

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1856. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR: WILLIAM A. PORTER, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR CAJAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, OF SALETTE COUNTY.

THE KANSAS COMPROMISE PASSED. The Kansas act is at last over, and right or wrong, the bill reported by the Conference Committee has been adopted in the House of Representatives and concurred in by the Senate. We refer to our telegraphic column for the particulars of the closing debate and final vote. Of the merits or demerits of Mr. English's Bill we have not time to write today. That something has been done, even if it be not done as we could have wished, is cause for congratulation to every citizen who has the least desire for the general good of the country.

The following abstract of the Committee's Bill, taken from the columns of a contemporary, will inform our readers what the main features of the law are: If the ordinance is accepted, then the Constitution is accepted; if the ordinance is rejected, then the Constitution is rejected also. In point of fact, therefore, the Constitution is just as really submitted to the popular vote as the ordinance itself. Practically, the people will vote upon it just as truly as if it were submitted to them in so many words. If they wish to reject it, they have the opportunity of doing so. The question is not put fraudulently, as it was in the October election—'Constitution without land,' or 'Land and the Constitution,' or 'No land and no Constitution.' * * * In form, the Leocompton Constitution may not be submitted by this bill; but, in fact, it is submitted, and will be accepted or rejected as the majority of the people of Kansas may vote on the subject.

THE KANSAS COMPROMISE. We have never, in many years, seen good plays more capably presented, than those which are now nightly given at the new National Theatre. No actress has ever appeared in this city who has not achieved and maintained so decided and permanent hold upon the good opinions of all persons of correct taste and who enjoy fine acting, as Miss Davidson. Her style of acting displays the highest artistic talent—her selection of plays is good, and she is well supported by Mr. Foster's excellent company. To-night she appears as Medea, and her engagement will continue only three nights longer, to play can be repeated. Those who wish to see her in this character should secure seats today.

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THE KANSAS COMPROMISE. This important question is daily attracting the attention of the people more and more—a Washington letter writer to the Philadelphia Ledger says, that it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report at the opening of the session, that the revenue from customs would be reduced twenty-five per cent, by the operation of the new tariff. It is probable that the revenue will continue to fall much short of the expenditures, and that, at the next session, it will become necessary to revise the tariff, with a view to increase the revenue, or to create a revenue from some other source, such as excise taxes.

THE KANSAS TREATY.

An important treaty of amity and commerce between the government of the United States and Nicaragua, was ratified on the 15th of March last, by the constituent and legislative assembly of the latter republic. The ratification of the instrument was passed by a majority of one vote, but the Nicaragua Assembly has a declaration that they are not entirely satisfied with the treaty, but that they accept it without amendments, as an evidence which Nicaragua renders to the friendly conduct of President Buchanan.

THE KANSAS TREATY. Without stopping to dwell on the fact that it is to the immense and long-sighted policy of the President that we owe this result, we congratulate the country on the satisfactory conclusion of a question which involved, not only direct interests of the greatest importance, but principles of the gravest nature. The position which we are for the future to hold with the Central and South American States. Besides the Central American States, the European Powers may seek the right of intervention in Spanish American affairs, while at the same time they will endeavor to further their political aims to secure our political independence. That we have not oversteered this result, will be once more evident from the fact that the progress which the bill has made under the friendly protection, and with the aid of this country, will show us that the Central American States follow the European Powers, and to place themselves under their protection, which the legitimate realization of our policy will spare us. It will save us from all further anxiety in regard to the intervention of our enemies of communication with our Pacific territories, remove all vexatious questions of dispute with governments with which we have no quarrel, and exclude wholly from the field of American politics the European governments which are seeking to establish a right of interference in our affairs.

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VARIOUS THINGS.

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