Buchanan, through his Secretary of State, instructs Governor Walker in the following remarkable words:

"When such Constitution should be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the *exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

What are we to understand by the word "when," if not to show his opinion and desire that the Constitution should be submitted. But let us look to the answer made by Governor Walker to this instruction. Here it is:

"On one point the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous, that the Constitution must be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to a vote of the people, who shall be *bona fide* residents of the Territory next fall."

He is informed by Governor Walker there is but one sentiment on the question of submission. Governor Walker, acting under the the instruction of the President, assures the people of Kansas that if the Constitution is not submitted, Congress will *reject* it. In his inaugural address he says:—

"With these views, *well known to the President and Cabinet*, and *approved* BY THEM, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 20th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution. And they express the opinion of the President, that when such Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interfered with by fraud or violence. *I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to a vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and quietly conducted*, THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, REJECTED BY CONGRESS

Had not the people of Kansas a right to believe that the Constitution when framed would be submitted? Suppose, sir, the Governor of this State would assure the people before the election of delegates to reform or amend our Constitution, that such amendments would be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, would not thousands stay at home, and refuse to leave their work and go and attend the election? They would wait, and if the amendments did not suit them, they would vote them down. What an uprising would there be among our turdy people if this was not done!

Gov Walker was appointed by President Buchanan; he gave him his instructions; he knew full well what he was doing in Kansas; he knew that he was assuring the people of that Territory that the Constitution should be submitted to them—and now, sir, why did he not recall Gov Walker if he was not carrying out his views? There is a Latin maxim in law which will apply to this case—"*facit per alium facit per se*." He was the agent of the President, and his acts were the acts of the President; for all his declarations and assurances to the people were well known to the National Administration, and the President and his Cabinet remain in perfect silence without disavowing or refusing one of them. Then, I ask any gentleman in this Convention, had not the people of Kansas a right to believe the assurance given them by Governor Walker

Our Lecompton friends urge that it was submitted. But how was it done? By voting for the Constitution, whether it is right or wrong, they could vote for or against slavery. Would you have voted, sir, for that Constitution if you had been in Kansas? I would not, and yet not to vote was voting for it; for it allowed it to be carried by that minority. Under that Constitution the best and purest man could not be elected Governor, unless he had served the Know Nothing time of probation. If it had been in the time of our revolutionary fathers very few could have been elected to the highest office in the State. It was a game well arranged by tricksters to prevent the people of that Territory from voting—as deep laid a scheme as the one being carried out in this Convention, that the delegates shall be compelled to vote a certain way, or not at all

As the people of Kansas have done I will do

Then, sir, above all things, it does not rest on the will of the people of Kansas. This is the practical matter of this question. If a majority of the people had adopted it, then I for one would lay down all objections to it, overlooking all the fraud that has been perpetrated and all the injustice done that people, by the tricknery of the delegates. On the 21st day of December last, there were cast for this Constitution six thousand votes, about one half of which were fraudulent. On the 4th of January, when the Constitution was fairly submitted, over twenty thousand votes were cast against it. Can this be answered to the people. Here is an argument that will be comprehended by the dullest intellect. It is unanswerable. Un well aware it is answered that the people did not vote on the day fixed by the Convention, and, therefore, the objection is legal. It is purely technical, and not a matter of fact. The thousand, of persons who stand upon the eternal principles of justice will answer it to the sorrow of the Democratic party.

The resolutions acknowledge the right of the people of Kansas to change, alter, or amend their Constitution whenever they see proper. This I believe will amount to nothing. If Congress admits Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, she admits her with the distinct understanding that the Constitution cannot be changed until 1864. All their promises are idle stories told to catch and gull the people.

Is this not Congressional interference, to make provisos and changes in Constitutions? The Republicans, in their Philadelphia platform avowed the doctrine that Congress has the right to legislate for the Territories. The Democracy hold the opposite of this. Sir, look at the position you place the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in. Stop and consider lest you may be leaning upon doubtful ground—and lest ere you know it you will be in the arms of the Republicans. The doctrine advocated by the resolutions of the committee is the doctrine held forth by the Republican leaders.

This then, sir, would be a reason sufficient for us to overlook all personal feelings, and plant ourselves upon the old ship Democracy; and for my part, I will cling to it while she braves the storm of fanaticism and expediency.

I will never yield to expediency at the sacrifice of principles. I follow the principles of the Democratic party wherever they lead; where they make their home there I will have my abiding place. Their triumph will be my triumph their defeat will be my prostration, and the pride of my heart shall be, to be a Democrat of principle and not of expediency; to be sound in the faith, an I never waver out of fear or favor

The first Convention I ever had the honor to attend, nine years ago, in the city of Pittsburgh I was in a greater minority than now. Then I saw the Baltimore (now the Cincinnati) Platform voted down on account of expediency One year after, the entire Democracy of the State repudiated expediency, and re-erected the good old Democratic creed. The claims of expediency passed away, the sunlight appeared, and more cherished than ever were the principles we have fought for. Is this not a significant fact to the gentlemen of this Convention? Will you not learn a lesson from this? The Democracy of this State will meet here one year from this time I venture this prediction, that it will then undwhat is done to-day.

It has ever been the policy of the party to repudiate expediency at the sacrifice of principle in doing this we have often been beaten. For instance, on the tariff question, and the Wilmot proviso, Know Nothingism, &c We have never lost anything by it, but gained much. Our party has been strengthened, and we have made an gained a national fame. Let us not, I pray you do that which we may soon regret

I am not an abolitionist, nor am I the especial defender of slavery. He who desires to hold slaves can do so without any objection from me I would not vote for a law to endanger his property. If the Constitution had fairly been submitted, and slavery engrafted into it with and by the advice and consent of a majority of the bona voters of Kansas, I would vote for its admission as soon as if it was a free State

Let me here repeat that my opposition does not come because Kansas will be a slave State admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, but of my solemn conviction that it is an infringement on Democratic principles, and interpolating into our creed a doctrine we have always repudiated and entirely in opposition to the principle that the will of the people shall rule. For for these reasons I vote for the amendment.

A PROMISING BOY—Recently, in one of the San Francisco Courts, a young lady, his school teacher, was prosecuted by the mother for severely welting the young rascal's back They went up to the Court, and the verdict of the jury was in effect, "served him right" We a portion of the boy's testimony, the which atones for his rudeness:

"I asked her to do a sum for me, and she refused."

"What was the sum?" asked the counsel for the defendant.

"To subtract nine from twenty-eight. I suppose I could; but the arithmetic said I could not subtract nine from eight without borrowing ten, and I didn't know where in the wide world to borrow it."

THE Senate of Tennessee has passed an act making profane swearing a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES R. MAPES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

WESLEY FROST,

OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Reading Matter will be found on 1st Page.

REVIVALS.

The secular press all over the country has a new topic in the shape of "Religious Revivals." The "sensation papers" of our own city as well as other cities have taken it up, and "Union Prayer Meeting" articles take the place of "all about Fife, Stewart and Charlotte Jones." We hope that conscience and conviction have produced this change in our cotemporaries, and that great good may come out of it. There is room for improvement in all of us.

For a long time the cry has gone over the land that religion and religious institutions were languishing. The clergy attributed the genera and increased wickedness of the world to the hard ess of the human heart, and it certainly did appear for a time that the devil possessed more influence in the world than he ought. For a few years past a large number of the clergy themselves deserted the banner of religion for the turmoil of politics. We fully agree with a cotemporary, who, in speaking of the great revival now in progress in the denominational churches, says, that in a religious view, no less than a political, the triumph, one year ago, of conservative sentiments and sound principles, in the person of James Buchanan, was an event of vast and enduring benefit to the whole country. When the people readered a verdict against political abolitionism they at the same time rebuked the denominations clergy for the part they took in that campaign. And we are rejoiced to believe that most of them had the perception to detect the rebuke, and the good sense to profit by it. And, too, we rejoice in the hope that they will not be guilty of repeating the take, which, by their altered conduct, they are doing much to correct.

We cannot forbear to record the opinion, that had not the clergy abandoned the line of conduct held by them during the last Presidential contest, the church would to day have been shorn of most of its strength, as it was, at the close of that contest, of much of its consideration. The conclusion is irrisistible, that the great revival, now so extensively in progress, is directly attributable to the return of the clergy, from the discussion of political issues, to their appropriate labor in the vineyard of the Master of all men.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS.

The sixth volume of Mr. Benton's, "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," has been published by the Appleton's, New York, and for which Messrs. Hunt & Miner, are the sole agents for this city. This is among the most valuable works of the present age, and meets a ready demand from all quarters. The sixth volume covers a period of great interest, from 1817 to 1821, being the whole of Mr. Monroe's first administration Great men and great subjects were in Congress, of which the abridger makes an impressive general presentation in a note at the end of the volume, showing what the Senate was when he entered it. The Missouri controversy was the great question before the country, and laid the talent and patriotism of the men of that day under contribution to settle it. The nature and danger of this question can only be seen in this abridgment; and while that whole debate is full of inter st, the contemporary one, on excluding slavery from Arkansas, was still more portentous; for that proposition was, the exclusion of slavery from the whole of Louisiana. Appalling as the question was, it hung long in the balance—decided sometimes one way, sometimes the other—as the vote once, decided by the Speaker, Mr Clay—the proposition actually carried another time. This Arkansas question is forgotten by the country. From these dangers the spirit of compromise saved us, and it is due to the great men of the day to observe their patriotic exertions—nowhere else accessible but in this abridgment.

The whole question of free-negro citizenship was here discussed, and by the ablest and most patriotic men who ever met in our councils. Call at Hunt & Miners.

John W. Forney, Esq.

This distinguished gentleman will deliver a lecture this evening, before the Young Men's Library Association. We anticipate a crowded house, and can promise a rich treat to the entire audience. Mr. Forney occupies at present a prominent position in American politics, and is recognized as the most brilliant paraphrist of the day. His oratorical ability is very respectable, his manner and address border upon the bewitching. We sincerely hope he may please and be pleased.

Capt. Grace.

As will be seen by the subjoined which we extract from a Cincinnati paper, our friend Capt Red Grace, is again afloat, a very Neptune of the western waters. Connected with this very gratifying fact, is the re-establishment of a Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line of Packets. We sincerely hope the line may prove as profitable as it is useful. Who would not prefer a trip to Cincinnati, with such a prince of commanders as Red Grace, to clattering cars, and dusty roads, and uncertain grub. We shall look for the "Superior" boat, and superior Captain with interest:—

"NEW LINE BETWEEN HERE AND PITTSBURGH—*Packet to leave every other day—Red Grace again in the field.*—There is a large number of our business men who will remember with pleasure and pride that old institution, known several years ago among us as the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh packet line of steamboats, consisting of such noble specimens of marine architecture as the *Brilliant, Clipper, Messenger, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Buckeye State and Cincinnati.* They will also remember that a trip to Pittsburgh and back upon one of them was a luxury compared with what it is upon the transient boats going to and fro in these days. They have given away to the march of improvement, and railroads have almost supplanted them; though we will all that there is still some of the spirit of the old institution still left. We speak of this in order to remind those of our business men who have not yet gone up the river, that a tri-weekly line of packets will immediately be put in the trade between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which will consist of the *Superior*, Captain R. J. Grace; *Kentucky*, Captain Jas P. Jack; and the *Gladiator*, Captain G. D. Moore. The *Kentucky* left last evening, and the *Superior*, which has been chartered for the purpose, will leave on Tuesday next. Captain Red Grace, who was an enviable reputation upon the *Brilliant, Philadelphia* and the *S. P. Hubbard*, takes charge of her We think this line, as the captains of the respective boats intend to be punctual in starting upon their day, will commend itself to the whole shipping as well as the traveling community

We are indebted to Hunt & Miner for a copy of Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Monthly, both the month of April.

THE TONNAGE TAX

The *Union* repeats a few remarks a day or two since, but only reiterates what it said before, without elucidating its position more clearly. The *Union* sticks to it that the Railroad should pay the tonnage tax "out of the profits," and not take it off the shipper. Where do the profits come from, save from the shipper? Take off the tonnage, and if the present rates of freight pay a profit, a less rate will pay a profit to the stockholders without this tax. Is the *Union* so obtuse as not to see that the railroad company pay nothing for any purpose, public or private, which it does not receive, in the shape of pay for transportation, from the community? The "fraud and corruption" of charging the tonnage tax to the shipper, instead of the company "paying it themselves," is entirely chimerical. In the very nature of things the shipper must pay this tax as long as it exists, and to abolish it will relieve the transit trade of our State from a heavy drawback.

While upon this subject, we call the attention of the *Union* to the following from the New York *News*. It is pregnant with meaning. That paper, of Friday, says:

We perceive that a tax is to be imposed upon freight carried upon the Railroads of this State, has been introduced into the Legislature. This is in accordance with the recommendations of Governor Kne's Annual Message, and is the regular, out and out Black Republican Federalist policy, *a special tax!*

The tax is that [illegible] in anything like the right direction. It is a tax on the commerce of the State, and it obstructs the prosperity and impedes the progress of the City of New York. To parody a New York City is what "Black" Republicans claim for as the first grand political object. If they can divert any proportion of the commerce which the Erie, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad pour into the lap of New York, and, by the imposition of tolls, send it to Philadelphia or Baltimore, a great object will be achieved New York City they look upon as a great Democratic nuisance, which it is their first duty to abate, and they know that the commerce of the West, the life blood of our city driven from the taxed railroads of New York would naturally seek the untaxed railroad of Pennsylvania and Maryland

The freighters upon our railroads must of course make up the amount of this special tax by paying a corresponding tribute upon their goods

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Steamer Arabia arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing from Liverpool dates to the 6th instant The news is unimportant and meagre. Affairs in England are in *statu quo*. All the members of the Derby cabinet were elected by Parliament generally without opposition. It is proposed to hold another World's Fair, at London in 1861. The French conspirators have not yet been executed, although it was thought that the execution would take place shortly. Numerous arrests, however, continue all through France, on the charge of conspiracy against the government. Gov. Changarnier refuses to return to France, although permission was given him so to do, until she passes laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants. The French journals in publishing the details of the capture of Canton, gives all the glory to France, and say the British did nothing but occupy the position after being captured by the French. The news from the other portions of Europe is of no account whatever.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 22d of April. As usual the most important business of the session has been deferred to the last, but the members are now bestirring themselves in a more lively manner than hitherto.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1858.

Another week of Legislative labor is over, and, if a thing else can be said, we can at least another week nearer the close of the session. Friday for final adjournment has been fixed on Thursday, the 22d of April, which will give an abundance of time to finish the work yet to be done, if members are all industrious

On Thursday, Mr. Calhoun, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to take up the General Appropriation bill, and it has been in Committee of the whole since, passing section by section. This morning it passed finally. The total amount appropriated foots up about $3,300,000—an increase of about a million and a half over last year. The items are thus as follows:

House of Refuge, Philadelphia	$25,000
Western Penitentiary	15,000
Gratuities to discharged convicts, W. F.	100
Law Judges, Dauphin and Cambria Districts	
of Allegheny county	7,500
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	7,000
Total	$54,600

To which is to be added the following items now been appropriated

Canal Commissioners	$ 6,950
Ordinary expenses	226,300
" " after Dec. 1, 1858	100,000
Collectors, Weighmasters, &c	20,000
Lock keepers	23,000
Breach and Fire fund	50,000
State Engineer	5,100
Enlargement of Delaware Division	50,000
Total	$479,950

To which is to be added the sum for the enlargement of the Delaware Division, the years and nays were called, and it passed by a close vote, the members from Berks, Westmoreland, Northampton, and the Lehigh and North Branch sections voting against the enlargement and the North Branch section voting for it. The Commonwealth, voting may be accordingly.

The Appropriation bill never passed so easily before, and never with little debate, save on the items above mentioned—from which I argue that great credit must be due to the gentleman who had it in charge, Mr. J. K. Calhoun, of Allegheny. He is one of the youngest members here—being under thirty—but the position he has necessarily ranked him the leader of the House, and it is only justice to say that he sustains himself in that trying post with distinguished credit The gallant Democracy of Armstrong could not well improve her representation in the State councils.

The members of the House have voted themselves extra pay this year again, amounting in the aggregate to $28,000, although the session will close on the 22d of April, nearly a month earlier than last year, when the excuse given was the extraordinary length of their sittings. The morality of men voting themselves extra money out of the public treasury, when they know at the time of their election what salary is attached to the honor of being a member of the Legislature, is questionable, to say the least There is no disputing that better pay would bring better men, and therefore there will be a general acquiescence in the act that fixes the pay for *future* Legislators at $700 per annum and mileage.

The bill removing the Allegheny Bank to Pittsburgh has passed the Senate, and will pass the House next week.

PAXTON.

☞ ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

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ELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

&c., &c., &c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—SENATE—The House bill relative to the Aqueduct at the crossing of Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, reported as committed.

House—The Appropriation Bill was passed and goes to the Senate. House Bill No. 442, entitled an act to incorporate the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad Company, was passed.

The vote was reconsidered by which House bill No. 381, entitled a supplement to an act to incorporate the Birmingham and Brownsville Macadamized Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed last Tuesday, and the Bill was postponed for the present.

Senate Bill 144 being a supplement to an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East Road Company, and the Senate Bill relative to the 6th Judicial District were passed finally, and need but the Governor's approval.

The Liquor Bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

Saturday's Proceedings.

SENATE

Mr. Wilson announced his intention to speak on Kansas this evening

Mr. Fessenden protested against Lecompton the measure, he said, of a long series of fraud, outrages and unmitigated turpitude. It was a question involving far above party, one in which he was willing to shake hands with one sixth and a half million of all parties, North and South. He denied that a party in Kansas were in favor of the Free State party containing many in the South, and the Pro-Slavery, he was informed by Senator from Massachusetts, adherents in the North For over a border ruffian leader, Cushing, himself being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst enemies of free labor in Kansas were from free states. He was sorry that truth and justice required this admission, but it was a new thing. Slavery had always driven free labor through Northern men. Of members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, four were from Virginia, one from Ohio, and five were from the New England States. This and similar facts, he contended, furnished sufficient answer to assertions concerning the Northern Abolitionists. Referring to the position with further illustrations. Referring to Lecompton, he said the Administration at Washington was forcing the measure in defiance of the people, in spite of the warnings of the great body of the Democracy of the North, and in a spirit of recklessness that must prove fatal to its ends. The solemn pledges which at one time inspired a hope in the breasts of freemen, had been shamefully violated by relentless demands of bitter zealots. Mr. Reed then narrated events of the Topeka Convention.

The men who formed that Constitution, he said, were denounced by the President as rebels. Rebels are they? It was rebels such as those who established our independence. It is from the ashes of rebels such as these that the nations of the old world are yet to wake from their long polar night of despotism. These men are rebels, the President tells us, while forgers, throwers, spurious tickets, etc., are law and order men. He next referred to Lecompton, combatting the President's arguments as to its legality, and denying that the slavery question had ever been adjusted.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report and resolutions relative to matters between the United States and China, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, followed Mr. Foot. He argued against Lecompton.

Mr. Bigler followed. Referring to the policy of admitting new States, he said each State in the Union has to bear its burden of its own support, and why not Territories when they have the ability. He thought that when Territories applied for admission, Congress should grant their petition, and then enforce them into the Union by all the fair appliances known to the Constitution. The admission of new States was a relief to the general government in a pecuniary sense, but there were higher reasons: the addition of each State added strength and stability to the Union, rivetting more firmly the bond that makes us one people, and giving us increased respect abroad. The general policy, therefore, being in favor of the admission of Kansas, what valid objection, he asked, can be urged against it. He then examined various objections advanced, replying to each, and concluding by expressing his own opinion that the speediest way to settle the difficulty would be to admission under the Lecompton Constitution, which, if the people do not like, can be changed at any time. The agitation would thus be localized.

Recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Five Senators were present.

Mr. Toombs made some facetious remarks touching the vacant seats.

Mr. Brown complained that in his former speech Mr. Wilson had done him injustice and attributed to him disunion sentiments. He pointed out mistakes, adding that he loved the Union, but loved the rights of his State more, and there might be contingencies when he should advocate a dissolution.

Mr. Wilson explained

Mr. Brown hoped that the Senate would adjourn There were several who desired to speak, namely Messrs. Wilson, Dixon, Bayard, Douglas, Stuart and Green, and he might himself have something to say, but he did not wish to stay, listening to speeches, when less than a dozen Senators were present. He hoped they would adjourn to Monday. He had made no bargain that the vote should be taken on Monday

The motion was not carried.

Mr. Wilson said that some lawyers had achieved a reputation on account of their success in defending criminals, but he did not believe that anybody would obtain an enviable notoriety by defending the notorious Kansas swindle. He proceeded to reply to Mr. Hammond's speech. He saw nothing now in that speech. The same doctrines had been enunciated by Messrs Calhoun, M'Duffie and other South Carolina statesmen. South Carolina, he said, has always led the Democratic party, and he held the administration responsible for those doctrines in their broadest sense. That State has always taken the lead in efforts to extend and perpetuate slavery. As to Mr. Hammond's comparison of the relative strength of the North and the South, he, Mr. Wilson, proposed to show by facts and figures how fearfully he has worked in one section of the Union and how slavery in the other. This proposition he carried out with minuteness, showing the great preponderance in the elements of wealth in favor of the North. He also commented on the condition of the poor white men of the South, contrasting it with that of the laborers of the North. He, Mr Wilson, had been an employee and an employer. Whatever he possessed had been obtained by the labor of his hands and brains. He had had hundreds of men at work for him, many of whom were equal in intellect and morals to himself or the other Senators around him. The mechanics of Massachusetts live in better houses and read more books than the slaveholders of the South; yet Mr. Hammond calls them slaves The Senator says that our slaves vote That is true. That same class of men govern every free state, and will yet govern South Carolina.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., argued against the Lecompton Constitution, and against the doctrine of the New England Democracy, that the constitution carries slavery into the territories, and Congress has the right to prohibit its existence there. Mr. Farnsworth here recited numerous instances to show that Congress has legislated to prevent the extension of slavery, and he contended that slavery can only exist by positive municipal law. He opposed the terms of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He and his friends would continue to oppose it, though the dissolution of an hundred Unions was threatened. He, however, had no fears of dissolution; the cry had been uttered a dozen times, but the Union was still safe.

Mr. Farnsworth concluded by saying that so help him God another slave State shall never enter the Union by his vote.

Mr. Maynard said that no sufficient reason had been shown against the admission of Kansas under Lecompton. He had been told by reliable authority that Kansas contained 100,000 people; her constitution is republican. Why is her admission opposed Mainly because her Constitution recognizes slavery The discussion, he contended, would not hasten the settlement of this question. The true issue had been defined by Mr. Farnsworth, that no more slave States should be admitted into the Union. We might as well meet that issue at once like men of nerve; let the final vote be taken and Kansas rejected. The intelligence will go over the wires to every corner of the north, and the answer will be, we have triumphed; we have crushed the slave power and have it under our feet. He alluded to several features in the bill which he said were in accordance with the doctrines of the American party, and met his cordial approbation. Referring to the recent removal of Judge Loring in Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate that would surely provoke retaliation from the South.

Mr. Giddings replied to a passing allusion made by Mr. Maynard to him. He said that he had on a previous occasion, appealed to all governments and nations to stand up in favor of humanity, no matter how degraded; no matter what color. He acknowledged every man to be his brother. Alluding to the treaty of Ghent, negotiated by Mr. Clay and other patriots, he said that provision was made therein for the abolition of the slave trade. The government, however, has violated the compact. He would ask whether the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Maynard, would stand by it.

Mr. Maynard said that he could not believe that those patriots, while negotiating with Great Britain, could invoke its aid in putting down slavery in this country. He held it to be a calumny on their memory; they never could have done it.

Mr. Giddings replied that this pledge of Mr. Clay and his associates was made in behalf of the United States and not of England

Mr. Maynard said if slavery was intended, why was it not stated in the treaty?

Mr. Giddings answered because our government has no power to suppress slavery in Tennessee or any other slave State, but has power to suppress the slave trade.

Mr. Barksdale said that the emigrant aid societies at one time in Kansas defied the power of the general government, and the territorial legislature compelling the general government to send an army there to protect the peaceable voter. He argued in favor of Lecompton contending that it was the act of the people of Kansas under which, being Republican in form, they had a right to be admitted He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of Kansas if one hundred thousand desired admission with slavery?

Mr. Giddings said he would never consent that Ohio should associate with another slave State

Mr. Barksdale wanted to know whether Mr. Giddings spoke for the whole Republican Party?

Mr. Giddings answered that he spoke for the independent reflecting portion of mankind generally.

Mr. Barksdale—The Black Republican portion you mean. He then asked Mr. Bingham whether he would vote for the admission of another slave State.

Mr. Bingham—Certainly not by no means.

Mr. Barksdale—The opposition to Lecompton then, is based on the ground that it tolerates slavery

Mr. Stanton thought that he might safely say that the Republicans will never vote for a slave State north of 36 30.

Mr. Barksdale—Will they vote for slave States south of that line?

Mr. Stanton believed that some would.

Mr. Barksdale said if no more slave States are to be admitted, then the South ought to know it. She has been constantly yielding in point of territory and has suffered from northern aggression.

Mr. Colfax, in response to Mr. Barksdale, said that he would not vote for the admission of Kansas if the whole people came here with a slave Constitution. He had made that declaration when the Missouri Compromise was repealed; but he placed his objections on even grater grounds. He reviewed the Lecompton Constitution, and beside the objections previously urged, contended that it was contradictory in declaring that property is higher than any constitutional enaction, and yet giving corporations power to take private property against the owner's will; that it was inconsistent in prohibiting the Legislature from passing bank laws unless ratified by a popular vote, yet refusing to submit their still more important work to a similar test; that it was unconstitutional in suspending the habeas corpus in cases of insurrection, in addition to rebellions and invasions, the only exceptions of the Federal Constitution, and provided for extra taxes on persons fellow citizens, occupations or trades, which he denounced as anti-republican and intended as a discrimination against free labor. He read the Utah and Kansas laws to show that Utah has precisely the same authority to come into the Union with or without slavery, and her Legislature is clothed with the same power of rightful legislation as Kansas, and that the Lecompton arguments, if correct, would authorize a State Constitution in Utah and the consequent overthrow of Territorial authority which is being maintained at such an enormous expense. He closed by declaring that peace could not be obtained by forcing a hated Constitution, by a military power, on a protesting people, but was easily secured by release to Kansas from the grasp of her dictator, by asking her people the plain, honest question: Do you desire Congress to ratify Lecompton?

Mr. Adrian said if he should vote for Lecompton, painted as it is with gross errors and injustice, he could not face his honest Democratic constituency again. The Democratic party was the party of truth and principles, but the Lecompton movement was a gross departure from them the constitution had not been submitted to a direct vote of the people, and he would vote against it.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee said he would vote for the admission of Kansas because he believed it to be a measure of justice, fraught with peace to Kansas and to the harmony of the whole confederacy. He would relieve that territory from a band of marauders who have grown fat on her blood, and give her power to protect herself

Washington City News.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 20th.—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, has introduced a bill which was referred to that committee to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zurlo villages and the Tejow pass; one half the road to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri; the United States to grant money and land to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent United States thirty year bonds are to be issued to the State building it at the rate of $7,500 per mile and so on for two hundred miles west from St. Louis and east from San Francisco; bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built. The whole amount of bonds are not exceed $20,000,000

Twenty-five miles of the road to be built and equipped the first year by the State, and hereafter no less than one hundred miles each per year; the road to be finished in ten years; the United States to have as a consideration for it aid, a legal right to a priority of use for all government purposes. If when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remains, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. There are to be four branches to the road, two north and two south

Gen. Calhoun publishes a letter in the Evening *Star* stating that recent information from Gov. Denver and others leaves no doubt on his mind that the returns of Delaware Crossing should be rejected and that certificates of election should be issued to those persons having the highest vote irrespective of these returns. He regrets that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which he views as enemies of good order and the Constitution and laws of the Union. He appends the names of all Senators and Representatives to whom certificates will be issued.

Latest from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived this evening from Havana, with dates to the 16th inst.

Gov Concha had returned from a tour of observation in the southern section of the Island. He was well received everywhere

Great preparations are making at Havana to celebrate the birth day of the infant Prince Asturias Havana is to be illuminated.

Sugars were tending upward. The stock in port is 88,000 boxes.

Exchange on England is 12 per cent. premium Bills on New York, sixty days sight, half per cent discount. Freights dull and unchanged.

The health of the city was good.

A mail steamer from Mexico arrived at Havana on the 13th. The accounts of affairs there are very discouraging. The whole country is rent asunder by partizan squabbles.

Shooting Affray in New York.

NEW YORK, March 20 Patrick M'Laughlin also Pandeen, who shot in Bill Poole's face when the latter was killed, was shot this morning by Dennis Cunningham, keeper of a dance house, in self defence Pandeen is said to be mortally wounded

A Fatal Quarrel.

PORTLAND, March 19.—A fight occurred this afternoon between two hands belonging to the steamer Pacific, named Johnson and McKim. The latter was killed.

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON CURED BY "BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton;* I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now *weighed* 200 *pounds*, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

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

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. [p.

A. H. 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. Smith & Co., McOntcheon & Collins, Coleman & Kelton, Budd & Comly,

jal1:3m—p. PHILADELPHIA

BOWN & TETLEY'S

SHOOTING GALLERY,

No. 136 Wood street.

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 THE WORM. It never fails.
JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholics, Cramps, Cholera, &c
JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a Genuine 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 [illegible] to a Perfect Black.

For sale by [illegible] PERRY'S TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, March 20, 1858.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the stock has this day been increased from $2 [illegible] to $[illegible] in pursuance of authority granted by the Legislature of Mr. [illegible]

New certificates of stock will be issued for the old shares to be issued at the office of the Secretary, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the [illegible] day of April.

No certificate will be issued for the fraction of a share but a person entitled to a fraction of a share will be credited therewith on the books of the Company, and a certificate issued whenever assignments of such fractional credits to a person entitled to the same to add up to one full share.

Holders of old certificates will please present them for change as early after the 1st of April as may be convenient

THOS. M. [illegible], Secretary.

Pittsburgh & Birmingham Mining Co.

☞ DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS, WILL HENCEFORTH have been held at the Central Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Smithfield streets, and at the following places, viz: Second Presbyterian Church, and Rev. [illegible] church, Birmingham, Epiphany church, Third and Hill, [illegible]

JOSEPH MEYER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fancy & Plain Furniture & Chairs,

Warerooms, 124 Pen