The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

HURSDAY MORNING:::::::::JUNE 3, 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST.

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. The distinctive Republicans, of whom it is generally supposed there are quite a respectable number, must feel very cheap when they look at the ticket nominated by the Convention on Wednesday. The dark lantern was decidedly in the ascendant, and all the doll-liners of the party have been compelled to give way to Know-Nothingism in one shape or another. Even the transparent bid for the German vote, in nominating Mr. Zoller for the Legislature, was a *say nicht* arrangement. The whole thing is decidedly rich, so far as so-called Republicanism is concerned. The Gazette and the Journal, the organs of the dominant party as has been generally supposed, must yield the palm to the Dispatch, whose *advertising columns* apparently wield a more potent influence in the mongrel party, than their elaborate editorials and most patriotic appeals. We feel deeply—very deeply—for the Republicans. It was a shame to give Know-Nothingism everything, or at least all that is supposed to *pay*. The high personal character, the well-known talent, and the peculiar adaptedness for public service of such men as Loomis, and Robinson, and Darsie, availed them nothing. Their merits paled in the rays of the dark-lantern. It was no use trying—they must aid in supporting a party which will not return favor for favor. The Republicans are *sold*, and they feel it and know it. In the old Whig and Anti-Masonic times, such an utter disregard of fairness in the distribution of the offices as was made by the Convention yesterday, would have brought a third party into the field; but the spirit of former days has departed, and those who have borne the burthen and heat of the day are compelled to "stand back like bound boys at a husking." This is the appearance of things in the camp of the opposition to us Democratic outsiders, and we are pleased at it. The eyes of many who have heretofore acted with the conglomerate party will be opened after a while. The Germans will not be blinded by the barefaced attempt to hoodwink them with Mr. Zoller, and all those who have supposed that they stood upon an equal footing in the party with those who had joined the secret cabals of pseudo Americanism, will find out their mistake when the offices come to be distributed. Its all right. We like the complexion of affairs, and sincerely congratulate our REPUBLICAN friends upon the results of their nominations. Barring their politics there are some good men on the ticket, but where are the Republicans? "Young Sam" shows his finger marks on every ballot made yesterday.

The Convention did not get through with its business until eleven o'clock, and as the sacrificed Republicans wended their way homeward, curses loud and deep were heard on all sides. We heard more than one delegate to the Convention swear most solemnly NOT TO SUPPORT THE TICKET, and they were the kind of men who mean what they say. The people, when they come to see the way that Sam has "fixed things," will be greater fools than we take them to be, if they swallow all the bitter pills which the wireworkers have tendered them. The dose is too nauseating, in many respects, for even the strong stomachs of Black Republicanism. There are many of the old citizens of the county who have hitherto acted with the hybrid party, in whom the instincts of manhood are stronger than the frail bonds which bind them to an organization which uses them when necessary, but when pay time comes the assets don't reach the liabilities. Indeed, we are very, *very* sorry for the Republicans.

The compliment of Mr. Loomis, of electing him a delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg, cannot fail to be keenly appreciated by his friends. Some good Republicans may be able to appreciate the wit of the arrangement, but to others it *may* wear the appearance of adding insult to injury.

Arrived at Home.

The American Consul at Hong Kong, Gen. James Keenan, reached his home, in Greensburgh, on Monday night last, after an absence of over four years in China. He is in fine health, and although at times his employment in the service of his country has been a difficult and hazardous one, he has enjoyed his visit to the land of the Celestials. It is his intention to remain for some months in this country, after which he will return to China and resume his official duties.

Official Corruption in Iowa.

At the late session of the Legislature of Iowa, a special committee was appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the location of the capital at Des Moines. Before this committee, evidence was given, showing that the black republican commissioners who had charge of the location, received in the way of bribes more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of property. Certain witnesses refused to testify to most important points in the investigation, and though the committee reported them as contumacious, the black republican House neglected or refused to compel them to to testify—thus attempting to throw a cloak over the villainy of the commissioners.

United States Mintage.

The deposits of gold at the United States Mint, for the month of May, were, from all sources, $343,400. The deposits of silver for the same time were $206,590. The number of old cents received in exchange for the new, were equal to $2970—making the total deposits for the month $553,960. The gold coinage for the same time was $338,180 in double eagles, and $12,200 in gold dollars—in all $351,471. The silver coinage was $48,000 in half dollars, $159,000 in quarters, and $33,000 in half dimes, besides $6720 in three cent pieces—in all $246,720. There were coined during the month 2,200,000 cents, of the value of $22,000. Total number of pieces of all kinds coined during the month, 3,845,200.

Minister to Rome.

The New York *Times* has a telegraphic despatch from Washington, with the following statement, which may or may not be true:

"A great effort is being made by the leading politicians and others in the Catholic interest, for the appointment of Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, as Minister to Rome. Church influence is strongly exercised, but very powerful representations against it are being used by the President's friends.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—Counterfeit $2s on the Boston Bank, Massachusetts are in circulation.

—An important step has been taken by the firms engaged in bank-note engraving and printing. They have all united and formed a company, which is to be managed by trustees, and conducted upon a basis, calculated, as they say, "to afford to banking institutions the aggregate advantages, responsibilities and safeguards possessed by all the houses comprising the corporation." They embrace all the firms in the United States, which have been connected in bank-note engraving.

—The Catholics of Lafayette, Indiana, have purchased a square of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting a cathedral, nunnery, school, etc. The whole will cost $100,000.

—Charles Reemelin is lecturing in Cleveland on Reform Farm Schools for wayward and improved juveniles.

—"Whisky" is the name of a trotting horse that has just been brought out at the Long Island Course. He ought to be a spirited steed.

—When Abijah Batkins was a member of the Indiana Legislature, there were grave charges of bribery and corruption, preferred by certain persons and presses against members of that honorable body. Mr. Batkins, in a moment of super-natural brilliancy, arose and moved "that them members as had been bribed, signerfy it by raisin their hands." Lost.

—Mellenry is lecturing in the rural districts near Hamilton, C. W. His bills are headed "Is he Townsend? Come and see." He intends lecturing all through Canada, the United States and Michigan, and will probably make a good thing of it.

—In the late Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Ohio, the case of Samuel vs. Henry D. E Johnson, for seduction of plaintiff's daughter, resulted in a verdict of $3,100 for plaintiff.

THE NEW PARTY.

The construction of a new party is a favorite scheme of politicians who have failed in getting the old parties to appreciate their merits. The following schedule of principles has been promulged in various parts of the country as a "feeler," to see whether a new party would be a popular movement. The principles of the National Democratic Party are good enough for us, but we give the following as a curious matter of political news:

All discerning men must have perceived, all conscientious men must admit, that, owing to various causes, some of which have been operating for years, and others of which are of but recent origin, there is no political party now existing among us, co-extensive with the republic, everywhere asserting and maintaining the same political principles, and free alike from sectionalism and corruption. The necessity for such a party is evident, and enlightened patriots are everywhere acknowledging it. Corruption is widely diffused amongst us, and there is no one of the party organizations now existing capable of stemming or correcting it—no one in regard to which there does not exist mistrust and dissatisfaction in the public mind of the country.

Sectional prejudice has grown and strengthened greatly of late in two opposite sections of the confederacy. The appetite for official spoils seems to have become the ruling passion and spirit of band party-ship very widely prevalent and govern. Respect and affection for the institutions of our fathers are lost, giving way to contempt for the government and laws, and to the most alarming spirit of anarchy and lawlessness. The government is in process of contracting an enormous national debt, which the high and essential purposes of all government are almost entirely disregarded.

There are good men and true patriots, enlightened patriots, respecters of law and lovers of the Union to be found in the North, the South, the East and the West, whom it is in the highest degree desirable to draw into fraternal union and efficient co-operation for the working out of corruption, the reformation of abuses, the restoration of a healthful conservative spirit in the public councils, and the maintenance of the Union itself upon its own original principles.

With a view to these ends, therefore, we, heretofore members of the various political parties into which the American people are divided, do resolve and declare our determination to establish, and further, with all our genius, a political party, to be called "The People's Party of the Union;" and we heartily invite all patriotic citizens to unite and co-operate with us upon the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We place our trust in the Supreme Being in whose keeping are nations as well as individuals, in whom our fathers hoped, and by whose favor upon their patriotic efforts, our country rejoices in Christian civilization, political independence and a republican form of government.

2. We are in favor of unlimited freedom in religion, disconnected from politics, of protection from all popular right, and of more thoroughly popularizing our government by making the offices of President and Vice President elective by a direct vote of the people.

3 For the protection of the ballot box, we are in favor—First, Of preventing the landing upon our shores of foreign paupers and criminals; second, Of withholding the right of suffrage from all who are not native or naturalized citizens of the United States; and, third, Of requiring of the naturalized an extended term of residence within the limits of the United States after naturalization, before exercising the elective franchise.

4. We are opposed to civil or military office being held by any one under our government not a citizen of the United States.

5. As an object of primary importance, that public opinion may be duly enlightened, we are in favor of promoting the general diffusion of knowledge, by educational institutions, free to all, without distinction of creed or party, not subjected to any sectarian religious influence, and from which the Bible shall not be excluded.

6 The Union must be preserved, the Constitution maintained, and the supremacy of the laws enforced.

7. We are opposed to all intervention by Congress in matters appertaining solely to the individual States; and to all legislation on the part of individual States hostile to the prosperity and happiness of other States of the Union.

8. We are in favor of the Territories being governed, and having each one, as it rises into a State, its constitution and laws framed, as in the earlier days of the republic, by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants thereof, under such needful rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe.

9 We are in favor of the avoidance in Congressional legislation of cause for sectional agitation, and of the restoration and preservation of fraternal harmony between every portion of our country, but just concessions to the rights and interests of each, in that spirit of compromise and true conservatism which influenced the founders of our government, which is counselled in "Washington's Farewell Address," and by which, at various times, the peaceful condition of the Union, when threatened, has been secured.

10. We are in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenses and of a strict economy in the administration of the government.

11. We are in favor of the widest diffusion of American civilization and intelligence, with a fair and just extension of our territory and free institutions.

12. We are in favor of an elevated and thoroughly American nationality, to be exemplified in the foreign and domestic policy of our general government.

In respect to nations abroad. By the observance of a firm, bold, yet just, prudent and consistent conduct in all intercourse with them—promptly conceding and with like promptness enforcing all rights, and as promptly redressing all wrongs—and by causing the American flag to protect the persons and property of all having a right to its protection in all parts of the world.

In respect to interests at home.—First, By the adoption of a wise, disinterested and provident legislation for the protection and furtherance, upon principles of justice and equality, of all the great public interests of the country—the agricultural, the mechanical, the mercantile, the manufacturing and the commercial; second, By fostering American genius and art; and third, By authorizing and prosecuting such improvements and works of a national character, permitted by the Constitution, as are needed for the commerce, defence and development of the resources of the country.

13. We are opposed to the present system of nominating candidates for public office, and would have the people more immediately and directly select their candidates, and nominate and elect—instead of self-seekers and demagogues—men honest, capable, experienced and practical.

14. To remedy existing evils, and prevent disastrous consequences resulting therefrom, we would be in favor of The People's Party of the Union" operating in the coming fall and forever eschewing all sectional questions, uniting upon those purely national, and patriotic principles, and inviting into said party all citizens who shall adopt and carry out the principles, opinions and purposes set forth in the foregoing declaration.

The Interest Bill.

We publish below a correct copy of the Interest Bill, recently signed by the Governor, from the Harrisburg *Herald*, of May 31st:

The Governor, on Friday last, attached his signature to the bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, for a change in the usury laws. This action was taken after careful consideration, and a full ascertainment of the sentiment of the public, and will be generally approved by the people of the State. We publish a copy of the bill below, which is the only correct one that has yet been given to the public:

An Act regulating the rate of Interest:

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per cent. per annum, and the first and second sections of the act passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per-cent per annum," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sect. 2. That when a rate of interest for a loan or use of money exceeding that established by law, shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to deduct and retain such excess from the amount of any such debt; and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this Commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months after the time of such payment. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business.

G NELSON SMITH,
Speaker pro tem. House of Representatives.
WM. H. WELSH,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved the twenty eighth day of May, A D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
WM F PACKER.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, May 31.

The supply of Beef Cattle was about equal to last week, and prices remain about the same as previously quoted. The offerings amounted to over 100 head, of which number about six hundred were sold at Wardell's Avenue Yard, in lots, at $8, 9½ and 10 cents per pound. The supply of sheep was large, having amounted to over 6000 head. The market was lively, and prices realized, amounted to from $4 to 6 per head. The market for cows and calves was well supplied, and 400 head were sold at from 15 to $25 for dry cows. The demand is not very active.

Balloons Invented by Crinoline.

The French give a curious anecdote of a simple occurrence which led the inventor of such machines, M Magnifin, to turn his attention to the subject. It is to this effect: A washerwoman of the Rue aux Jude, in the Marais, placed a petticoat on a basket work frame over a stove to dry. In order to concentrate all the heat, and to prevent its escaping by the aperture at the top, she drew the strings closely together, which are used to tie it around the waist. By degrees the stuff dried, because tight, and the stove continued to heat and rarefy the air confined under the framework, the petticoat began to move, and at last rose in the air. The washerwoman was so astonished that she ran out to call her neighbors to witness a miracle, and they, seeing it suspended in the air, were amazed and stupefied. One individual, however, a paper-maker from Annonay, named Montgolfier, as more observant, but more sensible than the others, who considered this work of the demon, returned home, and, without loss of time studied the work of Priestly on different kinds of atmospheres. The result was the discovery of the first balloons, called Montgolfiers, probably gave the idea of a sailing vessel, so also do very simple causes often produce great and unexpected results.

[*West End Life by Major Chambre.*

The Affidavit of the World.

It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Newton conceived the idea of mapping the skies, and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from system to system, and he executed it. The good like Washington, determined in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the mightiest and the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, DISEASE; and in the foremost ranks of these champions of humanity we place Professor HOLLOWAY. Happily we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds.—They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. He has heard with his own ears the voice of approval which is to vibrate through the future. He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen with his own eyes the fabric which is to be his monument.

No remedies for the various disorders which afflict mankind have been so extensively used, so universally popular as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords the opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory or impugn the value of its practical results. HOLLOWAY'S REMEDIES *for external and internal diseases stand before the world unassailed.* The conclusion is THEY ARE UNASSAILABLE. But this is not all. Their efficacy is not merely unchallenged, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon old rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. The press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible.

Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and have NEVER FAILED to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact, it may almost be said of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, that they have been authenticated by the AFFIDAVIT OF MANKIND.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

The Traveling Community.

A remedy such as BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS cannot be too highly recommended. To the traveling community, especially, it is certainly an invaluable remedy; having little or no exercise, constantly exposed, and subject to the effects of a change of climate and water, they require some tonic to counteract the miscellaneous appropriation bill, or to prolong the session.

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

☞ WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST, VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER?—In a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by FLEMING BROS, Pittsburgh, Pa. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

NEW YORK, September 25, 1852.

Gentlemen:—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusual large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane'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.

(SS) my28:wdaw

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, introduced as an amendment a lengthy rearrangement of the tariff, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, offered as an amendment an appropriation to continue the publication of the American state papers since 1832, three thousand copies for government use, public libraries and foreign governments.

Mr. Toombs opposed and Messrs. Cameron, Seward Benjamin supported the amendment.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, moved to amend that the present progression of the work be limited to ten volumes, which was lost.

Mr. Toombs moved to amend that their publication shall not exceed the present prices for public printing. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr Crittenden was then agreed to. Yeas 33, nays 16.

An attempt to append the local business of the district failed.

Several minor amendments were made and lost.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, renewed his motion to appropriate $54,000 for the improvement of St. Clair flats, on which the vote being taken, few Senators being present, it seemed as if carried. Whereupon, Mr. Slidell changed his vote to aye, thus acquiring the right to reconsider.

Evening.—The result was announced, and a motion to adjourn was made from the administration side. The opposition called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was agreed to by yeas 28, nays 13.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clark, of New York, offered a series of resolutions; the first one that the evidence reported by the select committee as to the recent sale of Fort Snelling reservation has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, was adopted on the first reading by 133 against 60 votes.

Mr. Russell moved to table the whole subject, which failed by 68 against 110.

The second resolution of Mr Clark declared that the management of the sale by the agents authorized by the Secretary to convey the same, was injudicious and improper, and resulted, by reason of want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted. Adopted by a vote of 123 against 64.

Mr. Clark's other two resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the terms of the sale, and directing that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted by the Secretary of War, in order that in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as, in his opinion, the public interests may require.

The House, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolution for those reported by the majority of the select committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to table the remainder of the resolutions, which was agreed to by a vote of 83 yeas and 76 nays.

Several bills of no general importance were then passed, and also the bill giving three years full pay as a Commander in the navy to Capt. Herndon's widow.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, called up the report of the Committee on Elections, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of G. Fuller, asking for admission as a delegate from the Territory of Dacotah, and in favor of Mr. Kingsbury retaining his seat as a delegate from Minnesota, or the territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota.

During the debate that ensued, Mr. Hughes denied the right of Mr. Harris to hold the floor and give members the privilege to speak by his permission.

Mr. Harris denied that Mr. Hughes had the right so to intimate.

Mr. Hughes—It was your course heretofore on this very question.

Mr. Harris—It is false.

Mr. Hughes—You are a liar.

Mr. Harris—It is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure.

He then went on to say that the majority of the committee took the ground that when the act of Congress establishes temporal government, and fixes the area of territory, the carving out of a State therein does not repeal the said law by implication.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, supported Mr. Harris' views.

Messrs. Wilson of Indiana, Clark of Connecticut and Gilmer of North Carolina, joined in the minority report, declaring that Mr. Fuller has the best evidence of the right to a seat, having been voted for outside of the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Hughes offered and discussed an amendment declaring that the admission of Minnesota dissolved the territorial organization, and so the law throughout the country, and ascertain whether there was sufficient people for a territorial government.

Pending the question the House adjourned.

Additional by the America.

The correspondence between Sir Henry Outram and the Governor General of India is published, showing conclusively that Outram earnestly and strongly protested against the Governor's confiscation policy. This correspondence, it is supposed, led to the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure.

The contract between the Government and the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been signed and sealed by both parties. It covers twenty-five years from the time the cable is successfully laid. The telegraphic fleet are all assembled at Plymouth, ready to sail on the experimental trip.

Brazil has contracted a loan with Rothschilds for a million and a half pounds sterling for the completion of the Don Pedro Railroad.

Prince Napoleon goes out as Governor to Algeria early in July.

Turkey has consented to a settlement with Montenegro, in consequence of threats of France to acknowledge the independence of the latter.

The French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the French envoy to China to treat with the Imperial Commissioner without going to China.

The London *Post* says that the King of Naples recently applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport, owing to fears of the French and British governments. A Russian courier reached Naples on the 14th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2.—The House Committee on the Judiciary took final action to day in the case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. Eight members were present, and they were equally divided on the question whether he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. One side is neutralized by the other, and this question brought to a close.

The impression is general that the session of Congress will be prolonged beyond Monday probably two weeks. The Senate has yet to dispose of seven or eight public appropriation bills, and the British aggression resolutions are the special order for Saturday, in addition to other business requiring the concurrent action of that body.

Further Concerning the Tornado.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Later accounts of the tornado state that four persons have since died from the effects of injury received. The names of the killed are John Hand and two children, Mrs. McWilliams and four children, W. E. Thompson, wife and child, Mrs. Bruselton and two children, Levina Lacey, Hiram Johnson and child, and four others whose names are not known. The track of the tornado was a quarter of mile in width and lasted fifteen minutes. The funeral of the killed is represented as very large, and the ceremonies were imposing.

The Twenty Mile Race at Detroit.

DETROIT, June 2.—The twenty mile race over the Hamtramck Course, to day, between a Buffalo horse, unknown, and the Detroit horse Frank Granger, was won by the latter. The time was 66 minutes and 50 seconds. The fifty mile race advertised, between the same horses, did not come off.

Afternoon Telegraph Report.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2.

Senate.—The Senate continued in session until a late hour last night. Persistent efforts were made with the intent to defeat the miscellaneous appropriation bill, or to prolong the session.

The Senate adjourned without any vote being taken on the bill. The amendments offered were generally defeated.

To-day's Proceedings.—The business transacted was of no public interest till one o'clock, when Mr. Mason, of Virginia, procured consent of the Senate to make the resolutions relative to the British outrages the special order for Saturday noon.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, tried to bring up the Mexican protectorate. In speaking of the resolution, he said that if the government of this nation does not interpose in the name of outraged humanity in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens. He himself could not hesitate, if necessity demanded him to do so, and they who do will neither be liable to the name of filibusters, or amenable to the reproach of marauding there. He demanded an expression, by yeas and nays, of the opinion of the Senate, to show whether it will really do anything or nothing in the matter.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, here suggested that he hoped the Senator would accept the Senate's expression as decisive.

The resolution was then defeated; yeas 17, nays 39.

The Appropriation bill was then taken up.

House.—In the House, the debate on the sale of Fort Snelling was continued.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said there were no characteristics of a *bona fide* sale but those of fraud and stealing.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, defended Dr. Graham, one of his constituents, from gross imputations upon his honesty and integrity. In the testimony, there was not a particle of evidence to show any collision between him and the Secretary.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, regarded it as unfortunate, where so much was at stake, that there should have been exhibited anything like a party feeling, belonging to neither the Democratic nor Republican party. He could not be accused of a partizan bias, and he proceeded to defend the Secretary, saying that he acted honestly, but, he thought, imprudently. He, however, saw nothing in this to justify him in impugning the integrity of the Secretary.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, took ground that the charge originated with the Republicans, for political purposes. The debate was further continued.

The House resumed the consideration of the Fort Snelling report.

Mr. Clark, of New York, differed from the conclusions of both the majority and minority reports. There was not the slightest ground for impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, but the management of the sale was injudicious and improper. He believed it was probable or possible that there was an entire want of authority for the sale, and that it is probably voidable because of the circumstances attending it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clark said that certain actions were brought some years since against the collectors and other federal officers in New York, and Mr. McKoon, then District Attorney, in pursuance of special orders or general instructions, appeared and took measures for their defense, while the actions were pending. Mr. McKeon was superseded by Mr. Sedgwick, hence arose the questions make by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General, who has decided, First. That the District Attorney cannot in any case charge more for his services than the fee bill expressly allows him to receive. Second. That when a ministerial or other officer is sued for an act done in the lawful discharge of his duty, the government who employed him is bound to stand between him and the consequences, if at the request of the government it is to pay such a sum as may be agreed upon. If the act has been done in bad faith then the officer is to take care of himself. Third. It is for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to decide whether the outgoing attorney shall cease all communications with the pending suits against the collectors; where cases have been prepared by the late Attorney, it is better to employ him as an assistant.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, said that when he offered the resolution of inquiry on which this report was made, he disclaimed any charge of fraud or corruption against any one. He did not now believe that the Secretary acted corruptly or dishonestly, but that he was deceived and unfortunate in the selection of an agent to effect the sale.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, appealed to the House, in view of the short time remaining of the session, to vote on the matter at once. He presumed that every member had made up his mind. He then moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, closed the debate. He contended that the sale could not be justified by law, usage, practice or morals, and that the act throughout was wrong. He defended the report of the majority.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says it is stated here that reliable information has been received that a British cruiser had fired into an American vessel, and that one man was killed. The occurrence is said to have taken place off Pensacola. It is furthermore stated that the United States steamer Fulton had gone to chase after the cruiser.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says considerable uneasiness is felt at the British embassy, lest a collission should occur in the Gulf between the English and American war vessels before the British Admiral receives Lord Napier's despatches, which he has requested to be sent in a special steamer from Halifax to Bermuda.

Rumors have been current here for two or three days, of a collision having occurred between the U. S. steamer Fulton, and British steamer Styx. It was believed to be entirely false from the first, and nothing has been received from the South by the Government or for the press to give any grounds for the rumor.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The steamship America has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell had withdrawn his motion for a censure of the Ministry, so that the struggle has terminated in a virtual triumph for the Government.

Naples had rejected the demand of England for indemnity for the engineers captured on board the Cagliari and imprisoned.

The Neapolitan Government was actively proceeding with its military defences.

There is nothing later from India.

Joseph Hawley's horse Beadman won the Derby race.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—The river is falling, but there is still an abundance of water on the falls for the largest boats. Weather clear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BALANCE OF MY SPRING STOCK

— OF —

PIANO FORTES,

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF

CHICKERING & SON'S,

BOSTON,

Consisting of SIXTEEN of their new Seven Octave and Six and a Half Octave Pianos; have just been received, and new ready for examination at the warerooms of the subscriber.

Notice.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO FORTES are not furnished by them to any other house in this city, and all orders must be directed to the subscriber.

JOHN H. MELOR,
No. 81 Wood street,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Pianos,
je3 for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

WE WILL THIS DAY OPEN IN OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, New and choice styles of FANCY DRILL AND DUCK PANTALOON STUFFS, LINEN AND LIGHT WOOLEN COATINGS, FIGURED SILK AND MARSEILLES VESTINGS, Which will be MADE TO ORDER in a SUPERIOR STYLE and WORKMANSHIP.

L HIRSHFELD & SON,
je3 No. 83 Wood street.

LAWNS, BERAGES, LACE MANTLES, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c, As good and cheap a stock as any in the city. C. HANSON LOVE, (Formerly Love Brothers,) je3 74 Market street.

FLOUR.—40 bbls. choice superfine for sale by JAS. A. PETZER, je3 Corner Market and First sts.

VELLUM COPYING BOOKS.—These books possess great advantages over any others: the paper being thick and strong will not tear when wet. It takes a most perfect impression and is convenient to refer to. When once in use their superiority is apparent. Sold by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., je3 Stationers, 57 Wood st.

COPYING PRESSES.—Screw Copying Presses, Calm and Lever Copying Presses, Lever, Screw and Spring Copying Presses, sold by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., je3 57 Wood street.

CHEESE.—
180 boxes prime W. R. Cutting Cheese;
200 " English Dairy "
Received and for sale by [je3] HENRY H. COLLINS.

CORN.—10 bags shelled Corn received and for sale by [je3] HENRY H COLLINS

STONE WATER PIPE.—
500 yards 6 inch;
500 " 4 "
550 " 3 "
400 " 2 "
Received and for sale by [je3] HENRY H. COLLINS.

PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The mysterious lady is a great natural ASTROLOGIST AND DOCTRESS, and has been pronounced the wonder of the world by all the Crowned heads and Nobility of Europe, telling them correctly of their past, present and future lives. This extraordinary and gifted woman, MADAMS HARPER, has already performed many Miracles and Wonderful Cures throughout the principal cities of the United States, and takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged ROOM 38, SCOTT HOUSE, where ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of consulting her in relation to past, present and future events, and also goods that are lost, are invited to call. This marvelous and talented woman is the person who saw in a vision the great and terrific disaster of the steamer Central America, when and where she foundered at sea, and gave particular notice of the fact, which proved to be true, even up to the hour of her going down. This mysterious Lady is also an adept in Phrenology and Diseases of the human system. She will also give you a faithful description of your partner in Marriage, and describe them as well as if she had known them her lifetime; and also give advice on Love or Courtship. Mad. H. predicted, in the year 1834, the General Harrison would be President of the United States, and die in eight years, and her prediction was verified to a day. When she was young, she was known by the name of the "Mysterious child." She is no fortuneteller or memorizer, but a real Astrologist. This lady is a descendant of Mary Ann Hamlett, the great natural Astrologist, who foretold the Revolutionary War thirty three years before it came to pass. ☞ Visitors shown to her Rooms. Consultation Fee, $1; Children half price. [my26:1m

SUNDRIES.—
5000 lbs. Country Bacon;
12 kegs Packed Butter;
76 bushels Bright Dried Apples;
25 " " Peaches;
100 bushels Red Potatoes;
200 " Mixed "
Just received and for sale by JAS. A. VETZER,
my31 Corner Market and Second sts.

WIDE BLACK FRENCH LACES of superior quality, for making and trimming Mantillas, from narrow to extra wide, received at HORNE'S, 77 Market st.
my31

COMPOUND SYRUP STILLINGIA for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
my31 No. 60, Corner Wood and Fourth sts.

TINCTURE GELSAMINUM.—6 dozen for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
my31 No. 60, Corner Wood and Fourth sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A First Rate Farm for Sale in Ohio.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers his farm, situated one half mile south west of New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio, and one and a half miles west of Monitorie station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, for sale. It contains two hundred and forty-eight acres, one hundred and seventy-eight of which is in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is covered with first rate timber. The farm is well supplied with springs and running water. The farm is provided with two dwelling houses, barns and other suitable buildings; also, a large and thriving orchard, which furnishes excellent fruit.

Any one desirous of purchasing, can buy one hundred and sixty acres, or the entire tract, as may be convenient. The farm is conveniently divided into meadow and upland, and hence is suitable for stock and grain. There is also a four feet vein of coal underlying the farm, which has been worked a little.

This excellent farm will be sold cheaper than any tract adjoining of a similar quality. Any one wishing to buy a good farm on favorable terms, would do well to call and examine. It is in a healthy location and excellent neighborhood, convenient to good schools, churches, and mills. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises JOHN MILLER,
New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio. je3:3mw

500 AGENTS WANTED—To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

ALL Friends of IMBECILE AND FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN. Please procure circulars gratis of DR. GEORGE BROWN, Barre, Mass

$32 IN ONE DAY—$52,50 in two days, were cleared by agents, retailing my patents. Send four stamps for letters and books. E. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

DRY APPLES.—Bright Dry Apples in store and for sale by HENRY M. COLLINS.

THIRD ARRIVAL.

GEO. R. WHITE & CO.,

No. 59 Market Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 31st inst.

A new and complete assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:
DRESS SILKS, every variety,
SILK ROBES every variety,
BAREGE ROBES, Flounced and Aquille,
MOUSELINES DE SOIE,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
CHINTZES, &c, &c.

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

HOUSEKEEPING, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

They have also paid particular attention to their stock of

MOURNING GOODS,

which they think will compare favorably with that of any other house in this city. Also, a great variety of every description of

Embroideries, English and French Lace Goods,

to all of which they would invite particular attention, it being their last importation this season. je2:2wd

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

Completely Preserved

TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to its former color, or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia,) but would be c