THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES E. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....MARCH 29 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

We call the attention our Democratic friends and exchanges to the fact that the name of the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner is WESTLEY FROST, and not Wesley as it has generally been made.

We copy the above from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, but until further informed cannot change the name of Mr. Frost. Unless very much mistaken, we have seen him write his name Wesley Frost—not Westly. We shall, however, yield when officially informed, which will not be later than to-morrow.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

This troublesome question, which for the past two months has occupied more of public attention than it deserved, is now in the House of Representatives, and will be taken up on Thursday of this week, and definitely settled. It is possible Mr. Crittenden's amendment may be tacken on and carried, if our private advices be reliable. It is stated that one or two more Pennsylvania members have yielded, and will vote Lecompton with the conditions alluded to. We think Kansas has had all the time it should have, and earnestly pray that a vote be taken upon the day appointed.

THE PRESS.

Journalism in America is to a great extent impersonal. The reader of the daily newspaper never inquires who writes for it. The "*Post* says," the "*Gazette*, says," the "*Union* says," the '*Journal* says," is sufficient authority for those who each morning read the contents of their columns, and it is rarely, indeed, that the reader of a newspaper considers the labor, the talent, the education of the man, who produces that which informs him with his coffee, and furnishes him with his argument in his daily conversation with his fellows. The world seldom knows the names of those who fight its battles.

The *Tribune* is "Horace Greely," yet Horace Greely writes little of the matter which gives the *Tribune* its influence. The *Herald* is "James Gordon Bennett" yet James Gordon Bennett buys and pays for that which gives his paper an influence over the whole country, which it is idle to deny that the *Herald* posesses. The pen, wielded by a valiant man, one who knows the potency of the weapon which he wields is "mightier than the sword." The moral force of intellect, in this country is bought by a force which is more powerful than intellect—the force of money—or gain—of necessity.

We have known editors who could be bought with a barbe of office or cowed with a threat; we have known them so obsequious to outside influence, that they would bow down to a "money spinner," and follow his lead blindly, upon local or general questions of politics; we have known them so mean as to apologize for publishing grand truths which thinkers have proclaimed.

The readers of newspapers do not properly consider the labor and the talent which produces them. It is not right to say "we don't want to know who wrote such an article in the journal which we buy." These words cannot satisfy men of letters, and the incidental power of *buying* the labor or the efforts of intellect has driven thousands to a permature grave or what is worse to seek a temporary physical stimulus to drown the chagrin caused by the consciousness of neglected and unappreciated and perhaps misappropriated talent. It is too frequently a sad thing for a man of education to be under the necessity of selling his brain labor as a huckster sells onions and potatoes to others who have money enough to claim and receive from the public the credit of producing that which they do but buy. We hazard nothing in asserting that the reputation which the editors of the most successful journals in the country have acquired is mainly attributable to tact and judgment in purchasing and appropriating the intellectual labor of others. In this country the impersonality of the press is an incubus upon literary talent The anonymous is in truth a grievious injustice. In France where a different system has been pursued, we see editors like Theirs and Guizot rising to the premiership—a rank as nobly won by them as though they had commenced life as senators. But in this country those who do the work of the public press receive little of the pecuniary benefit arising therefrom and none of the credit. In the battle of literary life how many fight who fail. Education, genius, truth, earnestness, scholastic knowledge and capacity, and willingness to labor are subservient to money. They can all be bought. Publishers grow wealthy on the products of other brains. It is dollars which guide the pens of those who write Presidents, cabinet ministers, senators and representatives into place and power—it is necessity which controls the master minds of the country; genuis toils unrewarded, and men of small ability who can turn a coin, win fortune's smiles. These things are so—are they right?

Portsmouth Navy Yard.

A new foundry has just been completed at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard Operations were commenced in it last Saturday afternoon. The building is two hundred feet in length, one hundred and four feet in width, and thirty feet high. The roof is of iron, covered with slate, entirely fire proof. The interior is supplied with cranes each capable of lifting fifteen tons. There are two moulding pits, one forty by seventy feet and twelve feet deep; the other is circular, being sixteen feet in diameter, and twenty-two feet deep. The machinery is all of the finest and most complete character. The testing experiments were highly successful, and the result must have been highly gratifying to Mr James Fleming, the master machinist, with whom the erection of a national foundry and other government works at this point, originated. He deserves great credit for its conception and completion, and we have no doubt, he feels proud of his success in inducing the government to undertake the work.

Land Sales in Kansas.

The President has issued his proclamation for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo on the 5th July embraces 798,095 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,082 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th July will embrace 756,446 acres, and that on the 19th, 656,511 acres; makibg an aggegate of 2,912,138 acres.—These will be the first public sales of Government lands in the Territory.

—There is no truth in the report that Burton, the actor, has been converted.

Judicial Salaries.

On Wednesday, Mr. Schell read in his place in the Senate a bill providing that from and after the 1st of January last, that the annual salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be as follows: The Chief Justice $4000, and the salaries of the Associate Justices $4000 each; the salary of the Judges of the District Court, and the President and Associate Law Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia $3,500 each; the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county $3,000 each; and the salaries of the law Judges of the several Districts in the State $2,500 each, except the Judge in the Luzerne District, who is to receive no more than $2,300 exclusive of his compensation as Recorder of Carbondale.

Another section of the same bill graduates the salaries of Associate Judges, as follows:—Those whose attendance at Court does not exceed six weeks in the year, $140; for those whose attendance exceeds six weeks, and does not exceed twelve weeks, $175, those who exceed twenty weeks, $200; those exceeding twenty weeks, and not more than thirty, $230; and all exceeding thirty weeks, $275.

Land Warrants.

The land warrant market is a little more active. On the 14th and 21st June next there will be offered at Fort Dodge, Iowa, a half million acres on the 7th and 21st of June, and 1st July will be offered at Soux City, a million and a half acres. These are known as the most desirable section of the State, being at the head of the Desmoines and the Missouri rivers. There is a large amount on the big Sioux of timbered land and the residue first-class prairie.

The Collins Steamers.

Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, it is certain that up to this time no satisfactory arrangement has been made between the owners and the creditors of the Collins line of steamers, so as to prevent them from being put up at auction in the course of a day or two. An arrangement was partially entered into by the parties most intimately interested to arrange matters so as to replace the vessels on the line, and not to bring them to a public sale; but the story now is, that agreement has fallen throught. Still nothing positive or definite on the subject is known, outside of a certain circle.

PASSED THE SENATE.

The following resolutions, advising the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, passed the State Senate on Thursday by a vote of 20 to 13

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That this State has viewed with deep regret the troubles heretofore existing in the Territory of Kansas, productive as they have been of differences among the organized States—that their continuance is to be earnestly deprecated and their termination sought for by all justifiable means; and that this General Assembly, confiding in the ability and patriotism of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and impressed with the wisdom and justice of his recommendation to Congress in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, do heartily approve that measure, and endorse it with whatever of authority and influence pertains to them.

Resolved, That any defective or objectionable provisions, if such exist, in the Constitution of Kansas, (now pending before Congress,) are for the consideration of the people thereof, and that their power to mend, alter or modify the same, if they shall think proper, in a regular and lawful manner, immediately upon admission as a State into the Union, is unquestionable, and stand upon solid constitutional principles and the practice of the American States.

The vote was strictly a party one, with the exception of Hon. Jacob Turney, of Westmoreland, who opposed them—all the rest of the Democrats voting in their favor. Before recording his vote he justified himself in a speech, of which the following is a synopsis, for taking the stand he did:

Mr. Turney said he deprecated the necessity that constrained him to differ with his Democratic friends on this question. As a party test it related to his past history of the Democratic and Republican parties, and demonstrated, so far as the action of the Senate was concerned, the inconsistency of both. In 1856 the Democratic party was fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and that, as a member of that party, he had zealously advocated the election of Mr. Buchanan, being honestly impressed with the *belief* that he would faithfully represent was *then* universally conceded to be the sentiment of that party. The Republican party, in the same struggle, denied the right of the people at least so far as to favorably recognize the interpertation put upon popular sovereignty by their opponents. He contended that both had changed fronts; that, strange as it might seem, the Democrats had repudiated the Cincinnati platform, and upon its vacation, the Republicans had stepped on. He claimed to stand squarely upon the principles enunciated by that body. He could see no reason to change his views. Nothing had transpired to impair his confidence in that great cardinal principle of the Democratic party, that formed not only its essence, its living principle, but was the secret of its success as a party, that the people are sovereign, and are exclusively the arbiters of their own fate, and have the inalienable right to control their own affairs in their own way.

Mr. Buchanan persisted in the same views of the matter on repeated occasions, until he startled the country in his special message, by fervently pressing and urging the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, in defiance of the will of its people, afterwards and before expressed through the medium of an overwhelming majority given at an election held in pursuance of existing laws, and called by the proclamation of the then acting Governor.

He discussed the transactions that preceded the assembling of the Lecompton Convention, and reviewed the arbitrary and successful efforts of that body to stifle the voice of the people; the iniquitous restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants in the Constitution itself to defeat the free expression of the sentiments of the people on its acceptance or rejection, and commented at some length upon the obnoxious features of the convention, charging that the people were allowed no opportunity of approving or dissenting from its proscriptive Know-Nothing provision—its reckless and dangerous proposition to establish as constitutional institutions a monstrous bank monopoly—its equally objectionable recommendation to dedicate an indefinite amount of public treasure to carrying on a ruinous system of internal improvements, and imposing upon the people, as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of suffrage, a villainous test oath. Yet when the free people of Kansas refused to subscribe to these dangerous measures, and raised their voices in condemnation of their imposition upon them, and claimed the privilege of passing upon it as a whole, as was their unquestionable right as freemen, and because they were fervent in their appeal, (and well they might be, for it involved their destiny as a people,) they are from high quarters characterized as rebels against the government; yet the same breath that styles them rebels, recommends their admission into the Union. Remarkable consistency

That delectable worthy, John Calhoun, carried the destiny of the free people of Kansas in his breeches pocket—he was the custodian of its Constitution, of the ballot-box, and the judge to determine the results of elections How he abused the trust is matter of painful notoriety. Was it surprising that the people murmured against usurpations so subversive of their rights as citizens, and fraught with consequences so dangerous to their interests as a people? There was the mockery of a registration to qualify the people to vote, but it was a miserable, insulting farce—it was never intended by its concoctors that a sufficient number of names should be enrolled to jeopardize the result. He asserted that the illustrations of the committee, drawn from the Constitutional history of Pennsylvania, are pointless in this connection. That, although they may indicate the practice in that State, they have no binding force as precedents to establish a rule of law affecting the rights even of the people of this State. Pennsylvania must alter and amend her fundamental law in the mode it indicates—and any departure from this formality would render its results absolutely void. He denied that these illustrations established the right of the people of Kansas to alter the Lecompton Constitution, if passed by Congress, at pleasure. That the Constitution of a State is its paramount law, and not the subject of innovation or alteration, except by its own machinery, or by revolution. That Congress, in the act of admission, could not incorporate a single binding provision to protect the people from the operation of the Constitution. And to attempt to impart virtue to it by conceding the right of the people to alter, is a disreputable attempt to deceive the people and secure its passage.

Even if the people of Kansas had an undisputed right to overturn the whole Constitution, it would furnish no apology for the perpetration of a gross outrage because the victims of that wrong could retrieve it. It is a humiliating concession that the thing itself is wrong and should not be consummated. Not a single voice has been raised to defend the admission of Kansas as proposed, on any other ground than by assuming all the facts to be in their favor, which condition of facts they assert result in the entire legality of the Constitution. A whimsical regard for technicality is the excuse, and the only excuse—except that other equally reprehensible one, called expediency—for imposing upon a free people a constitution which has been most emphatically repudiated by them; forced upon them in contravention of public justice and in violation of the manifest interests of those to be affected by it, and in this does not reflect the public sentiment in Kansas; and, if this be so, it is forced upon them in open, flagrant and inexcusable violation of the Democratic doctrine of State rights, and, being in antagonism to this cherished principle of the Democratic party, should not receive the countenance, much less the support of its members.

For the reasons indicated, Mr. T. said he could not record his vote approving of the course of the President in recommending the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

VARIOUS THINGS

—A bill has been introduced into the New York senate to submit to the people a call for a convention to revise and amend the constitution of that State.

—Mr. Henry C. Carey has written his 29th letter to the President, which, we judge from it concluding paragraph, is the last of the series. Let us all give thanks.

—Chinese travellers say that at Pekin, when a newspaper publishes any false intelligence, the possibility of its repetition is removed by the *removal of the publisher's head* If such a state of things existed in this country the, black republican editors would become a scarce "commodity" in a very short space of time.

—The property of the Naumkeag Manufacturing Company at Ashburnham, consisting of a cotton mill and dwelling house, was sold at auction on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to Ohio Whitney, Jr., of Ashburnham, Oliver G. Caldwell, of Leominster, and George Blackburn, of Boston, for eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars The cost about ten years since, was thirty six thousand.

—446,677 hogs have been packed in Cincinnati during the present season—one hundred thousand more than last year.

—A paper has been in circulation during the present week among the clergymen of Chicago, pledging them to recommend to their respective congregations a meeting on Saturday, for the purpose of beseeching the Almighty to interpose in the struggle now going on in Washington, and prevent the consummation of the Kansas iniquity. We take it for granted that the religious revival has not reached Chicago.

—The Petersburg *Express* records the marriage, in Dinwiddie county, Va, on the 17th inst., of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well to-do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years. Maiden ladies who read this announcement may take courage and persevere.

—Under the head of "Business Recovering," the Boston *Herald* has the following:—"Last evening in Chapman Hall Building, we found on the first floor a revival prayer meeting, on the second floor a boxing exhibition, at which Professor W. G. Taylor was presented by his pupils with a gold watch and chain, while in the upper part of the building a calico ball was in full blast. Business seemed to be reviving in good earnest."

—It has been suggested that if all the business men are converted at the prayer meetings there will be no necessity for the proposed general bankrupt law; for they will forgive each other their debts as they forgive their debtors and hope to be forgiven their own trespasses.

The Tennessee Banks.

It appears that the Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill, which modifies in some respect the stringent provisions of the bill passed on the same subject early in the season.—It postpones the time of the acceptance by the suspended banks of the provisions of the laws passed in January until ninety days from this time; and also postpones the time of the retiring of small notes, those of the denomination of five dollars until January, 1859; of ten until January, 1860. It makes the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of Tennessee contingent upon the same action on the part of the Union and Planters' bank. It provides for the sale of $400,000 worth of stock of the Union and Planters' banks for the establishment of branches of the State Bank at Memphis and Knoxville, provided that said stock shall not be sold under par. It allows the Bank of Tennessee and the proposed two new branches to deal in bills at there discretion.

Going in on Shares.

"Boy, where do you come from, and how do you live?"

"Come from Pennsylvany, and live by eating."

"Would you like something to do?"

"Don't care, if 'tain't hard work."

"Well, boy, if you like, I will set you up in a business that will prove pleasant and profitable."

"Drive ahead; I'm a lissenen'."

"Well, you go somewhere and steal a basket, and then go around begging for cold victuals, and you may have half you get."

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY CURED.—Theodore Frank, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office, says:

"For years I have been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."

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

DIED:

On the 28th inst., Mrs. MARY SPARKS, wife of Mr. W. Sparks, Buck Binder

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, on Reason street, Second Ward, Allegheny City.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide spread celebrity for its certainty of cure This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor, himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh.

☞ 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* [29] (mr26lwdw) FLEMING BROS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Further from California.

Interesting from Washington City.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday's Proceedings.

SENATE

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee in the Matteson case, which concludes with a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action in regard to the resolution for his expulsion. Several members argued in favor of the views of the Committee, that the House has the power to punish its members for disorderly conduct, and by a vote of two-thirds may expel them; but it never was designed that the charge should be revived at a subsequent session, because there is no power to limit or restrict the sovereignty of the people in the choice of their representatives.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, asked whether any legislative body has not the right to protect itself against scoundrelism, and against association with a man whose reputation is infamously corrupt.

Mr. Seward replied that there was so much diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a gentleman that he should like Mr. Craige to fix the legal standard.

Mr. Craige said the House could protect itself when a man's character is pronounced infamous and about which there were no diversity of opinion.

Mr. Seward remarked, he was not here as prosecutor or defender of Mr. Matteson, but was endeavoring to explain the law as he understood it. He asked Mr. Craige to put his finger on the record to show Mr. Matteson he was not interested one cent in the transactions investigated by the previous Congress.

Mr. Craige said, that by universal consent Mr. Matteson was not a fit associate for any man.

Mr. Seward observed, that the gentleman from North Carolina is not bound to associate with Mr. Matteson more than he was. There is nothing to show that Mr. Matteson was engaged in the bribery or was bribed, and if he has libelled the House, he might be tried for it under the criminal law.

Mr. Ritchie moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Agreed. Yea, 96; nays, 69.

J. Glancy Jones from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the expenses of collecting revenue from customs and repealing all laws authorizing their payment on the Pacific coast out of the revenue before being paid into the treasury, also a bill modifying the Act of 1857 relative to the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue so as to authorize the disbursing agent with the sanction of the head of his department to hold money and pay it directly to the person to whom payment is to be made depositing the same.

The House passed the Senate bill establishing three additional land districts in California.

Mr. Shaw, of Ill., alluded to a remark made by Mr. Smith, of Va. yesterday that the successor of Col. Richardson informed him that a Democratic member of Ill. held a conference and concluded that the course left for Mr. Douglas to be re-elected to the Senate was to oppose Lecompton. Mr. Shaw wished to say that no such conference had been held or was contemplated by the Democratic members of the delegation. He never had any intimation from Mr. Douglas. He, Mr. Douglas, was not influenced by any such motive, nor did he believe it to be a fact. He had said that he looked on the Lecompton movement as a great wrong and violative of the principles of self-government and that rather Mr. Douglas nor his friends would or ought to be sustained by Illinois if they gave it their support. If Mr. Smith understood more then this he wholly misapprehended him.

Mr. Smith reiterated that in conversation with Mr. Morris he stated distinctly and explicitly that the Illinois delegation held a conference in order to secure Mr. Douglas' re election to the Senate. If he was correctly informed Mr. Morris related this to others. That gentleman also informed him that the delegates from Illinois to the Cincinnati convention had recomended various appointments to the President, but that the recommendations were disregarded and that this was one of the grievances on the part of the delegation. The gentleman from Illinois had a similar conversation with the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Burnett remarked that he did not feel at liberty to repeat the conversation between Mr. Morris and himself without that gentleman's consent.

Mr Morris enquired where the conversation took place.

Mr. Smith replied that it did not matter where, so that the main fact was stated.

Mr. Morris said that the conversation between him and Mr. Smith was in December last, in the presence of his (Morris') family, when he spoke as to whether some plan might not be devised by which the Kansas question could be settled without serious conflict or division in the Democratic party, and had also stated that neither Mr. Douglas nor any other man who favored Lecompton could be elected to the Senate. He recollected further his stating that on his arrival at Washington, ascertaining that Mr. Douglas would take a position against Lecompton, he engaged in conversation with Col. Richardson and Mr. Douglas, when he informed the latter that if he had made up his mind to oppose Lecompton, he should avail himself of the earliest opportunity to deliver his views, for if he put off his speech to the 21st of December, when the vote was to be taken on Kansas, his motives would be impugned and his enemies take advantage. None of the Illinois delegation but himself took part in the conversation. As a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Douglas, what motive could he have for making a statement to his detriment? He doubtless said too much, that the delegation in Congress, not the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, complained that Illinois had not well been provided for in the distribution of office, had been greatly misapprehended.

Mr. Burnett did not pretend to give the precise words of the conversation with Mr. Morris, but understood Mr. Morris to state distinctly that the Democratic members of Illinois had a conference and determined that Mr. Douglas should pursue his present course on Kansas: that this was the only means by which Mr. Douglas could sustain himself at home, and unless he opposed Lecompton, defeat would not only be inevitable to Mr. Douglas, but to his friends. In that conversation Mr. Morris also spoke as to whether the means were devised by which the Democrats could act harmoniously, and said that Mr. Douglas did not intend to be crushed out by the administration.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, repealed that no such conference as that alluded to had been held. The statement was wholly untrue.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said it was true that a conversation was held by him with Mr. Morris, in the presence of his family, but he went there at Morris' request to consult about an old soldier's claim, and the other subject came up after this was dispessed of. Having no political secrets himself, he held it to be his duty to his country to trace out by any proper and legitimate means the secret motives and private purposes of public men who attribute other reasons for their conduct.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, said if this conversation was not terminated, it must of necessity run into personalities. There seemed to be a tendency to widen the breach.

Mr. Morris said that Mr. Smith had announced his settled determination to retail private conversations when he thought public interests required it.

Mr. Smith explained that he did not say that he would use private and confidential conversations for public uses, but without the injunction of confidence he would be at liberty to refer to them, for he could see no difference between public men and public subjects. If these were traitors, could he not expose the treason?

Mr. Morris was glad that Mr. Smith watches the interest of the country, and will defend every avenue of the country to the last. What gentleman would desire every conversation with his fellow members or friends to be publicly exposed. The conversation between them occurred in private, but had been retailed in the speech of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wright saw no necessity for any personal feeling. All the difficulty came from the word "conference."

The House went into Committee.

Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, after speaking in support of the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union, branched off on Kansas, advocating Lecompton.

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, opposed Lecompton, and in the course of his remarks defended the deeds and memory of the Pilgrim fathers.

The House adjourned.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following confirmations as Postmasters were made by the Senate:—R. O. Hammond, Akron, O.; B. F. Johnson, Frankfort, Ky.; J. N. Jones, Madison, Wis.; G. H. Paul, Kenosha, Wis.; U. Palmer, Michigan City, Ind.; M. A. Camden, Portsmouth, O.; R. Forsyth, Columbus, Ga.; W. A. Davis, St. Joseph's, Mo.; O. C. Faxon, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. Downer, Wenona, Min., and A. P. Durlin, Lyons, Iowa.

The Senate also confirmed the following:—C. C. Rogers to be attorney of U. S. for Kentucky; J. B. Miller, consul at Hamburg; W. J. M'Culloh, Surveyor General for Louisiana: Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Commissioner of Patents; J. C. Knapp, U. S. Attorney for Iowa; S. Summers, U. S. Marshal for Iowa; J. M. Godbold, U. S. Marshal for Southern district of Alabama.

Students Suspended.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27....One hundred college students have been suspended till October, for insubordination. The faculty of the college having refused a suspension of exercises on Thanksgiving Day, the students turned the benches in the recitation rooms, and committed other exceptionable acts.

Railroad Depot Burnt.

EASTON, PA., March 27.—The passenger depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad, at Phillipsburg, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught from an engine.

Additional News from California.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Further California news states that Santa Anna was on his way to Mexico, having left Carthagena on the 12th for Havana.

The partizans of Baez had started a revolution in Venezuela, and were closing President Monegas in his palace.

From Dominica we learn that Baez had submitted to the adherents of Santa Anna, and Jose Valverdi established President.

From the Colorado river we learn that both the steamers used by Lieut. Ives in his exploring expedition up that stream had sunk. He was in consequence compelled to abandon the undertaking.

The *Tribune* is informed that an agent of General Vidaurri has arrived in this city from Monterey, with authority to procure a loan guaranteed by a mortgage of all the custom house duties of the northern frontier of Mexico; the money thus borrowed is to be employed in sending him arms and munitions of war, and in organizing an expedition of volunteers to take up arms under him, and aid his schemes in the interior of the Republic. The consul denies the authenticity of the report, because the government of Mexico, which is alone authorized to make any such arrangement, has not given the power to any person to act in such matters, consequently any such contract or arrangement for a loan will be inherently null and void. It is also the opinion of the consul that any armed expedition which should arrive at a Mexican port, even under the pretext of assisting the Liberal or Constitutional party, would be regarded as filibusters, and the individuals composing it treated as such.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON City, March 27.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House was held to-night, and was fully attended by both Lecomptonites and anti-Lecomptonites. A Committee of 20 composed of 10 on each side were ordered to be appointed to report at an adjourned caucus on Tuesday night next, the best mode and manner of admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 28.—Col. Johnson, in his latest official despatches, says that the Mormon troops are organizing to resist the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, and in furtherance of that object have erected works of defence in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that that a spirit of conciliation towards them would now be properly appreciated, or rather that it would be wrongly interpreted. In view of the reasonable temper and feelings pervading the leaders and the great portion of the Mormons, he thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the Government will allow the slightest concession. They should be made to submit to the Constitution and the legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the troops in the spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying, and if they desire to join issue, he believes that it is for the Government that they should have the opportunity.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Santa Fe papers of the 27th ult. have been received, but they contain no news of special importance. Some Indian depredations, and several wanton outrages by the Mexicans against the Indians, are reported.

Government wagons had been sent from Santa Fe to Fort Cantonment Burgwin, to convey Captain Cowman's command to Fort Union. This company consists of seventy men, and will go to Utah with Marcy. Twenty-five mounted men also accompany him.

The Indian agent, Carson, says that the Utah Indians are in great want, and have to be fed liberally.

Captain Pope's artesian well expedition had arrived at Dona Ana.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Republican* says that a gentleman just from Nemaha county reports meeting five government trains, and that the grass was growing so rapidly on the plains that it would sub-ist stock within five days.

Illegal Railroad Circular.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Letters from the Secretary of the Michigan Southern Railroad and other parties, state that the recent counter circular of Jarvis, Olyphant and Riggs, directors for proxies for the annual election, was unsanctioned by the board. The only authorized circular is signed by Walcott, Sec'y, and sanctioned by the other ten directors, representing nearly three thousand shares. Of the three directors signing counter reports, only one owns stock, and he eighteen shares.

A Murderer Sentenced.

MARION, OHIO, March 27.—Robbing, who was convicted on Wednesday of murder in the first degree for poisoning Nancy Holly in July last, was sentenced this morning to be hung on the 18th of June. The Judge overruled the motion for a new trial. The scene in the court-room after sentence was passed was very affecting.

Col. Benton's Health.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that Col. Benton is confined to his bed with cancer of the stomach. He works upon his abridgement of the Congressional debates as steady as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—The Postoffice at Tampa was robbed on the 19th.

The steamer Gordon, from Matanzas for Savannah, was shot at by the British sloop-of-war Styx, believing her to be a slaver.

The business portion of Monticello, Florida, has been destroyed by fire.

Singular Accident.

BANGOR, ME. March 28.—The floor of an auction store in this city, broke this afternoon during a sale and two hundred men, women and children were precipitated into the cellar. Fortunately no person was killed, although received severe injuries.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The wagon manufactory of John Cook, and several small buildings adjacent, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $25,000. Two hundred government wagons were burned.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March, 28.—The steamer Fulton arrived with Liverpool dates to the 10th. Her dates are anticipated by the Niagara.

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. [je1

Light Cream Ale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public, that owing to the price of Barley and Hops, and to suit the times, they are brewing a light and delicious flavored CREAM ALE, which they are selling at $4 ₱ barrel, and have KEGS OF TEN GALLONS each, to accommodate private families. They have also, X ALE, at $6; XX at $7, and superior KENNET at $8 ₱ bbl., and smaller casks in proportion. Also, excellent PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

☞ Orders sent to their Brewery on PITT STREET, will receive prompt attention.

mr16-3m GEO. W. SMITH & CO.

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BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

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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.

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WM. H. SMITH.....JOS. R. HUNTER.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

118 Second & 147 First sts.,

mr26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—After this date, no BOOKS will be given out, until further notice. Members having books in their possession, will please return them before APRIL 1st, as the Library Committee are about to classify the books, and publish a Catalogue. By Order of

mr24 LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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.
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JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja23:3m-2p PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 Fourth street.

Deposits made with this Bank before the first day of April, will draw interest from that date.

mr29:3t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

APPOINTMENT EXTENDED TO JUNE FIRST.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will remain at their Office,

No. 101 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

TILL JUNE FIRST, 1858,

And may be consulted daily, (except Sundays) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER SOOTHING COMPLAINTS complicated with, or causing pulmonary disease, including

Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that *the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs*, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. *With these*, they use MEDICAL INHALATION, which they value highly, but only as *Palliatives*, which used alone have no *Curative* effects, and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

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SUPERB GRAND PIANO,

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF

STEINWAY & SONS,

NEW YORK.

H. KLEBER & BRO., TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the public that they have just received a splendid GRAND PIANO, from the Factory of Steinway & Sons, New York, which for exquisite sweetness and volume of tone, lightness and elasticity of touch, and a most tasteful and elegant exterior, is considered the FINEST GRAND PIANO ever brought to this city. The mechanism is a DOUBLE REPEATING ACTION, a patented invention of Steinway & Sons, which combines with the utmost promptness and delicacy of touch a degree of durability but