there is a specific direction or limitation. you are bound by that. What is the use of making a plan, or Constitution, at all, if it does not bind?

After the highest power has passed upon a Constitution and adopted it in all its parts, can any but that sovereign power annul any provision it contains? Can ever that power do it any other way than that which it has voluntarily imposed upon itself? If it does, it resorts to revolution, and throws aside peaceful constitutional change.

Mr. President, take the case of the constitutional amendments adopted in this State last fall After two sessions of the Legislature have declared for a particular change, and it has been ratified by a majority vote the constitution is altered accordingly. But suppose it had not been so submitted, would not the people—would not you and I say that the Constitution had not been specifically followed? Would we not allagree in declaring that these amendments had no binding force because the specific mode pointed out in the Constitution for its own amendment had not been followed? So say I in regard to the Constitution of Kansas. There being a remedy and the time fixed, and the speculation made by the Constitution, they (the people of Kansas) are bound by these things, and there can be no change made until 1864. Therefore, sir, I regard the proposed grant of authority for the alteration of the Constitution before the prescribed period as a snare and a delusion too palpable to deceive the most unwary. Those therefore, who are ensnared by the delusion exhibited in the report of the committee of thirteen—and here in one of their mistakes I would not have made had I been on the committee, and which I have stated, and not as a lawyer, but in the plainest possible manner there, every man who hears me can understand it.

Again: all admit that the Lecompton Constitution should be changed. No one is so hardy as to risk his reputation in defence of the provisions it contains. If all, therefore, admit the allegation that it should be changed, such admission is proof positive that it ought to be changed. This very statement proves that it is not right, that its provisions are obnoxious, and therefore that Congress ought not to force it upon Kansas.

While your committee propose a change, while they propose to insert a provision into the Constitution, giving the people the right to change it at pleasure, and not to wait until 1864—the Constitution itself, as it came from the hands of its makers, permits no such change They, therefore, not only violate the true intent and meaning of the instrument, but they then advise you to accept of a constitution containing provisions which are radically wrong They advise you to do a wrong, and accept a bundle of wrongs, because the fraud may be cured and the wrongs righted, as they allege, in a short time. But, sir, how can you or your party go to the country upon such a record as that? Can you appeal successfully, as in past times, upon the purity and strength of Democratic principles? No, sir, the masses understand the question well It has been thoroughly discussed, and they perceive at once the difference between the great principle which underlies this whole question, and the series of mere *expediencies* upon which the report of the committee is based

Are we to steal our neighbor's horse, and after the wrong is accomplished, endeavor to cure it? Had we better not steal the horse in the first place, so that no wrong will have been done which needs curing? This is precisely the condition of this question. We had better commit no error in the first place, and then we shall have no need to rectify the injustice of the original act.

Mr. President, I am heartily ashamed of my self. I have already occupied too much of your time. I must hasten on to a close. But there is a radical principle which overrides all questions of expediency. I think, sir, that principle is the right of the majority to rule, practically exhibited in the popular governments, and I think the Democratic party is strong, and has achieved its past triumph, not by studied expediency, but by principle; and I think the instant we abandon that glorious principle we are lost and gone forever.

Mr. President, I desire that, in coming as in past contests, we shall behold the success, the glorious triumph, of our flag; and therefore I am not to be controlled by your eloquence, much less seduced by it from the path which the clear convictions of duty and principle point out. (Applause.)

In regard to the first four propositions in the substitute for the report of the committee which I had the honor to submit, I would say they were taken from the works of Algernon Sydney; him whose head was cut off for advocating the principles of English liberty. And I am told that I am to have mine cut off. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, we have changed the mode of doing these things. He was led to the scaffold in the light of day, by the men of his time, they having the manliness to dispose of him in that way. But now, the descendants of those whose ancestors shed their blood for you and the freedom of our common country, are to have their heads cut off in a *meaner* way. [Sensation and applause] But, whatever may be the result, sir, I am willing to live or die by that declaration of principles which our fathers proclaimed and endorsed as the great principles of liberty and justice—those principles whose fragrant incense are ever ascending to the throne of the Eternal Father. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.]

BREAD.—It is said that one of the most wholesome kinds of bread that can be used is made thus, without salt, saleratus, yeast, or raising of any sort; "Take bolted or unbolted flour or meal; thoroughly moisten the whole with pure soft water, scalding hot, that is about one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit; make it up firm, not sticky; then roll and cut into strips, or any other form, not over a quarter of an inch thick, and half an inch broad. Bake quickly in a hot oven, until the dough has acquired a soft, fine, brown color, or until the water has nearly all evaporated." Hydropathists say that new! er bread than this was never tasted. It certainly is pure bread, cannot sour, will keep almost indefinitely; and if made of unbolted flour, must be the most healthful and nutritious bread that can be prepared. But people will not use it, because they have not been accustomed to it. Just as Hans would never use an iron tire to his cart wheel, because he had never seen one used. Besides, most persons have an unconquerable prejudice against using or doing anything that has unmixed good in it.—*Hall's Journal of Health*

AN ORGANIC DIFFICULTY.—A parish in the west of England, after much effort, lately purchased a self-acting organ, warranted to play twenty tunes, and a larger congregation than usual met to inaugurate it. The first psalm had been successfully brought to an end, when after a short pause, the organ chose to commence psalm tune No 2. In vain the officiating person endeavored to stop it—in vain the churchwardens left their own pews to stifle its noise; still the organ as though uncontrollably pleased with its own execution, kept on with the new air. What was to be done? The service was suspended in the hope that the musical stranger might be content when the second tune was played out. Vain expectation! It commenced No 21 and nothing remained but to carry the indefatigable instrument into the churchyard, and there to cover it with vestry carpet to choke its voice, for on and on it went, till tune No 20 had been played out, much to the edification of the less attentive part of the congregation, who could hear only half smothered melodies.—*London Times.*

THE OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.—The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Alexandria, Egypt, on the 5th of February, says:

The United States corvette Constellation, after a sojourn here of about ten days, has taken her departure for Messina. It was at one time thought that she would first steer for the coast of Syria, in order to give the support of her presence to the American Consul General, who left for Jaffa a few days ago for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances attending an outrage of a most ruffianly nature, of which an American missionary stationed at Jaffa, and his family, have lately been the victims, and the particulars of which have already been published

The atrocity has been ascribed to an outbreak of Mohamedan fanaticism, but it seems as likely that it was merely an aggravated case of burglary, and Mr. De Leon, the United States Consul will, no doubt find the Turkish authorities full disposed to second him in his efforts to trace out the authors of the crime, without the necessity of the threat that would be implied by the presence of a ship of war.

A NICE POINTOF LAW —I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia Two Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty. A is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets C, an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon A returns home, and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid that the policy is not filled up, and should B. hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him. He therefore writes to B. thus: "Friend B. I thee has'nt filled up the policy, thee need'nt, for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh!" thinks B to himself, "cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A "I thee he'est too late by half an hour, the policy is filled." A., rubs his hands with delight; yet B. refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.—*Blackwood*

SCENES FROM THE

Private Life of an Eastern King.

"DUELLO—PARTRIDGES TO TIGERS."

(CONTINUED.)

But why talk of the struggles of insignificant antelopes, graceful though they be, when there is the contest of the more savage tiger, the unwieldy rhinoceros, or the gigantic elephant to describe? The partridges, the quails, the crows, the cocks, the trained rams and antelopes, are but the child's play to these exhibitions; two tigers tearing each other, two rhinoceroses ripping each other up with their knife-like horns, two elephants in a death struggle, are the serious acts of these tragic comedies, or comic tragedies, or simple tragedies, if the benevolent reader will have it so—the others being merely the unimportant by play, the lighter and the more trifling incidents.

When the two tigers, properly prepared for the contest by being kept without food and water for some days previously, were introduced into the strongly-railed and barricaded enclosure, a pin dropping in the court yard might almost have been heard. Expectation stood on tiptoe to know what would be the result.

There was a famous tiger—a monster of a tiger—named *Kagra*, who had triumphed at Lucknow on several occasions. He was certainly one of the largest I have ever seen; and beautifully streaked was his glossy coat, as it moved freely over his muscular limbs and long back. The connoisseurs in sport had despaired of finding a fitting adversary for Kagra, when news arrived that a tiger of enormous size and strength had been taken uninjured in the Terai—the long strip of jungle land between Oude and Nepaul, just at the foot of the Himalayas. It was intimated that there would be glorious sport when this new monster was brought face to face with the redoubted Kagra.

The cages of Kagra and Terai-wallah were brought to opposite sides of the court yard, both commanded by our position in the gallery. We could see the long shining backs of the tiger as they roamed round their cages in great excitement; occasionally there was a snarl and a display of teeth alarming to witness, as some attendant approached the cages. It was intended that the animals should become aware of the presence of each other, and hence the previous delay; for, ferocious as the tiger is, he is a cowardly animal, and, if brought unexpectedly into the presence of danger, may cower and retreat from the contest. I have seen two of them, properly prepared, that is, both hungry and thirsty, when bounding into the enclosure, each ignorant that another tiger was in the vicinity, do their utmost to get back into their cages, and, failing that, slink away to a corner, crouch down there upon their bellies, and watch each other intently, indisposed to hostility.

It was evident that Kagra and the Terai wallah were soon aware of each other's vicinity; for as they prowled round, they would stand and growl and show their teeth at the opposite cage in an eminently tiger-like manner. The commander in chief and the resident had inspected both of them previously

"On which of them will your excellency bet?" asked the king as he saw the commander-in chief watching them intently.

"Your majesty will, perhaps pardon me," said the general. The Company were wroth with the king because his territory was in so much confusion and disorder, so the commander-in-chief would not bet with him.

"A hundred gold mohurs, on Kagra," said the king, turning to the resident.

"Done, your majesty; I think the Terai-wallah is the more likely to succeed," was the resident's answer.

The king rubbed his hands with glee He was now beginning to enjoy the situation.

"Will you bet on the Terai-wallah?" he asked his prime minister eagerly in Hindustani.

"My lord the resident is always right; I will, sire," was the prime minister's reply—prime-minister in name only, it must be remembered, but a man of great wealth; the European barber, then standing among the king's suite, was the real prime-minister.

"A hundred gold mohurs, then on Kagra," said his majesty.

The prime minister accepted the bet, and took out a very elegant little tablet from his belted cashmere shawl to make a note of the transaction. Not that he intended to remind his majesty of it, but his majesty chosen to forget; but in case his majesty should say he had bet on Kagra, he would be able to show the entry made at the time, and express timidly a doubt whether "the refuge of the world" might not have been correct and he wrong. Ah, and he would pay his hundred gold mohurs too, if "the refuge of the world" insisted that he had bet on the Terai-wallah: pay it smiling, and then repay himself by squeezing a little harder than usually—only a *little*—the next rich delinquent that passed through his hands.

The stranger—the *Terrai Wallah* as he was called—was taken especial care of; and it was on the occasion of the visit of the commander-in-chief of the Anglo Indian army to the King of Oude that the contest was to take place. More than ordinary pains were taken to render the spectacle imposing. The court yard in which the battle was to be fought was richly decorated with leaves and flowers, with all that brilliancy of coloring and taste in its distribution for which the natives of India are so deservedly famous. The gallery to receive the King and his court, the commander in chief and his staff, was elaborately ornamented with gilding and flags The royal canopy—umbrella shaped—of crimson and gold tissue, was raised above the state-chair; while similar seats of honor were prepared on either hand for the commander in chief and the resident. The king wore his crown on the occasion; it was a new one, only lately made, with an elaborate display of jewelry, and a beautiful heron's plume of snowy whiteness bending gracefully over it He could act with dignity when he liked; and the contrast between the rich, though softened, umber color of his countenance, and the glittering jewels, and the delicate plume, was very imposing and pleasing to look upon. He wore on this occasion his oriental dress, formed of the glittering kincobs of China—silk of gold like and silver like appearance, glancing with every movement like burnished jewelry. It was a spectacle not easily forgotten. Such a scene will live robustly in the memory when a thousand more important events have faded into forgetfulness. The commander in-chief wore his general uniform; the resident was dressed in his plain clothes

The signal was given—the bamboo railing in front of the cages rose simultaneously on either side—the doors of the cages opened. Terai Wallah sprang, with a single bound, out of his cage opening his huge jaws widely, and shaking from side to side his long tail in an exciting way.—Kagra advanced more leisurely into the arena, but with similar demonstrations. They might have been fifty feet apart, as they stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, the tails playing all the time.

At length Kagra advanced a few paces; his adversary laid himself down forthwith upon the court-yard, just where he stood, facing him, but with his feet well under him, not extended, evidently quite prepared for a spring. Kagra watched his foe intently, but not in a straight line, rather toward the side, describing an arc of a circle as he drew near.

The Terai Wallah soon rose to his feet and likewise advanced, describing a similar arc on the opposite side, both gradually approaching each other, however. It was a moment of breathless suspense in the gallery. Every eye was fixed on the two combatants as they thus tried to circumvent each other; it was enough to arrest the attention, for the tigers were unusually large; both were in beautiful condition, plump and muscular; the color of the Terai Wallah was somewhat lighter than that of Kagra, a more yellowish hue shone between the stripes. Both were very beautiful, and very courageous, and very formidable.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[For the Morning Post.]

MR. EDITOR:—I cannot help thinking that you are very direlect in the discharge of your duty as an editor, for it does appear to me that if you would join the editor of the *Daily Union* in his efforts to remove the ignorance of the Democrats in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, you might succeed in making it appear that it is in accordance with the doctrine of popular sovereignty to impose a Constitution upon a free people after it has been submitted to a fair election, and rejected with contempt; and further, in defiance of an almost unanimous rejection by the legal Legislature of the Territory, and in opposition to the protestation of her legal representation in Congress. It is to be hoped, for the good of the party, that you will unite your labors with the able editor of the *Daily Union* in satisfying the Democracy of the propriety of the Lecompton swindle, and thereby accommodate two very worthy gentleman, namely: Jack Henderson and Jack Calhoun, and place the Democratic party on a surer basis.

SEQUESTRATOR.

—The Legislature of Maryland adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night last.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING::::::::MARCH 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Reading Matter will be found on 1st Page.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

This being the year of the triennial assessment, it is a matter of interest to the taxpayers to see to it, that evils which have heretofore been loudly complained of, are if possible, in some measure remedied. Equality of taxation is a fundamental principle of our system of government, but in years past it is beyond dispute that there has been a most unequal and unfair system of assessment. The system which has been heretofore adopted, if system it can be called, has been "one grand humbug," so far as equality is concerned. While one set of men, residing in the cities have been taxed to the last limit of endurance, our country friends with their large and valuable estates have not been required to render their fair proportion of tribute. All this is wrong, and arises in some measure from the election of persons to be assessors who have "an axe to grind." and strive to render themselves popular by making low valuations at the expense of justice and their own consciences. In the city, property is assessed at at least one-third its cash value, while in most of the country districts it is not assessed at one-tenth its value, and in in both city and country, instances might be cited where assessors have made fish of their friends and flesh of their enemies. We are aware that there is a supposed difference in the income between city and country property, but even admitting that this difference is a fair element in making assessments, it does not amount to any thing like the difference which the assessor's lists exhibit.

In both city and country, there are differences made in assessing property in the same neighborhood, which are difficult to be accounted for upon any principle of justice and fair dealing. The subject we are aware, is a difficult and a delicate one. The assessors are sworn officers and esteemed to be honest men, but each is left to make his assessment upon a system of his own. We think it would be well if the county commissioners would adopt a system of assessment, by which all the assessors should be governed, and establish a basis of valuation for property, which, shall result in something approaching to equality of taxation.

We are perfectly aware of the reason assigned for placing property so far below its real value in assessing it, but the moral honesty of requiring sworn officers to make a valuation below what they know property is worth, to keep down the State Treasury, is more than questionable.

The subject is one in which every tax payer is interested, and we should be pleased to have some of them send us their suggestions upon it. Our columns are open to any communications of a reasonable length, and now is the time to remedy the evil, if at all, before the triennial assessment shall be proceeded with.

Appointments by the Governor.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a message was received from the Governor, nominating Joseph Enea as Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert M. Lee, Esq. The Senate confirmed the nomination unanimously.

The Governor has also appointed George M' Lauman, of Berks county, Flour Inspector for the city of Philadelphia.

The New York Defalcation.

The defalcation in the Union Bank has proved even more serious than was at first anticipated. From an examination of the books as far back as 1856, the officers have discovered that $145,000 has been embezzeled. Jacob H. Mott, a broker doing business in Front street, was brought before Mayor Tiemann yesterday, charged with being an accomplice of the fugitive defaulter, and was held for examination. The police have been unable to find any clue to the whereabouts of the principal in the case—B. K. Brotherton—but seem quite sanguine of his ultimate capture.

Literary and Scientific Expedition.

Mr. T. F. Meagher sailed on Saturday last for Aspinwall, *en route* to Central America, which he visits for the purpose of collecting materials for lectures and writing on that country. He is accompanied by Don Ramon Paez, son of General Paez, of Venezuela, an accomplished geologist, botanist and draughtsman. Mr. Paez will undertake the scientific and artistic portion of the work, and Mr. Meagher the literary. These gentlemen will return from their expedition in about three months, and lay the interesting result of their experience before the public.

REV. T. MULLEN, will lecture on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, in the Catholic Church at Johnstown for the benefit of the suffering poor. He has chosen a singular but not inappropriate theme. "Give the Devil his due." The Rev. gentleman is an admirable lecturer, and will no doubt give the "gentleman with the split foot" his deserts.

—A series of heavy forgeries have been observed in Boston. It seems that John A. Mahan, grocer, on Long wharf, has signed the name of his uncle, Benjamin F. Mahan, to some fifteen notes, amounting in all to $12,300. These notes have been negotiated at the banks, or by brokers. On Friday two of them went to protest, when the forgery was discovered. They have all been negotiated in the brief period of six weeks. The forger disappeared last Friday, but on Saturday night he returned to his home, where he was arrested. No clue can be found to the manner in which he has spent the money.

—After all the New York Police are a sorry set. On Monday night last, the second story of the importing warehouse of Messrs. Richard Lockham &Co., was entered by burglars, and 300 pieces of silk, valued at $15,000, were stolen. The police knew nothing about it until they were notified in the morning, and have been unable to obtain any trace of the goods.

The French Conspirators.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of Napoleon resulted in their conviction. Orsini Rudio and Pierri confessed the crime with which they were charged, and were sentenced to suffer death. Gomez persisted in asseverating his innocence, but was sentenced to penal servitude for life. A large number of arrests had been made in Paris, and three Englishmen had been arrested in Genoa, charged with complicity with the assassins.

—Nebraska is our largest territory. It will make eight states as large as New Hampshire, and is about one-sixth the size of Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—*Senate.*—The bill requiring the Steubenville Railroad Company to build a trestle for a public road in Washington county having been vetoed by the Governor; on the question, shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was lost, Messrs. Gazzam, Miller and Gregg voting in the affirmative.

The following bills were reported as committed: To authorize the erection of a lock-up in the borough of Sharpsburg; relative to vehicle license in Pittsburgh; for the election of Street Commissioner in East Birmingham; for reducing the Flour Inspectors' fees to two cents per barrel.

Mr. Gazzam read in place a bill requiring County Auditors to countersign warrants. Mr. Wilkins read in place a bill to incorporate canal companies to buy from the Central Railroad.

The House was not in session to-day.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Hunter concluded his remarks on the Kansas bill, by saying, that, perhaps at this moment the heart of Young America is pondering a thing which neither the Senator from New York nor I dream of; searching out, nursing and guiding the tendencies of the times into the mighty future, and into new forms of government. Other great nations are engaged in great schemes—playing for the stakes of an empire. The spoils of nations, that have been accumulating for centuries, are now attracting the three great powers of Europe. The eagles are gathered to the feast; but one—the youngest of them—is absent. Such a state of things cannot long endure. Our instincts of empire forbid it. Kansas is dwarfed by the side of such great issues. If the Senator from New York will lend me his tripod, I will undertake to prophecy that this Union will be preserved; that respect will still follow the judicial ermine; that we shall, at some future day, cultivate a spirit of conciliation and harmony, without which the best part of liberty will be lost. To realize these, the American people must erase from their councils the Senator from New York; they must be ware of the asp that lurks under the flower of his rhetoric; one drop of that venom may bring lethargy on the brain, and destroy the balance of the empire.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, defined his position. He said he stood there in peculiar circumstances As the representative of a party without a voice, he had, from the outset, repudiated the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, because it repealed the Missouri Compromise; he was not responsible for the results that followed that repeal. He was under no obligations to the Democratic party, but having watched the course of that party and the President on this measure, he felt compelled to accord to them his support. He should vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because he believed before God that he was acting rightly. He must vote for one party or the other; he could not vote on national questions with the opposition, because that party was sectional.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, spoke on Kansas, defending the North from charges of aggression on the South, contending that the aggressions are all the other way. In this connection he charged that the seizure of Texas, and her admission into the Union was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, an enormous aggression upon the rights of the North. She was admitted with the purpose of making five slave States, with ten additional Senators, to vote down the rights of the North. The Fugitive Slave Law was another aggression on the rights, honor and pride of the North. It was a badge of servitude and subjection that cannot be tolerated by freemen. The next aggression was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for which there was no excuse or palliation. Southern honor used to be, he said, a something called Southern honor, but it was not exhibited on this occasion. After replying at length to Mr. Hammond, and controverting his charges of Northern aggression, he asked how it was possible that aggressions should take place, when the whole Government, for sixty years, has been prostrate at the feet of the South?

Mr. Wade next entered into an elaborate defence of the laborers of the North from the aspersions of Mr. Hammond and others, pointing to their achievements reported in the Patent Office, and elsewhere, as evidence of their civilization and genius. It was not on the prostrate necks of such a class, that the Senator from South Carolina could erect his system of society. He might as well attempt to make his bed in hell, or erect his edifice over a volcano. Nor was it necessary for the South to send its threatened missionaries North to teach such laborers their power. They know the value of their votes, their interest in the State, and all the concerns of good government. As to the degraded class alluded to by the Senator, he admitted their existence, but he contended that they are mostly foreigners, the sweepings of the old world, ignorant and vicious, but, nevertheless, good Democrats, for the principal supporters of slavery now found North.

Mr. Wade then passed to the Supreme Court, commenting on its Dred Scott decision, and asserting that its dicta can bind no one excepting suitors in our own courts. Addressing himself to Mr. Hammond's boast, that slaveholders had ruled the nation for sixty years, he admitted its truth, but he contended that it was only through the aid of that most despicable class of men—the Northern doughfaces—a type of man not new in the world, for Moses encountered them in the wilderness, where, turning from the visible glories of the Almighty, they fell prostrate to worship an Egyptian calf. These men hungered after the flesh pots of Egypt; they were national men; they were not Northern men with Southern principles, but Israelites, with Egyptian principles. Our Saviour met with a man of this class in Judas Iscariot, and Washington and his associates had encountered them frequently. Mr. Wade then turned to Kansas, and in the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Toombs' bill, saying that he had heard of a curious piece of history about that; a clause, he said, was originally attached to that bill, providing for the submission of the constitution to the people of Kansas, but when afterwards debated by the Committee on Territories, at the house of their chief, it was stricken out. A Senator, for peculiar reason—

Messrs. Stuart, Green and others here rose, when Mr. Wade, correcting himself, said he had been informed that it might not have been the Committee on Territories, but other gentlemen.

Several Senators here stated their impression as to the existence or non existence of such a clause in the original draft of the bill; most of them believed that it did not contain such a clause.

Mr. Mason here interposed a statement of facts, that when the Senator from Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported the bill, since called the enabling act, it contained a clause for the submission of the Constitution to the people. The Senator from Georgia, two months afterwards, introduced a bill of like character containing no such clause. Both bills were sent back to the Committee on Territories, the Chairman of which subsequently reported the bill which afterwards passed the Senate.

Mr. Bigler here rose, agitated, and amid some confusion occasioned requesting Mr. Wade to go on, said that he regretted that a defense of his personal integrity had again been forced upon him. What he said, when this question came up some time ago, he now reasserted. [See proceedings December 9th.] He did not say that a distinct proposition of submission to the people was discussed, but he did say on the occasion referred to, that an impression was conveyed to his mind that the intention of Mr. Toombs' bill was to bring Kansas into the Union by one popular vote, that vote being the one for delegates for a Convention. Mr. Bigler again referred to his integrity, saying that he represented a proud and noble people. He reiterated his statement that the impression left on his mind was clear that Kansas was to be brought in with one vote, and that the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Wilson asked the Senator if he did not make a speech in Kansas last summer for admission by the submission of the Constitution to the people?

Mr. Bigler—That is very pertinent. I have not been in the habit of making speeches in Kansas. Once I did address the people in Kansas, when I said that the Constitution should be submitted to a vote, but I had no question in view excepting slavery.

Mr. Broderick moved that Mr. Douglas be sent for, or that the Senate adjourn the further consideration of the subject till Monday. He remembered very well the circumstances when this matter came up before. The Senator from Pennsylvania then said that he did not have a very distinct recollection, but thought that such a discussion alluded to had taken place, when the Senator from Illinois distinctly denied it.

Mr. Bigler—He did not.

Mr. Broderick—My impressions, sir,—

Mr. Bigler—Your impressions are wrong. He was careful and guarded in the statements he made. The Senator from California seeks to place this matter in a false view before the Senate.

Mr. Broderick—My memory must be very treacherous if the Senator from Pennsylvania be correct. He hoped the Senate would adjourn, and when the Senator from Illinois is in his place we shall know whether the Senator from Pennsylvania is correct or not, my impression was that he did deny it. He thought, from the tremor the Senator exhibited when he voted, that he was about to take back all he said.

Mr. Pugh said he thought he could clear the Senator of Pennsylvania of some embarrassment by stating that when the matter first raised up, he as a friend to both the gentleman from Pennsylvania and Illinois, when his, Mr. Pugh's impression was that Mr. Bigler was correct; that the Convention allowed to transpired in another part of the room where the Senator of Illinois did not hear it.

Mr. Bigler said what the Senator from Ohio says is substantially correct. It may be remembered that he distinctly stated on a former occasion that he did not know whether the Senator from Illinois participated in the discussion, for the rest it did not become the Senator from California to describe the manner of referring to the tremor with which he made the explanation.

Mr. Broderick owed it to the Senate and the Senator from Illinois to state that some days since, when it was understood that the Senator from New Hampshire intended to alluded to this matter, the Senator from Illinois intimated that he would denounce the statement on this floor as a falsehood if the did not qualify it.

Mr. Bigler—Nothing of the kind is on record; the Senator from Illinois said no such a thing.

Mr. Broderick—So this a question of veracity.

The Vice President reminded the Senators to keep within the legitimate limits of debate.

Mr. Bigler—The Senator from Illinois never said any such thing. He is not the man who would do so; denounce what, sir, a falsehood? The impression on my mind is that Kansas was to be admitted without a popular vote.

Mr. Broderick—The Senator from Illinois is sick abed. If ever he takes his seat again, that will be replied.

Mr. Broderick then moved to take up private bills, but the motion prevailed to adjourn till Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14.—Senator Douglas has been confined to his house for several days by severe sickness, but will resume his place in the Senate sometime this week. He pronounces the reports as to his intention to resign his seat as totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end. He will not be driven from his position by the threats or frowns of power, nor moved from the purposes to which his life has been devoted by inducements proffered from any quarter. He says that with him it is a matter of principle, which he will maintain at all hazards.

Last week's receipts into the Treasury amounted to $535,000, exclusive of $200,000 in Treasury notes. The drafts drawn amount to $970,000.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator Davis. A partial loss of his eye-sight is feared by his friends.

Consecration of the Bishop of Hartford Diocese.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Rev. Francis P. M'Farland was to-day consecrated as the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Hartford, comprising the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The ceremonies were very impressive. Arch-Bishop Hughes presided, assisted by seven bishops and a great number of priests.

Fever and Ague.

A Case of Eight Months Standing Cured by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh street, near Grant, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with fever and ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *cure was guaranteed.* After taking it one week, I must state, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the chills and fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,

Diamond House, or at R. Chester's Gothic Hall.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhaave'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.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS CO., Texas, Aug. 15, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros:—Dear Sirs—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's family at the time we received the *M'Lane's Liver Pills* ordered in my letter of June 15th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick headache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct, as before, to Austin, Texas.

Respectfully yours, 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* [27] (mr12:1wdaw) FLEMING BROS.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'h

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS.

Nos. 221 and 223, Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. mr2

A. B. ROCKHAMMER.....JOSEPH BODD.

ROCKHAMMER & BODD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese, Flour, Meats, and Produce Generally,

Nos. 204 and 206 North Wharves, Third and fifth doors above Race street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE, a full assortment of Mackerel, Cod Fish, and Herring, which they will dispose of at the very lowest market rates.

P. S.—Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Barreled Pork, or other Produce taken in exchange, or sold on commission.

REFER TO

Jordon & Brother, McCutcheon & Collins,
Stroup & Bro., Coleman & Kelton,
Wm. S. Smith' & Co., Budd & Comly,
jal12m—2p PHILADELPHIA.

LOAN OFFICE—

HENRY W. CIMIOTTI,

No. 100 SMITHFIELD Street,

Near the corner of Fifth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONEY in large and small quantities LOANED on Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Wathes, and all kinds of valuable articles, for any length of time agreed on.

Office hours, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. [ja26:1y:tu

Office of Sealer of Weights and Measures.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

May be found hereafter, in Cherry alley, between Third and Fourth streets, where orders may be left.

mr13:tf CHARLES BARNETT.

Notice to Shippers.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 15th, all Local Freight to Way Stations, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be received at the "Baldwin Depot," Liberty street opposite Duquesne Depot. Pray entrance corner of Short and First streets.

All freight from Way Stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be delivered at Duquesne Depot—except Lumber, Lime, Bark, and Stone, which will be delivered at Outer Depot, as heretofore

mr13:1w D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent.

L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothiers

AND

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

No. 83 Wood street.

THE subscribers respectfully announce, that SHIRTS made by them are guaranteed to fit; will be forwarded to any part of the Union, on receiving from the parties sending the orders their personal measurement in inches, according to the formula given below.

Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutter at the establishment.

First, Size around the neck.

Second, Size around the wrist.

Third, Size around the chest, immediately below the armpits.

Fourth, From the middle of shoulder, length of arm to wrist joint.

Fifth, Height of person, from the shoulder to the heel.

Sixth, Whether, with or without collars; if with collars, the style.

This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance, who find it impossible to obtain at home Shirts to satisfy them in style and fit.

Also, on hand a full assortment of Shirts of our manufacture. Any orders addressed to us by mail, will be promptly attended to.

P. S. Please state by what conveyance they are to be shipped. L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

mr4 No. 83 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOREIGN FRUITS!

REDUCTION IN PRICES,

AT THE PAGODA TEA STORE.

We are now selling Turkey Currants at 8c ℔ lb.
French and Zante Currants, at 10c and 10c ℔ lb.
New Valencia Raisins for cooking, at 12½c ℔ lb.
New Malaga " " at 16c ℔ lb.
New Smyrna Figs 12½ and 16c ℔ lb.
New German Prunes at 12½c ℔ lb.
Also, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Spices, etc.
Raisins, Currants, Figs and Prunes, whole sale at the lowest market price. HAWORTH, BRO. & BROWNLEE,

mr6 Corner Diamond and Diamond alley.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR RENT, situate on Miller street, near Centre avenue, containing a hall, two parlors, dining room and kitchen, 4 chambers and finished garret, gas and water fixtures. Rent $200 per year.

mr6 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street

FOR RENT.—The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company having vacated the office formerly occupied as a Ticket Office, under the Monongahela House, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, desire to rent it for one year, from April 1st, 1858. The location of this office makes it a desirable location for any person desirous of having one of the best and most public stands in the city. For terms, apply to

JOHN J. HOUSTON,

mr9:1w Gen'l Pass. Agent. P., F. W. & C. R. R.

GUM, BUFFALO, CALF AND CLOTH OVERSHOES, offered low, at "The Peoples' Shoe Store," No. 17 Fifth street, near Market.

fe13 DIPPENBACHER & CO.

THREE DWELLING HOUSES, TWO STORE ROOMS FOR RENT.—Two small houses in Splane's court. Also, a good dwelling with a large lot of ground in South Pittsburgh, $5 per month.

fe12 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street

LINSEED OIL.—12 barrels to arrive, and for sale by [fe27] HENRY H. COLLINS.

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, C