beauty, and with the expression of haughty indifference that was habitual to them.

Little Gerald, who had stood by in wonder and perplexity at such a scene, at length said something which he could not comprehend.

"Who is Basil?" he asked, pointing to him with his finger.

"He is your son, Basil, your child, and my only offspring."

And she moved toward him as if she felt an impulse to cast herself upon his neck.

"Oh, no, no!" he screamed, motioning her violently away with one hand, while with the other, which shook spasmodically, he pointed to the portrait. "Who is that—who is that?"

"It is *my father*, Henry Warkworth."

"Your father?"

"Yes, Basil, my father, and the betrayer of my unhappy mother. Yes, it can harm no one now, they are all in the grave. There was a stain, Basil—a stain on my birth."

[CONCLUSION TO MORROW.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING....APRIL 28 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

ENLARGING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.

Gen. Houston proposes a protectorate over Mexico; New Grenada would like to place herself under the stars and stripes; progressive Democrats want Cuba, and from the new territories belonging to the Government state after state is knocking at the door for admission into the Union. Minnesota, Kansas and Oregon will make the number of states thirty four before another year has passed. Ontonagon composed of parts of Michigan and Minnesota will soon make similar application. Then will come Nebraska, Washington, and the Texans will probably ask for an additional State to be made out of their extensive territory. Probably in five years the Union will consist of thirty-eight or forty States, leaving Cuba and Mexico out of the count.

The order and date of admission of new States since the formation of the original confederacy is as follows:

Vermont	1791
Kentucky	1792
Tennessee	1796
Ohio	1802
Louisiana	1811
Indiana	1816
Mississippi	1817
Illinois	1818
Alabama	1819
Maine	1820
Missouri	1821
Michigan	1836
Arkansas	1836
Iowa	1845
Florida	1845
Texas	1846
Wisconsin	1848
California	1850
Minnesota	1858

These new states of the Western World have grown up most wonderfully. In Minnesota, for instance, so late as 1845, there were no white inhabitants save the garrison at Fort Snelling, and a few troopers, hunters, and traders. Ten years ago, in 1848, emigration from the east and from Europe began to pour into it. In 1849 a territorial government was formed, and now it has half a million of inhabitants, prosperous young cities, and daily newspapers. The bill admitting it as an "equal member" in the American Union has passed the Senate and will pass the House. Other countries acquire territory by bloody and expensive wars, like the British in India—here young nations are born, and in less than a score of years, with sovereign powers they come to enroll their names under the National Banner of a free people. Truly this is a great country.

A Pittsburgher Lost at Sea.

Something like two years and a half ago, Wm. S. Haven, Jr., son of Mr. Haven, the printer of this city, left his home and went to sea. For some time it has been supposed that he had met a watery grave, and within a day or two his parents have ascertained the painful certainty of his death. He was lost in the Pacific Ocean, near the Sandwich Islands, about two years ago. At the time of his death, he was about eighteen years of age.

The Close of the War in India.

The fall of Lucknow, announced by the Canada, may be considered as the close of the Indian rebellion. Hardly ten months have elapsed since the first outbreak at Meerut, and yet, though the scene of war was thousands of miles from England, sufficient troops have been poured into the East to reduce, within that period, the most formidable revolt which Great Britain has ever had to encounter. For this she has to thank the material improvements of modern times. Even a century ago, it would have been impossible to send reinforcements to India to act so promptly, the consequence of which delay would have been a protracted war, and the incurring of an enormous debt, if not the loss of that wealthy empire. It is the telegraph, ocean steamers, and clipper ships, that have saved India to Britain. Alexander the Great, with his Macedonian Phalanx, or Napoleon, with his Old Guard, would have lost Hindoostan, without these discoveries of modern civilization. Even in war, therefore, the man of peace, the man with the inventive brain, wins, in the long run, against the mere soldier.

American Actors Abroad.

Barney Williams and wife are having a great run in Europe. Miss Charlotte Wyette, an indifferent stock actress from Chicago, is prodigiously puffed by the *Times* and the London journals; and Dublin papers are half crazy over some young American actor playing there under the *nomme du theatre* of "Le Blanc Ravenswood." Those who suppose that the Americans are the only people who like to be humbugged, will perceive how mistaken they are.

The Utah Army.

The forces now concentrated at Fort Leavenworth for the reinforcement of the Utah expedition number a total of 76 companies of all arms, comprising 6,000 men. Gen. Smith proceeds immediately to Fort Leavenworth to assume the chief command.

Dead Letters.

In the examination of the dead letters at the General Postoffice for the last quarter of the year, there were found 2,472 which contained money amounting to $13,467. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, enclosing $13,457—2,245 covering $12,665, and 2,262 letters $14,812. Thus in one year 9,271 letters were discovered, covering $51,285; nine tenths of which have been, through the prompt and judicious action of the finance bureau, restored to its original owners.

Pennsylvania Editorial Union.

The Executive Committee consists of John W. Forney, J. Lawrence Getz, E. H. Rauch, J. Heron Foster and D. H. B. Brower. The President and Corresponding Secretary are also ex-officio members of the committee.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—Eight per cent. was the lowest, and ten per cent. the highest rate of interest asked in Cincinnati, on Monday last, for a loan of $100,000 advertised for by the Auditor of Hamilton county, Ohio.

—Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon apostles boasts that if he lives ten years and thrives as he has been thriving, he will have sons enough to make a regiment by themselves.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has received fifteen hundred dollars in treasury notes from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he cheated the Government to that amount during Pierce's Administration.

—A proposition has been started in St. Louis to erect a monument to the memory of the late Col. Benton in that city.

—It is currently reported that the money kings of Europe, the Rothschilds, have been for the last two or three months realizing cautiously, but continually, many of the securities they hold both in London and Paris.

—The Mr Newman, who created so unseemly an excitement in St Paul's Church, Williamsburg, by attempting to stab Miss Bennett, one of the ladies connected with the choir, because she had refused his addresses, protest now it was "all in fun." The lady herself is said to be interceding for his discharge from custody. Of course!

—The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed the decision of the court below, in the case of James H. Birch agt. Col. Benton. The action in the lower court was for slander, and a judgment for $5,000 was rendered against Col. Benton. From this decision he appealed, and was successful, but not until after his death.

—Minnesota is likely to swamp herself as Indiana and Illinois did in 1836 by rushing into a wild and extravagant internal improvement system.

—A railroad conductor in Connecticut picked up a pocket book filled with valuable papers in the cars and handed it to its owner, Colonel Samuel Colt, who immediately presented a revolver to him.

—The income of the Duke of Malakoff as French ambassador to England, is no less than $60,000 per annum.

—Ira Stout convicted of the murder of Charles M. Littlee, at Rochester, was on Saturday sentenced to be hung on the 18th of June.

—The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate*, states that an old silver mine has been discovered in Hancock county. It was walled with solid masonry, which had to be removed by blasting before the mine could be re-opened. Large trees are growing over and around it, showing that it cannot have been opened for centuries. The ore is said to be very rich.

—The wealthiest county in Illinois is Cook, which contains Chicago, and is estimated at $45,050,282. The next wealthiest is Sangamon county, containing Springfield, which is put down at $12,064,994. The total wealth of the State is stated at $407,477,367.

—The celebrated publishing house of Harper & Brothers, who with large assets on hand, were during the late commercial disasters, obliged to succumb, and with others, suspend payment for a season, have we are pleased to learn, resumed the regular payment of *all* their liabilities. The following laconic and satisfactory note to one of the creditors of the firm, tells its own story:

"Dear Sir: The Manhattan Company will pay our notes on presentation. *They have directions to pay everything of ours as it matures.* Yours truly, Harper & Brothers. New York, April 23.

—The Governor of Ohio has commuted the sentence of Loefner, the murderer, to imprisonment for life.

—The Boston *Post* learns it is becoming a general practice in New York, to exact "sworn statements" of assets and liabilities from lawyers, where a concern is not thoroughly known to be strong and wealthy.

—While Brother Beecher is preaching, might and main, for Revivals, Brother Theodore Parker goes, tooth and nail, against them. The one gets his salary raised; the other asks to have his lowered. Beecher's congregation, good souls! grant his request; Parker's still better souls! reject his application. One would think that if a man is to be augmented for preaching up Revivals, he should be diminished for preaching them down. But no matter: for or against, up or down, it is all the same. Hit or miss, save you or sink you, these holy men may win, but cannot loose. God's grace is certainly upon them, no matter what they preach.

—In the banks of the four great cities of this country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, there was last week on deposit no less than $128,250,000, an increase on the previous week of nearly two millions of dollars.—That's all right. Wish they would pass this small balance to our credit.

—Van Amburg's Menagerie is exhibiting this week in Cincinnati.

—Twenty dollar counterfeits on the Bank of Ashland, Kentucky, well executed, are in circulation in Cincinnati.

—Mr. William G. Thompson, of Shalersville, Portage County, suddenly left home last week. He took with him some $6000, and a young woman named Mary McDonald. He left a wife and three or four children, and a large circle excited creditors in Shalersville. He had been a resident of that place for a long time, and was considered a good man. It turns out, however, that he was a sly, corrupt, unscrupulous and immoral old boy—a wolf in sheep's clothing—and that he has been covertly going around seeking whom he may devour. He was traced to Philadelphia, and, at the request of the Ravenna officers, Marshal Gallagher telegraphed to the police department of that city, describing said Thomson's appearance, and asking the department to nab him, and they did so.

The Street Commision squabble, in New York City, it is said, has been settled at last, to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Devlin resigns his claim to the office for a certain consideration—as a compromise—the particulars of which, however, are not public.

—At Pennsville, Fayette county, Pa., Levi Byerly is appointed postmaster, vice J. D. Log, resigned. At Experiment Mills, Monroe county, Pa., Daniel Transen is appointed postmaster, vice E. Eichelberger, resigned.

—The population of some of the principal cities of Ohio are as follows: Cincinnati 200,000; Cleveland 60,000; Columbus 25,000, Dayton 16,000. No other has more than 14,000.

William Wilkins.

One of the most remarkable men of the present day, in Pennsylvania, is the venerable and distinguished Senator from Pittsburgh, Hon W Wilkins. His head is whitened with the snow of eighty winters, and yet his heart is as warm, his mind as sprightly, and his spirits as buoyant as if his youth were just ripening into manhood. In the social circle he charms by the wit and wisdom of his conversation, and in the Senate chamber he enchains attention by his graceful oratory and his powerful argumentation. We have recently, on two occasions, had the good fortune to hear him address the Senate—first upon the bill to consolidate the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, which he opposed, and next upon the bill to sell the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, which he advocated. His speech of the Court bill was a rich, mellow toned picture of the olden time, abounding in delightful reminiscences of those early days when our jurists and our "old Monongahela" were purer than they are now. His speech on the bill to sell the State Canals, and in support of his amendment requiring the Sunbury and Erie Company, after their road shall be completed to Ridgeway, to subscribe half a million dollars to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was a strong argument in behalf of both propositions. We believe the term of Judge Wilkins expires with this session. If he would consent to serve again, his constituents would do well to elect him, for they can send no man in his place who can do half as much for them as can be done by him.—*Valley Spirit.*

Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The terms of the sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Association are publicly announced. The price to be paid is $200,000; the estate including the mansion, tomb and two hundred acres of land. Eighteen thousand dollars are to be paid down, and the remainder in four annual installments. Mr. Washington promises to remit interest on the deferred payments in case the whole amount is paid on or before the 22d of February, 1859.

THE BOMBSHELLS OF SEBASTOPOL STILL EXPLODING.—EIGHT MEN KILLED—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Sebastopol, March 1, says:

"The bombshells strewn about the city during the siege are still doing the work of death. No less than eight deaths, I think, have been caused by explosions of these missives since my arrival, hardly a year since. Only a few days ago, two seamen belonging to the English steamer 'Bayrout,' came on shore near our shipyard, and for a few minutes were conversing with Mr. Gower. They then started for a walk to the Redan, quite near our residence, and on reaching the breastwork, one of them picked up an exploded detonating shell, intending to keep it as a relic, but finding it rather heavy, threw it down, when it instantly exploded and killed him, almost severing the head from the body, and completely cutting off his right leg. The remains were carried to our yard, whence they were buried. His companion escaped with a slight scratch upon the lip. On the following day two Russians were killed in a similar manner, while picking out the stopper of a shell. The lock by which the concussion ignited the powder of the shell is a curious affair, being a small equilateral cross, with a capsule at each point, and four little hammers held by a human hair. A sudden jar breaks the hair, causing the hammer to strike the cap, which explodes. After the shells are charged, the locks are enclosed in a copper tube and inserted within the hole of the shell, upon which a plug is placed. The shells, thus prepared, are placed in a box of the size of an ordinary chronometer box, which, for safety, must be handled 'this side up, with care.'"

THE COW-FISH OF SOUTH AMERICA.—One day the fisherman brought us a fine "Poixe boi," or cow fish, a species of manatus, which inhabits the Amazon, and is particularly abundant in the lakes in this part of the river. It was a female about six feet long, and about five in circumference in the thickest part. The body is perfectly smooth, and without any projections or inequalities, gradually changing into a horizontal semicircular flat tail, with no appearance, whatever, of hind limbs. There is no distinct neck; the head is not very large, and is terminated by a large mouth and fleshy lips, somewhat resembling those of a cow. There are stiff bristles on the lips, and a few distantly scattered hairs over the body. Behind the head are two powerful oval fins, and just beneath them are the breasts, from which, on pressure being applied, flows a stream of beautiful white milk. The ears are minute holes, and the eyes are very small. The color is a dusky lead, with some large pinkish white marbled blotches on the belly. The skin is about an inch thick on the back, and a quarter of an inch on the belly. Beneath the skin is a layer of fat of a greater or less thickness, generally about an inch, which is boiled down to make an oil used for light and for cooking. The intestines are very voluminous, the heart about the size of a sheep's, and the lungs about two feet long, and six or seven inches wide, very cellular and spongy, and can be blown out like a bladder. The skull is large and solid, with no front teeth; the vertebre extends to the very tip of the tail, but shows no rudiments of posterior limbs: the limbs, on the contrary, are very highly developed the bones exactly corresponding to those of the human arm, having even the five fingers, with every joint distinct, yet inclosed in a stiff inflexible skin, where not a joint can have any motion.

The cow-fish feeds on grass at the borders of the rivers and lakes, and swims quickly with the tail and paddles; and though the external organs of sight and hearing are so imperfect, these senses are said by the hunters to be remarkably acute, and to render necessary all their caution and skill to capture the animals. They bring forth one, or rarely two, young ones, which they clasp in their arms or paddles while giving suck. They are harpooned, or caught in a strong net, at the narrow entrance to a lake or stream, and are killed by driving a wooden plug with a mallet up their nostrils. Each yields from five to twenty five gallons of oil. The flesh is very good, being something between beef and pork, and this one furnished us with several meals, and was an agreeable change from our fish diet.—*Travels on the Amazon.*

HORSE TAMING.—The *Scientific American* in the course of some remarks upon the wonderful exploits of Mr. Rarey, in subduing vicious horses, gives the following directions for accomplishing the same object:

"Procure some finely-grated horse castor, and oils of cumin and rhodium, and keep the three separate in air tight vessels. Rub a little of the oil of cumin upon your hard, and approach the horse on the windward side, so that he can smell the odor of the cumin. The horse will then suffer you to approach him without any trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it, and you can lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the castor on any substance for which he has a taste, and in the most suitable manner manage to get eight drops of the oil of rhodium upon his tongue, and he will at once become obedient to the most exacting commands with which horses are capable of complying with. Be kind and gentle to him, and your permanent supremacy will be established, no matter what may have been previously of a wild and vicious character. We understand that Mr. Rarey has been challenged by D. Sullivan, also a horse tamer, (grandson of the celebrated "Sullivan the Whisperer,") to a trial of his powers in Cork, Ireland.

IT COSTS $200 TO PUT A MAN OUT OF CHURCH. In the Circuit Court at Canandaigua last week the following case is reported by the *Messenger*:

"John Wall against Patrick Lee and John German was taken up on Tuesday morning. This is an action for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the defendants, in August last. Defendant Lee is the Catholic clergyman in East Bloomfield, plaintiff and German are members of his church. The difficulty took place in the church during some service on Sunday, the 30th of August, and the plaintiff claims that the defendants attempted to eject him unceremoniously and unjustly from the church. Verdict for plaintiff of $200."

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake, issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansey, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in India; one in Switzerland, in the French language. The "Book of Mormons" has been translated and published in the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages.

Walker's Trial Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—The trial of General Walker has been postponed until the fourth Monday of May.

Tonic.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

I have used two bottles of your *Burkhave's Holland Bitters*, and have found it very useful in cases of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

Dyspeptic Women Notice.—BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has sent us the following:

"I was afflicted with debility of the digestive organs amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances, and with same disease. Having used your medicine called BURKHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value." JOHN FORSYTH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1857.

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

☞ ALL WHO USE THE BITTERS ARE SATISFIED WITH THEM.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., January 1, 1851.

CHAUNCEY FOWLER said:—

"The Bitters are selling well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them."

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. ap22:wdaw

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the Ft. Snelling Investigating Committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR

Later from California and South America,

DESPERATE BATTLE IN CHILI.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED!

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE

The special order of the Conference Committee report came up.

Mr Crittenden took the floor. He said that the offer made by the Committee of Conference, in the substitute presented, is merely equivalent to a bribe of the public lands to accept the Lecompton Constitution. He went on to say that the Conference substitute is a poor, maimed and imperfect affair for the bill adopted by the House.

Mr. Crittenden, after defining his position for adhering to his amended bill adopted by the House, in preference to the Conference substitute now offered, invited the Senate impartially to do justice without recrimination and without sectional prejudices. Referring to the geographical position of Kentucky, he pointed out her interests as peculiarly in favor of the maintenance of the Union and of the preservation of cordiality among all sections. He concluded with an earnest appeal to all parties and sections to respect the magnificent proportions and destiny of this Union, which already is recognized as among the great powers, but will soon be recognized as the greatest if we avoid sectional strife and petty causes of division.

Mr. Crittenden was heard with attention by a crowded house.

Mr. Hunter made an able argument, replying *seriatim* to Mr. Crittenden's points. He said that to throw back the people of Kansas into a territorial condition would produce a truce for three or four years, which truce might be improved into a permanent peace, and this distracting question pass out of federal politics, thereby giving time to attend to the great objects, both moral and political, which address themselves to our attention.

Mr. Collamer took the floor and made an old-fashioned Kansas speech.

Mr. Green replied in defense of the executive, and said that Mr. Wade in describing him as corrupt acted as the slanderer of the executive. He also said that the assertion of Mr. Crittenden that the administration have abandoned the position by submitting Lecompton to the people is not true.

Mr. Crittenden took exception to the emphasis with which Mr. Green used the words "not true." Some verbal sparring ensued in which Mr. Green likened Mr. Crittenden to a Kentucky climber, a phrase which Mr. Crittenden professed himself unable to comprehend. After a few words in which Mr. Crittenden had palpably the best of it, Mr. Green resumed his speech, disclaiming the charge that the lands donated by the Kansas Bill were in the nature.

Mr. Hale discussed the merits of the Conference substitute, saying that by no possibility could Kansas come into the Union under that substitute, except as a slave State, and that substitute offers a premium of five millions for her to come in as a slave State. Mr. Hale then went into severe comments on the President saying that there exists no real equality; that President Buchanan gave away, by a single dash of his pen, an island, Vancouver's, occupying the same position to the Pacific that Cuba, which he wants to buy for two hundred millions, does to the Atlantic. Our right to Vancouver's was undeniable, but it is situated in a latitude where it could not be made a slave State, whereas Cuba can.

Mr. Wade strongly censured the action of the Committee as humiliating to the South and utterly repugnant to the North. He spoke for more than an hour, using forcible terms in condemnation of the Executive, which he characterized as corrupt.

Mr. Seward moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hunter had no objection if the debate would finish to-morrow.

Mr. Seward said he was debating in good faith, and if the subject reached to-morrow night he would close; if not, he would not. He did not admit the right of a majority to impose contracts on debate.

Mr. Iverson called for the vote which was yeas 22, nays 22; lost.

Mr. Seward then moved that the subject be postponed as the special order till to-morrow at noon. A protracted discussion was ended by agreeing to that motion, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Snelling property, made a report from the majority. He said the committee was not so fortunate as to come to an agreement concerning the facts. In reply to a suggestion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pettit remarked that there was nothing in the report implicating any member in either branch of Congress. He moved that the report be laid on the table and printed, and made the special order for the 18th of May, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, made a minority report, which was ordered to take the same direction.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to offer a resolution to censure Mr. Spinner, a member of the House from New York, for committing a breach of privilege, order and decorum—the latter having yesterday asked to submit a preamble and resolution proposing a select committee of five to inquire into the facts and circumstances by which, under the order of the Commissioner of Lands, Senator Bright and Representatives English and Foley were permitted to enter six thousand acres at the Council Bluffs land office.

Mr. Campbell said it was not a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Spinner. If every member who was vilified through the public press, should think it proper to bring the subject before the House, they should have nothing but questions of privilege.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, wished the House to set the seal of condemnation on this malicious assault on a Senator and two representatives. The House should maintain its own dignity and character. The newspaper attack embodied in Spinner's resolution was false and scandalous, and was founded in ignorance of the public statutes of the country. He had no doubt that the resolution was concerted outside this house. He explained that Messrs. Bright, English and Foley made their locations under the law, from which he proceeded to read. He said the proceedings of the House were used for the purpose of stabbing the Commissioner of the Land Office, a Senator and two representatives, and for this purpose irresponsible and infamous newspaper attacks were lugged in.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, raised a point of order, but the Speaker overruled the objection, as coming too late.

Mr. English, of Indiana, said he had been a member of the House for five years, and he could appeal to the record to bear him out in the assertion that in all that time he never uttered a sentence reflecting on the personal character of any of his associates on this floor, and before he had any occasion to notice or refer to any charges of a personal character towards himself. He knew of no law which made it improper, in any sense, for members of Congress to purchase public lands. On the 23d of February, he and Mr. Foley, for themselves and certain of their constituents, deposited in the General Land Office a number of land warrants, which were located in open day and under the law and instructions of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Land Office. He read from the law and instructions, in proof of his assertion, and showed that no preference had been given in the location. If any gentleman made a charge that favoritism in this matter was shown him to influence his action on the Kansas question, or insinuate that he was influenced by other than patriotic motives, he would denounce him as a liar, a paltroon and a coward. (Cries from the Democratic side of, "good," "hit him again."

After further debate, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, the whole subject was tabled.

The House adopted a resolution making it in order for the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to take a recess till seven o'clock in the evening throughout the present week for the purpose of general debate only.

The House went into committee, when J. Glancy Jones made an ineffectual effort to consider the Appropriation bills.

The committee resumed the consideration of the bill granting to soldiers of the war of 1812 a pension.

Mr. Curry opposed the bill as proposing to bestow more gratuities, at an annual expense of eleven millions of dollars, which is as large a sum as the total expenditures of government in 1825. Messrs. Clark, of Missouri, Anderson, of Missouri, and Curtis, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, in opposition to it.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Captain Hudson, in command of the United States steam frigate Niagara, dated the 9th instant. He states that four hundred and seventy miles of the telegraph cable has been coiled on board the Niagara. The vessels would each carry 1,460 miles. Captain Hudson had been received in England with every mark of courtesy. The officers and men attached to the Niagara were all well.

The report of the majority of the Select Committee on the facts and circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling, was made to day in the House. It enters fully into the history of the proceedings. It says that the sale was effected with such privacy that outside of the Secretary of War none but the combination immediately interested had any knowledge of it. The facts obtained publicity only after the confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of War. No special authority was given him to sell, nor did the existing laws confer the power to sell military posts or reservations until they had already become useless, and not merely contemplated to become useless. This legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and hence was without legal authority. The preliminaries were being made for the sale while there were actual threatened hostilities. The committee show its value as a depot, and that the price obtained was below its intrinsic value. The publicity of the sale ought to have been sought, and the land subdivided in parcels to enable men of small means to buy. The sale was on a credit not authorized by law. The report is by Messrs. Morrill, Pettit and Morris, of Illinois, and concludes with resolutions declaring that the sale of the military post of Fort Snelling, and so much of the reservation attached to it as was necessary for military purposes, made on the 6th of June, 1857, under the authority of the Secretary of War, the same being then and now reclaimed under the authority of that Department, because necessary for military purposes, was without the authority of law. That the said sale was made by the Secretary of War notwithstanding his own knowledge, and the opinions of his predecessor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other officers in superior military command, to the contrary, without consulting, without the advice, and without the knowledge of any officer in the service of any rank, leaving the question of the retention of that post to the discretion of commissioners appointed to make the sale; and this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault; that with the knowledge of the great value of Fort Snelling post and reservation, and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appointed as agents for the purpose unqualified, inexperienced and incompetent men; that the provisions for and management of the sale were so negligently, carelessly and injudiciously made as to induce a successful combination against the Government to exclude all competition, and bring a loss on the Government; that John C. Matthews, the agent of the Department of War for the examination and sale of the Fort Ripley reservation, after having already formed a combination of the Fort Snelling reservation, acted, in making such a purchase, in violation of his official duty, and against the knowledge of Government, and that as to him and Richard Scholl, represented by him as an agent, and Steele and Graham, who were complicated in the sale, with a full knowledge of their official character, the sale of Fort Snelling Reservation was at the time, and is now, void.

The minority, Messrs. Burnott and Faulkner, say they were not aware of the clamor and denunciation which followed the execution of the contract of sale, and of the harsh imputations cast on the Secretary of War, but it required little discernment to detect in this concentrated bitterness of the opposition press, the ravings of the disappointed speculator and the frantic exaggerations of the political partizan. The Committee were in session during a period of three months and examined fifty-two witnesses, at a cost of $15,000 for witnesses' attendance only. The minority say that the Hon. Robert Smith, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, when brought before the Committee as a witness, disclaimed in the most emphatic terms, any knowledge of fraud on the part of the seller or purchaser or any body else. There is not one word or syllable in the whole mass of the testimony which casts the slightest imputation upon the fairness, impartiality, or integrity of the Secretary of War. The witnesses had differed with him in the opinion upon which he acted in abandoning Fort Snelling as a site no longer useful for military purposes, but no incendo has been hazarded in any form or by any qualification reflecting upon the party, and the disinterestedness of the personal and official conduct of the Secretary of War with the transaction under consideration. Thirty witnesses were examined touching the value of the property, of whom eight only expressed the opinion that it was sold below the true value. Two witnesses testified that the price obtained was what it was fairly worth, and twenty-four expressed the opinion that it was sold beyond its value. The minority have no difficulty in saying that both the weight of opinion and the facts largely preponderate against the idea that the Fort Snelling reserve can ever become a city. They come to the conclusion that the sale was fairly conducted and in a proper manner; that considerations of military policy no longer required that Fort Snelling be retained as a post; and that the property was sold at its full and fair value, and they concluded by offering the following resolution, as a substitute for those of the majority of the Committee: *Resolved*, That the recent sale of military reservation at Fort Snelling, having been made by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President of the United States, in strict conformity to law, and the evidence reported by the Select Committee having failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance leading in the slightest degree to impeach the fairness of the sale or the integrity of any of the officers or agents of the Government concerned in the same, or to exhibit any fact or circumstance which should make the said sale a proper subject for the opinion and action of this House, it is ordered that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report of the committe be laid on the table.

Arrival of the Steamer Moses Taylor.

New York, April 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor left Aspinwall on the 19th. She brings nearly a million and a half of treasure, and upwards of five hundred passengers.

The California news is unimportant. The markets are dull and quiet.

Col. Sohlessinger is a passenger on the Moses Taylor.

Captain Bennett, of the late brig Cornelia, has been arrested in San Francisco, and held to bail in on a charge of having scuttled his vessel at sea, having first robbed her of $20,000 in silver, which he shipped at Mazatland for San Francisco. The treasure is said to have been buried near Cape St. Lucas, to which point a vessel has been sent for its recovery.

Oregon dates to the 27th ult., which have been received, state that the Salem wing of the Democratic party nominated Lafayette Grover for Congress, and John Whitaker for Governor. Resolutions sustaining Buchanan's administration were also unanimously adopted. The other wing of the party would hold a Convention on the 1st of April.

Valparaiso dates to the 18th ult. are received at Panama. A sanguinary battle took place at Arequippa on the 7th between the government forces, under Castilla, and the revolutionists, headed by Vivanco. The latter were defeated, and had escaped to Bolivia. Arequippa was stormed by Castillo. The battle is said to have been terrific. Of one battalion of six hundred men which defended a barricade, all were killed but forty. The steamers Apurimac, Aranco and Lambayuqo were captured and have been sent to Callao. The loss on both sides in the storming of Arequippa was over 2000 killed. The city was filled with wounded. The Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana were still held as prizes at Callao, and would soon be sold. It is said that Castilla intends to push the war into Bolivia, and attempt the overthrow of Linare's government.

There has been an utter want of animation in nearly every department of trade since the departure of the last mail, and previous quotations have been maintained only in articles that were comparatively scarce, while in others, especially in breadstuffs and coal, there has been a marked decline. The invoices of provisions by the latest arrivals from New York and Boston having been all sold before their arrival; the market for them continues firm.

Mining matters show an improvement, owing to the recent heavy rains. The returns for March show an increase of 50 per cent. over those of January.

Indian Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The *Republican* has received an "extra" from the office of the Fort Smith, Arkansas, *Times*, which states that twenty thousand Indians had congregated on the Plains with a determination of making a descent on the frontier. Hostilities had already commenced in some quarters, and the Alburquerque expedition returned in consequence.

The *Times* "extra," attributes this movement to Brigham Young, in order to draw off the troops intended for Utah to protect the frontier States.

The *Republican* emphatically contradicts the statement, on the authority of a gentleman attached to the overland mail expedition, who reached here yesterday, from El Paso, and who traveled over the country said to be occupied by these Indians subsequent to that time. They are represented as being on route without any molestation whatever.

Arrest of Alleged Murderers.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., April 27.—Deputy United States Marshal Wynkoop and High Constable Norris, of Reading, have succeeded in arresting Jackson Williams *alias* Tom Williams, charged with a participation in the murder of Miss Adeline Baveer, near Mohrsville, in October last. Miss Baveer, it will be recollected, was outraged and murdered in a wood near Mohrsville, and her body carried about a mile and secreted beneath a bridge, where it was subsequently found. David Gumbert and Samuel Hyler are in prison, also charged with the murder, and recent disclosures lead to the belief that Williams participated in the outrage and murder.

DIED:

On Monday morning, April 26th instant, after a lingering illness, MRS. MARY K., wife of Capt. R. J. Grace.

The funeral will take place from the residence, on Third street, above Smithfield, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

☞ M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS, PITTSBURGH, PA.—From the unsolicited testimony continually offered from all quarters of the country, is it possible to resist a conviction of the great excellence of these Pills in all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The following letter from Toronto, Canada, is one of the many the proprietors have received:—

TORONTO, April 27th, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros—Sirs:—I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from Dr. McLane's valuable Pills. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as far as I myself could judge, by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the deep-rooted disease still stuck fast. At last I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a Druggist here, and feel, after taking a portion of them, that the disease and painful sensation over the eyes has almost entirely left me. I will close by advising all those afflicted as I have been, to procure this valuable medicine at once, and save much time and pain, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Toronto.

☞ 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* [signs] (ap28:wdaw) FLEMING BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Type Metal for Sale,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF TYPE METAL for sale. Apply to BARR & MYERS, ap27 Post Job Office.

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth street.

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

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer. ap28:3t

MASONIC HALL.

SANFORD'S TROUPE,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE IMMENSE SUCCESS, HUNDREDS WERE UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE,

The Troupe will remain

BUT FOUR NIGHTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28TH,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

New Songs, Jokes, Dances, Etc.

Concluding with one of Sanford's Opera House Burlesques, entitled

JOHNSON AND THOMPSON;

OR, WHO IS THE BRAVEST DUELIST.

Johnson.....Sanford.
Thompson.....Cool White

Admittance—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

☞ No half price. COOL WHITE,
ap28 Stage Manager.

JOHN EIBER & CO.,

FANCY DYERS AND SCOURERS,

No. 8 Sixth Street,

BETWEEN WOOD AND LIBERTY STREETS,

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All kinds of Shawls, Dresses, Ribbons, and every description of Silk and Woolen Goods executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms. [ap26:2m

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OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

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