cart with me, the first proceeding was another powerful but ineffectual struggle to free his limbs. When I [illegible] gave him a sudden cut across the throat, and told him that the next struggle that he made it should go deeper. This had the desired effect, and he lay quiet and motionless.

Presently in a state of mental stupor, he began.—

"Young master," (by the way, this was the title by which I was addressed formerly by my father's workmen, and which this same wretch had always used to me when he was a clerk in the counting house)—"young master, for Heaven's sake what are you going to do with me? You won't slaughter me, surely, died like a sheep? Oh, master dear, have mercy on me!"

"This is a nice horse of yours, Jack what may you have given for such a tit?"

"Thirty-five guineas, Master Philip. Now, won't you be merciful? oh, spare me! how it I have wronged you dreadfully, I own it? Oh, how it weighs upon my soul now! But I'll do anything—"

"Now, Jack," said I again, "what do you think of having one leg tied to the stump of a tree that I'm driving to, up the moor here, and this nice horse of yours yoked to the other?"

I felt his shudder make the wood of the light cart shake perceptibly, while a deep groan of horror broke from him.

"Oh spare me, master, spare me! I have ruined you, I confess;—it was the devil that led me—!"

"Did you not continually stir my father up against me?" cried I, my hasty passion rising fast to fury.

"I did, I did. Oh, for mercy!"

"Did you not betray to him my marriage with *her?*"

"Oh, Heaven help me, yes, Philip, master dear! Don't take my life!"

"Did you not scheme to ruin me, when I had been the making of you?—did you not mock me?—did you not lash me?—did you not take my birthright?—did you not take the wife of my bosom?"

Here my passion deprived me of the power of speech, my voice ending in a fierce guttural cry

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....MAY 13, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The First Page

Contains an excellent piece of original poetry, and a portion of the tale now in course of publication.

THE AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

Jones & Lauth, No. 98 Water Street.

NEW DISCOVERY IN MANUFACTURING IRON.

Iron and steam are the great powers which keep the world in motion. The varied and multifarious purposes to which iron is applied are the chief sources of progress and civilization. The railroad, the steamer—those ponderous machines upon which commerce depends and the wealth of nations is increased—the machinery which manufactures the cotton and the wool into the texile fabrics which clothe humanity; the implements of agriculture, which produces our food; the tools of the mechanic; all the appliances of science and mechanic art to purposes of usefulness—all depend in a greater or less degree upon the product of the rolling mill. Although we do not make our iron *into* money, as the Spartans did, a large proportion of the population of Pennsylvania make their money *out* of it, directly or indirectly. In its production and in its uses, iron feeds and clothes more of the people of Pennsylvania then any other of the resources of life which Providence offers man.

Here, where the manufacture of iron is so large a part of our business, we have become so accustomed to look at it as a matter of course that we do not properly regard our large iron establishments. They are in fact the great source of the material wealth and prosperity of our people. They furnish employment for labor, a market for the husbandmen, and attract and distribute capital throughout every business and avocation in which men are seeking to gain wealth.

It is estimated that the various iron works in and around our city employ an invested capital of from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars and give well remunerated employment to many thousands of people. The facilities for manufacturing which are presented here, have caused the business to increase most wonderfully within the last twenty years. The single establishment of Messrs Jones & Lauth—one of the largest iron works in Pennsylvania, is capable of turning out a greater product of manufactured iron, than our whole city produced twenty years ago.

As a specimen of what a first class Pittsburgh iron manufactory is, we propose to give a short description of

THE AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

The rolling mill of Messrs. Jones & Lauth is located on the southern bank of the Monongahela, near the line of the Borough of East Birmingham. The entire works with the buildings attached, occupy an area of ten acres, having a fine river front with a wharf for loading and unloading metal and other freight. The mill is directly back of the wharf, and, with its necessary buildings is placed upon a fine level spot of ground admirably adapted for improvements. The works are fenced in for purposes of safety and convenience. Around the building are located forty two fine tenaments—most of them substantially built two story brick houses—occupied by the workmen.

THE MACHINERY

Of the mill is all of the best quality, and adopts all of the modern improvements. There are eight trains of rolls, twenty puddling and ten heating furnaces, and twenty-five nail and spike machines in the mill. Besides these, there are a large number of other necessary machines of different descriptions, such as heavy shears, turning lathes, &c., worked by steam. One of the most powerful and curious of these is an immense machine called a squeezer, for making blooms, which does the work perfectly, and as fast as three men can feed it. It is capable of making two blooms a minute. The mass of metal is taken from the furnace, made into a bloom, and rolled into a bar of iron at a single heat. The process of rolling iron and making nails is the same everywhere. We need not describe it. The whole of this powerful machinery is kept in motion by three steam engines, driven by four forty-four inch boilers thirty feet in length, which are in a separate building. The stack, or chimney, which appears to be of admirable construction, and draws like old Boreas himself, is six feet in diameter inside, and about one hundred and forty in height. In this department everything is neat and complete, and plenty of working room is given to each machine and set of rolls. The rolls are turned in the mill.

THE FUEL.

For this immense establishment is supplied with a readiness and convenience, and at a cost such as is to be attained no where else but among the coal hills of Pennsylvania, and even here we have never seen the supply of fuel more perfectly arranged than at the American Works. Over the plain upon which the works are located, distant about a quarter of a mile, rises Coal Hill. Messrs Jones & Lauth have here eighty acres of coal, which is mined by their own workmen, and run from the mines directly to the furnaces, on railroads constructed all over the works for the purpose. This is the best quality of Monongahela coal, and the very complete arrangements which the proprietors of the works have made, enable them to keep up their fires at a comparatively trifling cost. When it is blazing in the furnace, their fuel has cost them but three cents a bushel, which is from one and a half to two cents cheaper than the wholesale market price of this commodity—or, in other words, it costs about three-fifths of the customary contract price for supplies of coal in this market. When it is considered that the works consume about *thirty thousand tons* a year, or from two to three thousand bushels a day, the importance of this saving will be apparent.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

The metal and blooms which this establishment consumes come from all parts of the country—from the anthracite coal region—from Ohio—from up the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers—in fact from every point where they can purchase it cheapest and best. Lake Champlain and Lake Superior ores and fire clay are kept constantly on hand for lining the furnaces, and all around are suitable buildings for the safe keeping of all kinds of supplies.

THE PRODUCT.

The capacity of this large establishment is about *ten thousand tons* per annum, and consists of all sorts and sizes of merchantable iron, all descriptions of which rank "A No. 1" in the market. Besides every description of bar and rolled iron, and nails, they manufacture large quantities of a very superior quality of sheet iron, which is highly finished and annealed by a peculiar process, so as to be perfectly pliable.

A NEW INVENTION.

As might be supposed, it has required both a practical and scientific knowledge of the iron business, as well as capital and great business talent, to build up and manage such an establishment as this. Mr. B. Lauth, one of the proprietors, is himself a practical workman, and has recently perfected an invention of the most important character to iron consumers, and especially to those requiring shafting for machinery. He has perfectly succeeded in manufacturing common iron into malleable steel by a simple and cheap process, and is turning out shafting of all sizes, of the most perfect kind, at a cost about one-half as great as can be afforded by the old method of manufacturing.

The bars of metal are made perfectly cylindrical, with a brilliant enamelled surface, much more highly polished than can possibly be done by turning and the usual method of finishing, by means of Mr. Lauth's discovery. Persons accustomed to the uses of shafting in machinery will at once perceive the advantages and vast importance of this invention. The iron is rolled *cold*—a matter which has heretofore been deemed an impossibility, owing to the nature of the machinery used. The fibre of the metal is thus compressed, it is rendered more tenacious and stronger, and undergoes a change by which it acquires the ring, the flexibility and general properties of steel. The shaft is turned out highly polished, and capable of withstanding fifty per cent. more lateral pressure than iron of the same size prepared in the common way. The cost of turning adds largely to the price of shafting, and the coupling boxes are also an additional cost, as they are like the shafting, sold at ten cents per pound. By Mr. Lauth's process, shafts of any length—thirty feet, if required—in a single piece, perfectly true and smooth, and with a polish like the finest table cutlery, can be turned out in less time than we have been describing it. The importance of this invention to those who use machinery cannot be overestimated. It will reduce the cost of shafting at least one hundred per cent., and can and will be applied to an almost infinite variety of useful purposes—such, for instance, as railroad axles, cotton and woolen machinery, and all purposes where a fine finish is required. Messrs. Jones & Lauth have already shipped several lots of this malleable steel to Philadelphia, and are now putting up the machinery to manufacture it in any quantity that may be desired.

A patent has been applied for, and the proper caveats filed by Mr. Lauth for his invention, which would doubtless ere this have been granted were it not for the fact that he has also applied for patents in Europe, and it is the custom in such cases that the patents shall bear even date in the two countries, in order more successfully to prevent infringements. At present Messrs. Jones & Lauth are selling shafting of any size from one and a half to three inches in diameter at six cents per pound, and other sizes in proportion. The most scientific and best practical judges of iron in our city have pronounced this invention a most excellent one. The product speaks for itself, and parties interested can have every opportunity of examining and testing it. A better article in all respects is produced, and can be sold at about one half the cost of that manufactured by the old method. The details of the process of manufacturing this malleable steel we have seen, and there can be no doubt of its perfect success. But we must defer any further remarks respecting Mr. Lauth's invention until another time, but before closing this article we wish to say something of

THE WORKMEN.

In all the departments of their establishment, Messrs. Jones & Lauth employ about three hundred and fifty men. Many of these are workmen of the highest degree of skill, and all are cheerful and happy, for they are industrious and well paid. There are many workmen in our rolling mills who are worth five, ten, and some of them twenty thousand dollars. At the American Works, each man seems to work for the general good, and the most perfect confidence appears to be maintained between employers and employed.

It is but one of many such establishments of which our city can boast, and which contribute so largely to the wealth, happiness and prosperity of our hard working population.

THE Democratic press throughout the State so far as we have noticed, agrees to the present settlement of the Kansas matter with great cordiality. Several Democratic journals have now placed the ticket at the head of their columns, which until recently refused to yield. We have every confidence that the election this fall will reassert Democratic principles and record another Democratic triumph.

Appointed.

James V. Guthrie, Esq., of Cincinnati, has been appointed one of the local inspectors of that port. Mr. Guthrie will make an admirable officer.

—Letters from the North of Europe speak unfavorably of the prospects of the grain crop.

"JUSTICE."

We admit this morning a communication over this signature, in pursuance of our rule to permit any Democrat "to speak his mind," and even to "let off his bile," if he feels politically bilious, through our columns. We do not approve either the matter nor the manner of our correspondent, but as he is a Democrat, we feel bound to give him space. If he feels better, we are satisfied. We don't think the President's health will be seriously affected by what "Justice" says of him, and we know that as a true Democrat, he will pursue such a course as will best advance the interests of the nation. Difficulties there are in all positions, and Mr. Buchanan has certainly had his share of them; but we hope and believe that the storm is now over and past.

"Justice" asks us what right the President has to create creeds for the Democracy. He certainly has no such right, and nothing in our editorial article to which "Justice" alludes, can be construed into an admission that he had. Neither Mr. Buchanan, nor any one for him, has claimed any such right. "Justice" has erected a bag of sand for the purpose of getting somebody to knock it over. We have answered his question with all the directness with which he asked it.

Grand Musical Entertainment.

For next Thursday night a concert is announced which promises to surpass anything of the kind which has taken place in our city for years. The charming, gallant, dashing Madame D'Angri, whose rich and powerful contralto voice, with an enunciation and pronunciation almost perfection itself, has delighted and astonished thousands, will make her first appearance here, in conjunction with Miss Juliana May, an American lady who has achieved what few Americans ever achieve, a triumphant musical success—Madame Caradori, Sig. Abella, and the two greatest of artistes—Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. This is all first class talent—talent which has gained the public ear, and been eminently successful in pleasing in all the principal cities of this country and Europe, and will do so here. This concert will be the musical event of the season.

Mr. Editor: [For the Morning Post.]

In your issue of the 10th instant, I find an editorial on the subject of "Party Organization." While, sir, I cannot subscribe to all you positions, I must confess that it commands my regard. It is not fraught with vituperation. It is conciliatory in its spirit, and if it had been written in years gone by, when the will of the majority was respected by those pretending to be representatives of the people, it would have been considered a legitimate production—appropriate in its character. As it is, it closely indicates that a *future* is coming close upon us—when divisions might not be profitable; under such a view you can afford to be, as you have been, rather more liberal than some of your profession. That just causes of dissention exist, there can be no doubt—and that irreconcilable divisions in our ranks exist, is beyond all question. I fear, however, that as long as the mandate issued from the White House, denunciatory of every Democrat who conscientiously differed from the President, in relation to the doctrines of popular sovereignty, stands unrevoked, your efforts and strongest appeals will be in vain. We have been arraigned, tried and condemned by an official record more worthy of a tyrant than the President of the American people. But not to enlarge, I simply ask you, what right has a President to create creeds? He himself is but the creature of his party's platform. I wish you to give a definite answer to this question—and if that answer will be satisfactory to my mind, I promise to ground my anti-Lecompton views, and to operate with you to the extent of my feeble abilities. Let me here remark that the more ardent your attachment to Democratic principles, the more you have just cause to fear the divisions which threaten us. You have had a foretaste of the future, in the result of the Philadelphia elections, and when you make an honest effort to account for such a result, in a city which gave Mr. Buchanan a majority of over 6,200, you may refer it to the assumption and wrong exercise of power by that personage.

There always have been, and there always will be different parties, in a representative government like ours. Each party must have a set of principles, applicable to their views of right. The Democratic party, the party of your and my early adoption, has always made a full exposition of it principles, which, until lately, always coincided with the will of the majority and regarded their best interests. It has had more perpetuity than all other parties—and why? The answer is to be found in the fact that the nominees have felt themselves to be *the servants* of the people. We must insist, however, that the present Administration is an exception to all former powers created by the people. Suffer me to ask you whether, as the advocate of Democratic principles, you will not subscribe to the doctrine that every official, from the highest functionary of the government down to the lowest, is not bound to obey the will of the majority? and whenever he attempts to create creeds and establish party tests, he is not assuming power? Mark ye here—*he is the creature of the people's creed*, and stands merely in a judicial position, simply to act under popular instructions, in declaration of the laws they have made.

At the end of every four years, the Democratic party elects delegates to a National Convention with instructions to establish certain principles for the action of the party—which the convention there embodies, in a certain form which, in common acceptation, is called a platform. You will observe that I establish my position by showing that the declaration of principles takes precedence to the nomination. This was the case at Cincinnati—on the platform there established, Mr. Buchanan was placed when he became the nominee of his party. He afterwards adopted the declaration of principles. This Convention spread most clearly upon its record the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. On this the contest was fought, and victory was ours. The question now raised is, has he in good faith carried out this, more than human doctrine? Has he not erected party tests instead of obeyin those created for him? Does he not mark every one who differs from him in his views of the Lecompton issue? Has he not appointed men to office and removed them again and again because they had opinions of their own? Although the *people* made the principle which carried him into office, he excepts to *their* construction, and interprets the law to suit himself. Would that this constituted the only infringement of duty. Has he not forgotten or passed unnoticed his warmest friends, and sought favorites in the ranks of a once powerful opposition? Where is the Hon. Wm. B. Reed? Who was he? Was he ever a Democrat, only from necessity? If there had existed a Whig party—a party which he cherished in his heart—would he ever have supported Mr. Buchanan? No, sir—his action was not one of choice, but necessity. I say his appointment was an insult to the qualifications and claims of many a good Democrat. I think that this appointee might have rendered long and effective service in our ranks before justice would point to him as a partisan worthy of so exalted a position. I tell you, sir, that President Pierce, although uniting with his reputation that of a bold General, would not have dared to commit such flagrant injustice to his party. In conclusion, sir, how can you expect men to rally to the support of a ticket, the success of which would be ascribed, exclusively, to the popularity of a President who denies to them the dearest privilege man ever enjoyed. When you publish to the world that the temporary excitement is fast subsiding, your hopes betray you—the expression has no foundation in truth. The same spirit that actuated the citizens of Philadelphia is abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land. When the times comes and an opportunity is offered for the exercise of man's dearest privilege, the question whether you or I am right will be determined. With a result determined by the uninterrupted exercise of the elective franchise, I shall be content.

JUSTICE.

—The Bank of Chambersburg has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock for the last six months, which indicates the good management of that institution and its flourishing condition.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the cost of living in California is about 30 per cent. higher than in New York.

—At the Chicopee Mills, Mass., 600 girls recently struck against cutting down their wages from 20 to 25 per cent.

—Napoleon III. has completed his 50th year, having been born at the Tuilleries, on the 20th April, 1808.

—It is reported in Washington that old and extinct Mexican gubernatorial seals have been used to forge private land deeds in California.

—It is said the North Carolina banks will resume specie payments on the 25th inst.

—The Des Jardines Bridge disaster has already cost the Western Railway over $160,000.

—This country will look with a good deal of curiosity, to the turn affairs will take in Utah What will the Mormons do? Will they as they have threatened, try to resist, or surrender, and protest their loyalty, and demand acquittal of the charge of treason? Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun; but he had not heard of the Mormons in this country. After Kansas and the Mormons, what will come next! New questions follow each other so fast, that no interval of quiet remains. We have now an army marching against a territory, with the prospect of war, with a band of fanatics, and must wait events, to see what will turn up.

—A recent convert in Boston stated that some years since he heard Jenny Lind sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," since which time he had never been able to banish the words from his mind.

—One of the most remarkable instances of the transmission of a singular physical deformity, from parent to children, through successive generations is to be found in Cincinnati. A man between forty and fifty years of age, has four short fingers on each hand reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length, and what is very remarkable is the fact that this physical deformity of the hand can be traced back through various members of the family for a period of *one hundred and eight years!*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The Fishery question was suspended, and the credentials of Mr. Rice were presented as Senator from Minnesota.

As soon as they were presented and read, Mr. Harlan presented charges from the people of Minnesota charging Mr. Rice with corruption in land sales.

Mr. Brown objected to the credentials being received, not because the charges were made, but because Minnesota was no State when she elected Messrs. Rice and Shields. The whole thing is wrong.

A debate ensued.

One of the charges made is that Mr. Rice sold land at one dollar and a half per acre, and gave receipts for one dollar and a quarter per acre.

Mr. Seward, of New York, thought Mr. Brown more metaphysical than practical. The action of Minnesota was taken when she was passing from territorial existence into the maturity of a State. The election of these gentlemen was conditional that the result should be effective from the period of its becoming a State.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, condemned the course of Mr. Harlan. He spoke in the highest terms of the Senators elect.

Mr. Harlan said he did not know personally the new Senators, but he felt it his duty to present the petitions of his constituents and the facts of the case.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, explained how the charge originated in the report that Mr. Rice made to the War Department. He stated how this occurred, but no advantage was taken as intimated, nor was anything wrong in the case.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, defended the new Senator from the imputations. He believed that he would satisfactorily explain to the country the matter at issue.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, sustained Mr. Harlan in presenting these papers of charges.

Mr. Rice was then sworn in, and he immediately addressed the Senate. He said that this was his first appearance in this body, and he felt that he was placed in an embarrassing position. He had never received any intimation of these charges. If the gentleman from Iowa had examined the papers on file in the War Department, he would have found that there was not one word of truth in the charges made. He should demand an investigation, and if one single word impugned his motives as a government officer, he would resign his position as a Senator.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution for a Committee of Investigation to examine the charges, with power to send for persons and papers, which was laid over.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, who was also sworn in as Senator from Minnesota.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, reported a bill to establish a territorial government for Nevada.

Several bills relating to the Territories, of no general importance, were passed.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in New Mexico. The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12.—The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House held a joint meeting this morning. The sentiment was favorable to an increase of compensation to naval officers of all grades. The chairman of each committee was requested to submit a bill for that purpose, and then, if approved, press its passage, if not at this, at the next session of Congress.

It is stated on good authority that nothing has been elicited by the Investigation Committee to show that the Secretary of War was in any way concerned in complicity or collusion in the purchase of Willett's Point for fortification purposes.

It appears from the official report sent to the Senate to-day in reply to Mr. Broderick's resolution, that seven hundred thousand dollars was agreed to be given on the perfection of the title for Leine Point, on the north side of the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 12—The steamer Edinburg, from Glasgow, arrived this evening. Her dates have been anticipated.

The steamer Arabia sailed to day for Liverpool. She carried out 180 passengers and $458,000 in specie.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Tract Society was adopted by a decided majority, thus fully sustaining its action in the matter of publications. The old Committee was elected with the addition of Dr. Dewitt, who takes the place of Dr. Knox, deceased. The receipts of the Tract Society amount to $387,000, and the balance on hand to $263,000.

The resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, relative to the distribution of tracts among slave holders, were rescinded.

The Crevasse at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The crevasse is abandoned. The water is still rising.

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.]

Congressional.

Senate.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, relating to the proposed purchase of a site for the fortification of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Broderick, of California, declared the whole rancho proposed to be purchased not worth more than seven thousand dollars.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, objected to the price demanded, two hundred thousand dollars, and thought the necessity was not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

Mr. Gwin, of California, said that the site was indispensable for the protection of the harbor, and hence he should not hesitate about the price.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties was resumed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that Massachusetts owned one-half the fishery vessels of the country, and has for over two hundred and thirty years been a source of interest to her people. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Massachusetts exported to the value of four millions from the fisheries. The possession of the fisheries was an element in the Revolution, and their encouragement has ever been the settled policy of the Government. Mr. Wilson quoted as authorities, Ames, Geary, Washington and Jefferson, in proof, and also that they were regarded as the nursery for seamen.

House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the business relating to the Territories, it being the special order.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as Minister to Denmark, vice Mr. Bedinger, and Col. G. W. Morgan, as Minister to Portugal, vice O'Sullivan.

J. Glancy Jones, in the House to-day, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making an appropriation for the support of the two volunteer regiments.

The number of warrants issued in April under the bounty act of March, 1855, is 1,200. To satisfy the total number of warrants issued, 28,000,000 acres will be required.

No payments have yet been made under the Deficiency bill, nor is it likely there will be until payments are received from the recent treasury loan, which may be expected the latter part of this week.

Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, becomes Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by the resignation of Mr. Clingman. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Southern Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 11.—The convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. After prayer and the approval of the minutes of the previous session, Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, reported resolutions recommending the South to adopt discriminations against the North by taxes and licenses. The resolutions were referred.

Gen. Walker and John Mitchell were tendered seats in the convention.

Roger Pryor, of Virginia, spoke against Mr. Spratt's resolutions for the re-opening of the slave trade. Mr. Yancy will follow.

Many able and eloquent speakers are among the delegates in attendance, numbering about five hundred.

Neuralgia.

A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:—

"In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Burkhave'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 *Burkhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

☞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 wonderful 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* FLEMING BROS. (351 (my7:lwdsw)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the assessments for Grading, Paving and Macadamizing, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed May 16, 1857, and of an Ordinance of Councils enacted August 31, 1857, are now completed, and the same are payable at this office, as follows:—One-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1859; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1860; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1861; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1862

WM. EICHBAUM,
my13 City Treasurer.

FURNITURE FOR CASH.—A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured FURNITURE, embracing BUREAUX, BOOK CASES, WARD ROBES, And every article needed in a well furnished dwelling, as well as a splendid assortment of OFEICE FURNITURE, Constantly on hand and made to order. As the only terms on which business is done at this establishment is for CASH. Prices are made accordingly. Persons in want of anything in the above line, would be advantaged by calling at FACKINER & IRWIN'S, No. 102 Smithfield street, below Fifth.
J. D. FACKINER, JOHN M. IRWIN. my13:1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAWORTH BRO. & BROWNLEE was, on the 3d of May, 1858, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of JEHU HAWORTH from the above firm. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by HAWORTH & BROWNLEE.

☞ JEHU HAWORTH, in withdrawing from the above firm, kindly thanks his former patrons and also the patrons of the late firm, for the very liberal patronage he has received, and would kindly recommend them to his successors, HAWORTH & BROWNLEE, as they are determined to sell at low figures, having a very large assortment of CHEAP GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS on hand.
JEHU HAWORTH.

☞ DAVID HAWORTH and JAMES BROWNLEE have this day associated together, and will continue on the business at the OLD STAND, corner of Diamond and Diamond alley, under the style of HAWORTH & BROWNLEE, where they hope to receive that patronage so liberally given to the old firm, as they are determined to sell CHEAPER than any other Store in the city. my13

ALEXANDRE'S AND BERNARD'S KID GLOVES, RECEIVED THIS DAY IN ALL COLORS.
LADIES'.....$1 00
GENTS'..... 1 25.
L. HIRSHFELD & SON,
my13 No. 83 Wood street.

L. HIRSHFELD & SON, *NO. 83 WOOD STREET,* MERCHANT TAILORS, Are now in receipt of new styles of CASSIMERES, COATINGS and VESTINGS, which are the choice of the market, and will be made to order at short notice. my13

BANK STOCK, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, May 18th, 1858, at eight o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:—
20 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
25 do M. & M. Bank of Pittsburgh.
30 do Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.
65 do Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh.
20 do Allegheny Bank of Allegheny.
my13 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—This (THURSDAY) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, will be sold, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, including Divans, Centre Tables, Bureaus, enclosed Wash Stands, Side Board, Hat Rack, Cottage H. P. Bedsteads, hair and straw Mattresses, Clocks, Lamps and Kitchen Furniture. This furniture has been well kept, and will be sold without reserve.
my13 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIFTH WARD PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, May 18th, at eight o'clock, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, will be sold, by order of the Executors of John Gibb, dec'd, that large and valuable lot of ground, at the corner of Liberty and Walnut streets, having a front on Liberty of 50 feet, extending back along Walnut 160 feet to Spring alley, on which are erected two two story Brick and one Frame Dwellings Terms—one-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest. Sale positive.
my13 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

STOCKING LOOM, LEG BOARDS, ETC., AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, at 2 o'clock, at 54 Fifth street, will be sold, a Stocking Loom, in good order; a quantity of Leg Boards; one Blacksmith's Vice, with a Drilling Machine, Bench, &c.
my13 P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

DRESS FRINGES, Mantilla Fringes, Basque Fringes, in great variety, at HORNE'S Trimming Store, 77 Market st.
my13

SILK TASSEL BUTTONS, Fancy Glass Buttons Plain Silk Buttons, all colors, of the newest st'le, on hand at JOSEPH HORNE'S, 77 Market street.
my13

STAR CANDLES.—75 boxes extra Adamantine Star Candles, warranted superior to any in the market, on hand and for sale by
my13 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

LARD OIL.—50 barrels Extra No 1 Lard Oil; 25 " No. 2 Lard Oil, on hand and for sale, by [my13] B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

PRINTING executed in the highest style of art, and at reasonable prices, by J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer, my13 63 Wood street, near Fourth.

WHATMAN'S Original Turkey Mills Drawing Paper 8 14 by J. R. WELDIN, my13 63 Wood street, near Fourth.

GERMAN DRAWING PAPER—In rolls for Engravers, for sale by J. R. WELDIN, my13 63 Wood street, near Fourth.

INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS—The best Mats in use, just received at the India Rubber Depot, of J. & H. PHILLIPS, my13 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

WINDOW SHADES—Of all styles—also, Green and Buff Oil Cloth constantly on hand, and for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, my13 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING—Also, Hose Packing—a large stock just received at the India Rubber Depot of J. & H. PHILLIPS, my13 26 and 28 St Clair street.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—Of all patterns, from 1½ yard to 6 yards in width, of a superior quality, for sale at the Oil Cloth Store of J. & H. PHILLIPS, my13 26 and 28 St Clair street.

DOMESTICS, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Ginghams, Prints, Cottonades, etc., and all kinds of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods always on hand. C. HANSON LOVE, (Formerly Love Brothers,) my13 74 Market street.

A FULL and complete stock of Dry Goods of all kinds, as cheap as they can be had any place. C. HANSON LOVE, my13 Formerly Love Brothers, No. 74 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THALBERG & VIEUXTEMP'S FAREWELL CONCERT IN AMERICA, and positively their last appearance in this city prior to their departure for Europe. On this occasion MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI, (Contatrice di Camera to the Emperor of Austria, and Prima Donna of all the principal Opera Houses of Italy, London, Paris, Petersburg, Madrid, New York, etc.) whose name has obtained so wide and enviable a reputation in all the principal Opera Houses of the world, will make HER FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY ON THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, AT CITY HALL.

The management takes a no great pleasure in announcing the engagement of the two celebrated Prima Donnas, MISS JULIANA MAY, MADAME ANNETTA CARADORI, and SIGNOR ABELLA, Who will appear jointly with D'ANGRI, THALBERG, and VIEUXTEMPS,

The programme, on this occasion, will be the most attractive that ever has been offered in any concert room; it will contain, besides other selections, THE CELEBRATED DUETT ON SOMNAMBULA, composed for the Violin and the Piano Forte, performed by VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS will perform NORMA FANTASIE ON ONE STRING. This extraordinary and most difficult musical composition has produced the most intense enthusiasm wherever performed by MR. VIEUXTEMPS, and never been attempted to be performed by any other living artist.

Full programmes will be published on MONDAY, and can be seen also on small bills.

☞ Sale of seats commence on MONDAY, at Mr. Mellor's Music Store. my12

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.—A snug dwelling house and large lot of ground, situate on Sycamore street, Mt. Washington—fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, cistern and pump, etc. For price and terms, apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, my13 51 Market street.

LANDS IN VIRGINIA, Iowa and Texas, for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON, my13 51 Market street.

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. Polls to be open from 3 to 5 P. M. By order of the Commissioners.
S. W. RHODES, my12 2t Secretary of Commissioners.

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