THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....APRIL 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The First Page.

Interesting reading matter will be found on the first page of this morning's paper.

THE KANSAS BILL—A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGREED TO BY THE HOUSE.

Yesterday, the resolution of the Senate insisting upon a committee of conference was communicated to the House, and Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist upon its motion to adhere, and moved the previous question, which was lost by a tie vote, the Speaker voting in the negative. Mr. English then moved that a committee of conference be appointed on the part of the House, and the vote being taken stood 108 to 108, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative. So the House agreed to a committee of conference. The committee is not given in our dispatches, and we take it for granted that it was not announced by the Speaker previous to the adjournment. The result of this conference will be looked for with the utmost interest and anxiety all over the country. We trust that their report will be of such a character as shall enable Congress to fairly, honorably and finally settle the matter.

THE DAILY POST—OUR LEGISLATIVE NEWS, &c.

Since the present session of the Legislature commenced, the readers of the *Post* have been furnished daily with special telegraphic dispatches from Harrisburg, prepared and forwarded by a gentleman of thorough competency, and containing all desirable information respecting all general bills which were under consideration, as well as all local matters in which our community had a direct interest. Every morning we have given to our readers the proceedings of the previous day at the State Capitol,—thus obviating the necessity of a regular Harrisburg correspondent, and giving the news a day earlier than could be done by letter. It has been expensive to us, for we have had to pay for this news in addition to the regular telegraphic dispatches of the associated press, but we are satisfied that the investment has been a good one. We determined, when one year ago we took control of the *Morning Post*, that it should be behind none of its cotempararies as a newspaper, and the largely increased business which has accrued to the establishment within the year, is to us a most gratifying evidence that we have not labored in vain. The advertising patronage of the *Post* for the past year has been fully fifty per cent. greater than in any previous year of the existence of the paper, and both our daily and weekly lists have largely increased, and the increase is steadily continued. We have it in contemplation at an early day to make other improvements, which will benefit both our subscribers and advertisers. For a long period of years the *Post* has been a journal of acknowledged influence among the people on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, and no effort of ours shall be spared to increase its influence, its acceptability and its usefulness. It belongs to Western Pennsylvania, and as long as we control its columns we shall not cease to advocate and uphold the interests of Western Pennsylvania, as well as to disseminate all the general useful information in our power, for doing which the newspaper press is so admirable a medium.

MORE CLUBS.

Our friends in the country are working with a will to extend the circulation of the *Weekly Post*. We return our thanks this week to Mr. A. M'Lees, of Coal Valley, Pa., for a club of twenty-four subscribers; to W. Ewing, Esq., of Walker's Mills, Allegheny Co., for a club of twentysone; to T. M'Laughlin, Glade Mills, Pa., for a club of twenty; to J. Reed, Esq., North Washington, Pa., for a club of eighteen; to P. M'Quaid, Cavettsville, Pa., for a club of thirteen; and to J. Orr, Esq., Long Run, Armstrong Co., for a club of eleven subscribers.

We are under many obligations to these gentlemen, as well as hosts of others, who have exerted themselves with great success to extend our weekly circulation. We have room upon our subscription list for more clubs, and the low price of our sheet—$1 per year in clubs of ten—assures us that we shall have them. As a family journal, the *Weekly Post* gives general satisfaction. A good tale; a very full and complete report of the Markets, prepared by Mr. Snowden, Superintendent of the Merchant's Exchange; editorials, local, telegraphic news, and agreeable miscellany, form its weekly contents.

Our city merchants will find it one of the best advertising mediums west of the mountains, by which to reach their country customers. Its circulation, already very large, is daily increasing, and it is our design shortly to make such improvements in it as will be sure to please its patrons. Specimen copies will be furnished to all who may desire it.

THE BANK RESUMPTION.

So far as we can learn, all the banks of Pennsylvania resumed the payment of specie on the 12th inst., the time fixed by the Legislature. There did not prove to be a "lame duck" in the entire flock. The Warren Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, which takes the place of the Erie City Bank, both of which have been somewhat "under a cloud" in the estimation of the financial community of Pittsburgh, are both, as we are informed, among the resumed banks, and are both in a sound condition. The Bank of Commerce, now a specie paying bank, is to redeem the out standing notes of the Erie City, so that holders need no longer dispose of them at a heavy discount on them, for by sending the notes to Erie, the issues of the Bank of Commerce—a specie paying bank—will be returned in their stead. It is with much gratification that we record these evidences of the sound ability of all our Pennsylvania Banks. May they always continue in this condition, which they can do by confining their transactions to the legitimate business of the places where they are located.

From the Plains.

We have late and interesting news from the Plains. Captain Marcy took up his line of march for Camp Scott on the 18th ult., and expected to reach his destination about the 1st of May. He had twelve hundred animals and abundance of forage and provisions. He was escorted by one hundred and fifty troops, and the same number of herdsmen and mountaineers accompanied the expedition.

DEATH OF COL. BENTON—PROCEEDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

The citizens of St. Louis, upon the reception of the news of the death of Col. Benton, held a public meeting at the Court House, to take such action as might be deemed appropriate for a public demonstration of respect to the remains of the deceased, when they should be brought to that city for interment. John B. Brady presided. The meeting was a very large one, and was addressed by the chairman, Mayor Wright, Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Mr. Bates, Col. Preston, and others. Resolutions were adopted, speaking of the many high qualities of the deceased, of his long and eminent public services, and of the unaffected sorrow at his death, of those who had known him best and longest in his relations as a man, a citizen, and a public servant. A committee consisting of a large number of the most prominent citizens was appointed to make arrangements for the burial, and to select a suitable person to deliver an appropriate oration on the occasion. The authorities of the city and county, the military, and other organizations were requested to join in the arrangements.

The remains of Col. Benton left Baltimore on Monday for St. Louis.

THE EXTRA PAY TO OUR LEGISLATORS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following able exposition of this matter, to which we invite the attention of Tax Payers generally:

The Senate and House having disagreed as to the propriety of appropriating two hundred dollars of extra pay to each member, there will have to be a committee of conference on the subject—then will come the tug of war. May Heaven defend the right!

This subject is, I think, worthy of consideration from two points of view. First, as to the propriety of members voting money into their own pockets. It is marvellous how circumstances change men's opinions. When gentlemen are seeking nominations to the Legislature (as scores do to every one that is successful) they would scorn the imputation that salary had anything to do with their desire to serve the public; but once fairly in, it is discovered that the pay is wholly inadequate, and that the Commonwealth is bound to furnish full renumeration in money, &c., and so a clause is inserted in the appropriation bill, and each member pockets some hundreds of dollars extra.

Now, it is impossible to argue upon the propriety of a proceeding like this. If there be any one whose better nature does not rise up against it instantly, when stated, he is not one of those persons who is capable of "feeling a stain like a wound," and reasoning would be thrown away upon him.

It seems to me, however, that these gentlemen involve themselves in an awkward dilemma. When you ask them for a reason why the pay should be increased, the ready answer is, that higher pay will bring here a better class of men. Well, if that is so, and the increased pay is the proper pay for a better class of men, then, by the same token, it is too much for the men now here.

Upon their own principle it would seem reasonable to conclude, that if the pay had been higher before the last elections, we should now have here a higher-priced set of men; and it does seem monstrous that these low-priced men should now vote themselves the pay which they themselves declare to be the proper pay for better men.

If this sounds disrespectful, I beg it would be remembered that the argument is not mine—but I am trying to show the inconsistency of those who favor this appropriation. I have too much respect for members to attribute mercenary considerations to them, and I desire and think I can defend them from this odious charge. The fundamental error committed, I think, is this: It is said that, inasmuch as the Legislature are authorized to vote themselves compensation, it is therefore proper for them to pay themselves a full equivalent for their time and service in money. Consider this a moment. The Legislature is made up of various classes of men. First, there are men who have retired from the active pursuits of life, serve here from motives of patriotism, and for the sake of congenial occupation. The venerable Senator from Allegheny may be mentioned as a type of this class. These men do not come here for the sake of salary. Increasing the salary would not bring one more of them here; but, on the contrary, by stimulating the mercenary passions of more active men, would exclude these Nestors, who from the considerations mentioned, would cheerfully serve the Commonwealth without pay.

Another class is made up of young men just embarking in life, to whom publicity is every thing. A young lawyer, for example, may sit in his office for years without obtaining a brief, or being known to the public as a member of his profession. A nomination for the Legislature throws this man at once before the people. During the canvass everybody comes to know him; and if he have talents, a session or two in the Legislature advances his fortune a dozen of years. To say that a lawyer in full practice cannot afford to serve in the Legislature is nothing to the purpose. You cannot pay a salary that would be a compensation to him; and all that can be said is, that he is excluded by circumstances, just as some men (being born blind, or dumb, or imbecile) are excluded by nature.

Manufacturers, merchants, master mechanics, &c., form another class. If the business of these men is to be suspended, you cannot pay them an equivalent; but in fact their business goes on, and such an equivalent is not called for. Or if we consider the case of the laboring man, strictly so called, then a small salary *is* to him an equivalent.

Finally, we have the class of farmers. The complaint of inadequate salaries certainly does not come from them. Accustomed to a frugal way of life, they spend a few months here at small expense, while their crops are quietly growing at home. Experience shows, at least, that there are few substantial farmers throughout the State who are not willing to represent their fellow citizens when called upon.

The compensation then, of members, it seems, is something else than money—considering the question merely as one of pecuniary interest. But there are other considerations—patriotism, public spirit, ambition. In the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, Dr. Franklin and some others urged that considerations of this kind would be sufficient, and that no salary was necessary to members of Congress—as none is paid to members of Parliament in England. It was, however, thought more Democratic to pay expenses, that none might be excluded.

But is there any feeling in the human breast stronger than the desire of distinction? Look at the Councils of our cities—the Burgesses and Select-men of our boroughs; the vestrymen, stewards, &c., of our churches; the various officers of our benevolent associations—what induces all these men to spend so much time and labor in the public service? Merely a sense of duty and a love of distinction. So, too, a few years ago, when volunteers were called for in the war with Mexico, why did the finest spirits of the country leave their professions, their farms, and their merchandise, to encounter the hardships and dangers of grim-visaged war? Was it the contemptible pittance of eight dollars per month? or was it the love of distinction—the hope of advancing their ultimate fortunes?

What, then, ought to be the rate of pay? Clearly in this, as in other cases, the price should be given that would secure the best service; and, in making the calculation, we must consider whether the men likely to be influenced by the nobler considerations we have referred to, or those who know no inducement but hire and salary, might be expected to be the most pure and patriotic representatives.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

We fully agree with the following views expressed by the writer of the money articles of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. They are plain common sense, and large numbers of our readers thing so:

The question of the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now the most exciting subject before the Legislature. It will probably be up and disposed of during the present week. The people of the Commonwealth evince little concern in the matter. Individual interest in the amount realized from the tax is so small as to scarcely provoke inquiry or discussion. It therefore becomes a question of great State policy whether the Legislature will remove the tax or not. Believing that all clogs on trade are of injurious tendency, the *Ledger* has favored the removal of this tax. The freer competition in business is rendered, and the few obstructions there are to the free intercourse of trade and travel, the better for all—consumers as well as producers. All property should pay its fair proportion of the expenses of the State government, but it should be, as far as possible, imposed under general laws; and, if discrimination is ever resorted to, it should be under circumstances calculated to invite business and increase revenue rather than to drive away the one and lessen the other. As the question now stands, the Finance Committee of the Senate have reported a bill for the entire repeal of the tonnage tax, with a negative recommendation, and favorably to the equalization of the tax, or, in other words, have reported a bill placing a tax of three cents per ton on the tonnage of each and every road in the Commonwealth that is carried over and above ten miles, without any regard to the distance moved over that number of miles. A correspondent justly remarks that the Committee, in reporting against the entire repeal of the tax on the commerce of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Harrisburg Railroad, have admitted the injustice of taxing every ton of freight carried from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, at the rate of about ninety cents per ton, and have reported an act for taxing the commerce of every railroad company in the commonwealth. This bill will reduce the tonnage on all freight from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia to "six cents" per ton, viz:—three cents over the Pennsylvania road and three cents over the Harrisburg and Lancaster road—which will be decidedly better for the Pennsylvania company than the "three mill" tax under the present law, making a change in their favor of nearly "eighty four" cents per ton. The principle, however, being wrong, the reasons that apply for the reduction proposed are forcible in favor of an entire repeal.

Wine-Making in Missouri.

The business of wine-making is now extensively pursued in Missourri, and has been found to be very profitable. The annual grape yield is liable to considerable fluctuation, but the average yield of wine to the acre of grapes preserves as great regularity, through a series of years, as is shown by any other crop raised in the same climate and latitude. The average during ten years from M. Poeschel's vineyard at Hermann, has been 425 gallons of wine per acre. The wine has sold at from $1 to $2 per gallon, averaging fully $1,25 per gallon, and there has been no lack of a market. Formerly the wine was sold mainly to Cincinnati dealers, and quite recently N. Longworth bought 8,000 gallons of Missouri Catawaba at $1,25 per gallon, to be manufactured into Sparkling Catawba. In 1852, the Missouri Wine Company was organized in St. Louis. They have an extensive manufactory and wine cellars, and the *News* states that they have now a stock of 80,000 bottles of wine, a large portion ready for market. In 1854, they manufactured 25,000 gallons of wine; in 1855 about 60,000; in 1856 about 20,000; in 1857 about 35,000 gallons. Their wines, thus far, have only been sold in St. Louis, and to fill orders from abroad.

Items of the Deficiency Bill.

The aggregate of the items provided for in the Deficiency bill, which passed the House on Friday, is $9,669,000, of which 8,000,000 was for the army, $1,400,000 for extra transportation of the mail; $200,000 for surveys in California, and about $50,000 for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Of the sum designed for the army, $5,000,000 in round numbers has already been expended, and $3,000,000 are wanted for the expenses attending the supply and reinforcement of the army in Utah.

The objections urged against the bill are mainly hinged upon the technicality that the expenses of the Mormon war were not provided for in the last annual appropriation act for 1857-58, but these had to yield to the legitimate demands of the public service.

The London Papers.

Hunt & Miner have sent us their usual budget of foreign papers. The London *Illustrated Times*, the *Illustrated News* and the *Weekly Times*, for March 28, are unusually interesting. Hunt & Miner have all the literary weeklies.

Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly.

Messrs. Hunt & Miner, of the literary depot, in Masonic Hall, have sent us the May number of this first class magazine. It is an excellent number.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—A rumor is said to be current in Paris that Orsini is still alive, a "dummy" having been executed in his stead. There is probably no foundation for it in fact.

—Frezzolini, the cantatrice, has had a row with Strakosch, refusing through some caprice to sing in Mobile, Alabama.

—One of the best reasons yet heard for disunion, is related by a border ruffian, who went to call on the President. He said he waited four hours, and could get to see him, and "I concluded," said he, "that if he was so cursed busy as all that, one President was not enough to attend to the affairs of this republic, and we had better have another."

—A $1000 bond of Allegheny County, issued to the Connelsville Railroad, was sold at the Philadelphia Exchange on Friday at $50.

—Brother Stephen Castello, a professed member of the Third order of St. Francis, died at the Monastery, Loretto, on Tuesday, 30th ult.—The deceased was a native of Mexico, and was brought to the United States, when a boy, by one of the Cambria volunteers, on their return from the Mexican campaign.

—In Oregon, men get from $40 to $120 per month in lumbering establishments, and from $40 to $50 on farms. Carpenters get from $4 to $6 per day. Flour from $12 to $16 per bbl. Beef from $8 to $15 per 100 lbs. Pork $10 per 100. Potatoes $1 25 per bushel.

—The banks of Georgia will resume specie payments unconditionally on the 1st of May.—It is said the Virginia banks will also resume.

—President Buchanan had a long interview with Senator Benton on Friday night. Associated as they have been in public affairs for half a century, the meeting between the two statesmen was one of thrilling interest.

—A serious explosion of a steam-boiler occurred at a Lehigh colliery, near Tamaqua, which caused much destruction to the surrounding buildings, and the loss of one human life.

—Mr. Dimmick paired with Mr. McKibben and Mr. Reilly with Mr. Thayer on the Kansas question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals for the remainder of the authorized issue of treasury notes. Bids will be received till the 10th of May.

—Fears are entertained at New Orleans that the serious rise in the Mississippi may cause a crevasse in the levee. The river was still rising on Saturday.

—Messrs. Powell & McLellan, the commissioners appointed by the President to proceed to Utah, were to start on their mission on Monday morning last.

—The Senate passed a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners, to revise the penal code of the State, and also to revise the laws relating to corporations.

—The Scott Rifles, of Tamaqua, Pa., have offered their services for the Utah expedition to the General Government, through Governor Packer. The Tamaqua Continentals have done the same.

—The Hon. Samuel Adams, a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, had aconite prescribed as an external application for rheumatism, a few days ago. He took three teaspoonsfull internally, which killed him in a few hours, although antidotes were freely given him.

—The statement of the Bank of Chambersburg, of the 1st instant, presents the following rather battering exhibit: Discounts, $407,702; specie, $64,217; due by banks, $149,718—active assets to meet $351,017 of circulation; $84,375 of deposits, and $2,460 due to other banks—showing an excess of $182, 995 over demand liabilities.

—The State Treasurer of New Jersey has given notice that as the Newark City Bank has merged its existence as a free bank into the special chartered bank, all the registered circulating notes must be presented for payment within two years, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up. The bank gives notice that they will redeem the registered notes in behalf of the Treasurer, at the office in Newark, and will continue so to do after the expiration of the two years mentioned.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate, declaring it unlawful to admit to any theatrical exhibition, held in the evening, any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless such minor is accompanied by, and in in the care of, some adult person.

—An individual in Philadelphia who committed perjury by swearing that he was the owner of property to which he had no title, with a view to giving bail, has been to sent to prison for three years.

—Sixty-two persons in all have been hung in Pennsylvania within the years 1878 and 1851.

—A severe hurricane occurred at Bestonville Arkansas, which nearly destroyed all the houses in the town. Twenty five persons are reported as killed and a large number wounded in addition. A violent storm, and heavy rise in the river, has seriously damaged the track of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, near Sandusky Ohio causing the suspension of the trains.

—The mountains about Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been on fire for a week or more, destroying an immense amount of timber.

—Michigan is great on fish. Her fisheries extend from Lake Erie to Superior and immense quantities of White fish, Mackinaw trout and herring, are captured every season. A late number of the Detroit *Advertiser* estimates that the annual catch of fish upon Lake Erie, Huron Michigan and Superior, and the rivers and bays tributary, is between 80,000 and 100,000 barrels. Taking the lowest estimate of 80,000 barrels, and estimating the price realized to the producer of $8 per barrel, and the snug sum of $640,000 is paid annually to the fishermen. The catch of White fish in Detroit River alone is about 7,000 barrels annually.

—The New York *Evening Post* says that a new work is about to be published by Hon. J. R. Giddings, to be called the "Exiles of Florida." It will be a purely historical work, based upon and derived from documents in archives at Washington known to but few, but to which Mr. Gidding's position on committees of Congress during a long series of years has given him fullest access.

—Mr. Thomas P. Kettell, editor of the United States *Economist*, is about to assume the editorship of Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, in place of the late Freeman Hunt.

—Phineas T. Barnum is in luck once more. He is again at the head of the New York Museum, which has been languishing for his paternal care, and with the assistance of $27,000 lately received on insurance, is preparing to rebuild "Iranistan," his late residence at Bridgeport, Conn., on a magnificent sale.

—A shameful act of Vandalism was a few days back perpetrated in the Museum of Dresden. A fine picture of our "Saviour on the Cross," by Guido, was found with the head cut away from the body, and a "Cupid," by Correggio, disgracefully mutilated.

Headache!

FROM AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1855.

Messrs. Benj. Page, Jr. & Co.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in saying to you that I made use of BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which I obtained at your store, and found special relief of a severe headache from which I had long suffered, and I believe they were of service to me in relieving my stomach and head.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

SAMUEL E. BABCOCK.

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr. Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says:

"I have found in BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says:

"When I commenced taking BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, I could hardly walk. Now I enjoy excellent health.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Burkhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietor, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED:

Yesterday afternoon, HENRY, youngest son of Rev. Henry Kendall, aged two years and eight months.

The funeral will take place this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents residence, No. 107 Liberty street.

☞ ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the *Liver Complaint* for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

☞ 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* [31] FLEMING BROS.

AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO., Merchants' Exchange,

Executor's Sale of Stocks,

BY

AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO.,

Stock & Note Brokers, 58 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE REV. CHARLES AVERY, will offer at public sale at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M., the following stocks, viz:—

2666 shares of the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company, (Cliff Mine, Lake Superior)

1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the National Mining Company.

5 shares Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

400 do Allegheny Bank.

42 do Hand Street Bridge Company.

86 do Monongahela Bridge Company.

183 do Monongahela Navigation Company.

67 do Pittsb'gh, Cincinnati & Louisville, Telegraph Co.

60 do Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Dividend Scrip of ditto, of $72.

20 do Chartiers Valley Railroad Company.

29 do Wilkinsburg and West Newton Plank Road Co.

1 do Scholarship Pittsburgh Female College.

TERMS—Cash par money.

NOTE—A credit will be allowed on Pittsburgh and Boston, or National Mining Company Stock to those purchasing 100 shares or upwards, as follows—One-fifth cash, the balance by notes at two, four, six and eight months, with interest; the stock to remain as security, and on default in payment of any installment the amount therefore paid to be forfeited and the contract rescinded or the parties held to the payment of the notes at the option of the Executors.

Purchasers availing themselves of the terms of credit as above, to be entitle to the transfer of any number of shares not less than fifty upon paying the balance due upon the number transferred. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. M. SHINN, Executors. JOSIAH KING, ap13:3t

J. & T. GROUTT,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, ETC.,

DEALERS IN

FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY. ALSO,

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JOHN BRYAR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND RECTIFYING DISTILLERS,

No. 155 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Always on hand, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Monongahela and Rectified Whiskies—also, Blackberry, Wild Cherry, Raspberry, and Ginger Brandies. [ap12:1y

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AMMUNITION,

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SPORTING APPARATUS,

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY,

The finest collection in the city, is to be found at

BOWN & TETLEYS'.

ap10 NO 138 WOOD STREET.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debate on the Pacific Rail Road Bill in the Senate.

LECOMPTON AGAIN IN THE HOUSE.

The Motion to Appoint a Committee of Conference Carried.

A TIE VOTE—THE DECIDING VOTE CAST BY THE SPEAKER.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—*Senate.*—Mr. Gazzam's amendment to the Liquor bill, to appoint inspectors, was carried—yeas 17, nays 14. The Liquor bill was then passed finally by a vote of 22 yeas and 10 nays, but having been amended, goes to the House for concurrence therein. On the bill, all our members voted aye.

The Committee on Inland Navigation reported a substitute for the Sunbury bill and against the House bill.

House.—House bill No. 1,000, being a supplement to the charter of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company, passed finally, and goes to the Senate. The House bill to extend Treasurer's terms to three years was postponed indefinitely.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate.—Mr. Wilkins read in place a bill to appropriate annually for four years, $1,000 to the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, which passed finally, and goes to the House.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Sunbury bill, the House bill having been substituted for one reported by the Committee by a vote of 16 against 15.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill relating to Common Carriers.

The bill relative to Allegheny county bonds has been signed by the Governor.

[In our report of yesterday's proceedings in the House an error occurred relative to the vote on the motion to strike out churches from the City Tax bill; instead of saying that all our Representatives, except Mr. Scott, voted "yea," we should have stated that all, with the exception of Mr. Scott, voted "nay."]

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The Chair presented a memorial from the Legislature of Utah, setting forth their grievances in a semi-defiant style, which was laid on the table by a vote of 32 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of California for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Broderick, of California, in referring to the resolutions, said they did not represent the sentiments of the people of California.

The resolutions were, on motion, referred.

Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Green moved an amendment to section 1, by striking out the words "fixing the eastern terminus at a point on the Missouri river between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas rivers," and insert the words "at the mouth of the Kansas river," that point being equally advisable for the North and South.

Mr. Douglas was willing to leave contractors to select their route between the mouth of Platte and Sioux. Hence it would be better to leave the bill as it stands.

Mr. Jones' opinion was that the mouth of Big Sioux is the place, if any point to named; it is the same parallel with Cleveland, Buffalo and Boston, but he did not believe in legislating for localities. We should leave it to contractors.

Mr. Iverson made lengthened remarks on the general question preliminary to offering amendments. Congress may constitutionally aid by public lands and mail contracts, but has no power to build a road. Although in favor of the general principles of the bill, he cannot give it his support, because it locates a road where it will be controlled by a net work of Northern lines, and empty its fruits into the Northern lap, the South having but little interest therein. He was in favor of two routes; let the North take one and the South the other; each have mail contracts in their respective localities, and divide the advantages offered by Mr. Gwin's bill, say twelve and a half millions each as the road progresses. He moved amendments to that effect.

Mr. Seward said the time has long since gone by when it was necessary to discuss the necessity or feasibility of a railroad to the Pacific. Excepting a very small portion of Congress who believe it impossible, a majority of the people know three, four or five routes after the requisite facilities for the extension of this great object; but when we have settled that, we have only reached the most difficult stage of the question; we may find it the most difficult thing in the world to obtain the assent of Congress as to the route, and how to be paid for. Northerners required, and reasonably so, that they may have it within their borders, while representatives South demand the same. While he himself would favor the extreme northern route, yet, from the urgency of the case, he is prepared to agree to any that obtains a majority in Congress.

The bulk of the population, trade and commerce is in the northern portion of the Union, and the Committee have selected a point on the Western frontier, Sioux and Kansas, to concentrate the Atlantic railroads radiating to the Mississippi. It might be more in accordance with his wishes to select a route between them; but from the objections made it was concluded that the President should select and contract for the route most eligible from Sioux to San Francisco, reference being had to economy, eligibility, feasibility; these three essential elements. He would say, if its construction is to be authorized by Congress this session, we will have to sacrifice some prejudices, some distrust, and if we do not begin soon, it will be too late.

Mr. Green fully admitted that the road would benefit Missouri, but he did not advocate it for the selfish interests of his State. The probable traffic can justify but one road, and that central. No road of five hundred miles pays through traffic or way business; even one line may not pay; taking it for granted that there shall be only one line, it ought not to be located on the burning El Paso or at the north to be obstructed by snow.

Mr. Green's amendments were lost.

Mr. Polk moved to substitute the words "on the western boundary line of Missouri and Arkansas, between the mouth of Big Sioux and Fort Smith, on Arkansas river."

Pending the question the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish an auxiliary guard, for the protection of life and property in Washinton City. The bill was discussed till one o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, the committee rose, and the House took up the Kansas bill.

A message was received from the Senate, insisting on its disagreement to the House amendment, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House insist on its adherence, and moved the previous question.

Mr. English inquired whether if the Committee of Conference be ordered by the House, parliamentary law and practice require a majority of the Committee to be composed of gentlemen representing the majority of the House, or a majority of those in favor of the House bill.

Mr. Stanton said that, if in order, he would object to the question, because this would provoke interrogatories on the other side.

Mr. English gave notice that if the motion was voted down, he would move for the Committee of Conference.

The House voted on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The vote stood yeas 108, nays 107; the Speaker voted in the negative, making it a tie vote. The question was therefore lost.

Mr. English, in order that he might not be misunderstood, said that he was opposed to the Senate bill in its present shape, but notwithstanding this, he was willing to hear what the Senate had to say, and was in favor of a committee of conference. He could see no harm that would result, and, therefore, he moved that the House agree to a committee of conference on the subject matter of disagreeing votes, and that three be appointed on the part of the House. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the vote being taken, stood yeas 108, nays 108, and the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative; so that Mr. English's motion prevailed.

The vote elicited applause from the galleries, which was rebuked by the Speaker, and after some conversation on the subject, a motion to reconsider the vote was carried, and then laid on the table.

The House then went into committee on the Washington City Police bill, and after a long debate, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. English's motion:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dowart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, M'Queen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack Orr, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Regan, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of New York, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cox, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Eastman, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris, of Indiana Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Lawrence, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Shern an of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wilson, Wood.

The following did not vote, having paired off:—Adrian with Huyler, Dimmick with M'Kibben, Gillis with Roberts, Clarke B. Cochrane with Sickles, Riley with Thayer, Taylor of Louisiana with Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Washburne of Wisconsin with Arnold, Olin with Corning.

Mr. Whitely was absent.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The remains of Mr. Benton arrived here at 4 o'clock. They were escorted to the residence of Col. Brant, by the military and a large concourse of citizens.

Frightful consequences are likely to ensue along the lower Mississippi, which is now higher in some places than was ever known, by the accession of combined floods coming from the upper rivers. The Mississippi is rising from St. Paul; the lower Missouri and Illinois rivers are both high and rising; all their tributaries are at flood height. The high water is occasioned by heavy rains extending over the whole western and northwestern country, and not the usual spring mountain rise; should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole of the lower country will doubtless be inundated.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.—The Anti-Lecompton Democrats were, this morning, two hours in caucus. About one-half of them were in favor of the appointment of a Committee to meet that of the Senate on the Kansas bill, because, as they said, it was understood that the Speaker would give them a Committee favorable to their side of the question. They say that they do not wish, in taking this course, to be considered as abandoning their opposition to Lecompton, but wished to show becoming respect to the Senate. If necessary to secure the appointment of a Committee, Messrs. Cochrane and Foley would vote in the affirmative in the House on Mr. English's motion, in company with Messrs. English, Hall of Ohio, Pendleton and Owen Jones, who sustain the Montgomery-Crittenden substitute.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The block of buildings on the corner of Western Row and the Canal, were destroyed last night by fire. The block was occupied as a coffee house, Woods' feed store, Wm. Fisher's mahogany chair store, and others. The building adjoining, occupied by Root & Cox, was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $35,000, which is partially covered by insurance. A portion of the buildings were occupied by many poor families, who are thereby rendered homeless and houseless. One of the firemen was fatally injured by falling from the roof.