THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::MARCH 18, 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the State Convention, authorizing me to appoint a State Committee, to consist of not less than one from each Senatorial District, I have appointed the following gentlemen:—

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, Chairman.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:

1st—Philadelphia—John Hamilton, Jr., Lewis C. Cassidy.
J. D. Campbell, N. B. Brown, Hugh Clark, John H. Dobbert.
2d—Chester—John B. Rhodes.
3d—Montgomery—Florence Sullivan.
4th—Bucks—Robert Tyler, Esq.
5th—Northampton—C. A. Cooper.
6th—Berks—Samuel L. Young.
7th—Schuylkill—F. B. Kercher.
8th—Monroe, &c—Asa Packer.
9th—Bradford, &c—William Elwell.
10th—Luzerne—Stephen Jenkins.
11th—Lycoming, &c.—Geo. White.
12th—Northumberland, &c—Maj. J. Cummings.
13th—Tioga, &c.—F. W. Knox.
14th—Cumberland, &c.—J. H. Bratton.
15th—Dauphin and Lebanon—Gen. W. H. Miller, Cyrus Gloninger.
16th—Dr. John K. Raub, H. M. North.
17th—York—W. A. Stahle.
18th—Franklin, &c.—Samuel Robinson.
19th—Somerset, &c.—A. H. Coffroth.
20th—Cambria, &c.—J. R. Crawford.
21st—Armstrong, &c.—J. K. Calhoun.
22d—Fayette, &c—T. B. Searight.
23d—Washington, &c.—W. Workman.
24th—Allegheny—J. P. Barr, David Lynch, Jas. A. Gibson.
25th—Beaver and Butler—H. M'Kee.
26th—Mercer, &c.—H. D. Cochran.
27th—Erie and Crawford—W. F. Shattuck.
28th—Clarion, &c.—W. T. Alexander.

JOHN L. DAWSON,
President of the Covention

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The long and gloomy winter is past and gone, and we hail the advent of spring, as a deliverer. As its warm suns and genial showers unlock the fetters of the ice bound streams, so also will they send renewed impulses and renewed vigor into every department of business. The financial crisis which swept over the world like a hurricane is over and gone, and the commercial atmosphere has been purified thereby. Enterprise is renewed, and the wheels of industry, paralyzed by the financial storm, are once more set in motion. New hopes, encouraging motives and promises of success, are before the people. The necessities of the country and of the world are greatly and constantly increasing, and the supplies must come from the hand of labor, to replace the consumption of the idle time. There is plenty of money all over the country waiting to be employed. It will not sink in the channels of speculative but of legitimate business. Rash and reckless enterprises will meet with no favor, but as the spring advances we confidently look for prosperity and success in all branches of industry, and legitimate trade. Our manufactories are again at work, and in all departments talent and energy and enterprise, and the profitable employment of capital are gradually and healthfully triumphing over the hard times. Every thing looks encouraging, and before the spring is over everything will be moving calmly in its accustomed channel.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is said that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," and it certainly seems as if the present Emperor of the French, had gone stark mad. With the light of history and example before him, he seems to be pursuing the same course of policy which led to the downfall of his Corsican ancestor to whose counsels he refers and whose example he professes to imitate. He seems to have forgotten that individual liberty has become a necessity to the intellect of France, and has set himself against the current of popular opinion, and is endeavoring by military force and suppresive legislation, to crush out individual freedom of opinion and action in the Empire. The press he has silenced—expression of private opinion is made dangerous, and in every possible manner he is becoming a tyrant. If we may judge from the analogies of the different periods of the history of France, the Emperor instead of strengthening himself, is creating a feeling of resistance which ere long will sweep him away from the head of the State without waiting for the assassin's dagger.

MONEY MATTERS.

The weekly statement of averages of the Philadelphia banks for the past week presents the somewhat anomalous condition of an increase in every item. In some instances the increase is small, but still all the items are larger. The statement is, however, one indicating increased strength without any material increase of business. The loans show an increase of $51,770. The item of specie has increased over $300,000, and that due from other banks $331,687. These three items of resources aggregate $684,356. These three items of liabilities have increased as follows: due to banks, $55,956; deposits, $438,265, and circulation $161,615; in all 655,836, being $28,520 less than the increase of resources for the week. The notes of the bank of Pennsylvania are selling in Philadelphia at 45 to 48 per cent of their face. This indicates a rather more unfavorable result in winding up the affairs of this institution than was generally expected.

The last California steamer brought $1,300,000 in specie.

The Erie Railroad Company is paying the coupons on its first and second mortgage bonds.

A NATIONAL SAVING.

In February, 1857, the value of foreign goods imported into New York was $25,000,000. In February, 1858, it was but $9,000,000, being a reduction of almost two-thirds. In February, 1856, it was $16,000,000. The amount of importations for the present year is smaller than in any year since 1850. It is in articles of luxury and dry goods, which can very well be dispensed with, that the falling off has taken place. Our national bill of credit for 1858 will be mainly for necessities, and the consequence will be a large balance of trade in our favor, which will go to pay off previous indebtedness, and place us in a sound and healthy financial condition. The happiest results may be anticipated from this large item of national saving. Economy of this kind is better for the country than high tariffs.

The credit of our county Banks is still appreciating in the East. On Monday a bond for $1000 issued to the Connellsville Railroad was sold in Philadelphia at 54. This is an increase of nearly twenty per cent within a few weeks.

—The New Orleans "Picayune" of the 24th ult. says that Messrs. Baxter, Lovell & Co., of that city, cleared the largest crop of cotton the day previous, ever shipped from that or any other port. It was on board that splendid mammoth vessel, the Ocean Monarch, and comprised 6,900 bales of the staple, weighing 3,238,664 pounds. It was destined for Liverpool.

REAR ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PACHA.

This distinguished Turk, tired with New York sycophancy and botheration generally, goes to Washington this week, where he will of course be lionized, but it is to be hoped not to the disgusting extent which has attended his advent in New York. He will be attended by his secretary, Sadik Effendi, a naval constructor, Major Suleiman Bey and a handsome young naval officer named Hassan Bey. The latter served five years in the British Navy, where he learned the unmohammedan custom of drinking wine as well as reefing and steering ships, and as it is natural to a Turk to make love, he will be *the* attraction among the belles dames and demoiselles at the capitol. He speaks English with great fluency it is said, and will be a dangerous customer among the fair ones. When asked in New York, if there were any ladies in his party, he replied: "No, we brought no ladies, but we hope to take some away." The connubial ethics of the Musselman and the Mormon are very similar, so Hassan Bey must be looked after as well as Mr. "Bigamy Young." If any American Nourmahal wishes to be the "Light of the Harem" in the handsome Mussulman's establishment, now is her chance to emigrate to the Golden Horn. The climate of Constantinople is more pleasant than that of Utah, and the waters of the Bosphorus are more classic than those of the Salt Lake.

TEXAS ITEMS.

No one can doubt that Texas is destined to be a great State. The richness of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the immense natural resources with which the country abounds, are the true elements of wealth.

There is a kind of sand on the San Jacinto River, which is suitable for manufacturing glass.

There are now upwards of twenty-one thousand bales of cotton in Galveston, which is about eighteen thousand bales more than last year at this time. This large amount of cotton, beyond what was ever before on hand at any one time, is attributable to the instructions of planters to their factors to hold on in expectation of an advance in price.

The Legislature, after a session of fifteen weeks, had adjourned. Thirty-six new counties were created, chiefly along the head waters of the Colorado and Brazos, and along the Big Witchica and Red Rivers. These, in addition to the one hundred and sixteen old counties, make a sum total of one hundred and fifty-two counties, being a third more in number than in any other State in the Union.

Same idea of the growth of the State may be formed from the report of the Land Commissioner, where it appears that during the last five years no less than six million six hundred and fifty thousand acres, or more than ten thousand square miles of the public domain, have been appropriated by patent or otherwise. And "still there is room," for there are more than one hundred millions of acres of public domain in Texas yet unappropriated.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—Nearly one-half of Western New York is held by the owners under what is termed the Holland patent. A suit has lately been instituted to recover a considerable portion of the lands of the Holland Company, the authority of one of its agents to dispose of them being disputed. The prosecution is conducted nominally in behalf of two children, residing, we believe, in England, but we understand that, among other prominent parties, the Bank of England is interested in the matter. A gentleman of Buffalo is the nominal defendant. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

—The statistics show a large falling off in the shipment of railroad iron from Great Britain to the United States in the last three months of 1857, as compared with those of 1856. The total for October, November, and December, of 1856, amounted to 21,479 tons, while in the same months of 1857 the aggregate was only 6,400 tons, a deficiency of 19,070.

—It is stated in the New Orleans *Crescent* that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hogsheads, against about 75,000 hogshead in 1856. Prices are of course much lower than last year; but nevertheless planters will realize about $1,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1855, while consumers will also gain largely.

—Professor Daniels gives the result of an examination of the coal fields of Northern Illinois, made for the purpose of ascertaining their availability in working the iron mines of Wisconsin. He says that the coal district at La Salle, on the Illinois river, is from twelve to eighteen miles in diameter, and contains not less than 160,000,000 tons of coal. The deposit consists of three seams, one seven feet, one five feet, and one three to four feet thick. The mineral resources of the North-west are indeed astonishing.

—Rev. Francis P. McFarland was on Sunday last consecrated as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford, the diocese comprising the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. This was the first consecration of a Catholic Bishop in the State, and the occasion was one of unusual pomp and ceremony.

—The Western Homœopathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio, had fifty-six students the past term, of whom thirty have just graduated and taken degrees.

—The Camanche Indians, in Texas, have a treaty with the United States Government, by which they are furnished with winter supplies and located upon a reservation, to undergo the process of civilization. Having received their winter supplies at the Upper Agency, above Fort Belknap, some six hundred of them have absconded. Lo! the poor Indian.

—A letter from Kansas City, Mo., to the St. Louis Democrat, says that that place has now five thousand inhabitants, having gained about four thousand (mostly free State people) within the past year.

—On Wednesday last, Thomas G. Price, one of the editors and publishers of the Woman's Advocate, issued at Minersville, Schuylkill county, was convicted of a libel on David P. Brown and Claude White, coal operators of that region, and sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county prison of four calendar months.

—Over two-thirds of the hand loom, carpet, check, and other weavers of Philadelphia have been out of employment for months past.

—Gov. Packer has pardoned Thomas Berry, formerly of Greensburg, who, together with a number of others, was convicted at Carlisle, in November, 1856, of riot, and sentenced to two years and nine months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

—Advices from Tampa Bay state that Billy Bowlegs' negro had come in, and says that the Indians are willing to emigrate. Billy has sent for Jumper in order to hold a talk upon the subject.

—Ex-Aldermen Isaac H. Smith, of Brooklyn, was shot in the arm on Sunday last, as he was going to church with his wife. The pistol was fired by some one engaged in a bar room fight.

—Within the past two weeks, 213 new doctors have taken their degrees in New York City.

COLORED ADVENTURE.—A Florida paper tells us of a negro who was thrown from his horse, and whose head struck the leg of Capt. Parkhill's horse as he fell, and broke it. The head then glanced and struck a tree on the side of the road, peeling off the bark for several feet. The negro was slightly stupified for an instant, but received no injury. He is supposed to be a hard shell.

(For the Morning Post.)

THE STATE CANALS.

A bill has been reported unanimously—with one exception—by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, for the sale of all the canals owned by the State, involving the Upper and Lower North Branch, Susquehanna division, and the Delaware division. The purchaser is the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company—the price to be paid, $3,500,000—and the security offered, first mortgage bonds bearing five per cent interest upon their road now built or to be hereafter to be built. The most important thing in the sale is the security, and this the Committee deem ample, after making as they allege, a thorough investigation of the subject.

What the commonwealth must need in her revenues is steadiness. The interest upon the debt contracted in the construction of her public improvements, is fixed and unalterable; while the revenue derived varies very seriously, owing to the large expenditures some seasons in keeping them in repair, and others, because of the dearth of freights. We will take the last three years for example, which show a variation in the receipts of $282,197, and the expenditures of $68,979.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Receipts	$794,903	$785,607	$512,706
Expenditures	376,916	338,193	445,896
Excess of receipts	417,987	347,414	66,810

This demonstrates that the expenditures are not only *increasing*, but that the receipts are *decreasing*, a rate that will in a few years reduce the revenues derived from the public works to a point known to geometricians as infinity, and in Yankee Land as "the little end of nothing." It is a subject for serious consideration, from the data above furnished, whether a few years the State Canals will not have became so unproductive that it will be found impossible to sell or even give them away, if accompanied by a requirement to keep them open.

The history of public works of this character shows that as a source of income they cannot be relied on; that by the competion of railways they deteriorate in value; and that in the great improvement being made each year in modes of transportation, it is not improbable they will sooner or later become comparatively valueless. For seven years past the tolls in the New York and Erie Canal have steadily decreased, until now they produce scarcely half the sum they did in 1851, notwithstanding seven or eight millions of dollars have been expended on their enlargement in that time. Those belonging to the great State of Ohio, hardly pay the cost of keeping them in order, and from the figures given above it will be seen that those belonging to Pennsylvania are following fast in the same direction.

The bill of the Committee on Ways and Means, provides that the Governor shall deliver the State bonds that are authorized to be issued by the Company, "pari passu with the progress of the work as ascertained by the returns and estimates of the Engineers." In short, one of the main objects in the bill, is to secure competition of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Now, this will be if not in considerable advantage to us, as well as of the utmost importance to a region of country that heretofore has had no material aid from the State to assist in its development. It is intimated in the Report of the Committee by comparison with other regions through which railroads have been built—that in ten years after its construction, the revenue derived from the increased value of real estate, would nearly equal the interest upon the bonds given by the Company, so that in fact the State would get five per cent. on seven millions. This is an important consideration.

If ever the Allegheny Valley Railroad is completed, it will only be through the completion of the Sunbury and Erie; and then we will have a route to Philadelphia with grades at no time exceeding twenty-six feet per mile, as well as the shortest and quickest routes to New York that can be laid out. When the Sunbury and Erie is finished to Winslow, there will only be a link of seventy-five miles of the Allegheny Valley to finish, to make a new and complete chain of railroad, connecting the Commercial with the Manufactoring metropolis of this Union. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. If the sale of the State canals, for $3,500,000, will bring about this, we believe the good accomplished would overbalance any supposable evil that might ensue.

Real Estate.

In New York City real estate is appreciating as an investment for money. Cautious capitalists begin to be shy of the stock market, and in looking around for safer investments, "vacant lots" and "eligible sites" begin to attract attention. The withdrawal of capital from unsafe speculations will cause a healthy increase in the value of real estate in all parts of the country. In Pittsburgh, where real estate has been for some years a "drug in the market," eligible lots are beginning to be enquired after as a means of investment, and those who have property to dispose of will do well to make the fact known, by advertisements in the public papers.

A BOLD FIGURE—*Spurgeon Outdone.*—The Clarksburg (Va.) *Register* furnishes the following, as a specimen of strong language from the pulpit. The Rev. Samuel Clawson, a minister of the M. P. Church, who is very eccentric, and has a very vivid imagination, in speaking of one present during one of his discourses who was a Universalist, gave an expression to the following bit of eloquence:—

"Thank God, the day is not far distant when you will be chained down to Hell's brazen floor, and the Devil, with his three-pronged harpoon, will pierce your reeking heart, and pile the red hot cinders of black damnation upon you as high as the pyramids of Egypt, *and fry out the pride of your fat to grease the gudgeons of hell.*"

Majors & Russel's Utah Supplies.

A late St. Joseph paper states that on Thursday, the 4th, Mr. Majors of the firm of Majors & Russel, passed through that city, and informed the citizens that he had selected Nebraska City, N. T., as the point from which he has determined to start his train for the transportation of government freight to Utah.

He says that this firm will start from that point from eight hundred to one thousand wagons. They will require from six to eight thousand yoke of oxen, and will engage the services of about twelve hundred men, for which they will pay twenty-five dollars per month, out and back.

The price which he proposes to give for oxen is seventy-five dollars per yoke, which in view of the present state of the money market, is certainly a fair remuneration. They will require the stock to be delivered at Nebraska City, of the time of which due notice will be given through agents or the press. It is probable that Messrs. Majors & Russel will ask sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days on their purchase of stock.

The trains will commence moving at the earliest practicable moment, certainly not later than the 1st of April.

THE SEA SERPENT.—Captain Harrington, of the English ship Castilian, who reported having seen a sea serpent while on the passage from Bombay to Liverpool, is out with a letter reaffirming his belief in the genuineness of the marine monster which he saw, the sea-weed story to the contrary notwithstanding. He says:

"Notwithstanding the assertions of men of science to the contrary, I am now sure that such animals exist. I could no more be deceived than (as a seaman) I could mistake a porpoise for a whale. If it had been at a great distance, it would have been different; but it was not above twenty yards from the vessel."

Fever and Ague.

A Case of Eight Months Standing Cured by Burhave'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 BURHAVE'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 *Burhave'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 17.—*Senate.*—Nothing of local importance took place in the Senate to-day. Mr. Gazzam read the report of the minority of the Kansas Committee.

The following bill was reported as committed: For increasing the powers of the District Court. House bill No. 162, relative to magistrate's fees, was passed finally, and needs but the Governor's signature to become a law.

House.—Senate bill providing for the erection of a new county, to be called Marion, out of parts of Erie, Warren and Crawford, was reported as committed.

Mr. Dobner's bill relative to insurance companies was postponed until Thursday, the 25th.

Mr. Grittman offered a resolution that a special committee be appointed to investigate the affairs connected with the organization of the Crawford county, Tioga county, and other new banks. After the resolution was amended by providing for the expenses of the committee, it was lost by a vote of 45 ayes to 48 nays.

The bill providing for the sale of the canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Campany was considered and debated in Committee of the Whole till adjournment.

The Legislature will probably adjourn finally on April 22d.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden spoke on the Kansas bill. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves as a great principle, and applicable to the present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended, with unusual earnestness, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction as to oblige us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas. He thought it did not. The evidence of Gov. Walker and Mr. Stanton show that it is against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people.

Mr. Crittenden recapitulated the statements of various frauds at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that it was not the Constitution of the people of Kansas, but only of the Convention which framed it. The vote of ten thousand on the fourth of January shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you that it is particularly obnoxious to them, because tainted with fraud; it is one of a series of frauds instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri down to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the rights of the people to govern themselves; but, continued Mr. Crittenden, Lecompton carries on its face evidence of corruption. Those who framed it know it contained provisions that the Free State men could not assent to; therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support its slavery provisions, and all the six thousand votes shown in favor of it were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous. They went just beyond the line, the fraudulent intent was opponent throughout, and how he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony. The people of Kansas say that it is not their constitution and they ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such request? Can the Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of laws. They ought to look to truth and principle without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding the principles he said he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Crittenden then asked what can the truth gain by the admission for Kansas under that Constitution. No Senator believes that she can be a slave state. The laws of climate and geography forbid it. In support of this view he quoted the sentiments of several member of Congress including, Mr. Keitt.

Mr. Hammond—Did Mr. Keitt say so?

Mr. Crittenden—It was so reported.

Hammond—Mr. Keitt quoted a passage to that effect, but did not endorse it.

Mr. Crittenden resumed, contending that a majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such Constitution as they please; that, he said, is the great American principle; that is the principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, according to terms now used, a Southern Democrat; he had lived all his life in a Southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there, but the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights he would defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe that Kansas could be a slave State. The South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Utah memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Quitman appealed to the House to take up the Army bill and debate upon it until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. Pendleton advocated an increase in the regular army, stating its necessity if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties invested in him by the Constitution.

Senator Crittenden's speech in the Senate is creating a sensation. The hall of the House is nearly empty, and all the Republican seats are vacant.

Mr. Pendleton spoke forcibly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are enlisted to war by the Mormons, who are themselves in rebellion. Incidental to the present necessity, Mr. Pendleton referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisitions of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, &c. He thought it was the duty of the government to demand peremptorily from Spain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, and for failure to give it, to take Cuba. The other countries alluded to would all come in good time.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall replied to Messrs. Faulkner and Pendleton, complimenting the regular army for its bravery, and chivalry, and sense of honor, but favoring the employment of volunteers in the present emergency as the most ready and efficient force. Recruiting for regulars, he said, was a slow process, while five regiments of volunteers are now ready for service, and can march to-morrow.

Mr. Bingham was opposed both to the majority bill for volunteers, and to Mr. Faulkner's substitute for additional regulars as at present advised, and would vote against the proposed increase either of volunteers or regulars, for he did not believe that the condition of affairs in Utah, Texas, or anywhere else, required it. The Mormons were told by the Democratic party that they might regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and they established polygamy. He wanted Congress to start in the right direction; let them first pass a law prohibiting polygamy in future, and let all peaceful remedies be first exhausted before resorting to the arbitraments of the sword. If these fail, then resort to the conflict of arms. He thought that under present circumstances, the House would be more within its line of duty in preferring articles of impeachment against the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, than voting for five regiments to put under his control during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Bryan advocated volunteers for the frontiers of Texas, the regulars of that State having been ordered to Utah. He showed the necessity for prompt action.

Mr. Giddings said a few words in defence of the Indians, who, he contended, would not injure the whites if the whites did not molest them.

Mr. Farnsworth proposed an amendment that so much of the bill as provides for a mounted force in Texas shall not be put into effect in case she shall secede from or maintain a hostile attitude toward the Union.

The House adjourned.

FLOUR.—60 bbls. choice extra superfine Flour, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, fe20 Corner Market and First streets.

PICKLES.—6 bbls. Cucumber Pickles, received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, fe20 Corner Market and First streets.

FOR SALE.—A Drug Store, located in one of the best situations in the city of Pittsburgh, for either a jobbing, retail or prescription business. Purchasers will find an advantge of rare occurrence. For information inquire of JOHN HAFY, Jr., No. 166, corner Sixth and Wood streets, fe9 Pittsburgh.

DRESSED HOGS.— For sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

WE are now opening our second, and by far the cheapest stock of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., that has ever been offered in this city. O. HANSON LOVE, nov11 Formerly Love Brothers, 74 Market st.

BUFFALO SHOES.—A splendid article of Gents' and Ladies Buffalo Over Shoes. Also, Gents' Calf Over Shoes, at the People's Shoe Store, No. 17 Fifth street, near Market. DIFFENBACHER & CO. nov21

A LARGE assortment of Men's Buffalo and Artic Overshoes. Also, Ladies' Buffalo and Arctic Overshoes, and Gums of every size and style just closing out at greatly reduced prices for cash, at JOSEPH H. BORLAND'S, fe20 No. 93 Market, second door from Fifth street.

THE NEW STYLES FOR THE SPRING TRADE! DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC., Are constantly coming in, direct from the Eastern markets, at [mr12] JOSEPH HORNE, 77 Market street.

BEANS.—40 bbls. prime white for sale by mr16 HENRY H. COLLINS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS Co., Texas, Aug. 15, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros:—Dear Sirs—There were severe 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 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills for that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick head-ache 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* FLEMING BROS. (27) (nov12dawtdw)

WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT,

No. 42 Fifth street, near Wood.

REINEMAN & MEYRAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS.

WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS

AND

WATCH MATERIAL,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

mr13

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

TERRA COTTA OR STONE

WATER PIPES,

From two to six inch calibre.

PRICES from 12 to 30 Cents per Foot.

ALSO—ROCHESTER

PEARL STARCH

For Sale Wholesale at Manufacturers Prices by

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 25 Wood STREET, PITTSBURGH. [jel6

BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

mr15 PITTSBURGH.

A. S. BOOKHAMMER. JOSEPH BUDD.

BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

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, Stroup & Bro., Wm. S. Smith & Co., McCutcheon & Collins, Coleman & Kelton, Budd & Comly, PHILADELPHIA.

ja11:3m—2p

BOWN & TETLEY'S

SHOOTING GALLERY,

No. 136 Wood street.

Office of Sealer of Weights and Measures.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, *SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,* May be found henceforth, 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. Dray 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.

IF YOU WANT YOUR CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, CALL AT CHESTER'S

A brilliant assortment of SEASONABLE PIECE GOODS on hand at CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL, Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

☞ We Study to Please. mr13

OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS.—50 doz. assorted sizes. Also, Stand and Bureau Covers; on hand and for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, mr16 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH. 2000 yards of different widths, of a superior quality, just received by J. & H. PHILLIPS, mr16 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.—1350 feet of 3, 3½ and 4 inch—3 ply—just received and for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, mr16 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

INDIA RUBBER GASKETS, Manhole Rings, and square rope of all sizes at 26 and 28 St. Clair street. mr16 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LIME.—200 bbls. fresh for sale by mr16 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STARCH.—30 boxes Rochester Pearl Starch for sale by [mr16] HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH.—White Fish, Trout, Salmon, &c., for sale by [mr16] HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED APPLES.—30 bags received and for sale by [mr16] HENRY H. COLLINS.

LEMONS.—100 boxes Lemons just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, mr16 No. 59 Wood street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE, NO. 71 FIFTH STREET. Now opening, a complete assortment of Spring Goods, new and latest styles of Ladies Fine French Congress Gaiters, Glove, Calf Congress Gaiters, Glove, Calf Slippers, Ladies and Misses black and colored Heel Gaiters. DIFFENBACHER & CO.

STARCH.—300 bxs. Rochester Pearl Starch for sale by [ap19] HENRY H. COLLINS.

OCHRE.—50 barre American and French, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.—Another supply of this valuable medicine just received by JOS. FLEMING, f 16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—1 bale just rec'd and for sale by (mr9) B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

YEAST POWDER.—25 boxes on hand and for sale by (mr9) B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE.—5 cases on hand and for sale by (mr9) B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

FINE EXTRACTS.—A large supply of Glenn's, Bazin's and Lubin's fine extracts for the handkerchief, just received and for sale, at JOS. FLEMING'S, mr9 Corner Diamond and Market street.

FLOUR.—
50 barrels Superfine Flour;
50 " extra "
75 " " Family Flour;
20 " Rye Flour. Just received, and for sale by [mr10] HENRY H. COLLINS.

GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1858.—Our stock of early Seeds for hot-beds, embracing the most approved and valuable varieties in cultivation is ready. Orders from Gardeners, dealers, or others filled promptly from the Seed and Implement Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. [Ja29] JAMES WARDROP.

CLOVERSEED.—25 sacks just received, and for sale by [feb1] HENRY H. COLLINS

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—20 sacks Buckwheat Flour, 50 lb sacks, just received and for sale by McCANDLESS, MEANS & CO., fe20 Corner Wood and Water streets.

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 Scrofula, 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, (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.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia "Press," will lecture before the YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, and the public generally,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

On Monday Evening, March 22d, 1858.

SUBJECT—"American Statesmen."

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Room, Lecture Committee, and at the door.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
WM. H. KINCAID,
ELIAS H. IRISH,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
E. P. DARLINGTON,
Lecture Committee.

Library Rooms, March 17, '58. } mr18:td

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG'S ONLY CONCERT.

The first and only Grand Concert in which SIGISMUND THALBERG, In conjunction with HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, Will appear in Pittsburgh, will take place on Thursday Evening, March 25th, at the CITY HALL.

On this occasion the following eminent artistes will appear: THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, M'LLE CAIROLI, Prima Donna from the Italian Opera Houses, and Academy of Music, New York. MISS ANNA KEMP, the Young American Contralto. ☞ JAMES PEERING, the new English Tenor. Musical Director. Mad. VIEUXTEMPS

NEWLY INVENTED.—

J. W. STRANGE & CO.'S

PATENT DOUBLE-CONE

PENCIL SHARPENER.

THIS SHARPENER CUTS THE WOOD AND POINTS THE LEAD SEPARATELY, Which makes it more durable and less liable to break the lead than common sharpeners.

HUNT & MINER,

SOLE AGENTS,

MASONIC HALL, FIFTH ST