he quoted the opinions of Southern writers, including Mr. Hammond himself. He next passed to the consideration of Mr. Hammond's assertion that the white laborers of the North were slaves. He said that the Senator quite misapprehended the character of the Northern laborers. He, Mr. Hamlin, claimed to be a laboring man; he was educated in a printing office, he now toiled in his fields, earning by the sweat of his brow the food that he eats. Another Senator, his friend, was also a laborer; they were representatives of the laborers of the North.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. Hamlin gave way to an executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of General Quitman's Volunteer bill.

Mr. Faulkner was opposed to sending volunteers to Utah. He believed if they were placed at the disposal of the Executive he would find no occasion to use them. He thought the proposition to raise them, dictated by outside pressure, rather than from considerations of sound military policy. He contended that the employment of volunteers would be appealing to the passions of the country, setting a precedent of carrying death and desolation to our own citizens, prolific of most disastrous future consequences even to Utah. Was this a war on account of religion? If so, whoever engaged in it, regular or volunteer, would be guilty of murder. The President has said that he did not want volunteers.

Pending the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Keitt, in discussing the constitutional power to admit new States, defended his views of political government, which are contrary to the views of some of his friends. He believed that the people of Kansas cannot change the Constitution prior to 1864.

Mr. Clemens asked how Mr. Keitt reconciled that declaration with the expression in another part of the Lecompton Constitution that the people have the right to alter that instrument.

Mr. Keitt replied that a general declaration in a bill of rights is like a preamble, and is restricted by the body of the bill itself. As to the admission of Kansas, if the Republicans tell the South that no slave State shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, they will shake every pillar of the political Union. Should this policy be carried into effect, no federal tax gatherer would ever again tread the South. When the work of incendiarism, propagandism and revolution begins this Union will end, it may be in flood.

Mr. English alluded to the assaults upon the Northern Democrats who voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill. They risked everything. He appealed to Southern gentlemen whether they would for the sake of a shadow, for an empty triumph, turn a deaf ear to such friendly warnings as would enable Northern Democrats to preserve the integrity of their party at home. It is untrue that the Democrats in the non-slaveholding States are opposed to the admission of any more slave States. He did not know one. Whoever asserts to the contrary, grossly misrepresents the Northern Democracy. He earnestly wished to sustain the President on the Kansas question, and hoped that something would turn up to enable him to do so. Lecompton, he said, does not embody the will of the people of Kansas; they don't want it fastened upon them. Why then attempt it? The President had said that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. While the friends of Lecompton uphold one doctrine, he, Mr. English, was for carrying out what he believed were correct principles. If striken down for that, he should retain his self respect, and have the high authority of the President for falling in defence of correct principles. His political record was not tainted with Free-soilism, like that of Van Buren and Dix, and who are now foremost in the advocacy of Lecompton. If all reasonable compromises are voted down, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under that Constitution.

Mr. Phillips proceeded to show that the admission of Kansas under Lecompton is regular, and according to established principles. He recognized the President's doctrine, and also contended that it recognized the right of the people to change it whenever they choose. Those who denied that fall into error.

Mr. Stephens suggested a night session.

Mr. Washburn objected, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9.—The Treasury Department has decided that hemp carpeting, caustic soda, and blank copying books are entitled to entry at 16 per cent.

The Grand Jury are engaged in the investigation of the case of ex Lieut. Rhind for sending a challenge to Commander Boutwell.

Hermann H. Heath, editor of the *North-West* newspaper, was confirmed as Postmaster at Dubuque.

The Advisory Board appointed to prepare a code of regulations for the naval service have made report that they disagree on some reformatory measures, chiefly in reference to the relative positions under the law of disbursing and medical staff officers to officers of the line. The representatives of the former on board claim that they should be entitled to consideration as staff officers and that the regulations in this respect should be similar to those of the army. On these and other points two reports are submitted, but with these exceptions the Board generally agree.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cook, as Postmaster at Chicago.

The Pre ident has appointed William Flinn Navy Agent for the District of Columbia.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The *Republican* learns that an attempt has been made to abduct the judges of election to Delaware crossing to prevent them from giving evidence to Denver, as requested by Calhoun. Isaac Mundee, one of the judges, was shot through the head and killed. The clerks of the Shawnee precinct are preparing a certificate under oath, stating that they gave the testimony under threats of death. A letter from Fort Scott says that that place had been taken by a company of Lane's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses.

The *Leader* learns from a gentleman from Kansas that the Topekaites and Anti Topekaites at Leavenworth quarreled concerning the policy to be pursued, and two sets of candidates were nominated. The Constitutional Convention Democrats make no nominations. The report that Lane issued a proclamation calling on the Free State militia to attack Weston, Missouri, is discredited here.

Abolition Convention.

ALBANY, March 9.—An Abolition Convention was held here to-day. Rev. Samuel J. May was chosen President. Resolutions adverting to the total abolition of slavery, and condemning all other political parties, were introduced. The members of the Convention were equally divided between males and females, and whites and blacks. Wendell Phillips spoke during the afternoon and evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day resolved to establish a newspaper, in part to disabuse the public mind on the question of slavery, claiming to occupy a conservative position.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS.—Hear what the Proprietor of the "Star Hotel" has to say of the wonderful effects of *M'Lane's Vermifuge:*

"STAR HOTEL," CENTREVILLE, Texas, Aug 22d, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros:—I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "BIG MORTAR" to get some Oil of Wormseed and other remedies, but it shall be the duty of the Jailor to cause the clothing of all the prisoners to be washed and cleansed as often as may be necessary.

"A straw husk bed, and bed clothes shall be provided for each prisoner, the sheets of which shall be changed at least once each week—and the straw of beds shall be removed twice in each year, to wit: In April and October and oftener, if it becomes damp or foul.

"The prisoner shall not be allowed to play any game of hazard or chance, nor to use playing cards."

The Original "Punch."

In the days of King Philip, the Macedonian, whenever a man told an extremely witty story, he was pretty sure to be met with the remark, "Ah that comes from the Sixty." It was as much as doubting the originality of the wit. "The Sixty" was in fact, a club of wits. They met in Athens—not at a tavern, but in the temple of Hercules. We should as soon expect to hear of a convivial body of wits assembling every Saturday night in "Rowland Hills chapel." They were fellows who had the very highest opinion of their own abilities; for they regularly entered in a book all the witticisms of the evening. This was, probably, the very first jest-book ever put together. To listen to it, when the secretary took it with him to private parties must have been an antepast of "Punch." The precious book has perished, but Athenæus has preserved the names of a few of the members, which, however, are not worth repeating, though it may be stated that the owners had also nicknames; and one tall, clever nimble fellow, Callimines, was familiarly hailed by his fellow-clubbists, as "the Grasshopper." Philip heard of this merry, social, witty company, and longing to know more of them, their sayings and doings, he did not, indeed, invite them to his distant court, but he sent them a talent, (nearly two hundred pounds sterling,) and requested the loan of the last volume of the transactions of the "Sixty Club." The book was duly dispatched: and, perhaps the loan of a volume was never paid for at so high a rate: the authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. Their jokes were stereotyped, and had a long and merry life of it. It was useless for any man to fire one off as his own; for the source was instantly discovered, and the company would derisively call out, "An old Sixty!" just a dull retailer of faded jests are suppressed, in our own day by the cry of "An old Joe."

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER—HIS GREAT STRENGTH.—Peter Jefferson's *physique* is described by Mr. Randall as follows:—He was a man of gigantic stature—plain, and averse to display—he was grave, taciturn, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advances. He was one of those calm and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted: He could simultaneously, shoulder up!—raise from their sides to an upright position—two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds apiece! He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them stand aside, seized the rope and dragged down the structure in an instant. Traditions have come down of his continuing his lines as a surveyor through savage wildernesses, after his assistants had given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on the raw flesh of game, and even of his carrying mules, when other food failed.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Ninevah was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 450 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; the base covers ten acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 28 miles around, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 500 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.—An Englishman and a Yankee were recently disputing, when the former sneeringly remarked: "Fortunately, the Americans could go no farther than the Pacific shore." The Yankee scratched his prolific brain for an instant, and thus triumphantly replied: "Why good gracious! they're already levelling the Rocky Mountains, and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living 200 miles west of the Pacific shore—on made land!" The Englishman gave in!

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants arrived at New York from January 1st to March 3d, of this year, was only 4,757, which shows a large falling off from the number, 10,211, landed here during the corresponding period of 1857. Vessels that, in prosperous seasons, bring from 300 to 500 emigrants, now come in with scarcely more than 30. The rush will probably set in again next month.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.—ANOTHER GREAT CURE EFFECTED BY BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan *Nieuwsbode*, Sheboygan, Wis.

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.

S. JAYNES,

AGENT, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

FOR THE SALE OF DR. D. JAYNES' FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
JAYNES' TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.
JAYNES' SPECIFIC, FOR TAPE WORM. It never fails.
JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholics, Cramps, Cholera, &c
JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrotula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
JAYNES' AGUE MIXTURE, for the Cure of Fever and Ague.
JAYNES' LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruises, &c.
JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja9:3m-2p PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ NOTICE.—THE STOCK BOOKS of the MONONGAHELA VALLEY BANK to be located at McKeesport, will be open for subscription at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in this city, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.
mr10:7t BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS.

Found.

A DAGUERREOTYPE, CONTAINING the likeness of two persons, was picked up on Wood street, on Tuesday evening, which the owner can have by calling and describing it, at this office.
mr10:3t

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, ETC., AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 12th, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold, a quantity of Door Locks, Spring Latches, Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Spades, Cart Saddles, Carriage and Cart Harness, Cordage, Carpet Chain, Corn Brooms, Franklin Stoves, Blacksmiths Bellows, Iron Safe, Liquid Glue, etc.
mr10 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

MORE NEW GOODS RECEIVED THIS DAY.—Fine