THE CONTRABAND'S REVENGE.

A CONFESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

At length, as the work of destruction continued in the ruin, a large quantity of spirits appeared to have caught: they were the firstlings, or products of the first distillation, containing a large quantity of essential oil. The burst of flame was sudden, loud, and very bright, dashing through the small windows and crevices of the old building. Thereupon Ormond's horse, wild with fright, darted from the building, and flew madly up hillwards from the shore. In vain he attempted to rein or manage it: it bore him furiously on; and they disappeared behind a rising ground while we could hear the rapid sounds of the galloping lessening, growing faint, but not slower, in the distance. The excise officer rode a short way after him, but soon turned and came back alone.

Shortly after, having completed the destruction of the still, they marched in a body away along the shore, in the direction of the highway to the town, which passed about three or four miles distant.

As soon as we were satisfied our safety, we rowed ashore and landed. On going to the mill we found everything broken or burnt, not stave of a tub remained entire. With heavy hearts we left the place, embarked again, and reached the quiet cove, a couple of miles down the shore; here we drew our boat up on the beach beside houses of some fishermen that we knew, and went up the country towards the tower.

On reaching the ruin, what was our surprise to find Ormond's horse standing among the fragments of building, tied to a stone, and dripping with prospiration! A loud sound of alteration reached our ears from the inner part of the tower and presently out rushed two or three of our band, and immediately, with eager exultation, informed us that Ormond's horse had borne him to the immediate vicinity, where it had terminated its race by falling to the ground. They had immediately secured both the horse and its master, and the latter was now fast in the vault below, where formerly our still had been wrought.

When I heard this the blood gushed to my head; I grew dizzy; I could hardly see; my heart beat with bursting force and rapidity; I could not speak: I felt a strong impulse to drop upon my knees and return thanks to some superior power—not of Heaven, certainly—for delivering him into our hands.

Not so Quin: partly by hurried speech, partly by signs, he gave them to understand the total destruction of our stills at the Mill Hole, and the active share in it of this our prisoner. The old building echoed with cries of execration, shouts of triumph, and for immediate vengeance. There were eight, every one excited almost to madness: but what was *their* joy, their fury, or their thirst for vengeance to mine?

We had a hurried consultation how we should proceed.

"Let me see him," cried I; "Let me be sure of him. Bring him to look me in the face!"

Two of them immediately jumped into the vault and pushed him up through the trap. His hands and feet had been tied, and, as they thrust him up into the light, he struggled much to avoid the sharp edges of the stones. As his head and chest appeared through the aparture, and while his eyes were yet blinded with the sudden change from darkness to bright light Quin rushed to him, and dashed his fist with his whole force into his face. He fell back with a loud cry upon those below, but he was again pushed up, while the rest held Quin back. He was set upon his feet, and our boys dispersed from about him.

As soon as he saw me standing before him, his face, which had before been pale with fear, grew actually greenish-yellow in color. He trembled violently, his knees knocked together, and he staggered: presently a flow of blood gushed to his face, and the red, mingling with the yellow, produced a livid, lurid hue, a satisfying indication of the thoughts that were passing in his mind.

I stood and glared at him with all the luxury of triumphant animosity: then, going close to him—

"Now," I cried, "now you"—

[Here the narrator case out with a torrent of most ghastly imprecations, altogether unsuitable for any pages.]

"Now, whose hands are you in? Whose turn is it now? What have you to expect? How have you served me? Hearken, now, you black-hearted Judas, that betrayed your master—think over all that you have done to me, and reflect that, with help from——, I will take the full equivalent of it out of your body! Before another sun rises, *you will be murdered!* I will have revenge! Do you know what *that* is?"

In this way I continued to rave in his ears, till, in a paroxysm of fear, he turned to the rest, and, imploring compassion, offered them rewards and immunity from the law if they would seize me andallow him to escape. But they laughed at him. Then he tried to intimidate us, telling us that, if any violence were offered him, we should dearly pay the penalty: but, finding this to be of as little avail, he dare to appeal to me—to promise me a sum of money and a passage out of the country, if I would be his friend, and intercede with my comrades for him!

I was amazed.

"What!" cried I; "you have robbed me of everything man can have in this world—home, rank, wealth, and love. You are inhabiting my house, spending my fortune, filling my station in society, paramour of my wife! Yes, you most villainous of traitors—you have driven me to what I am! You have scoffed at me, whipped me, persecuted me to death, for no crime: and *now*, when I have you in my power, would it not be sweet revenge to take a few pounds of my own money, and go away from you out of the country?"

He remained speechless, and again the yellow tinge overspread his face as we seized upon him, and, stifling his vain screams for mercy and help, put him down once more into the vault, and, laying a broad flat stone over the trap, heaped others upon it to make assurance doubly sure.

We then entered into a consultation together with regard to his fate. We were unanimous in resolving on his death, and it was proposed to toss up who should despatch him. This Immediately volunteered—they would scarcely hear of it, insisting that the danger should be equally shared. But when I sued and prayed them to consider my wrongs and grant me this satisfaction—when I told them the story I have told you, though many of them doubted that such things could be, and considered me at least exaggerating, yet my pleading was allowed, and it was agreed that I should do the deed, while Quin offered to stand by me, in case he should prove too much for one.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New Militia Law.

One of the acts of the last Legislature was to pass a militia bill, which we find put into the following condensed form by the Reading *Democrat*:

Its provisions require every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, with some specified exceptions, to be subject to military duty. He is to provide himself with the necessary equipments under the penalty of a fine of one dollar for non-performance, if a resident of the rural districts, and one dollar and fifty cents if living in a city—the fund thus raised to be appropriated to the support of the "enlisted and equipped" militia men. The militia enrolment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person on parade each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per diem out of the fund. In addition to this, the commanding officer of a regiment may order out the companies composing it for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. These provisions are intended as inducements to young men who desire to gain a knowledge of military duty, but cannot afford to lose the time which gratuitous parades necessarily require. The new law will suit the citizen soldiers very well, and go far to increase the military spirit throughout the State."

A Golden Prize.

A monster nugget of gold has been found at Kingower, 130 miles from Melbourne, by four old California miners, named Robert and Ambrose, and Samuel and Charles Napier. It is 2 feet 4 inches in length, by 10 inches in width at its widest point, and 8 inches thick at one end, and 4 inches thick at the other. Its weight is 146 lbs., or 1,743 oz. 13 pwts., and its value is about $34,800, American currency. The nugget was found in sand 13 feet below the surface. It is perfectly free from extraneous matter.—The lucky owners are two pairs of brothers; one pair being English, and the other Boston boys. They have been four years in the diggings, and had quite a pile before striking this last prize. They have the nugget on exhibition, and intend to exhibit it in London and the "States."

—The bids for the treasury-note loan, received up to 1 o'clock on Saturday, amounted to upwards of eight and a half millions. It is supposed that the rate will be about 4½ per cent.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE JOURNAL.

The new fledged editor of the *Journal* attempts satire, at the expense of the *Post*, in his issue of Tuesday. He evidently dislikes our course in sustaining Mr. English's compromise bill, now that it has passed, as *lex scripta*, and talks about five-horse circus riders, and the incongruous elements in the Macbeth witches' caldron, both of which, he inclines to think, we beat. On this question of Kansas, the *Post* has distinctly taken its stand, and has maintained it. We wished any measure to be adopted which, without interfering with well established Democratic doctrine, would take the question out of national politics, and this we have constantly advocated. As to being the organ of anybody save and except the Democratic party, we modestly decline the honor. The organ of the President—that public journal which authoritatively promulgates his views and indicates his policy—must necessarily be where the President is; but the Democratic journals of the country are not Mr. Buchanan's organs;—they are, as they profess to be, the organs of the party. We claim no other position than that the Democracy may allot us.

The *Journal* was aware that the 30th of April, the day on which the Kansas bill passed, was the anniversary of Washington's inauguration. We congratulate its editor upon his scholar-like knowledge of history, and we regret that we cannot also congratulate him upon the acuteness of his perceptive faculties. Had the latter been as brilliant as the former is correct, he would have learned, from the course of the *Post*, that we have the highest veneration and respect for James Buchanan. We think his mind is an intelligent, foreseeing and directing one, which judges of public matters on broad, philosophical principles. We do not compare him to Washington, because the events of the present age are so different from those of the past, as to prevent a just similitude; but we believe his honesty of purpose and his pure patriotism are, in kind, like that of the Father of his Country, whom he has made his model, and whose qualities he endeavors, as a statesman, to imitate.

The passage of Mr. English's bill, as an initiatory measure to restore peace to the troubled political waters of the country, is a matter for congratulation to every true lover of the country. The Union-Republican-Whig-Know-Nothing party to which the editor of the *Journal* belongs, has no desire to see political quiet and individual prosperity in Kansas or anywhere else. In discords only can it hope to thrive.

The editor of the *Journal* is scarce a week old in the ranks of newspaperdom, and he might immortalize himself if he could give his mongrel party even a name. Its "incongruous elements" have been boiling in the "Macbeth caldron" for years, and the wierd call of all the editorial wizards who have been entrusted with the not over agreeable duty of keeping it "stirred up," has not been potent enough to enforce obedience to the gathering cry—

"Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray,
Mingle mingle, mingle, you that mingle may."

THE "DARK LANTERN" TO BE REVIVED.

Despairing of gathering their forces again by the cry of "Bleeding Kansas," which the Compromise Bill, passed on the 30th of April, has taken away from the nameless and unnameable party which is arrayed in opposition to the national Democracy, the leaders of that party are desperately searching around for something, no matter what, to arouse their disheartened forces, and, if possible, to make them show some little evidences of vitality. Having no principles upon which to reconstruct their disorganized elements into something which may pass for an independent existence, the indications are that the old game of addressing their efforts to the prejudices and excitable feelings of mankind, rather than their judgments and understandings will be resorted to. We shall not be in the least astonished if our opponents in their desperate strait should attempt to revive and use for another campaign the cabalistic, dark lantern, untruthful, anti-republican, riotous and murderous schemes of Know-Nothingism. We had thought that the patriotism and common sense of the masses had extinguished the vile lamps of pseudo-Americanism,—that the great light of American liberty had caused these ignus fatuii lights to vanish into nothingness, but we find, yesterday, a couple of articles, one in the *Journal*, and the other in the *Gazette*, of this city, so precisely similar in their tenor and tendency, that we are compelled to look upon their simultaneous appearance as the result of consultation and design, and not mere accident.

The oft discussed question of using the Bible as a school book, is made the medium of sounding the public mind as to its disposition again to be swayed through a political campaign by the narrow minded prejudices which originated the Know-Nothing party. The approach is made covertly and gently, for those who make it, know that the people have not yet forgotten the history of Native Americanism, written, as it has been, in riot and bloodshed and death, but still the appeal is distinctly made to the prejudices of religious intolerance and nationality.

The question of the propriety or impropriety of using the Bible as a school book, it is neither our province nor intention to argue; we do not object to our neighbors arguing it, if it please them so to do, but we do object to their placing the question in such a point of view as to excite the dangerous prejudices of sectarianism and nationality, without our claiming the right, as a political journal, of warning those who truly regard the public welfare, that for lack of a central power in sound principles, the opponents of Democracy are manifesting a readiness to resuscitate errors which have been proved to be in the highest degree dangerous to the cause of right, justice and social happiness.

We wish for no controversy on the Bible question, but if another attempt is to be made by desperate politicians to galvanize Know-Nothingism, we want to know it.

Government Finances.

The receipts of the United States treasury for the quarter ending March 31st, amounted to $19,090,153, including $7,127,900 from customs, $480,036 from public lands, and $11,087,000 from treasury notes. The expenditures reached $18,104,915, including $5,505,076 for the war, and $4,068,584 for the navy department.

THE UNION.

Our neighbor of the *Union* takes issue with us on that portion of our remarks in Monday's paper, in which, while urging the Democracy party in Pennsylvania to give its hearty and unanimous support to the ticket nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, we claimed that the party were not bound by the resolutions adopted. We claim the right of private judgment in political matters ourselves, and certainly shall not dispute the right of the editor of the *Union* to his own opinion on this subject. We do not, as he does, look upon the nominations of this Convention as *minor* matters, for it was to make these nominations that the delegates were sent to Harrisburg by their constituents. These are Democratic nominations, and these who claim affinity with the Democratic party must support them as such. We do not, as the argument of the *Union* would seem to indicate that it understands us, claim that Democrats have a right to disclaim and disallow the acknowledged principles of the party. Far from it. We only claim that the Convention—a State one, be it remembered—which assembled at Harrisburg, was not competent authority to insert any plank in the National Democratic platform, and that while the Democracy is bound to vote the State ticket which was made by competent Democratic authority, they may take either side, for or against the doctrines of the resolutions, or no side at all, as each individual Democrat may please. The question which called forth the expression of the opinion of the representatives of the Democracy at Harrisburg is now satisfactorily and legally put at rest by the passage of the Compromise Bill. It ought no longer to agitate Democratic councils, and we believe it will not. Every Democrat should be satisfied to obey the law. The fundamental idea of party organization is, that after the majority have collectively agreed upon a policy, each individual is called upon to adopt it, to act for it, and to argue for it, as if he sincerely approved it, even though he dissuaded it previously, as in his individual capacity he had an undoubted right to do. If the individuals of a party refuse to yield to the expressed will of the majority, there can exist no such thing as party organization: for it is impossible for all men to think alike. Hence, we say, that while the Harrisburg Convention had the perfect right to express their views upon the Kansas issue while the question was pending, that they were not empowered to decide it for the Democracy one way or the other. The Convention gave the weight of its influence in support of the Administration; this was eminently proper and Democratically right—but we look upon its action as simply a declaration of opinion, entitled to grave consideration, as coming from a State Democratic Convention, but not binding as a declaration of party principles. The decision of the question by the highest authority in the land—Congress and the President—all Democratic—now renders it incumbent upon the Democracy to support that decision in accordance with the fundamental rule, that the expressed will of the majority is Democratic law. We object to no action which the Harrisburg Convention took—we call upon every Democrat in the State to support the ticket which that Convention has nominated. He who refuses, for the time being, must admit he is not acting as a Democrat should act, but those who support the ticket this fall, are to do it as national Democrats, as friends of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

The single issue upon which Democrats may have differed, is now a question settled. It should no longer form an element of debate in the Democratic political organization. Let every Democrat vote the ticket, and let Kansas, which now has the power to do it granted her by Congress, settle her own affairs. She has a constitution to decide upon,—we a Supreme Judge and a Canal Commissioner to elect—let each State attend to its own duties, and sustain in practice what we profess in theory the doctrine of non intervention.

Lecture on India.

Thursday night the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, who for several years was a chaplain in the British army in India, and has a full acquaintance with the political history and social condition of that country, which is now receiving a great share of the world's attention, will deliver a lecture in the basement of St. Pauls Cathedral, upon the Revolt in India. The speaker is an eloquent and learned man, and his lecture, based upon that which he has himself seen and heard, must be of the most interesting character. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital. It should, and we have no doubt it will be, largely attended.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of April, were as follows, viz:—

From Freight	$56,834 49
" Passengers	69,998 78
" Mail	4,482 29
" Rent of Road	5,500 00
" Miscellaneous	244 67
Total	$137,060 23
Earnings for same month last year	162,742 50
Decrease, (15 8 10 per cent.)	$25,682 27

The expenses in April were as follows, viz:

Station Expenses	$7,074 17
Cost of Running	19,687 06
General Expenses	9,866 63
Repairs of Machinery	13,855 01
" Track and Roadway	20,974 60
" Structures	1,623 07
Total	$73,740 54
Expenses in same month last year	77,704 28
Decrease, (5 3 10 per cent.)	$3,963 74
Net earnings in April, 1857	85,038 22
" " " 1858	63,319 69
Decrease in Net Earnings	$21,718 53

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

The question of the legality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister has, in consequence of the decision of Justice Cresswell, and more recently of that of the Vice-Chancellor in the case of Brook vs. Brook, given rise to considerable discussion in England. The opinion of the latter judge fully sustains that of his brother on the bench, and it may now be considered settled that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, both being British subjects, performing in a foreign country, the laws of which recognize such marriages, is null and invalid according to the law of England.

Against the severity of this decision an earnest protest has been made at the annual meetings of the Protestant dissenting ministers of the Presbyterien, Independent and Baptist denominations, residing in and about London, who adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the marriage of a man with the sister of deceased wife is not forbidden in by divine law, and ought not to be forbidden by human law; that the pressure of the English law which declares such marriages invalid is much aggravated by the opinion of Mr. Justice Cresswell, to the effect that such marriages, although performed in a country where they are lawful are not consequently in this country and that as this decision affects many marriages already contracted, as well as others which may be in contemplation, it is now more necessary than ever to make strenuous exertions for the repeal of the existing law.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord Berry, for the repel of the law, is still under consideration, and from the proverbial slowness which attends social and constitutional reforms in England, may fail to become a law at this session of Parliament. That the public feeling is in favor of the measure there can be little doubt.

The Bernard Case.

Mr. Edwin James, counsel of Simon Bernard, charged with having been accessory to the attempt to take the life of Napoleon, closes his brilliant argument as follows:

"I have discharged it as an English advocate, I believe, ought to have discharged it—fearlessly and conscientiously. Let me urge you to discharge yours also, fearlessly, firmly and conscientiously. You will have the case left in your hands after an able reply by the Attorney General, by one who will hold the scales with an even and impartial hand. I implore you to let the verdict be your own, uninfluenced by the ridiculous fears of French armaments or French invasions, such as were raised in Peltier's case. You, gentlemen, will not be intimidated by foreign dictation to consign the accused to the scaffold; you will not pervert and wrest the law of England to please a foreign dictator. No. Tell the prisoner at his bar this case that the jury box is the sanctuary of English liberty. Tell him that on this spot your predecessors have resisted the arbitrary power of the Crown, backed by the influences of Crown-serving and time-serving judges. Tell him that under every difficulty and danger your predecessors have secured the political liberties of the people. Tell him that the verdicts of English juries are founded on the eternal and immutable principles of justice. Tell him that, panoplied in that armor, no threat of armament or invasion can awe you. Tell him that, though 600,000 French bayonets glittered before you, though the roar of French cannon thundered in your ears, you will return a verdict which your own breasts and consciences will sanctify and approve, careless whether that verdict pleases or displeases a foreign despot, or secures or shakes and destroys forever the throne which a tyrant has built upon the ruins of the liberty of a once free and mighty people." (Distinct clapping of hands and other symptoms of approval were manifested by a portion of the audience at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, and it was some time before the ordinary aspect of the court was restored.)

[For the Morning Post.]

Mr. Dann: You may have perceived of late, that in almost every large city of the Union, and in many not so populous or flourishing as Pittsburgh, the people are making great and successful efforts to secure to their growing populations some healthful breathing places for public squares or parks. A space of this kind, say of twenty acres, should be now regarded as an absolute necessity, to this city, more than any other place known among men—and although the subject has been neglected, it is not yet too late, and a park may be had for our citizens at a cheap rate, if the proper steps are now taken by the city authorities.

Allegheny City has already secured to her this blessing—her noble projectors profited by the oversight of her neighbor, and time will show the advantages in the addition of thousands to her population and prosperity. But, fortunately, at this time there are a number of citizens—those to whom we are indebted in outlay of capital in fine residences and manufactories—who are ready to second this movement—but as usual, Mr. Editor, they await the press to take the lead to make it a certain success.

A number of years ago the beautiful ground back of the Tustin property, on the Fourth street road, was almost secured as a present to the city by a number of gentlemen who would have made up the sum from their private purses, but the city authorities were slow to act, and the enterprise was checked.

The attention of editors is called to these suggestions, and they are thought as most certain to happen hereafter as fixed results. Unless Pittsburgh gets some wonderful backset, every street in the small closely packed area which comprises the old four or five wards of the city, will become before many years the strictly commercial and manufacturing part of the city. The residences of her citizens will of course be forced to some distance from this point.

I see by McGowin's map that several squares are laid out in the city district plan, and will soon become occupied as public ground. But they are all situated toward the Allegheny or Northern side of our city, and this portion of the District, has since been traversed by railroads. There is, however, and always will be, a quiet spot, unt uched by these useful but noisy adjuncts of busy life, in the valley of Pitt township.

This beautiful, high, and level ground on the Pennsylvania Avenue, or the Fourth Street Road, beyond the city, the very spot for a public park, seems to have been overlooked in the project of the new city district. The situation is central and between the two rivers—at a proper distance, and on the finest avenues leading to or from the city. The elegant residences at Oakland, adjoining, make it already a highly ornate part of our suburbs. Measures should be taken to secure a portion of the ground indicated at once, and I am told that authority could be obtained readily by our city authorities from the Legislature, if required. There are hundreds of acres in this spot, in fine meadow land, and a public park there would not only treble the value of adjoining property, but be a benefit to every resident of the Smoky City. PITT.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The Georgia banks have resumed specie payments.

—The Southern papers are discussing the project of a national race course.

—Hon. Jefferson Davis is slowly recovering his health, and has resumed his seat in the Senate.

—Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., has been elected Bishop of Texas. This is the second Bishop which Trinity Church has furnished in the last six years.

—The people in the Southern States are anticipating a sickly summer.

—Mr. Letcher's bill for a branch mint in New York will probably be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means this week. Mr. Clancy Jones, with the Pennsylvania interest, is fighting it strenuously.

—The trial of William M. Connelly, the New York reporter, who was recently taken back to Ohio on an indictment charging him with assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves, has commenced in Cincinnati. The prisoner takes it very easily, and reports the evidence as he sits in the box. The owner of the slaves swears positively to their identity.

—Governor Packer is in Philadelphia.

—Senator Douglas is in New York city.

—The pathetic case of a boy, nine years old, who supported a whole family during the winter, in New York, proves, on investigation, to have been an ingenious and thorough fraud. His mother is not dead, his father not sick, nor the family by any means starving. The publication of the story by one benevolent person, led to the discovery that quite a number of others, moved by the same narrative, had been giving liberally all winter, to support a lazy family of cheats.

☞A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Pa., used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally authorized Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These won derful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

☞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* [signa] (my7:1wdaw) FLEMING BROS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, asked leave to report a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, objected.

The House rejected the bill amending the act of 1851, limiting the liability of ship owners.

Mr. Burroughs, of New York, from the special committee on the subject of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, made a report proposing a grant of land in aid of the construction of the work to the extent of one third of its probable cost.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. Ricaud, of Maryland, spoke against alien suffrage, contending that none but citizens of the United States should be allowed to vote.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, answered the various objections made against the bill, arguing that Congress could only look into the constitution of a new State to see whether it is republican in form and legally and fairly the expressed will of the people. If it conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, that instrument points out the remedy.

The Minnesota bill was then passed in the form it came from the Senate by 157 against 38.

The House ordered to be engrossed a resolution authorizing the President to take prompt measures for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The question now recurred on ordering the engrossment of the preamble thereto, asserting that both the American and British interpretation of the treaty had been productive only of misunderstanding and controversy. The preamble was rejected by 67 against 99. A long debate ensued upon the resolution.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, May 11.—A serious accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Whitesboro. Several persons were reported to have been killed. Whitesboro is a station four miles from Utica. The accident was caused by the crushing of the bridge over Sequoit creek. Seven or eight persons were killed, five or six fatally injured, and over forty injured. The following are among the killed: Mr. A. Moore, of Rising Sun, Indiana; two children of Abraham Mack, of Cincinnati; also the child of Karl Hover, of St. Louis; the others have not yet been identified. Among the wounded are Jas. Ward, conductor of the train, severely; W. H. Perkins, grocer, of Rochester, probably fatally; S. L. Tucker, of Dry Ridge, Kentucky, slightly; George Cort, of Columbus, Ohio, not badly; C. F. Dusho, of Louisville, Kentucky, slightly; Mrs. Schenck, of Louisville, Kentucky, badly; Miss Oldrich, of Louisville, Kentucky, slightly; A. Cobb, of Yorkshire, New York, slightly; Mrs. Phoovon, probably fatally; Karl Hover, of St. Louis, severely bruised; Mrs. Karl Hover, bruised and burned; Mr. Riley, brakesman, leg broken; J. F. Tracey, Superintendent of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, head cut, not dangerously; John Clemens, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, considerably bruised, but left in next train; Miss Cook, of Sunbury, New York, slightly bruised; S. S. Horton, of Binghamton, ditto; William Hart, Cleveland, ditto; A. A. Langworthy, of St. Clairsville, N. Y., slightly; S. M. Allen, President of Niagara Canal, do.; R. W. Bulkley and sister, New York, do.; Miss L. W. Andrews, Tompster, New Hampshire, slightly; Mr. Bicknell, of Rome, badly; a lady, from Kentucky, name unknown, probably fatally; Abraham Mack, wife, and six children, all injured; Josephine Horber, badly hurt in the head; David Levi, of Cincinnati, badly hurt, but will probably recover; Raphael Bateman, of Germany, leg fractured; John M'Donald, of Morris, New York, badly, but will recover; John Wallace, of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, badly hurt; John Munroe, of Greenbush, hurt internally; Hugh Lislay, of Munroe, head injured badly; Mr. Yates, of Fulton, G. E. Knowles, of Sanchorton, New Hampshire, Michael Broderick, of Boston, Mrs. Mary Batcheldor, of St. John, Michigan, and many others, were more or less injured.

The accident occurred in consequence of the Cincinnati Express train, due here at 6:20, being behind time at Whitesboro, and coming at a high rate of speed when crossing the bridge over Sauquoit Creek, the bridge gave way, precipitating the freight cars into the creek, and piling the passenger cars one above another. They are a complete wreck. Those seriously injured were all upon the express train.

Additional from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Persia sailed from Liverpool at half past ten o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, May 1st. She has not yet reached the city, having anchored at quarantine.

The steamer North Star, from the port, had not arrived out on Saturday. The Glasgow arrived out on the 28th ult. The ship Nestonian, from Philadelphia, arrived at Mauritius on the 22d of February.

INDIA.

The news from India is interesting. Sir Hugh Rose invested Ihusa with three brigades, on the 27th of March. The rebels, 12,000 strong, retired to the fort: on the next day the bombardment commenced. An attempt was made on the 1st of April, by 2,500 rebels, to raise the siege, but they were defeated with the slaughter of 1,500, and the loss of all their guns and camp equipage. The town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort was occupied on on the 6th, the rebels having 3000 killed. Six British officers were killed. The Ranee escaped with a few of his attendants, and was hotly pursued. Gen. Roberts carried Kotah, on the 20th, with great slaughter of the rebels. The English loss was quite small. The 37th regiment, under Col. Milman, had been compelled to retire from near Assinguer, and at the last accounts was shut up at Azingbur. Strong detachments had gone to his relief.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1st.—An unfavorable reaction took place in Consols yesterday, owing exclusively to political considerations. The closing quotations of Consols were ¼c. lower than on Thursday. The sudden and increased demand for money created a further dullness. Many persons had deferred supplying themselves till yesterday, in hopes that the bank rates would be reduced to 2½ per cent. The unsettled position of the government, and the possible dissolution of the Derby Ministry in case of the defeat of the Indian bill, also acted unfavorably. The *Herald*, however, says that the opposition in the House of Lords last night was not very formidable. The *Daily News* says there is not the slightest doubt, if Derby is defeated on any question of importance, that he will dissolve the Parliament.

The country opposite Benares was much disturbed. The Northern provinces were quietly disarmed. Colpee was filled with rebels, and a great panic was prevailing there. A strong column of troops had gone from Cawnpore into Oude, to attack Karroh.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the King of Portugal to the Princess Stephanie, of Hohenzollen, was celebrated by proxy, at Berlin, on the 29th.

RUSSIA.

Russia had decided to construct three lines of railway between the Black and Caspian seas.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering 42,000 additional soldiers into active service. The Bourse become heavy in consequence.

Later from the Utah Army.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Independence *Messenger*, of Saturday, mentions the arrival of three men direct from Camp Scott. They report that the troops were in good health, but provisions were scarce, except poor beef. Col. Johnson would not be able to move forward till a fresh supply of animals are received. They met an express messenger from New Mexico at Green River, with news that Capt. Marcy would not be able to reach Camp Scott before the first of June in consequence of the great quantity of snow on the mountains. A man arrived at the camp from Salt Lake a few days before the party left, who reported that the Mormons were equipping companies to take the road, cut off supplies, and harrass the troops. They met Col. Hoffman with two companies of cavalry and one hundred and fifty wagons with supplies, one hundred and twenty miles east of Laramie, on the 16th of April. About one hundred wagons were ready to leave Laramie as soon as Col. Hoffman would arrive. These trains would reach Col. Johnson as early as May 1st. The ox trains started this spring were met just beyond Big Blue, but in consequence of the bad weather they were making but slow progress. Some of the trains have stopped and are waiting for better roads.

Estimates for the Three Regiments of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The estimates for the three regiments of volunteers, of 2,000 men and over 500 other persons, for quarter master's supplies, is $2,477,000; subsistence, $340,000; arms and appropriate accoutrements, exclusive of horse equipments, $166,780; total, $4,289,547. The above estimates are for one year.

Afternoon Telegraph Report.

[The news telegraphed for the afternoon papers we shall hereafter reproduce in a condensed form, and not burthen our columns by republishing it entire.]

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

SANDY HOOK, May 11.—The steamship Persia passed here this morning, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 1st inst.

The advices from India are one week later. The main feature is the capture of Ihansi by the British force under Sir H. Rose, with great slaughter of rebels. Gen. Roberts had assaulted and captured the town of Kotah.

The debate on D'Israeli's India resolutions was commenced on Friday, the 30th. The first resolution was carried, followed by cheers, when the debate adjourned.

The operations on the Atlantic cable were going briskly forward; more than 2,000 miles had been coiled on board the Niagara and Agamemnon. The paying out machinery has been completed, and is pronounced perfect.

Rumors prevailed in Paris in relation to a change in the present system of administration, and of the retirement of Gen. Espinasse from the Interior Department.

The Plenipotentiaries have held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and also to consider the claims of Professor Morse in Europe to indemnification for his telegraphic invention. Nothing had been resolved on, but the prospects were favorable for Morse.

Struck by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 11.—The large tub and pail factory, owned principally by Messrs. Crary, Hughes, Bethe and Kenneme, was struck by lightning, last evening about 7½ o'clock, and entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $18,000 to $20,000. No insurance.

Organization of the Southern Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 10.—The Southern Convention met at noon to day. The Convention was called to order by Wm. L. Yancey, and temporarily organized by the election of Allen F. Owen, of Georgia, for Chairman. Over three hundred delegates are in attendance, representing Alabama and South Carolina.

Neuralgia.

A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:—

"In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Buchanan's Holland Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than your advertising."

(We are not permitted to publish the name, but any person calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.)

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR FOR THE ORPHANS.—A Fair and Festival will be given in the CITY HALL, Market street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY afternoons and evenings, in behalf of the Orphans Farm School, under the care of Rev. Mr. Passavant. This Institution which has been so great a blessing to many an orphan, it is hoped will not be forgotten by a generous public. Contributions of money or articles for the tables can be sent to the Hall. my11:2t

CENTRAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 10th, 1858.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., will be held at the AMERICAN HOUSE, Hollidaysburg, Pa., on THURSDAY, May 13th, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the said Bank, to date to open from 3 to 5 P. M. By order of the Commissioners.

S. W. RHODES, Secretary of Commissioners. my12 2t

The Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad,

AND

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD LINE.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 10TH, 1858 Trains will leave the Depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad as follows:—

6:45 A. M. For CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CHICAGO AND THE WEST. WHEELING AND ZANESVILLE.

2:35 P. M. For CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO AND THE WEST. This train connects at Cleveland, with Detroit line of steamers.

4:00 P. M. For ALL WAY STATIONS ON THE RIVER LINE.

Passengers desiring to go to Chicago, or points beyond Chicago, via Cleveland, must ask for tickets via Cleveland

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI (via STEUBENVILLE) RAILROAD

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, the 10th, of May, 1858, Trains will leave the Depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, as follows:—

3:00 A. M. For STEUBENVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

2:35 P. M. For CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND WEST. Through to Cincinnati without change of cars.

Passengers desiring to go to Columbus, Cincinnati, etc., or any points beyond Columbus via Steubenville, must ask for tickets via Steubenville. JAMES PARKER, Superintendent C., P. & W. R. R.

W. W. BAGLEY, Superintendent P., C & C. R. R. my12]

C. WEST & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES AND SLEIGHS.

No. 197 Penn street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞All work warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship my12:1ydis

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