THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING ... MAY 5, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The First Page.

The first page of to-day's paper contains some interesting articles, to which attention is directed.

LOTTERIES.

Another couple of men engaged in the lottery business have been arrested and held to bail by the Mayor. This makes ten in all, who are now under bail to appear at Court and answer for breaking the law against dealing in lottery tickets. These men have broken the law with their eyes open—they knew beforehand the penalties attached, they took the risk of becoming law breakers, and must suffer the consequence. Like all other laws, the lottery law, while it remains on the statute book, should be obeyed, and it is right that the authorities should enforce its penalties. But the equity and justice of these enactments, as well as the public policy of such laws, is a matter which is well deserving of consideration. The object of all penal laws is the protection of society and the preservation of public morality, but it must be admitted that many of them fall short of their end and aim. The morality of lotteries is one thing, and the policy of legal enactments to prevent them another. Opinions upon these questions differ widely. Some States by solemn laws pronounce them moral and legal institutions, while others say they are detrimental to public morals and individual prosperity, and therefore forbid them.—Sovereign States differ in their views of lotteries, and so do individuals. If the one has the moral right of private judgment on this question, so has the other,—not to the extent of breaking existing laws, but for the purpose of amending and equalizing them, if defective, or repealing them, if wrong and contrary to good policy. There are many laws on the books to which these remarks will apply, and there are other branches of business the morality of which might be questioned upon precisely similar grounds as lotteries.

Let us see. An act of the Assembly empowers a company of individuals to associate a portion of their means and they open an office, where they offer to bet a hundred to one that your warehouse, or your dwelling, or your merchandize will not be destroyed by fire within a given time. You give them ten dollars for a neatly printed document, in which they assume to take the chances of your loosing a thousand dollars within a twelvemonth. This is called insurance. The doctrine of chances is distinctly acknowledged. The most prudent and moral man is not willing to trust his wealth entirely in the hands of Providence. He avails himself of means which human ingenuity has evolved and human law has sanctioned, to reduce the chances of pecuniary loss. Thus we have life insurance, health insurance, fire insurance and insurance against the risks of Ocean and Inland navigation—all founded directly upon the doctrine of chance, and the moralist who would object to the system would be looked upon as little better than a mad enthusiast.—Men are willing to pay for that which is a double chance—that of loss first, and of recovering the loss when it occurs.

In all kinds of commerce and trade the idea of chance is a prominent element. The merchant sends his well-stored ships to sea, and takes the chances of air and ocean and piracy and war and mutiny and the fluctuations of foreign markets, all into his calculations. If luck attends, if fortune favors, if a good Providence smiles upon his ventures, he gets a good profit—if all these things work against him, he loses. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is his motto.

The banker lends his money upon the best security he can get, and takes "for a consideration" the risk of his client's honesty and ability to meet his promises to pay. The buyers and sellers of stocks take the risk of a rising or falling market; the wholesale dealer in flour or bacon or iron lays in his stock, and takes the chances of improved prices; the farmer casts his seed into the earth, and takes the chance of the season for his crop—a chance beyond his control. In all that relates to life, our duty requires the use of judgment, prudence, care, economy, forth-sight, all the qualities which are bestowed upon man, but beyond and above them all

"There is a Power that works for us, a Wisdom we call Chance,
Blind to the eyes of sense, but to faith a Providence."

This principle, call it destiny, or chance, or Providence, is acknowledged in every human breast.

The more prudent men of the world will only spend their money where the chance of reimbursement is many fold greater than of loss. Men of good judgment will not run great risks. But men differ in judgment and capacity, and some are dazzled by the chance, small though it may be, of great gain for a small investment. This principle of humanity leads to the establishment of lotteries and such like institutions. Some of them the law and public opinion sanction, and some of them they do not. On the naked question of morality, there is little to choose between them, aside from the immorality of breaking established law. We have always regarded those who buy lottery tickets as foolish and ignorant of the nature of their transactions, and never consider how much they are paying for a very small chance of getting a return. But aside from the legislative enactment upon the subject, we can see no difference in the moral right which a man has to invest his money in lotteries, or to invest it in insurance and the like risks. We saw reverend clergymen—more than one of them, too—with tickets in their pocket-books for Hiram Stone's Great Lot Distribution, which took place at Cleveland last summer; and this was but a lottery. We have seen gift concerts of all descriptions, crowded with men and women anxious to win a bracelet or a gold watch. The Gift Book Store was patronized by those who purchased Bibles and prayer books, and with them "took a chance" of receiving a set of tawdry jewelry, and lotteries are no more immoral than all these.

The tendency of very severe legal enactment against things which are not admitted to be of great immoral tendency, is to cause all laws to be disregarded. The character of those who purchase tickets in this city and of those who sell them, is not such as to warrant the world in placing them in the class of criminals. Many, nay most of them, aside from the fact that they are daily breaking an established law, are good husbands, fathers, neighbors and citizens. Why should they be regarded in a worse light than men who sell strychnine whisky "according to law," or any of those whose tastes and judgments lead them into investing their means in "better chances" than lotteries are? The true policy, in our opinion, is to convince the purchasers of lottery tickets that they can invest their money with a more certain chance of profit than in lotteries. Make them see that it is their interest, in a pecuniary point of view, to put their dollars in a business where there is not so much chance that they will never come back. Stringent legal enactments in the Northern and Middle States against lotteries have taken the place of laws which a few years ago legalized, regulated and taxed them, and yet we do not see that the standard of public morality has improved thereby. As many tickets are sold now as ever, and the absence of legal regulations in this matter has caused evasions of all kinds to be practiced to the manifest detriment of respect for the law. Under cover of gift concerts, art unions, gift book stores, musical distributions, and a hundred other ingenious schemes, the public has been robbed of large amounts of money. It would be better to regulate by law that which law cannot prevent, because human nature and public opinion do not sustain the moral position which the law assumes.

MISS DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.

To-night this delightful actress closes her engagement with a benefit. We have already given our readers to know our high appreciation of her great talent. She appears to night in two characters, each well calculated to display her peculiar powers as a dramatic artist. She plays Charlotte Corday, and a new comedietta entitled "Nature *vs.* Art," written expressly for her by the husband of Grace Greenwood, L. K. Lippencott, Esq., of Philadelphia. Her large circle of friends and admirers in this city will see to it that her benefit shall be such an one as her talent merits.

THE KANSAS BILL AT WASHINGTON ---SPEECH OF MR. BIGLER.

On the occasion of the passage of the Kansas Bill, the citizens of Washington had a grand turn out, and serenaded the President and many of the principal members of Congress. The national anthem was sung, and cheering and congratulating were the order of the day. The multitude was addressed by the President in a few eloquent and appropriate words; by Senator Toombs, Gwin and Bigler, by Messrs. Clay, Letcher, Stephenson, J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Greene, of Missouri, English, of Indiana, and Brown, of Mississippi. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, were also called upon, but the one was absent from home, and the other indisposed.

The following are the remarks of Mr Bigler:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am exceedingly grateful for this mark of your attention. I am truly happy to meet you on this auspicious occasion, and to mingle my congratulations with yours and those of our common countrymen, that a question fruitful of controversy and strife amongst those who should be friends, and amongst those who have been friends—a question which had for a long time engendered strife between widely separated sections of our great country, and which for four months past has occupied almost exclusively the time of Congress and interrupted the public business—has been finally, and, as I trust, most happily disposed of and adjusted forever. [Applause.] I congratulate you on this happy event; and I trust my fellow citizens, that the measures adopted yesterday by Congress for the final settlement of this Kansas question may exercise, as I believe it will exercise, a most salutary influence upon the future peace and prosperity of our common country. [Applause.] I regard it as a measure of peace not only for Kansas, but for the whole country—a measure of Union for the States and union for the democratic party. [Applause.] When in December last this issue was first presented, I little anticipated all the difficulties which we have since encountered; but I accepted the course which I have since pursued from a high sense of duty, and an abiding belief that the admission of that Territory as a State was the best means of settling this endless feud which was agitating the country. I adopted that policy, I say, because it accorded with my convictions of duty, and, in addition to that, I was so skilled to co-operate and sustain our wise, prudent and sagacious Chief Magistrate. [Renewed applause.]

I rejoice, my friends, because that policy has been sustained by Congress. I have no spirit of exultation, and I know you have none, because in our ranks those whom we have contended on the subject have been defeated. So much contracted a Union policy brings you here to-night; and no such motive moves me in what I have to say to you. A far more patriotic impulse moves you and me—we are gratified because the right has triumphed—[cries of "good!" "good!"]—because principle has prevailed—because a measure just and right in itself, and fraught, as I believe, with blessings to our common country, has been adopted. I should weary you were I to attempt on an occasion like this to discuss the measure itself. That I will not do, for it is to other to you all. This much I may say, however, that after a controversy of four months, the question has been settled on the broad basis of principle, and a principle which the Democratic party have maintained—to wit, that Congress has no right to interfere with the institutions of a Territory—that Congress had no right to judge of the constitution or State government made by a Territory, but we must take it as it came to us. That principle has been maintained, and at the same time we have paid due respect to the wishes of the people of Kansas on the question of becoming a State or remaining a Territory, by placing within their reach the decision of that question. [Applause.] Congress has disposed of this feud, and all else that remains to be done belongs to the people of Kansas. They came with a constitution and State government and asked admission as a sovereign State upon terms of perfect equality with the other States of the Union. We accepted that government without qualification and without criticism; but their demand for land was exorbitant. It was such a demand as was never made before, and could not be granted by Congress. We accordingly struck it out, and said to the people of Kansas, if you take the same amount of lands which we gave to Minnesota, then you are in the Union, and the controversy is over. If not, you must remain a Territory until your population is equal to the ratio for one member in the House of Representatives. In all this Democratic principle has been reserved, and at the same time the will of the people of Kansas is to have unrestrained sway as to whether they will become a State at this time or not. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, permit me to say here, that when we reflect on the mighty influence which the Democratic party has exercised in this country ever since the organization of the government, it is difficult to determine which we should most rejoice at—whether it be that this measure is to reunite the Democratic party and secure its future ascendancy, or whether it be that a measure that has so long divided Congress and interrupted the public business has been permanently disposed of. For I believe that the success of the Democratic party and its liberal principles involves now, as it has done for years, the stability of our national confederacy—[applause]—the progress of our great country, the rights of the sovereign States, and the interests and rights, religious and political, of all classes of the inhabitants of our wide-spread country. [Renewed applause.]

On this occasion it would be unbecoming in me to go further into these topics. I feel deeply that nothing which I have done in this struggle has called me to the attention which you have extended to me to-night. I feel how much I am your debtor for this call. What I did was from a sense of duty, coming from the State of the President—the first President which Pennsylvania ever furnished to the Union. While I [illegible] to act conscientiously and [illegible] convictions of duty, I [illegible] that I should have deferred much to my own judgment rather than take an issue with so venerable and wise a man. From the first this struggle I felt a pride in sustaining Pennsylvania's first President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am sure now, that no man in the land understood this question better than Mr. Buchanan, and upon his and his compatriots' judgment the country more safely rely. [Applause.] In a public career of forty years, beginning in the Legislature of his native State, passing through the lower house of Congress, and through the Senate to a foreign mission, and finally in the Presidential chair—in all these positions we have seen the evidences of a calm, clear, disinterested judgment and patriotic will; and in them the country had a guarantee that his course would be governed by an anxious desire to do just what the best interests of the whole country required. [Applause.] Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the American Government, for George Washington was sworn into office on the 30th day of April—the day on which this bill was passed. [Applause.] And I believe that few measures have been adopted by the Congress of the United States reflecting solely to our domestic affairs so fraught with common blessings to the entire country as this is. [Applause.] With these remarks, fellow-citizens, which are entirely impromptu, without reflection or meditation, I return to my sincere thanks for the compliment you have extended to me. [Cheers.]

THE ACQUITTAL OF BERNARD.

One of the most exciting political trials held in England during the present century has just terminated in the acquittal of Dr. Simon Bernard, a French refugee residing in England, and who had been indicted for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of one Nicholas Batti. The trial was simply for murder, and the person killed had no political influence or importance; but the fact that the death of Batti was the result of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, necessarily brought another and a far weighter issue into the trial, and made it more of a political than a criminal prosecution.

An indictment, it will be remembered, says the New York *Post*, was found against Bernard for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor. But as, by the defeat of the Conspiracy bill in Parliament, the offense still remains a misdemeanor not punishable by death, it was determined, in view of what was deemed irretrievable proof of Bernard's complicity in Orsini's plot, to find an indictment for murder against him under an act of Parliament, which could only be technically made applicable to the case, and which his counsel denounced as "a mockery and a sham." Hence, although under ordinary circumstances the fact of Bernard's sending to Paris the explosive shells and the revolvers found upon the persons of Orsini and Pieri, or of his despatching Rudio to act as the confederate of Orsini, might be considered to be abundantly established by the evidence, the belief that the government were acting in the interest of the French Government, and were bent upon procuring a victim to the unappeased wrath of the French Emperor by a perversion of the time honored principle of English law, seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the jury, and their verdict may be considered a manifesto of the English people in favor, not of assassination, but of the right of asylum, and an indication that, at the present moment, any attempt to construe a law to please the Emperor will be indignantly denounced. If Bernard had been an ordinary criminal and this had been an ordinary murder trial, he would have been convicted at once, but being the victim of what in the popular estimation is an obsequious concession to the spirit of despotism, the crime that he has committed is lost sight of in the greater wrong sought to be inflicted upon him. He is still under an indictment for conspiracy, and as the punishment is as for a misdemeanor only, and the offense is amply cognizable under the laws of England, it is quite probable that he may be found guilty.

Ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore.

The deliberations of this august religious body were opened yesterday morning at the Cathedral. The following Bishops were in attendance—the Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Rt. Rev. John N. Newman, Bishop of Philadelphia; the Rt. Rev. Joshua Young, Bishop of Erie; the Rt. Rev. John Barry, Bishop of Savannah; the Rt. Rev. J. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston; the Rt. Rev. Augustus Verot, Vicar Apostolic of Florida, and the Very Rev. David Whelan, who will represent the Diocese of Wheeling, in place of his brother, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, absent in Europe. Also, the Mitred Abbot of Latrobe, Pa.; the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, the Superiors of the several religious houses, and a numerous body of clergymen, some eighty in all. At 10 o'clock the Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick. At 11 o'clock the opening sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, from the 18th chapter of Matthew, 17th verse. Then followed the usual ceremonies of the opening of the Council, which occupied until 2 o'clock. The exercises were witnessed and participated in by a very large congregation. This morning the body of Episcopates will commence their sitting in Council at the Episcopal Residence, and daily at 4 o'clock, march in procession to the church, where the reports will be read to the clergy and Superiors, with closed door. On Thursday a public service will be conducted at the Sanctuary, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. J. Sourin. On next Sabbath the session will be closed with a service and a solemn mass for the dead.—*Baltimore Patriot, of Monday.*

Gov. Stanton on the Kansas Compromise Bill.

Gov. Stanton has addressed the following letter to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1858.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In this morning's *Union* the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, in his letter accompanying that of Gov. Walker, on the subject of "the Kansas conference bill," states that he understands the latter document to meet my approval. I beg the use of a small space in your columns for a brief explanation.

I knew nothing of Gov. Walker's letter until after Mr. Cox had stated its contents in the House of Representatives on the 30th ultimo. Not having heard even of the existence of the paper, I could not have given any opinion upon it, although I was well aware of Gov. Walker's views, and of his frank expression of them from his first reading of the bill, which took place in my presence.

The difference between Gov. Walker and myself is not very material; yet justice to my own strong convictions seems to require me to make them known. I agree that the bill in question does virtually submit the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas, however ungraciously this act of justice may be conceded. But the conditions of this submission are, in my judgment, in the highest degree illiberal and unfair, creating an unjust discrimination in favor of a constitution already rejected by the people, and attempting to coerce them into acceptance by a sort of compact which is unworthy of Congress, and necessarily offensive to the people of the Territory. Notwithstanding these objections, however, when it was proposed that the anti Lecompton Democrats should support the measure, I was ready, in deference to the judgment of Governor Walker and others, to waive my own opposition and to acquiesce in its passage, although I would have hesitated to vote for it if the responsibility of such a vote had rested upon me. My confidence in the stern purpose of the people of Kansas to vindicate their rights, even under all the disadvantages of this bill, rendered the modifications of the Crittenden-Montgomery proposition less material, especially as I believe there will be sufficient population in the Territory during the present year to entitle it to admission under the constitution. Moreover, I am well satisfied that when a new Congress shall be elected, fairly representing the people, and having due regard for their rights, the just claims of the State of Kansas will be liberally acknowledged, and her rejection of the land grants, offered in connection with a fraudulent and hated constitution, will not be permitted to prejudice her interests as an equal member of the Confederacy, entitled to all the advantages which have been usually conferred upon new states at the time of entering the Union.

Although I cannot agree with Gov. Walker in saying this measure "is in precise conformity with my views," I do concur in his opinion that the result of this proceeding, when acted upon by the people of Kansas and adjudged by the people of the Union, will tend to the firm establishment of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, and will also rebuke and overwhelm those who have so long and pertinaciously struggled to deprive the people of the Territories of the right to act conscientiously and [illegible] convictions of duty. I [illegible] that I should have deferred much to my own judgment rather than take an issue with so venerable and wise a man. From the first this struggle I felt a pride in sustaining Pennsylvania's first President. [Applause.] I believed then, as I am sure now, that no man in the land understood this question better than Mr. Buchanan, and upon his and his compatriots' judgment the country more safely rely. [Applause.] In a public career of forty years, beginning in the Legislature of his native State, passing through the lower house of Congress, and through the Senate to a foreign mission, and finally in the Presidential chair—in all these positions we have seen the evidences of a calm, clear, disinterested judgment and patriotic will; and in them the country had a guarantee that his course would be governed by an anxious desire to do just what the best interests of the whole country required. [Applause.] Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the American Government, for George Washington was sworn into office on the 30th day of April—the day on which this bill was passed. [Applause.] And I believe that few measures have been adopted by the Congress of the United States reflecting solely to our domestic affairs so fraught with common blessings to the entire country as this is. [Applause.] With these remarks, fellow-citizens, which are entirely impromptu, without reflection or meditation, I return to my sincere thanks for the compliment you have extended to me. [Cheers.]

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Erie Bank of Commerce.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the "Bank of Commerce," on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:—Benjamin Grant, G. J. Ball, C. L. Wright, W. F. Rinderneecht, James Hoskinson, B. F. Sloan, Charles Metcalf, A. W. Burke, G. F. Kurz, John W. Douglas, and A. M. Gault.

G. J. Ball, Esq., was then elected Cashier and A. M. Gault Esq., Teller. Mr. Grant is continued as President. The selection of Mr. Ball as Cashier, is a very fortunate one. Added to excellent business habits, and a thorough knowledge of Banking, his long connection with public affairs has given him a reputation that will prove highly advantageous to the institution. While State Treasurer he was brought into intimate relations with the moneyed men and Banks of the State; and we repeat what all who know the facts of the case will admit, that no man ever filled that responsible position who possessed the confidence of these interests to a greater extent. His selection, therefore, under the present circumstances, will add greatly to confidence of the community, at home and abroad, in the soundness of this Bank.—*Erie Observer.*

The Latest News:

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE MINNESOTA BILL.

Passage of the Printing Bill by the Senate.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Later from Utah and Kansas.

REPORTED FIGHT BETWEEN THE TROOPS AND MORMONS.

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the correspondence relative to the recent outrage on an American Missionary family at Jaffa. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted that from and after Monday next, the Senate will meet daily at 11 o'clock, instead of noon.

Mr. Mason's Paraguay resolution was taken up, when Mr. Collamer's amendment, made some days since, to strike out the clause authrizing the President to employ force, was voted on and carried by against 19; whereupon Mr. Mason moved that it be on the table.

The bill introduced by Mr. Harlan, permitting certain Hungarian settlers in Iowa to pre-empt their homesteads, was passed.

The Fishing Bounty was taken up, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, making a speech on the social and pecuniary value of the codfish. He wants the bounty repealed.

After a debate, the Fishing bill was postponed till to morrow.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, made an ineffectual effort to take up the Oregon Bill.

The public printing bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, was read, amending the act of August 26th, 1852. Mr. Johnson explained the scope of the bill, saying that it economizes a million of dollars annually, besides imposing checks on extravagance and plunder.

A desultory conversation ensued, resulting in two verbal amendment to section 8, and the insertion by Mr. Iverson in section 10, that the binder must be a practical man. The bill was then passed *nem. con.* and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the Committe on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of private land claims in New Mexico.

Mr. Greenwood, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, presented a bill to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christians in Kansas, and provide permanent homes for them.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill granting the Rome Arsenal to the State of New York on certain conditions.

Mr. Davis, from the Committe on Naval Affairs, presented a bill to amend the law granting land to sailors and mariners so as to include those attached to private armed vessels regularly commissioned by the United States.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, The treaty between the United States and Britain, designated as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, is, under the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, a surrender of the rights of the country; and on the American construction, an entangling alliance without the reality of benefit or restriction, and has been productive only of misunderstanding and controversy between the two governments; therefore, Resolved, That the President be requested to take such steps as may be in his judgment best calculated to effect the speedy abrogation of said treaty.

Mr. Ritchie said this was not the unanimous report of the committee, and at the proper time he desired to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Clingman asked that the consideration of the subject be postponed till to morrow; he had a personal reason, independent of public one, to make the request.

The Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was taken up.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 39, nays 110. The consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Clingman made a report on that part of the President's Message relative to Pauldin's seizure of Walker, in effect condemning that act, but declaring that no proceedings were necessary on the part of Congress.

Mr. Ritchie gave notice of a substitute, returning thanks to Commodore Paulding, his officers and men.

Mr. Barksdale intended to introduce a resolution that Walker's capture was without authority, and merits the condemnation of this House.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing the President to adopt such measure as he thinks advisable to procure the satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the's country and Paraguay.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, passed some time since in the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Kingsbury caused to be read printed remarks stating the reasons why Minnesota should have three representatives, and saying that the government should not be put to a cost of cost in preserving peace in the Territory while Kansas comes into the Union bearing the infamy of opposition to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Parrott asked on what authority Kingsbury based the statement.

Mr. Kingsbury replied that it was contained in speeches delivered on this floor.

Mr. Parrot did not think it was contained in any speech save this, and if the reason stated was the only one why Minnesota should be admitted, he would be in favor of her admission.

Mr. Keitt said he was in the same predicament as the gentleman last on his feet, and he would like some one who had been engaged in the struggle to explain the reasons why Minnesota should be admitted.

Mr. Stephens, of Ohio, moved a substitute providing that the Constitution of Minnesota be submitted to a new Convention, on the ground that it does not conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States. No such Convention as was contemplated by the enabling act was ever held. The law prescribed 78 delegates, whereas there were 108. There were two separate and hostile parties who got up what they called a Constitution. In the election of delegates the example set in other territories was followed, and was covered all over with frauds. He objected, among other things, to the clause permitting aliens to vote, and expressed the hope that Minnesota would come into the Union decently and in order. The time had come when Congress ought to put a curb on the territories and require them to obey the laws.

Mr. Kingsbury replied that Minnesota had conformed more closely to law than any other territory.

Mr. Sherman asserted irregularities to Messrs. Sibley and Madary and others, who mingled in fraude and irregularities at home and infused them in the politics of that territory.

Mr. Jenkins replied to Mr. Sherman and said it was a strange state of things when the latter, who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, designated the Minnesota Convention as a mob.

Mr. Garnett contended that Minnesota had not complied with the enabling act nor the territorial law. Under these circumstances he must consider this as an application de novo for admission. He argued that there is no population for more than one representative instead of three, as Mr. Stephens proposed.

Mr. Grow said if a constitution embodied the people's will, as this did, it had his sanction unless provisions were engrafted on it violative of the Constitution of the United States and repugnant to the genius of the institutions of the Republic.

Mr. Lawrence made a personal explanation taking exceptions to what Mr. Campbell said the other day, and added that he came to his own conclusion to support the English bill.

Mr. Campbell repeated that it was understood with his colleagues, Messrs. Cox and Lawrence, with other members of the Douglas Democracy, agreed with other anti Lecompton never to yield in the Kansas controversy to any proposition that did not give the people the right to vote directly on their Constitution.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he was never a party to such an arrangement, and he did not know what arrangements were made during his illness.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, remarked that he never, directly or indirectly, made a pledge to support anything. He was controlled by the dictates of his own judgment.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, said he was related to support the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, until he distinctly understood that twenty anti-Lecompton Democrats would not in any event vote for any proposition more obectionable to Republicans and South Americans.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, understood and agreed to that proposition.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, desired to say that he had entered into no understanding or agreement. He acted from his sense of right.

Mr. Campbell corroborated the truth of Mr. Washburne's statement.

Mr. Clark, of New York, remarked that at the meeting he attended, the anti Lecompton Democrats pledged themselves to support the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and he had kept his pledge throughout.

The House adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

HALIFAX, May 4.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

The English papers furnish the Parliamentary proceedings, but they are of little importance, except the fact that the British government has declined instituting any further proceedings against Simon Bernard, on account of his complicity with the Orsini plot.

The clipper ship James Baines has been destroyed by fire while lying in the Liverpool docks. The ship and cargo is valued at $170,000.

The India mail, with despatches from Calcutta to the 22d of March, has been heard from by telegraph.

The British troops continued to gain success over the rebels. The Governor General's proclamation calling on them to surrender, had produced no effect.

The American whaler Cortes had been destroyed by fire off Cape Crusade Mauritus. The crew were saved.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived out on the 22d, and the Persia on the 24th.

Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, replying to a question relative to the Atlantic Telegraph, assured the members that no exclusive privileges would be conferred upon any particular company.

The House of Commons has voted the issue of two millions sterling of exchequer bills.

Mr. Drummond called attention to the condition of the national defences, characterizing the state of European affairs as more unsettled than at any period since the death of Pitt. The United Service Club had given a grand banquet to the Duke of Malakoff.

The operations on the Atlantic cable are going on actively. The experiments of the new paying out machinery are satisfactory.

Gen. Campbell has returned to Lucknow from pursuit of the fugitives.

Nana Sahib's retreat was stormed on the 21st, but he escaped. A reward of 50,000 rupees was offered for his head.

Peace prevailed in Oude, but the rebels continued hostilities in other places.

The sentence of the King of Delhi has not been published.

China dates to the 15th March state that an imperial edict had been issued, condemning Yeh's conduct, degrading him, and appointing a successor, who is to settle the dispute with the Barbarians.

Lord Elgin had left for the North of France.

The sensation created by Bernard's acquittal was subsiding.

The director of the *Constitutionnel* journal has been dismissed for an exciting article against England.

ITALY.

Naples has flatly refused the demands of Sardinia.

Latest by Telegraph.—London, Saturday morning.—The *Moniteur* denies that France is increasing her naval armaments.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that M. Rance, director of the *Constitutionnel*, has been reinstated.

Arrival of the Ariel.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Ariel arrived to-day. Her dates have been anticipated. The papers by the Ariel, though not so late as the telegraphic advices from the Europa, at Halifax, furnish the following items:

The Leviathan steamer will not be completed for sea before autumn. It is designed that she shall make several trips to America and next spring enter the China and Australian trade.

The Servian Ministry had resigned and the complications are increasing.

Austria is concentrating troops on the Sardinia frontier. Piacenza is treated as in a state of siege.

The difficulty between France and Portugal relative to the seizure of a French vessel containing emigrants, has been settled.

A change in the Ministry of Portugal is expected.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Leavenworth *Ledger* says that a despatch from Utah reached the Fort on Monday last, asking for reinforcements, and giving an account of a skirmish between a guerilla party of Mormons and a body of troops under Captain Anderson, in which three-fourths were killed on both sides.

A company of light and heavy artillery, and a company of dragoons, were forthwith despatched from the Fort. The statement is discredited here.

The Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Topeka on the 28th. H. J. Adams was nominated for Governor, Col. Holliday for Lieut. Governor, and Gage Conway for Congress.

The following officers of the army have arrived here: Gen. Smith, Gen. Harney, Col. Johnson, Maj. Macrae, Maj. Chapman, Capt. Humphreys, and Capt. Fleasonton.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Leavenworth *Herald* of the 1st, says that news reached the Fort by express that a band of outlaws and a small detachment of troops under Capt. Anderson, had an engagement on Little Osage. One soldier was killed, and Captain Anderson was wounded in the leg; his horse was killed under him. A battery of four guns and a company of dragoons were despatched to the scene of the difficulty.

The statement in the Leavenworth *Ledger*, telegraphed last night, grew out of the above affair, probably by the refitting of Camp Scott for Fort Scott.

Philadelphia Election—Henry Elected.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th.—At the municipal election to-day, there was a heavy vote polled. Henry, the people's and Lecompton candidate, is undoubtedly elected. The Democrats express a hope of gaining a majority in other portions of the city government.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Hon. Samuel Dickson, a member of the last Congress from this State, died in this city last evening.

DATES.—10 Mats fresh Arabian, just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel. my4

CHEESE.—15 cases Pine Apple English, just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street, Opposite the St. Charles Hotel. my4

SALAD OIL.—10 baskets pure, just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street. my4

ROLL BUTTER.—3 bbls fresh Roll Butter Just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets. my4

EGGS.—10 bbls. fresh Eggs, received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, Corner First and Market streets. my4

COUNTRY BACON.—1000 lbs. Country Bacon, just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, my4 Corner Market and First streets

Headache and Debility.

Mr. Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says "I have found in Dr. Mclane's *Holland Bitters* a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has 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.

Take a half tea spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. Eat moderately, and then of whole some food, and you will find this is really a remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Weakness of any kind, Costiveness and Piles. Being perfectly simple in composition, it may be taken without fear by the invalid. Possessing a fine aromatic flavor, it is very grateful to the debilitated stomach.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Dr. McLane's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Fleming Bros., Jr., & Co., No. 57 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED:

On Monday, May 3d, at half past twelve o'clock, at the residence of her brother, in Sewickly, MISS SARAH A. FLEMING, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will start from the Allegheny Depot, upon the arrival of the accommodation train at 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th instant. Carriages will be in readiness at the Depot.

At New Orleans, on Monday, April 26th, at 6 o'clock, of Consumption, O. P. PATTERSON, aged 44 years, a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of this city for the last 20 years.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS. (843) mj30 1w*ow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, May 4, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, to stockholders, or their legal representatives, which will be paid on or after the 14th inst. my5 2w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4th, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders, or their legal represent