Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....JUNE 7.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in to-day's paper, for the sale of some valuable Government Lands in Alabama and Mississippi. To those who wish to locate or make purchases in either of those States, a rare opportunity is here offered.

☞ We are under many obligations to Judge MASON, the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington City, for accounts of packages of seeds, imported for the U. S. Patent office. One package we have handed over to our friend JOHN B. M'FADDEN, Esq., for the use of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society; the contents of the other we have distributed amongst some amateur farmers for the purpose of experiment.

☞ The senior Editor of this paper wishes, publicly, to express his heartfelt thanks to his brethren of the Democratic press in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the many kind notices they have been pleased to take of him before and since the late appointment of Postmaster for this city. In reference to that appointment he has said nothing through these columns, for reasons which his friends and the public will readily appreciate. If he should hereafter deem it to be his duty to refer to this matter, he will probably do so over his own proper signature.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is known that certain citizens, instigated by evil-grounded antipathy to the profitless and wasteful expenditure of money by the city of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is proposed to be made by them in the construction of the Hempfield railroad, have applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Central Company from the application of its funds to any purpose not immediately expressed or contemplated by the terms of its charter. This application, which seems reasonable in connexion with this particular case, is sized upon by the money speculators in our great cities to depress the value of all the various railroad securities of our State, and is likely, if not brought to an early end by the decision of the court, to have a disastrous effect on the great interests which our people have been so unanimous in their endeavors to build up.

It is asserted that the decision of the question, should the injunction be granted, *will affirm the unconstitutionality of all the municipal and county subscriptions which have been made in Pennsylvania*; and this view is causing some of our business and railroad men to be seriously apprehensive of the result. The event of such a decision would be disastrous, indeed; it would leave our county and city at the mercy of the single line of road already completed; all the other important projects, commenced or projected, owing their very existence to municipal and corporate aid, must be abandoned, there being no other way in which the money can be commanded for their construction. How the great monopoly would be likely to wield its power, whether for the people or the purse-holders in the East, we do not care to predict; but, supposing even the worst, the county of Allegheny would be still fortunate compared with our neighbors Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Washington, and, more particularly, the counties to the northward. Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, and Venango must forego their new-born hopes of being brought within a few hours' ride of a market, and be content to remain as now—so far as all the facilities of commerce are concerned, some fifty years behind the age.

Destructive as such results would be, there is even a worse feature in the case. Various corporate and municipal bodies in the State have already issued from eight to ten or twelve millions of dollars in bonds for improvement purposes, which have been sold. They are distributed in all parts of the world, but mostly held in our own and neighboring States. Poor men have invested in them their hard earned savings; rich men their surplus funds; religious and charitable institutions their endowments. Many widows and orphans have in them their whole estate. A decision affecting the legality of such issues would be, in effect, repudiation, and would result in ruin to the bond holders; it would be, in fact, a death blow to the credit of our Commonwealth. It would engender distrust of her rulers, and her name would become a synonim for bad faith and roguery throughout the world. Repudiation! It is impossible *for Democratic* Pennsylvania to repudiate. So far as subscriptions of counties and cities are concerned to roads which terminate in, *or pass through their own borders*, we have no apprehension for the result. It seems to us but another "Cromwell Case," of which the Court will be apt to make short work.

The question is by no means a new one, for it has been already decided in nearly every State in the Union that the subscriptions made under the authority of the supreme legislative body are perfectly competent, and nearly every important municipality in the land has availed itself of the right. Providence, Bridgeport, Portland, Hartford, Middletown, Augusta, Bath, Binghampton, Troy, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Auburn, Attica, Utica, and many other places we may point to in New England and New York; Baltimore, Cumberland and others, in Maryland; Alexandria, Wheeling, Richmond, Petersburgh, Staunton, Lynchburgh, and most other towns in Virginia; Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and other cities of North and South Carolina and Georgia; Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburgh, Nashville, Memphis, and a host of other cities and counties in the extreme South, and nearly every one in the States of Kentucky and Ohio, have used their corporate credit to a considerable extent for improvement purposes, and the same may be also said of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Missouri. The question of the expediency of making these subscriptions is pretty clearly settled in its universal approval; but the question of expediency is not that which is to come before our Court, and those "evil surmisers and unjust thinkers" who are ready to imagine that the opinions of our judiciary on the legal points, can be warped by their personal predilections, in favor of or against the *expediency* of this or that measure, will live long enough to find themselves mistaken.

The same question has, as we have already said, been settled in nearly all the States. In one instance, that of the city of Bridgeport, not only was it decided to be competent to subscribe, but the point that every citizen's property was liable for the payment of the interest, was fully affirmed by the Supreme Court; and the principles involved in this decision have quite recently been sustained in Ohio, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Missouri.

A high precedent also exists in the act of Congress which gave power to several cities in the District of Columbia to subscribe to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and in the repeated appropriations of land from the public domain for the construction of railroads in distant parts of the country.

If it is unconstitutional for municipalities to make railroads under duly granted legislative authority, it cannot be any less so to construct common roads under the same authority; and the same principle would apply down to the paving of our streets and sidewalks.

There are a few anti-progress men in every community who are accustomed to lay great stress on their inherent "constitutional" right to dispose of their own money in their own way. They assert, with much ostentation, that the majority cannot bind their property for railroad subscriptions, and their assumption might with equal force apply to the assessment of taxes for the support of the municipal government, or for any public purpose whatever, which they, in their superior wisdom, might think involved an unnecessary or extravagant expenditure. These gentlemen claim, *de facto*, the right of individual rebellion. Their monstrous doctrine strikes at the very root of our popular government and its democratic first principle—the supremacy of the majority—and their, at first blush, specious argument is of little weight.

We hope our railroad companies, and individuals who hold municipal securities, will not allow themselves to be shaved by the dealers in bonds. They will make a great matter of the "risk" and danger of purchasing bonds in view of the "pending decision," which decision, provided they succeed in staving it off long enough to fill their clutches with sacrificed securities, they well know will be to them better than a California gold mine.

NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York *Herald*, dated Washington, June 3d, says: "We understand that Mr. Beverly Tucker, of this city, backed up by certain capitalists, is about starting an independent democratic paper here. In addition to assisting the *Union* in diffusing intelligence to the democracy of the country, it will also doubtless make an effort to relieve Gen. Armstrong from the burthen of the public printing next session."

Some folks appear to think that this thing of "starting newspapers" is a matter of amusement, to be engaged in by those who have "nothing else to do." Many attempts have been made to establish Democratic journals at Washington, in opposition to the old reliable organs of the party; but after foolishly spending some ten or twenty thousand dollars the political speculators would abandon the sinking enterpriso. We venture to predict that Mr. TUCKER's enterprise will share the same fate of all those that have preceded it—*it will be a failure*. But probably he will manage to secure some lucrative positions for himself and his friends, as a compensation for his losses in "starting" his "independent democratic paper." If all the money that has been expended in Washington City, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis in "starting" what is called "independent democratic papers," was collected together, it would very nearly pay off the Pennsylvania State Debt!

SUPREME JUDGE.

The Blair County *Whig* speaking of a Whig candidate for Supreme Judge, says:

"We suggest the name of S. S. Blair, Esq., of this county, a gentleman well read in the law, possessing the highest ability as a scholar, and most eloquent and able before a jury."

It is a matter of perfect indifference to the Democracy who the whigs nominate for Judge of the Supreme Court, for their candidate, whoever he may be, will be beaten by an overwhelming vote. We hope, however, that they will make a nomination, so that the Democracy will have a substance, and not a shadow, to contend against. Many believe that the Whigs will let the next election go by default, knowing that it is a useless waste of time and money for them to enter into a contest with the Democracy. Without opposition our political friends may become indifferent, neglect their organization, and thereby allow the enemy to steal a march upon them. Democrats, pick your flints, and keep your powder dry!

DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT.

A despatch from Washington, June 4th, says: "The appointment of Mr. Robert Patterson as Director of the Mint, was yesterday reconsidered in the Cabinet, and the result was its withdrawal and the appointment of Col. James Ross Snowden, of Pittsburgh, to the post. Col. Snowden was Treasurer of the Mint under Mr. Polk's administration." As to the character of the opposition to Mr. Patterson, we are entirely ignorant, but we must be permitted to say that the appointment of our worthy townsman, Col. Snowden, was wise and judicious. Besides being a zealous, influential Democrat, he is an affable, kind-hearted man, and possesses business qualifications of the highest order. We have not heard whether Mr. Snowden would accept the appointment or not, but we certainly would regret if he should conclude to leave our city, where he has resided and made hosts of friends during the last few years.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Free Democratic State Convention assembled on Thursday last, at Harrisburg, and nominated William M. Stephenson, of Mercer, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, Canal Commissioner; Neville B. Craig, of Allegheny, Auditor General, and L. E. Carson, of Montgomery, Surveyor General.

It appears evident, therefore, that the abolitionists are determined to keep up their violent-ons agitation in this State. Let them rave and fume and fret,—they can harm no one but themselves. The Democracy will always exert a conservative influence, which will prevent the "one-idea-party" from doing mischief.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York National *Democrat* states that Mr. McClelland has issued an order that in his department, the most extensive and important, the business hours shall commence at eight and last till half-past-three. It is due to Mr. McClelland to say that his example goes far beyond this—he remains at his room only from half-past four till six P. M., and returning to his office he remains till eleven. He examines everything himself; and his legal acquirements and excellent judgment are being felt, not only in his department, but in the cabinet. Depend upon it, General M'Clelland is destined to be the great man of the Northwest.

☞ The outside pressure against Benjamin Parke, recently appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa., was so great that he was removed on Friday last, and a Mr. Brandt appointed. The charges against Mr. Parke were altogether political. It was pretty clearly established that he was in the habit of voting the whig ticket for the last few years, a practice, certainly, which no sound Democrat would indulge in, especially if he wished to aspire to places of honor and profit in the gift of the administration.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We would call public attention to the advertisement of Real Estate, advertised in our paper this morning, by Mr. Henry Reis. It is some of the most valuable property in the county. The coal on the farm advertised will more than pay the price of the land advertised.

☞ Col. S. E. STREETER, of Montrose, Pa., has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, which post had been declined previously by Judges Le Grand and Constable, of Maryland.

☞ The Democrats of New Orleans have achieved a splendid victory in the election of their District Attorney. The majority is 2405.

PUBLICATIONS.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—The May number of this ably conducted Quarterly has been received by Gildersleeve & Co., 76 Fourth street, and Miner & Co., 32 Smithfield street. Its contents are: Macgillivray's British Birds; International Relations; Dunoon's Hippolytus; English Hexameters; Ruth,—the Reign of Female Novelists; Memoirs of French Protestantism; Life under an Italian Despotism; Glimpses of Poetry; the Higher Instruction and its Representatives in Scotland; Wellington in the Peninsula; Layard's Assyrian Discoveries.

SHAKESPEARE.—Messrs. W. A. Gildersleeve & Co., of this city, whose names appear as publishers, have laid upon our table part first of the Complete Works of Shakspeare revised from the best authorities, with a Memoir and Essay on his Genius, by BARRY CORNWALL; also, annotations and introductory remarks on the plays, by many distinguished writers, illustrated with tinted engravings, from designs, by KENNY MEADOWS. This bids fair to be a valuable publication. It is now issued at 25 cents per number.

AMERICAN LAW REGISTER.—The June number of this valuable publication contains an article on Chancery Jurisdiction; a large number of recent American decisions; abstracts from the Mississippi Court of Appeals; Legal Miscellany, &c. &c. Editors: Asa I. Fish and Henry Wharton. Published by D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia.

☞ "GRACE GREENWOOD," otherwise Miss SARAH JANE CLARKE, of New Brighton, has left Rome, and is now on a visit to the ancient cities of Herculanaeum and Pompeii, which have been disentombed from the lava and ashes of Vesuvius. Her letters to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* are exceedingly interesting, elegant and graphic; but as they have been copy-righted by the publishers of that paper, we are prevented from transferring them to the columns of this journal. We believe it is the intention of the proprietors of our Philadelphia name-sake to publish the letters of Grace in book form, after they have been first printed in their popular and widely-circulating paper.

☞ Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, of Boston, has been appointed Chaplain in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. It will be remembered that Mr. DENISON made several very able political speeches in this city during the last campaign. He had originally been a Webster Whig, but preferred Gen. Pierce to the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

For the Morning Post.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:—

The article in yesterday's *Post*, headed "The Appointments, &c.," we are pleased to observe, meets the approbation of the Democracy of the city and county, so far as we can learn. The rewarding of slanderers of Gen. PIERCE, while he was the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, cannot but meet with the hearty condemnation of the party everywhere. If rumor speaks true, there are other Whigs to be rewarded, and places given them in preference to Democrats. We allude to the appointment of Hull Inspector, &c. Can this be true?

DEMOCRATS OF THE SECOND WARD.

Adopted Citizens and the General Administration.

We make the following extracts from an eloquent article in the Boston *Post* of the 23, in relation to our foreign appointments. The sentiment expressed cannot but meet the approbation of every honest democrat, and will prove to the country the sincere republican principles of President PIERCE. The *Post* says:

"Among the interests which prominently contributed to the election of General Pierce, in November last, was the vote of the adopted citizens. It is a sublime spectacle—the exodus of the oppressed—and it was a proud, and a decent tribute to democratic policy, and a significant expression of trust in the faith which invites the oppressed of other nations to a refuge on these shores, that, in despite of the appeals of our opponents, and the disregard of the distortions of the whig presidential candidate, they rallied to the standard of General Pierce with enthusiasm as deep as the affection they felt for their fatherland, and as wide as the dominions of the nation they had chosen for their own. This had not been the first nor the only manifestation of their fealty to our great republic. They had fought on every battle-field in which the rights or the honor of the American people had been involved. "From the first sword which gleamed at Lexington to the last gun which flashed at Chepultepec," they had given their best blood to their adopted country. They fought by the side of Prescott and Warren, at Bunker Hill; by Washington, at Trenton and Valley Forge; by Marion, in the South, and by Wayne, in the North, during the seven years war for the rights we now enjoy. They were with Scott, and Brown, and Jesup, in the second war of independence on the British frontiers. They were with Jackson, at New Orleans, and were hailed by his victorious sword through the perils of the Indian wars. In the conflict with Mexico they stood shoulder to shoulder with Taylor, and Scott, and Worth, and Pierce, and Duncan; and they followed our triumphant banners along the bloody steeps of Monterey, over the terrible defiles of Buena Vista, and again from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas.

"In diplomacy, we had a Frenchman, GALLATIN, chosen not only without censure, but amid a nation's applause, to bring peace to our war-stricken shores. MATTHEW THORNTON, of New Hampshire, the Irishman, JOHN WITHERSPOON, of New Jersey, the Scotchman, JAMES SMITH, of Pennsylvania, the Irishman, BUTTON GWINNETT, the Englishman, were among the adopted citizens who signed the Declaration of Independence; the great Quaker financier ROBERT MORRIS, who gave up his property to the revolution, and relieved our starving armies, was an Englishman; and in later periods of our progress, we find naturalized Americans eminent in debate, eminent in council, distinguished at the bench and bar, and among the first to elevate the character of the American merchant and mechanic. Of the immigrants of other lands, and now dwelling among us, let our new territories speak. Let the contributions of these masses to the wealth of the nation, in that toil which redeems the wilderness and enriches themselves, which helps to build cities, to penetrate the distant wast, and to bind the States together with ligatures of iron; let all these speak of their usefulness to the American nation, and of their gratitude to the American people. Europe watches the spectacle with undissembled alarm, and Freedom needs no emissaries in the old world while words of cheer and hope are sent by every steamer from the prohibited or restored from tyranny in these States, to their distant brethren still in the bonds of oppression.

"If this great historical fact commands, as it does command, our admiration and our gratitude, why shall we not acknowledge it? If it be right to receive aid, is it not right, also, to repay the obligation when the opportunity is offered?—While our country, the opportunity is offered—President Pierce had every reason to be proud of the past which recorded these benefits, and he did not hesitate to obey his own impulses, and the feelings of the people, by substantially recognizing the debt we owe to those who shared with us in the perils of war and in the trials of peace, when called to preside over the destinies of the American people."

SNAG-BOAT AHOY!—On Thursday the snag-boat Terror arrived from Pittsburgh, at the mouth of Licking, making the time in the remarkable short space of three weeks. In this day of steamboat racing, this is an interesting fact. The time would probably have been considerably shortened if she had not stopped to drag out of the channel 28 snags, 6 sunken coal-boats, and 12 trees. The last snag taken up was a dangerous one, about two miles above the city. This boat has a long journey before her, being bound for the Arkansas river, which she is to follow in the exercise of her peculiar vocation as far as possible.—*Cincinnati Com.*

GREAT ENTERPRISE.—A company of western capitalists, organized some months since, are about moving vigorously in the execution of one of the greatest enterprises of the day—the construction of a canal along the lower rapids of the Mississippi, which extends several miles and has its termination at Keokuk, Iowa. This will be one of the greatest water powers in the Union and will be of incalculable value to all that portion of the west, not only for the great facilities it will afford manufacturing enterprises, but also to facilitate and cheapen navigation on the Upper Mississippi.

Items of News and Miscellany.

Hon. John S. Pendleton, Charge d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, has concluded to sign a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, which has been approved and ratified by the competent authorities of that Government. So that it only awaits the approbation of the Government of the United States and the exchange of ratification, to go into effect.

The U. States sloop of war Vincennes, commander Ringgold, the brig Porpoise, and the steamer John Hancock, of the Behring's Straits expedition, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Thursday afternoon—having been passed by the steamer North Carolina, which arrived here yesterday morning.

The Secretary of the Interior has suspended the provisions of the Bounty Land act of the 28th September, 1850, so far as they have been supposed to apply to Indians. The giving of bounty lands to Indians, he says, is contrary to the established practice of the government, which seeks to extinguish Indian titles, instead of increasing them.

The South Carolina railroad company have offered $1,000 reward for the detection of the persons who placed the rails across the track of that road a few days ago, by which the train was thrown off, and two lives lost.

Captain Marriott, of Baltimore, it is stated, has been offered the place of Secretary of Legation to Brazil, Chili, or Russia, but declines.—He wants a Consulship.

Caroline Pritchard, convicted of manslaughter at the late term of Hartford County (Md.) Circuit Court, was sentenced to the penitentiary until the first of July, 1858.

An English paper states that Caroline Bronte, authoress of Jane Eyre, Shirley and Villette, thinks of coming to this country, shortly.

Mr. Alfred Bunn, the English lecturer sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, in the Africa, with the intention of returning to America with a dramatic company. He designs, it is said, publishing a book on this country, to be called "Old England and New England."

The fare from Philadelphia to Charleston, by the steamer Osprey, has been reduced to $15, meals included, said to be $10 cheaper than by the steamers from New York. This is done in order to induce travellers and Southern merchants generally to visit Philadelphia on their summer tours to the North.

A Russian Imperial Ukase obliges all young men to enter the army at the age of 18, those only excepted who are noble by descent.

At Nottingham, England, the great centre of the lace manufacture, they are now manufacturing a most beautiful fabric of lace for window and bed curtains, &c., of iron wire. Verily, this is an iron age.

The steamer Princeton, it is said, is ordered to the Mediterranean. Capt. W. W. Hunter, an experienced steam navigator, it is expected will command her.

Professor Wilson and Mr. Willis, two of the commissioners appointed by the British government to the Crystal Palace Exhibition, have arrived in New York.

There is not at this moment a saloon in Paris where the experiments of the *spirit* moving table, the hat, the key, and the watch, are not nightly tried.

The laborers brought to Wilmington by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, to supply the places of those who struck for higher wages, were attacked by the strikers on Tuesday, and some of them severely beaten. One received five severe cuts, another four, and one had his nose broken. One arrest was made.

A negotiation, which has been some time pending between the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company and the New York and California Steam Ship Company, has been concluded, by which the two companies are consolidated, under the name of the former, with a special charter, and a capital of $4,000,000. The great competition, heretofore existing between the two companies, is said to be the main cause of the consolidation.

A murder was committed on a store-boat lying at Condit's Ferry, in Green river, Ky., on Saturday night. The boat was in charge of two men, who were brothers-in-law, and one of them shot the other and then fled.

Edward H. Gregory, who in 1851, embezzled $6,000 of the Commercial Bank of Albany, in which he was employed as a clerk, was arrested a few days since in New York, where he was engaged in a broker's office, and taken to Albany for trial. In default of bail he was committed to prison. Gregory is not yet 21 years old, and has been living in fast style in New York.—"Honesty is the best policy."

Printers are the most delicate people in the world in speaking of themselves or their business; they see all other mechanics raising their prices, yet advance not one step—there they are, just as they were ten and twenty years ago.—Every article of provisions is advancing, and the same may be said of every thing else except the labor of the editor, proprietor and journeymen printer.

On the 28th ult., T. F. Marr, of Scott county, Ky., sold to H. T. Wilson, of Bourbon county, Ky., one hundred and ten mules, at the average price of $150 each. These mules were two years old, and their average height was fifteen hands, three inches. Good mules and good prices.

Mr. John McMahon, tailor, of Louisville, while returning home on Thursday evening last, fell into the cellar way of a new building, and was so injured that he died in an hour afterward. He leaves a wife and two small children.

We have such man-traps in this city.

It is stated that one thousand men are now at work on the line of Railroad between Dayton and Xenia, Ohio.

The Chinese Rebellion.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.—The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer has seen a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Plymouth, dated Hong-Kong, March 24, in which the writer states that the almost universal topic was the Chinese rebellion. The rebel army was much larger than the regular army, and the head or chief represents himself as a descendant of a former Emperor. At the last accounts they were surrounding Nankin, and great fears were entertained that that city, as well as Pekin, would be destroyed. The writer also says:

"In conformity with the request from the Chinese authorities, the British had despatched two steamers and a brig of war, to assist the troops of the government. The United States steamer Susquehanna had been sent to Shanghai. Capt. Kelly was the senior officer of the Station, in place of Com. Aulick. The Mississippi was soon expected, and great impatience was manifested for her arrival. Quite an excitement prevailed in consequence of an affair at Canton between the French and English. The French consul undertook to raise a flag pole on the parade ground occupied by foreigners. The English prevented them, whereupon the consul wrote to the captain of a French frigate, stating the whole affair to him. He sent a lieutenant and a draught of marines to Canton to protect the flag. The lieutenant first civilly requested the Englishmen to desist, and on refusing, he, in connexion with his men, drove every opponent from the square, and immediately proceeded to erect the flag-staff."

The writer adds that it is doubtful if the United States expedition will go to Japan this season. The squadron will not reach Hong Kong before July, and will not be ready before August. The coast at that time is very dangerous, and a delay may be deemed indispensable.

☞ Louis Napoleon has sent the cross of commander of the legion of honor to Captain O'Donnell, who was instrumental in saving the life of the Emperor of Austria, from Liberty's poniard. This is a breach of the statutes of the order, as Capt. O'Donnell has not passed through the previous grades. It is also the first French decoration that has been conferred upon an Austrian for twenty years.

The Loss of the William and Mary.

The New York Commercial Advertiser severely condemns the captain of the barque William and Mary, now that the safety of the passengers shows that he deserted the ship, regardless of every thing but his own safety. The editor says:

"It is now plain, his report was its false in reality, as it appeared heartless. He did not see the William and Mary go down. He and his crew deserted their post, and abandoned the multitude of passengers to their fate while yet the ship floated, and their safety might have been provided for. To cover up the unparalleled inhumanity, he made and circulated a false report, calculating the abandoned would never bear testimony against him."

A majority of the 164 passengers who were rescued were taken into Nassau, and were kindly cared for by a committee of ladies of that place, who furnished them with food and clothing. Collections were also taken up in all the churches in aid of the unfortunate passengers.

The Nassau Guardian says that two of the sailors, Wm. Ward and Samuel D. Harris, refused to abandon the ship with Captain Stinson and the rest of the crew. After the captain left, the two sailors, discerning land eight miles ahead slipped the chain cable and endeavored to get the ship under way, but were unsuccessful, as the passengers were unable to assist them, though they continued to work the pumps. The ship, after the cable was slipped, drifted to the N. East; during the evening, the two sailors busied themselves in constructing rafts, to be launched on the following morning, when, fortunately, the wrecking schooner, Oracle, Capt. Sands, hove in sight, and soon rescued the passengers, the ship going down just as the last passenger jumped from the deck. Had not the Captain and crew deserted the ship, it is the conviction of the seamen referred to, that the ship might have been run ashore. The Guardian says that Captain Sands deserves the warm approbation of the humane, and generous reward from the British and American Governments.

THE MESILLA VALLEY.—*Gov. Lane's Statement.*—The Mexican papers publish a communication from Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, addressed to the Mexican Commissioners, in relation to the new boundary dispute. The Governor asserts that the mere fact that the President and Congress of the United States had disapproved and repudiated the provisional line run from the Rio Grande to the Gila, amply justifies his proclamation, and that the want of instructions from Washington does not in the least invalidate his official act. He claims that his authority for the course he pursued is to be found in the constitution and laws of the United States, in the laws of nations, in the treaty with Mexico, and in his appointment as Governor of the Territory. Even had the line been run in conformity with the treaty, the fact that the government of the U. States had refused to acknowledge it, imposes upon all its officers and citizens to pursue a similar course.

He assures the Mexican authorities, that the United States do not wish to see Mexico fall, but rather prosper and be happy under free trade and friendly relations, and that they do not desire any territory which is not theirs by right. He then enters upon a discussion of the facts in relation to the survey of the boundary line, and says that it was run ex-parte by Mexico, with the sanction of Commissioner Bartlett against the opinion of Major Graham, (and he thinks without that of Lieutenant Whipple,) and under protest of Surveyor Gray, whose consent was necessary to make the line a valid one.

He also alleges that there are abundant witnesses to prove that New Mexico has exercised jurisdiction over the territory, and that the records of the tribunals of Dona Ana, of which it was an integral part, will sustain the fact.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign goods at New York for the month of May, have increased nearly 30 per cent. upon the amount for the corresponding month of last year, of which a much larger proportion than usual have been entered for warehousing, being imported earlier than usual for the fall trade. The total imports of the month from foreign ports, (including $207,924 in specie) is valued at $14,540,243, against $7,719,763 for May of last year. Total imports since the 1st of January, $80,876,672, being an increase of $28,889,042 compared with the same five months of last year. The duties paid on imports in New York, since the first of January, amount to $17,326,607, being an increase of $5,308,972 compared with the same period last year. The exports from New York, since the 1st of January, are valued at $27,990,507, being an increase of $2,500,000 compared with the same time last year. Included in the exports is $5,390,700 in specie, being $3,676,954 less than the amount exported during the first five months of 1852.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that on Monday morning last, Mr. George Allison, of Slippery-rock township, in this county, while in a state of mental aberration, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The fatal act was done in his own room, while sitting in his chair; he placed the muzzle of the gun to his head, when he pushed the trigger with the ramrod, one of the family just entering at the time. He died in less than an hour afterwards. The deceased was much respected by all who knew him; he leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely death.—*New Castle (Pa.) Journal.*

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To say that have not yet been paid the second drafts and passage tickets of R. W. Byrne & Co, by John Thompson, lately street, Pittsburgh. I have received a letter from their assignee, stating that I am entitled to receive 25 per cent. on $3,382.75 that I have paid in one hundred and forty-two persons during six months after their failed; and now, I hereby notify all who have any drafts or tickets, to return them immediately to me, at my office, and I will pay them in full, as I have done before. I will allow them ten days to come in.

Those who have paid and abused me, need not apply.

JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

jy2:1w*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL!

DALMINA STEFFENONE, the renowned and unrivalled Italian vocalist, will give a GRAND CONCERT, about the 15th of June, at the above Hall, assisted by PAUL JULIEN, the most extraordinary phenomenon for his age, (11 years,) first premium and honorary member of the Musical Conservatory, Paris. He is considered the greatest Violinist now living, and the wonder of the age. Mad. AMELIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, the popular Vocalist, and MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the famous Pianist. jy2:1r

THIRD WEEK!
MASONIC HALL!
Tuesday Evening, June 7th, 1853,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
THE FAKIR OF SIVA,
WILL CONTINUE HIS
WONDERFUL AND LAUGHABLE
REPRESENTATION OF
DEMONOLOGY AND VENTRILOQUISM!
☞ SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S PERFORMANCE. Doors open at 2 o'clock.
☞ Good Ice Water in abundance. The only cool Hall in the city.
☞ Tickets 25 cents. Children 10 cents. jy2

A FARM OF FIFTY-SIX ACRES,
Within Four Miles of the City, for Sale!

I WILL offer, at private sale, a FARM OF FIFTY-SIX ACRES, together with the improvements, situated in Peebles township, within four miles of the city, on a good road, on which there are erected SIX TENANT HOUSES. This property is offered at the very low price of $150 per acre. There is also about eight acres of the best COAL in the country. For beauty of scenery, &c., this Farm cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. Terms liberal and Title indisputable.

ALSO—Fifteen Lots in East Pittsburgh, as originally laid out by Reis & Dilthridge.

ALSO—Five remaining lots in Wilkinsburg, as laid out by Reis & Carling.

ALSO—One Farm Acre Lot, near Wilkinsburg.

☞ Apply to HENRY REIS, at the firm of Reis & Bergner, corner of Smithfield and Second streets, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, of each day. jy3:1m*

(Dispatch, Journal and Staats Zeitung copy 1m and ch Post.)

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.—Pittsburgh, June 4th, 1853. SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Capital paid in	$185,741 23
Due to Western Banks	492 56
Dividends Unpaid	1,385 21
Profits since 15th May	11,522 73
Continent Fund	3,159 54
Due Individual Depositors on Interest	119,339 68
do do on Account	124,774 82
	$446,415 40
Bills Discounted and Receivable	$362,591 86
Due by Eastern Banks	14,659 82
Due by Western Banks	4,743 26
Cash on hand	19,013 11
Expense Account	625 33
House and Lot, 125 Wood street	12,000 00
	$413,629 40

In making our First Semi-Annual Report to the public, as required by the charter, we beg leave to offer the services of the Trust Company as a Bank of Deposit and Discount; will receive Par Money and Currency, and allow Interest on Special Deposits, and manage Estates and Trusts of every kind for Minors and others, by order of Court, &c.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin, President.	
William Bingham,	John Lindsey,
Samuel Rea,	William K. Nimick,
Isaac M. Pennock,	B. F. Jones,
James A. Hutchison,	Thomas Hope.

jy2:3t JOHN D. SCULLY, Actuary.

MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ NEW WORK.—Will Jack; or, The Stolen Child: a Sketch from Life. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Rena," &c. Price 50c.

Modern Flirtations; a Novel. By Catharine Sinclair. Price 50 cents.

The New Orleans Sketch Book; by "Stahl," author of the "Port-Folio of a Southern Medical Student." Price 50c.

Minnie Lawson; or, The Quitaw' League. Price 25c.

Notabilities in France and England, with an Autobiography. By Philarete Charles. (Cloth.) Price 75 cents.

H. MINER & CO.,
No. 32 Smithfield street.

NEW BOOKS.—Or, The Stolen Child: A Sketch from Real Life; by Mrs. Hentz.

The New Orleans Sketch Book; by Stahl, author of the "Port-Folio of a Southern Medical Student."

Sam Slick's Wise Saws; What He Said, Did, or Invented.

Evelen Wilson; or, The Trials of an Orphan Girl.

Received and for sale by
H. K. GALLOY,
jy2 Opposite the Post Office.

M'Lane's Vermifuge.

☞ No remedy ever invented has been so successful at the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimony in its favor would fill volumes; we must, therefore, content ourselves with a brief abstract of them.

Zophar C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 53 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away fifty more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranberry township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on a repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia., writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that one is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ia., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

But we must, for want of room, reserve further instances for a future notice.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors:
FLEMING BROTHERS,
jy2:1dkw 60 Wood street.

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER!
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
☞ Office—75 Fourth street, between Market and Wood, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. jan18:1y

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF
Wood and Sixth Streets,
☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE to be found in the West. decly

PHILADELPHIA CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
131 *Chestnut st.*, opposite the *State House.*
H. W. SAFFORD,
☞ KEEPS constantly on hand the most extensive and varied assortment of Curtains and Curtain Materials to be found in the city, comprising in part of the following CURTAIN GOODS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS—all styles of—

French Lace Curtains,	Window Shades, all prices,
Muslin, " "	Buff Hollands, all widths,
French Brocatelles, all widths,	Gilt Cornices, every style and price,
French Flushes,	Gilt Curtain Pins,
" Satin Lainas,	" Bands,
" Lampas,	Cords and Tassels,
" Satins,	Gimps, all prices,
" Damask Linens,	Loops,
" Cashmerette,	Fringes,
Plain Turkey Red,	Picture Tassels and Cords,
India Satin Damask,	Shade Tassels and Brasses,
" Lining Silks,	Hooks, Rings, Brackets, &c.
Furniture Gimps,	

☞ A full assortment of the above goods constantly for sale, wholesale or retail. [mar15]—cf n. n.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE—$5,000 worth of improved Wellsville property, with as much cash for a store of good goods.
Enquire of THOMAS WOODS,
jy2 Commercial Broker, 45 Market st.

A HOUSE—One Lot, with a good brick home on it, and three lots, on Marion street, near the Fourth street Road. Enquire of THOMAS WOODS,
jy2 45 Market street.

TO LOAN—$9,000, on fair terms, if secured by bond and mortgage on productive real estate. For particulars
Enquire of THOMAS WOODS,
jy2 Commercial Broker, 45 Market st.

ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY STORES IN THE CITY Being a Wholesale and Retail business, with a stock on hand of $10,000. It has the best run of custom in the city. The owner's health compels him to quit. A