chambre de la toilette they were placed at different extremeties of it, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant executioners—one from Rouen, the other from Caen—besides him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation Orsini remained calm; and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, Pierri was somewhat excited. The straight-waistcoat interfered with his gesticulations, but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. When the executioner was pinioning him he asked that the fastenings should not be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of escaping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck when the scissors cut off his hair, so as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thrill through him; but he recovered himself when he found that his beard was left untouched. He thanked the executioner for letting him die with his face as became a man When the hood, to which the veil which covers the features of the parricide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and attempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment he turned his head and perceived Orsini; he saluted him gaily, and asked how he was getting on He was interrupted by Orsini, who was himself undergoing the same operation with the same *sang froid* as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, "Be calm, be calm, my friend" Pierri's tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but Pierri encouraged him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation being over, and the *toilette* complete, he turned towards the turnkey, and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abbe Hugon cried out "Courage!" "Oh! I am not afraid—I am not afraid," he said, "we are going to Calvary," and in a sort of feverish excitement he repeated to himself "Calvary, Calvary."

Orsini was, on the other hand, as calm and tranquil as his fellow-convict was excited. He spoke little; but when the governor of the prison and some of the officers approached him, he bade them in a low tone of voice, farewell. The turnkey of his cell announced to him in a tone of regret that his last moment was come. Orsini thanked him for his sympathy. His hair was also cut away from his neck, but he underwent the operation without flinching. At the moment when the hood was put on his head, his face, which up to that moment was calm and impassable, became flushed for a moment and his eyes lighted up.

The prison clock struck seven; before the last sound died away, the door leading to the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abbe Hugon entreated Pierri to profit by the few moments still left to collect his thoughts, and assume a calmer attitude. He promised to be calm, and said he should chant a patriotic hymn; and it is said he actually began to sing the well known "*Mourir pour la Patrie.*" Leaning on the Abbe Hugon, he mounted fifteen steps of the scaffold, still repeating the verses of the song.

Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never deserted him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it could be seen, from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with the veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off. The greffier then directed the usher to read the sentence of the court, condemning the prisoners to the death of parricides. The usher, who was an old man, over sixty, was evidently much moved at having to peform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from cold as he read the document, which no one listened to.

After this formality was terminated, Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant. He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried "*Vive l'Italie—Vive la Republique.*"

Orsini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried "*Vive le France.*" It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over, men went to their work, and parties who had gone together to the spot from distant quarters of the town hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off. The crowds gradually thinned; some few groups still lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the place was deserted.

The number of deaths from the attempt for which these wretched men suffered now amounts, I am assured, to fourteen.

I am just informed that de Rudio is to be sent to London to give evidence against Bernard.

VARIOUS THINGS

—Sam Drake is about to open a Theatre at Covington, Kentucky.

—The propriety of the State of New York selling out all its interest in the canals, is being discussed.

—At Wallingford, Conn, the floor of a new Catholic Church fell, on Sunday morning, during service, fatally injuring two, and severely wounding thirteen persons.

—Alex. Duncan, Esq, has declined the democratic nomination for Governor of Rhode island. Hon. E. R. Potter has been nominated in his place.

—The weekly averages of the New York city banks show an increase of $1,655,000 in loans; $86,000 in circulation, and $28,000 in undrawn deposits, and a decrease of $973,000 in specie, and $594,000 in nominal deposits.

—The Morris Canal, New Jersey, was opened for navigation on Monday.

—The present beautiful weather sacrifices the old adage, that if March comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb.

—J. S. Barr, Esq., has withdrawn from the Huntingdon *American.*

—Lieut. H. A. Hambright, of Lancaster, is organizing a volunteer company to join the Utah expedition. Those Hambright boys, like their fathers before them, take to swords and epaulettes as naturally as a duck does to water.—What's bred in the bone, &c.

—Mr. George S. Esier, a highly respectable citizen, a leading merchant of Chambersburg, died on Thursday, of last week.

—The late John Avery Parker, a successful merchant of New Bedford, was at one time "warned" to leave Westport, Massachusetts, under the law or custom of warning strangers who were likely to become a public charge. He died worth $1,300,000.

—Mr. Wm. J. Mullin, Prison Agent, has received from Governor Packer a commission giving him authority to visit the prisons of this State.

—During the month of February, the sum of $700,000 in double eagles was coined at the San Fransisco mint. During the same month, 110 ounces of silver and 177,771 ounces of gold bullion were deposited.

—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, after passing 177 acts and 44 resolutions; appropriating to various purposes about one million of dollars, and reducing the amount of State tax half a million.

—In New York, they have "a policeman's prayer meeting." We reccommend the establishment of a similar institutitution among our own "Stars."

—It is rumored in Washington, that Hon. Joseph McKibben will, out of respect to the sentiments of the California Democracy, act with the supporters of the Administration on the admission of Kansas.

—A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of War, some fifteen or sixteen feet, and fell plump on the head of the first lieutenant.

"Wretch!" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where the d——l did you come from?"

"An' sure I came from the north of Ireland, yer honor."

—A gentleman recently from Missouri, says that he never knew the wheat crop to look so promising as at present, in that region of country.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY MORNING.....APRIL 1, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

MOVING DAY.

We again remind those of our subscribers who change their places of residence to-day, that they must leave notice at the office, of their new locations, if they wish to get their papers.

STILL THEY COME.

P. H. Stevenson, Esq., Postmaster at Moon Township, this county, has placed us under obligations for a club of large dimensions for the Weekly *Post.* Not a day passes which does not bring us similar accessions to our subscription list. As a family journal the Weekly *Post* meets with universal favor.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

We take it for granted that many changes in business locations will take place to-day. Those who move, of course, desire that their old friends and customers should find them out, as well that new one should seek them, and in no way can they secure this object so cheaply as by a short advertisement announcing their business and their new location. It *will pay* to insert such a notice in the *Post.* Try it and be convinced.

NEW DEPOT.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have erected a freight depot on Penn street, for the accommodation of shippers of freight in Pittsburgh. The Allegheny Depot is continued as usual on that side the river. Our merchants will be greatly pleased with the new arrangement, which is an evidence that this Company are sparing no efforts to accommodate their large and constantly increasing trade.

ORSINI AND PIERRI THE ASSASSINS.

The Italian conspirators who recently attempted the life of Napoleon are shorter by a head, and the Emperor rides as usual in his open carriage in the Bois de Bolougne. Orsini himself counted on the sacrifice of his life, and he has lost it. The shocking fate of his predecessors—for no ruler of France for centuries has escaped the attempts of assasins—did not deter him from an attempt at murder. We publish in this morning's paper a full account of the execution from the London *Times.*

AN ERROR OF THE GAZETTE.

The *Post* permits itself, without knowing anything about the facts, to say that the informal meeting of the Senate appointed to be held to-night on the subject of the Tonnage Tax, was brought about by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade. Nothing could be more unwarranted.—*Gazette*

We did not permit ourselves to say anything of the kind. We said that "a communication from Senator Gaznam informed those present" [at the meeting of the Board of Trade] "that an informal meeting of the Senate is proposed to be held, on Wednesday, to hear outside arguments, &c." The *Gazette* utterly misrepresents us in this matter. We never imagined that the Board of Trade had anything to do in getting up this informal meeting, and we never said they had. We cannot suppose that the editor of the *Gazette* has read our article of Tuesday, but has taken for the ground work of his paragraph, from which we make the above quotation, the assertion of some one who has chosen, for his own purposes, grossly to misrepresent our remarks. We request the *Gazette* to read our article, and make the correction to which it will see we are entitled.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Not only at Washington, but all over the country, the present unhappy condition of the Mexican republic is exciting attention, and many believe that a crisis is approaching in her affairs, when it will be the duty of the United States Government to assume such a position towards our sister republic as will prevent her from again becoming the prey of despotic influences at home, or being made the football of European schemes and tyranny.—A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, writing from Washington, says "that it is probable that Mexico is even now so divided that she can never be united under one government again. Some of the northern provinces have declared themselves a separate republic; schemes are in progress for wresting other portions from the hands of her military despots by means of American colonization; and more than one State is ready and anxious to unite its destiny to our confederacy. Under all these circumstances, we should pursue a prudent and firm policy towards her, and such I have no doubt, is the President's determination. An able and far seeing statesman will be sent to Mexico to represent our Government there, and the next twelve months may witness great changes in the political aspect of this continent."

WORTHILY BESTOWED.

It always gives us pleasure to record acts of disinterested benevolence, and when such an act is made beneficial in advancing a praiseworthy spirit of emulation among the young to acquire such useful knowledge as will make them good citizens, it is deserving of especial note.

Sometime since, Mr. P. Kane, merchant tailor, of Liberty street, offerrd a suit of clothes as a prize to the lad in St. Paul's School who by a certain time should be able to repeat most correctly and acceptably the Declaration of Independence. The trial came off a short time since, and Master Johnny McGuire, a lad of eleven years, the son of a widow, was the successful competitor for the prize. Master Michael Connolly, son of Mr. Martin Connolly, Master James Kelly, of the Ninth Ward, and Master John O'Connor, of the Fifth Ward, as well as Master McGuire, repeated the entire Declaration in admirable style, and as the four were equally victorious, they drew lots for the prize, which was won by young McGuire, as above stated.

The St. Paul's School is under the charge of the Franciscan Brothers, and it is one of the most admirably conducted institutions in our city, for the education of the children and youth.

We were present at the recitation, and were much gratified with the manner in which the school is conducted in all its depactments.

The Force for Utah.

According to the arrangements of the War Department, there will be, by the 1st of July next, about five thousand troops in Utah to operate against the rebels of Brigham Young. About two thousand of these will be cavalry, the balance artillery and infantry. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments are said to be very efficiently organized; and everything has been arranged on such a scale as to convince the Mormons that resistance on their part will be the worst species of folly.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK RE-CHARTERED.

The bill for the re-charter of this old and substantial Bank, was yesterday passed in the House of Representatives. Having already passed the Senate, it now requires but the Governor's signature, which it doubtless will receive, to become a law. The stockholders and the business community of Pittsburgh are mainly indebted for this desirable result to the efforts of Hon. William Wilkins, who labored for the re-charter from a full and intelligent knowledge of the high character of the men composing the corporation and the necessity which existed in our community, so largely engaged in manufacturing, for this capital to be continued to be employed in the banking business. The bank has been rechartered "upon its merits." No hireling borers, nor undue influence of money, has been brought to bear. The bank has been re-chartered because the Legislature believed it was required in Pittsburgh, and because its exhibits showed that it was honestly and fairly conducted. Our business men will be much gratified at this result.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The London *Times* announces that the general programme of the second, and, it is to be hoped, final attempt to submerge the Atlantic telegraph wire, has already been decided on. The four hundred miles of cable ordered to replace the three hundred and eighty-four miles, which were lost last autumn off Valentia, have been completed, and it is intended, in order to make better provisions for casualities, that an additional three hundred miles shall be at once proceeded with. The Agamemnon and the Niagara are the vessels again to be employed in the attempt to lay the wire, and the operation will, this year, be commenced in the middle of June, in which month, it is said, there are some five or six consecutive days during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldom or never known to occur. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the Niagara bringing her end of the cable to Ireland, and the Agamemon conveying hers to America. The Niagara is daily expected at Plymouth, where she will take on board, at the Keyham Dockyard, one thousand five hundred miles of the wire.

On this occasion the cable will not be piled away in one huge mass, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship and after-part of the vessel, in three coils of five hundred miles each. As soon as the wire has been stowed away, the two steamers will proceed into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying-out machinery, to ascertain, practically, if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the Atlantic.

Arrival of Mr. Meagher at Aspinwall.

Among the arrivals by the "St Louis" at Aspinwall, from New York, says the Panama *Star* of March 20, was Thomas Francis Meagher, the distinguished Irish Journalist and orator, on his way to Costa Rica, for the purpose of collecting materials for a work, and a series of lectures, illustrative of the resources, the social and political condition, the institutions and commerce of this little state. Mr. Meagher is accompanied by Sr. Ramon Paes, the eldest son of the celebrated and venerable General Paes, of Venezuela, who will not only be his companion on this trip, but his co-assistant in his proposed literary and scientific labors. Sr. Paes is highly accomplished as a linguist, botanist, geologist and naturalist, and has won considerable reputation as a draughtsman and painter. These gentlemen bring with them a splendid photographic apparatus, and letters of recommendation from Sr. Molina, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington; Sr. Yrisarri, the Gustemalan and Nicaraguan minister; Royal Phelps, the consul-general for Costa Rica in New York, and from other influential citizens.

Amusements in New York.

A slight idea of the amount of money weekly expended for amusements in the city of New York, may be formed from the following statement of receipts at the various places named below, which the *News* vouches for as nearly, correct and which have varied little from this statement for several weeks past:—

Academy of Music	$3,380
Broadway	590
Burton's	700
Niblo's	800
Wallack's	500
Laura Keene's	350
Bowery	400
National	300
Staadt	245
Barnum's (or all day)	760
Christy & Wood's	309
Bryant's	112
Other Amusements, Concerts, Readings	1,100
Total	$9,537

Being a weekly expenditure for amusement (there being but three representations during the week at the Academy,) amounting to $47,682, or without including the charitable, Sunday evening concerts, and the like, which probably amount to $1,500 or more.

Western Emigration.

The emigration to the West which during the financial panic, was in a great measure suspended, is now largely increasing. The trains arriving and departing from our city, now carry large numbers of persons anxious to better their condition by seeking new homes in the West. So far as we are able to judge, the character of the emigration this season is good. Those who are going west do so with the intention of working—of becoming producers—not of speculating or living off others. This is the kind of emigration which makes a new country prosperous, and builds up so speedily those giant young nations for which the new world is so remarkable.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY CURED.—Theodore Frenk, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubeaville 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 *Boerhaave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

☞ 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] (mr22dw6m) FLEMING BROS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

FROM WASHINGTON.—PROSPECTS OF LECOMPTON.

Destructive Fire in Dubuque, Iowa.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—*Senate.*—The bill relative to Monongahela borough has passed finally and goes to the House.

The bill relative to the Zelienople Road was finally passed, and needs but the Governor's approval to become a law.

The House bill allowing juries to divide costs was reported with a negative recommendation.

As the bill relative to the Allegheny Commons will probably be vetoed by the Governor as passed, Mr. Wilkins offered a resolution declaring that the section vacating certain streets be repealed. It is believed that the amendment will be concurred in and the bill become a law by receiving the Governor's approval.

House.—The Bank bill, which passed in Committee of the Whole, gave rise to considerable debate on its second reading last evening.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Hodgson offered a resolution, which the House refused to read a second time, to investigate charges of corruption in passing the Sunbury Railroad bill, the vote being 42 yeas against 46 nays.

The Militia bill was made the special order for Friday.

The following bill was reported as committed: Relative to the claims of Messrs. Phillips.

The following bills were read in place: By Mr. Scott: To release Samuel Baird from the penalty of usury. By Mr. Foster: To enable the city of Pittsburgh to increase its revenue. By Mr. Irwin: To enable Isaac Pennock, trustee, to sell property.

The bill to sell the Canals to the Sunbury Railroad was taken up and fought at every step. After the previous question had been called five or six times, it passed a second reading.

Mr. Foster offered an amendment to endorse the bonds not guaranteed by the State, and in case the sale on a mortgage is not enough to pay the State, the Commonwealth shall resume possession. Lost: yeas 39, nays 50.

The bill for the re-charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank passed finally, and needs but the Governor's approval to become a law. The vote was: yeas 53, nays 30; all our representatives voting aye, except Mr. Foster, who voted in the negative, and Mr. Voeghly, who did not vote.

EVENING SESSION.

The House engaged on the Bank bill. The Senate is holding an informal meeting to discuss the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Douglas presented the Constitution of Oregon. Also, petitions from citizens of Dacotah asking the organization of that Territory.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial from Amos Kendall, and other Morse telegraphers, asking for protection against competing telegraph companies. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Minnesota bill came up.

Mr. Polk, in lieu of Mr. Wilson's amendment yesterday adopted, moved that Minnesota be allowed three representatives. Lost, yeas 14, nays 24.

Mr. Iverson moved that the State have one only; the representative of the three already elected who has the most votes; and forthwith taking the census, to allow the other two as the census shall show.

Mr. Fitch amended the motion of Mr. Iverson by proposing that three representatives be allowed this session, and thereafter such number as the census shall show.

Mr. Doolittle amended Mr. Fitch's amendment by substituting two instead of three.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, was opposed to making the number of representatives a matter of favor. Congress had no right to stretch the Constitution.

Messrs. King, of New York, and Hale, of New Hampshire, expressed similar sentiments of opposition.

Mr. Bright argued that it was no infraction on the Constitution to assume that a population of 250,000 required three representatives, without a caucus.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said that the Senate could not constitutionally decide who were elected. It would be an infringement on the prerogative of the House, which will possibly decide that the whole election is void. He wanted the vote received, so that the citizens of the country may see that this Government, although not seventy years old, is in a state of decrepitude and decay; that questions of constitutional law are made to bend to questions of political expediency.

Mr. Green said that the number of representatives are to be decided by the House alone. He read a list of the States represented by fractions—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and others—and demanded that Minnesota, having a larger fraction than many, should have a representation, therefore, by the strict letter of the law. She is entitled to two.

Mr. Pugh, incidentally referring to Mr. Mason's remarks, demonstrated that Minnesota was now a State, and not a Territory, and hence has a right to the elected officers to represent her in Congress.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment to Mr. Fitch's amendment was put and lost, yeas 20, nays 33.

Mr. Fitch's original amendment was subjected to various verbal alterations from different Senators, and finally assumed a shape that Minnesota be allowed two representatives until a new caucus shall show that it is entitled to a third. Lost—yeas 19; nys 27.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, moved that Minnesota be entitled to two representatives until the next apportionment of the representives among the various States. Lost; yeas 23, nays 26.

The question then recurred on Mr. Douglas's motion on Monday last, to strike out the whole section. The yeas and nays being asked thereon, Mr. Douglas withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, moved to reconsider, which motion being carried by five majority, the question recurred on Mr. Iverson's amendment. It was again lost; yeas 29, nays 21.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, said he had several amendments to offer, but moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morow.

Several Senators seemed desirous to take a vote on the bill, but an executive session was finally agreed upon, and the Senate subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In committee, Mr. Stephens spoke in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Gilmer argued in favor of admitting Kansas without the Lecompton Constitution, leaving the people to fairly settle the question. The issue of this would be satisfactory to them and the country, and no principles would thereby be compromised.

Mr. Burlingame, of Masschusetts, said he trampled the threat of disunion scornfully and defiantly under foot. He would shake hands with the fire-eaters of the South to exterminate the doughfaces who misrepresent the views of the North. He was prepared to vote for Crittenden's amendment of the Kansas bill. He said the Douglas Democrats, the Republicans and the South Americans all unite on this floor for different reasons, but without preconcert, which shows the honesty of their convictions. He appealed to the young men of the country, without distinction of party, to sustain the Douglas men, who have kept their faith and remained firm while others have trembled in the presence of power.

Mr. Parrott, claiming to represent the entire people of Kansas, said that without the enjoyment of the rights to which they were entitled, they had no means to redress their wrongs. They were the victims of merciless warfare and persecution, and after the despotism imposed by foreign invasion, and maintained by the persistent arms of the government, the civil strife had at last culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, which was designed to prolong and make permanent the vassalage of the people. The Convention was fraudulently constituted, and the pretended submission of the Constitution was a cheat.

Mr. Zollicoffer advocated the Lecompton Constitution.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 30.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House to-night was fully attended. The Senate Kansas bill was discussed in good temper by both Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton tonites. No amendments were suggested to that measure, and finally a resolution was adopted deciding that the bill should be voted for as it came from the Senate. Before the vote was taken, Clark, of New York, said that he did not feel himself bound by the action of the caucus, and Marshall, of Illinois, retired, saying that was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those who remained did not indicate the course they intended to pursue.

All the Republican members have agreed on their policy with regard to the Kansas bill. It will be their endeavor to get a vote on the rejection of the Kansas bill; that failing, to vote to lay on the table; and in the event of not succeeding in this, to vote with all the Anti-Lecomptonites for the amended bill of Mr. Crittenden.

The Collins Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Judge Hall denied the motion for an injunction against the sale of the Collins steamers.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Cunard steamship Persia arrived this morning with Liverpool advices to the 20th inst.

Nothing of moment had transpired in the British Parliament.

The India Loan bill had passed.

It is positively asserted M. Persigny has tendered his resignation of French embassy at London, but it is not known whether it has been accepted. It is also rumored that the French Navy is to be put on a war footing.

In the Spanish Cortes, Isturitz had had explained the condition of Mexican affairs. He thought it could be settled without resort to arms. He confirmed the fact that the Mexican Envoy had been dismissed.

The steamer Arago arrived out on the 18th.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples has liberated Watt, one of the English prisoners implicated in the Cagliari affair. The King has also ordered the trial of Parkes, the engineer of the Cagliari, to proceed immediately, that he may be set at liberty.

During a hurricane off of the Island of Madeira, the United States frigate Cumberland was for a time in imminent peril. She suffered some damage and two men were lost.

CHINA.

MARSEILLES, Friday night, March 19.—The Valetta is in with Canton dates to the 28th of January.

No reply has been made by the Emperor to the notifications of the Allied Plenipotentiaries. The forces will therefore ascend the Peeko river, with a flotilla of gun boats.

Four hundred French and one thousand English marines form the garrison of Canton.

The rich people and merchants are returning to Canton.

The English troops are erecting strong works on the Island of Perine.

There is a futher deficiency in the shipment of teas.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20.—The *Times'* city article says there was no material change in the funds to-day, but they were rather firmer. All the circumstances favor a steady advance on every description of security—a result which would certainly be witnessed but for the increasing distrust of the course of the French Government.

About £144,000 of Australian gold were taken into the banks to-day.

The Bombay mail arrived at Dover, at five o'clock this morning, and was immediately despatched to London.

Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, arrived here to day.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 18th.—Proclamations have been issued recommending the people to follow the example of the insurgents at Chalons, but the people have treated them with indifference.

Lecompton Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The meeting last night, held for the purpose of endorsing the Administration, was a failure. The anti-Lecomptonites had a majority, and refused to hear speeches in defense of the Administration.

For Utah.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A company of sappers and miners left West Point to-day for Utah, in command of Col. Duane and Lieut. Alexander.

Opening of Navigation.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The ice is breaking up, and the river will soon be clear.

DUNKIRK, March 31.—The navigation is open between here and the western ports.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 31.—The Legislature passed the Bank bill as amended, requiring a resumption of specie payments by the first of May.

Hotel Burnt.

DUBUQUE, March 31.—The Merchants' Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $18,000. Insured for $10,000.

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. [e

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 flavor of CREAM ALE, which they are selling at $4 ⅌ barrel, and have KEGS of THE ALLSORTS each, to accommodate private families. They have also, X ALE, at $6; XX at $7, and superior PENNET 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.

mr10:3m GEO. W. SMITH & CO.

MOORHEAD & CO.,

MANUFACTURER OF

American, Plain & Corrugated,

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c.

AGENTS FOR WOOD'S-PATENT

IMITATION RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Warehouse, No. 136 First street,

mr26:1y-is PITTSBURGH, PA.

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. S. Smith & Co., McCutcheon & Collins, Coleman & Kelton, Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.

ja11:3m—2p

BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

mr15 PITTSBURGH.

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

WM. H. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

118 Second & 147 First sts.,

mr 26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,

PITTSBURGH

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

Capital Represented, $3,000,000.

COMPANIES OF HIGHEST STANDING, Chartered by Pennsylvania and other States.

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE RISKS TAKEN, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

No. 63 FOURTH STREET,

A. A. CARRIER, B. S. CARRIER. PITTSBURGH, PA (de30-1y)

REMOVAL.

JOHN MOORHEAD has removed to No. 74 Water street, below Market

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,

mr19 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

IMPORTER & DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

No. 74 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The subscriber is now opening a well selected assortment of foreign and domestic Hardware, all new, and will be sold on as good terms as any other house in this city. He will always keep on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

INDESTRUCTIBLE ROOFING.

RUSSELL'S PATENT MASTIC

ROOFING!

CONSISTING OF CANVAS SATURATED WITH RESINOUS SUBSTANCES, ETC,

PATENTED IN 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO COVER AND REPAIR ALL KINDS of Roofs, with Russell's Mastic. This composition is adapted for all kinds of Roofs, flat or steep; it can be applied on Tin, Iron, or Old Shingles, making a perfect job. This composition is not affected by atmospheric changes; it will neither crack nor run; it is impervious to water; FIRE PROOF and more durable than any other kind of roofing. This roofing material is used in vast quantities throughout the United States, on Houses, Bridges, Rolling Mills, Railroad Cars, and steamboats, giving entire satisfaction, and is considered a perfect protection from the elements.

Although this roofing was only introduced here in 1856, it can be seen on many of the buildings in the city. Also, at most of the Rail ends

I here refer to a few places where this Roofing is in use, and can be seen—Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; Allegheny City; Bridgeport; Martinsville; Portland; Logansport; Steubenville; McCloy's; Wellsville; Liverpool and Rochester Stations, and the Manchester Depot; Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Spruce Creek Astoria Station, Mill at Tipton and Passenger house at Altoona; Allegheny City, Westminster College, and many other Buildings; Pittsburgh J. McCully's warehouse; Ben. Trimble's Hotel; also, numerous others in this city.

All orders left at No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, (where samples of the material can be seen,) will receive prompt attention, by

W. F. FAHNESTOCK, Agent.

apl

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, Chorea, &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, Bruses, &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 produce the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja23:3m-2p PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 88 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

A RARE CHANCE.

The Mountain Hotels for Rent.

THE MOUNTAIN HOTELS AT CRESSON, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are offered for lease for a term of years. These buildings which are large and commodious, are situated near the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, in Cambria county. The salubrity of the climate—the pure water—the beauty of the Mountain Scenery—the facilities for fishing and hunting, and all the enjoyments and recreations which give health and vigor, have rendered Cresson a popular place of Summer Resort for visitors from all parts of the United States. The Pennsylvania Railroad furnishes means of access daily, from all the principal cities of the Union, and visitors while enjoying all the pleasures of country life, can communicate with the cities every few hours.

The Hotels belong to "The Allegheny Mountain Health Institute," with all the furniture and fixtures belonging to the Company. They are in a suitable condition for the comfortable accommodation of over TWO HUNDRED guests.

To a competent manager, the chance is a most excellent one. Address,

JOSEPH P. NICK, Pres't,
Pittsburgh, Pa,
Or, J. P. LESLEY,
Chairman of Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

apl

JAS. BLACKMORE.....J. C. DAVITT.

BLACKMORE & DAVITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN BOAT STORES AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES,

No. 10 Smithfield street,

OPPOSITE MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our stock of the following articles:—Manilla Ropes of all sizes and lengths. Best Navy Oakum. Tar and Pitch. Finest qualities of Coffee's, Teas, and Segars. Spices of every description. best brands of Family flour—together with every description of articles for family use and boat stores. (apl) BLACKMORE & DAVITT.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

L. P. HITCHCOCK, having purchased the interest of JACOB HUFFMAN,