Daily Morning Post.

G. P. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 26

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—A despatch received in this city yesterday afternoon, from Harrisburg, states that the Appropriation Bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday night, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Greeley and a Northern Republic.

Mr. Greeley is of late devoting the columns of the *Tribune* to speculations upon the value of the Union.

He does not yet openly advocate the dissolution of the Union, but commences with long arguments to satisfy the people that *the North can do without the South*; that the North has twice the population, wealth, skill, enterprise, industry, and military power of the South; and that a separation of the two sections would be no damage to the North. The next step we suppose will be, to satisfy us that secession is *desirable*, and would greatly benefit Northern interests. Thus the treacherous poison is to be gradually and cunningly administered, until the Northern mind is thoroughly imbued with its baleful influence, and fully prepared for the voluntary destruction of the noble fabric of republicanism and self-government, which our fathers reared, and cemented with their blood.

But we do not propose to treat with much seriousness this renewed attempt to foster and encourage enmity between the North and the South; and to cultivate throughout the land a slight regard for the Union. There is too much good sense and patriotism in the land to permit such dangerous counsels to prevail.

Abolitionists, and their ambitious leaders, would doubtless be willing to see the confederacy dissolved, and a Northern republic formed, over which they would hope to rule in triumph. And, from the course pursued by the *Tribune* hitherto, it can hardly be doubted that its principal editor and proprietor is among the number; provided himself, and his particular friends, could win all the glory and profit.

Seward, Greeley, Theodore Parker, Garrison, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, and a few other men of boundless ambition, and easy consciences, appear to have become convinced that unless the present confederacy is destroyed, and new national boundaries, as well as new political parties formed, they can never gain the political ascendancy, and the high stations to which they aspire.

If the Union was dissolved, Wm. H. Seward might possibly become President of the northern Republic, and Mr. Giddings Vice President. Under such an administration Mr. Greeley must of course be Secretary of State. Taking the files of the *Tribune* for the last five years, and the principles it has advocated as evidence, we may conjecture what would be the character of the cabinet and Congress, and the nature of the policy, under such a Greeley-free-soil northern republic.

Frederick Douglass should be Secretary of the Interior. He is one of Mr. Greeley's pets. The Rev. Theodore Parker should be Secretary of War; Mr. Sumner, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army! Congress should be composed of political clergymen and strong-minded women. The present constitution would of course be abolished, and the "higher law" substituted; and, last different interpretations of that law should create disturbance, a council of state should be organized to expound it, and settle all questions in regard to its meaning. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Antionette Brown and Mrs. S. would make proper members of this council, in the estimation of Mr. Greeley.

The New York *Herald* would be suppressed at once, and its subscription list transferred to the *Tribune*. Instead of expensive and noisy political campaigns, and stump speeches, just on the eve of a general election, Mr. Greeley would pass through the country, and, at all important points, deliver, in his remarkably graceful and eloquent manner, the printed lecture that settles so clearly and conclusively all questions of morals and policy that could possibly arise in the new republic. The lecture read to a sufficient number of places, the people would have nothing to do but subscribe to the *Tribune*, and vote the ticket. Both sexes would vote, of course; and one negro's vote would count the same as the vote of two naturalized citizens! We follow the sentiments of the *Tribune*.

The policy of the new republic, under such an administration, can be predicted from the past teachings of the erratic genius of the *Tribune*.

All our foreign ministers would be immediately recalled, and diplomatic relations abolished; it being the declared opinion of Mr. Greeley that they are useless. A tariff would be enacted as high as the Chinese wall; and the "cultivation of flax" stimulated by every possible means. Mr. Greeley has devoted columns to that subject already. The Navy would be sold out to Russia. Mr. Greeley is opposed to a Navy. And all wars with any nation (except the southern republic) for any cause whatever, would be declared unconstitutional and unlawful. The government would build the Pacific Railroad entirely at its own expense; and then, dividing it into shares, distribute the shares to the Galphins, and other faithful public servants, upon the single condition that it should carry the *Tribune* free of postage. The public lands would be donated in alternate half sections to runaway slaves. The white farmers would buy the intermediate half sections; and the amalgamation of the two races would be encouraged by suitable bounties.

A new bureau would be constituted in the State department of the government, entitled the Bureau of Spiritual Manifestations; over which Mr. Greeley would probably appoint Judge Edmonds to preside. Under his charge, our diplomatic relations with the spirit world would doubtless be intimate, and greatly conducive to the public prosperity. The Kansas and Nebraska territories would be reserved as hunting grounds for the Indians. New Mexico and California would be restored to Mexico, on the grounds, 1st. That they were unjustly acquired; and, 2nd. That all annexations, whether by purchase or otherwise, are unconstitutional, and bad policy. The Island of Cuba would be conceded to England, on the condition that slavery should be abolished, and the island covered with an African population, so as to become a dangerous neighbor to the southern republic. An alliance offensive and defensive would be formed with Mexico, having two objects in view: the first, to assist the northern republic in waging eternal war on the institutions of the south; the second, to assist Mexico in re-conquering Texas.

From the declared opinions of Mr. Greeley heretofore, we imagine that the above is a pretty correct outline of the policy that would prevail in the republic of the north, when the Union is dissolved, and the north subjected to the control of abolitionism, anti-rentism, spiritualism, and a hundred other innumerable isms that the *Tribune* has advocated.

The Wreck of the Ship Powhattan.

We published on Monday an account of the wreck of the above named ship, and the loss of all on board. Further particulars have since been obtained, which prove it to have been one of the most mournful marine disasters that has occurred on the coast of "the stormy Atlantic" for many years.

It appears there were 811 passengers on board, mostly German emigrants, besides the officers and crew. The ship struck on a bar not more than 100 yards from the shore, so near that Capt. Myers, her commander spoke with Capt. Jennings, wreck master on the coast, begging him to afford help, and to take care of those who might be washed on shore alive. Capt. Jennings had to send six miles for a government life boat, and before the boat arrived the ship had gone to pieces. Capt. Jennings says:

"Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the island, and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it."

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from the scene of the disaster, says:

"About thirty trunks, with goods in them, lay piled up together, among them several of the seamen's chests and the trunk of the first mate, Ambrose Kingsland Rogers, in which were several letters, pieces of poetry, a daguerreotype likeness, a lock of a lady's hair, and a number of shirts, underclothing, coats and hats. All along the shore for miles, were scattered the remains of the chests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having names inscribed on the lids and sides. Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks and pieces of the vessel were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here and there, and bibles and prayer books lay glistening in the sun, the whole desolation presenting a melancholy and heart rending scene."

Another letter, dated Absecom, April 20, says:

One of the women found was about twenty-eight years of age, of handsome features, and apparently an American. The clothing of another of the victims, about twenty years of age, showed her to belong to the wealthy class of Germans. She was a beautiful looking creature, even as she lay in death. On her fingers were two rings—one plain and other having a heart attached to it. They were marked "F. R." and "R. S." 1854.

A number of the women and children washed ashore had nothing on but their night clothes. One interesting little girl, about eleven years of age, was in her yard dress; her right eye was knocked out, and the right side of her face was black and blue. A little boy, about eight years of age, came alongside of her. His face was swollen up to twice its natural size. A man, apparently a sailor, who came ashore at the same time, had his skull broken. The bodies had the appearance of being dashed against the wreck.

A report from Little Egg Harbor states that a German was picked on there alive. He has been delirious ever since, and of course we cannot get any information from him. We have just received a report that the captain and mate of the Powhatan have been saved on Long Beach. Several more dead bodies on Brigantine Beach are reported to have been robbed.

About two hundred and fifty bodies have washed ashore.

It is much to be regretted that Congress so long overlooks its duty to provide means of rescue along the coast. A few life boats and men at the point where this disaster occurred, might have saved a hundred lives. A bounty offered to wreckers along the coast, would induce private exertions and undertakings, that would result in the rescue of many unfortunate passengers and seamen in the frequent storms along the Atlantic coast.

Certainly, the melancholy disasters of the last six months call for some efforts of the government to diminish their fatality hereafter. In the case of the Powhattan, a wreck-master is compelled to stand on the shore and witness the destruction of nearly three hundred and fifty lives, because no life boat could be found within six miles.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Quite a muss has been "kicked up" at Harrisburg, in consequence of the Canal Commissioners having reduced the rates of toll on the main line of the State canal.

It is no more than has been done by the Canal Board every spring, we believe; and it is usually found necessary to meet the competition of the railroad, and the other rival lines, north and south of us. But the friends of the sale of the public works profess to discover in the act this year a design on the part of the Canal Board to defeat the sale. The act providing for the sale, prohibits the purchaser from charging higher rates of toll than those charged when the act becomes a law. By reducing the tolls just before it becomes a law, purchasers will be less likely to be found at the price fixed; and it is charged that the Canal Board made the reduction just at this time to defeat the sale.

Whether the Canal Commissioners or their accusers are rogues, remains to be seen. But one thing is pretty evident; the friends of the sale of the works are resolved to carry the measure by storm; and have circulated a number of reports that are unworthy of credit. We hope all corruption will be exposed and punished; but we have still as much faith in the honesty of Mr. Forsyth, one of the Canal Board, as in any of his accusers in this matter. Mr. Clover, it appears, voted against the reduction. We wait for information.

THE CITY HOTEL.

Messrs. Glass & Carr gave a splendid entertainment to their friends and the public yesterday, on opening their new Hotel. The house was crowded; and after partaking of an excellent dinner, and other refreshments, the guests, one and all, manifested their gratification at the prospect that the City Hotel was likely to become one of the most popular and agreeable resorts for travelers and boarders in the city. The dinner was good, decidedly good. The house has been re-fitted and furnished in good taste; and the arrangements in the culinary department are such as to insure neatness, and well-cooked food, got up in short order. The lodging apartments are neat, airy, and well-furnished. The location of this hotel is one of the most pleasant in the city, and there is no doubt of its success and popularity in charge of its experienced and gentlemanly proprietors. We would recommend this "City Hotel" to the traveling public.

PITTSBURGH MUSICAL ACADEMY.—The opening of this institution took place yesterday, and was attended by quite a number of the ladies and gentlemen of the city. There are few of the fine arts more ennobling nun refining than music, and we could wish nothing better for every family in the land than that some one of its members was possessed of a musical education. For this reason it is, that music is made a branch of education in some of the public schools in the neighboring State of Ohio; but as it is not the case with us, our citizens will be required to do it at their own expense. To such we would commend the Academy, Philo Hall, Third street near Market, as worthy of their consideration. The advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ Georgia is a good State for the investment of Banking capital, if we may take the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta as a criterion. It has declared a dividend of ten per cent., from its profits for the last six months, and a further dividend, out of its surplus profits, of twenty per cent., payable in July. The Brunswick Bank of the same State, has also declared a dividend of five per cent., for the past six months.

LECTURES ON ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—We have received from the publisher, Wm. P. Young, Philadelphia, a small and neat volume, bearing the above title. Those interested in the subject of which it treats will find it an ably written and interesting work, well worth its price, and a perusal.

☞ The Armstrong *Democrat* states that three of the prisoners confined in the jail at Kittaning, escaped from "durance vile" on the night of the 18th inst., and one of them left behind the following cool and unique letter, addressed to Sheriff Clark:

"APRIL 18, 1854.

"SIR: You no doubt think me ungrateful for leaving so abruptly, without letting you know—but I'll endeavor to give you as candid and brief an explanation as possible. I thought your establishment rather secluded for a person of my habits—and in fact quite an unpleasant and inconvenient summer residence.

"Remember me to Mr. ——, and all inquiring friends.

"Allow me to remain yours, &c.,

"G. W. O'GORMAN.

"P. S.—I think it unnecessary for you to answer this note, 'till you know my whereabouts."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 24, 1854.

EDITOR POST:—No inconsiderable excitement prevailed this morning on the appearance of an "Extra," from the office of the "Democratic Union," charging the Canal Commissioners with an effort to defeat the sale of the public works. It appears that on Saturday last the Board adopted a new tariff of tolls on the public works largely reducing former rates for the balance of the year. Under the act of May, 1850, they have power to do so; but a reduction at this time, it was supposed, would operate against a sale, by reason of a provision in the law prohibiting the corporation as purchasers, from charging higher or greater tolls than those charged when the transfer of the public works took place.

The Commissioners reported to both Houses this morning that their late act would not take effect until *after* the law went into operation. How that is remains for further remark.

Mr. Quiggle reported a bill to consolidate the interests of the Sunbury and Erie Company with the Cleveland and Anthabala road, for the purchase of the Lake Shore Railway. The contest is against the Grand Junction, for this profitable branch of the State improvements.

The conference committee have reported on the temperance bill, and that report has been adopted—ayes 52, noes 7. The House will also acquiesce in the measure. The bill is substantially the one originally reported by Dr. M'Clintock giving the entire disposal of the question of prohibition to the *People*.

A petition from the Board of Trade, at Pittsburgh, protesting against the transfer of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad franchise to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In the House the chief concern throughout the day, was the appropriation bill, which may be passed to-night. The House continue their session till about 10 at night.

I forwarded this forenoon the "*Extra*" mentioned above.

The following bills were returned by the Governor with his approval, and the same are now enrolled as part and parcel of the laws of this session:

1. Act relating to board walk in South Pittsburgh. 2. To facilitate collection of ground rents. 3. Farmers High School. 4. Elections, and fixing places of holding same by vote of people. 5. Fines and forfeitures in Allegheny county have been saved to Long Beach, Stevenson and McAdamized road. 7 Supplement to Temperanceville and Noblestown, and Butler and Allegheny plank roads. 8. Notary Public in Allegheny county, for Manchester, &c. 9. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 10. Same. 11. Trust Company of Pittsburgh. 12. Mount Union Cemetery. 13. Supplement to Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike road, plank branch. 14. Associate Judges salaries. 15. Act to open Ferguson street, and vacate Bell's alley. 16. Supplement to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relating to block between Penn street and Exchange alley. 17. Monongahela Insurance Company. 18. Pittsburgh and Birmingham bridge authorized to borrow money. 19. Supplement to charter of South Pittsburgh.

Bill relative to recording of ordinances in Birmingham, read a third time in House.

Also, an act relating to Westmoreland Coal Company, passed Senate on motion of Senator McFarland. FARMER.

News and Facts from all Quarters.

A census of Philadelphia is suggested as one of the first acts of the new consolidated city government.

Some Provincial natural historian states, that it is now ascertained beyond doubt that a swan sings before his death. Query: Is the yolk of the egg to be considered as the *burden of its lay*?

F. W. Hughes, Attorney General of the commonwealth, is about erecting a splendid residence at the corner of Broad and Master streets, Philadelphia. It will have a front of 54 feet on Broad street, and be built of white marble.

The Delaware State Journal says much anxiety is felt for the peach crop, as the trees were in full bloom when the late snow storm was experienced. The most reliable accounts from Ohio represent the peach and apple crop as unharmed.

Rev. T. Stork, Pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Thirteenth and Spring Garden, Philadelphia, has resigned the pastoral charge of that church. The congregation has given a unanimous call to Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Easton, to become their pastor.

Accounts from Ireland give cheering accounts of the progress of farming work. The quantity of wheat sown by far exceeds that of last year. Notwithstanding the cheering prospects of the country, however, emigration proceeds with even increased earnestness.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed by a vote of 238 yeas to 6 nays, a resolve for amending the constitution so as to provide for the election by the people of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General.

Hon. Luther Severence, of Maine, late United States Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, has returned to his home, afflicted with an incurable cancer, which, it is said, has already eaten away his lower lip and chin and is extending among the glands of the throat, where the flesh is ulcerated out and requires constant dressing. He is actually being eaten up alive.

The Religious Anniversaries will soon commence in New York. The pecuniary condition of the various societies is said to be of a very satisfactory character. Ten of them show an aggregate of contributions amounting to $1,599,282, which is an increase of $120,100 over last year's. The receipts of the American Tract Society alone reach $414,159, being an increase of $29,632; and those of the American Bible Society amount to $395,000; increase $48,450.

The Main Line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania, which it is proposed to sell for not less than $10,000,000, consists of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the junction at Duncan's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, in its condition at the time of transfer, and the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—We find in our exchanges a table showing the extent of the five first navies of the world. It purports to come from a pamphlet published by an intelligent American naval officer, and is doubtless correct, or nearly so. Here it is:

	Vessels of War.	No. of Guns.
England	667	18,330
France	828	7,144
Russia	170	5,890
Holland	102	2,819
United States	69	2,029

The same writer says:

"I find from the British Navy List of 1852, that the government of Great Britain had 480 war vessels, besides those employed for harbor and coast defence, of which there are quite a large number. They do not, according to my computation, amount to quite so large a number as that stated above. But since the list was prepared an addition had been made, in view of the Russo-Turkish war, which would doubtless make the number as great as that stated above. Great Britain has now, according to a statement in an English paper, two hundred and two steam vessels of war, of fifty-thousand three hundred horse power.

"According to our last Navy Register, the United States have two thousand one hundred and fifteen guns; instead of two thousand and twenty-nine, as stated above. It is clear that the United States, with a commerce and tonnage equal to that of Great Britain, has only about one-eighth of her naval force. This is too great a disparity. What would she do against England and France combined?"

A CURIOUS LAW POINT.—A singular exception was taken in court yesterday before Justice Wells. The constitution of the commonwealth, chapter 5, article 5, reads:—"All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and *be signed by the clerk of the court*." But the Legislature, by statue, have provided that writs may be signed by the clerk *or assistant clerk*. In the case in which exception was taken, the writ was signed by *the assistant clerk*, and it has for years been his practice to sign writs. In the exception, it was held that the assistant clerk was not known in law; that the legislature had no power to make such a law; that the constitution was clear as to the point that *the clerk of the court* should sign writs, and this was the paramount law. Hence the writ was void.

If so, what becomes of the business done under the old mode of signature by the assistant clerk? Judge Wells took the exception, but preferred to have the whole bench to decide it. This new point was raised by George Bennott, Esq., of the bar. *Boston Post.*

☞ Mrs. Parrish was hooked by a cow, in the barn-yard of her own place, on Wednesday last.—*Cleveland Leader.*

This is the first time we ever heard of a cow being charged with larceny.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

INTERESTING NEWS!

Spain and the Black Warrior Affair.

NO FIGHTING YET.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Provisions Firm.

The Arabia arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to th 15th. The Pacific arrived out on the 14th.

The news by the Arabia is interesting.

Advices from Madrid state that the Spanish government has made prompt reparation for the Black Warrior outrage.

There has been no fighting either on sea or land.

The Prussian and Austrian governments are negotiating. It is reported that the Russian expedition has succeeded in opening the ports of Japan.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton: The business of the week ended on Thursday, on account of Good Friday, Cotton: a good demand from the trade, which was met by holders at an advance of 1-16@⅛; the sales amounted to 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—There is an advance of 6d on Wheat, and is on Flour. Ohio Flour, 32s. White Wheat, 12s 3d. Corn—good qualities white, 40s, yellow, 42s.

Provisions firm, and in fair demand. Lard, 54s. Rice has slightly advanced.

Cotton, 8⅞.

Breadstuffs.—Flour firm, with upward tendency, prices considerably higher; advanced 1s, with a speculative demand. Western canal 32s; straight Baltimore 32s 6d; good Ohio 32s. Wheat: prices considerably higher; an active speculative demand, advanced 2s@4d; white 11s 6d@12s 3d; red mixed 10s 9d@11s 6d. Corn firm; prices a trifle higher, advanced 1d; Western white 35s@33s; Western yellow and mixed 33s@32s.

Provisions.—Gardiner reports Beef unchanged; a moderate demand at previous rates. Pork unchanged, a moderate demand at previous rates. Bacon considerably lower, declined 1s. Hams and shoulders quiet. Lard: prices easier, but not quotably lower, 53s@54s; a reported sale of 100 tierces at 54@55s.

Tallow dull; prices a shade lower, 1s; 63s@62s. Rice unchanged; a moderate business at previous rates.

From Manchester advices are favorable but buyers are a shade lower.

Money easier; quoted at 8⅞.

LATEST BY MAIL.—Affairs on the Danube are unchanged. The allied fleets are at Varna. Napier's fleet had suddenly put to sea in consequence of the ice having broken up.

It is not true that the Prussian minister has been recalled from London.

The Austrians are reported as entering Servia.

All continentals Greeks are ordered to leave Turkish territory.

The disagow steamer, injured in the Clyde, was discharging.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Copenhagen, April 11th.—Four steam frigates, under Admiral Plumridge, are detailed from Napier's fleet, and sent to Finland Gulf.

The British frigate Imperieuse, chased a Russian corvette into Gwenborg.

BERLIN, 9th.—Prince Barclay de Tolly proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, 6th.—No battle has yet been fought in Silesia Russova.

ODESSA, 31.—All English and French vessels are ordered out of port.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6th.—A reserve batallion is called out and the 23 reserve battery for each corps.

MARSEILLES, 14th.—Brest will replace admiral Hamelin in the Black Sea, for the purpose of giving admiral Dundas chief command of the combined fleet. Gen. St. Arnaud is to have command of the combined land force.

There is no later authentic news from Turkey.

COPENHAGEN, 14th.—The British frigate Amphyon is shadow near Drunge, and cannot be got off.

HAMBURG, 14th.—Napier having arrived, there is a report that 16 Russian ships anchored at Helsingfors, were making preparations to attack them.

The English and French vessels of war, on the coast of Tiensin, have orders to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war aboard, and seize them and found guilty.

PARIS, Friday.—The Bourse showed considerable firmness; three closed at 63, 20; four and-a-half per cents 83¾.

RIO JANEIRO, March 12.—The Russian frigate recently lying there, is offered for sale.

The Brazilian steamer Ecuador had foundered.

Austria appears to be more in union with the Western powers. Prussia leans more to Russia, though temporizing with both parties.

April 8th.—The protocol guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman territory, was signed at Vienna, by the four powers, including Prussia, but simultaneously Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austria, a condition and limitation which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refuses to accept. All military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty have been referred to a commission, presided over by the Prince of Prussia.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers. All the minor German States are likewise except Bavaria, and will support Austria in forcing Russia to declare herself, should the subject come before the federal diet.

The Independence Belge announces positively that the treaty with the Germist Alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been signed by France and England, independent of the treaties of the present war.

BALTIC, April 12.—Admiral Napier left Kloge Bay for Gothland, it being reported that some Russian ports were opened, and that the Russian squadron was off Faro. It was also reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic with stores for Russia, and an English steamer has been despatched for them.

There was but little ice in Finland.

The whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea, near Varna. All the marines of the fleets were to be landed, to protect that place.

Admiral Dundas had orders to take, burn, and destroy everything. His fleets were in communication with the Turkish land force.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived on the 5th at Bucharest.

Gortschakoff retained command of the army, but was subject to Paskiewitch's orders.

March 23.—An important sally was made on Kalafat, and a sanguinary conflict of four hours occurred. The Russians were routed, and pursued a considerable distance.

The British war steamer Cyclops arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirova, and then sallied and them in the rear. After a hard fight, half the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder forced across the Danube.

The Turks had evacuated the fortress of Czar Navola, in Jobroudscha. It is also stated, without date, that 30,000 Russians crossed at Galatz without opposition. All the cossacks, however, are to be confined.

Two English vessels on the Danube, loaded with grain, were fired into by Russian batteries. One was sunk.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 3rd.

In the declaration of war by France and England caused immense rejoicing at Constantinople on the 3d.

It is reported that the French Col Dey has been killed in a reconnoissance. He belonged to the guards of Paris.

St. Petersburg was illuminated, and Fe Deums were sung on the news of the passage of the Danube.

The Greek insurrection makes no progress. The insurgents have been repulsed in several places.

AUSTRIA.—A note of remonstrance has been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek government responsible for all mischief arising from the insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Everything is quiet in consequence of the holidays. Parliament was not in session.

General Sir Robert Armstrong and Admiral Lowe are both dead.

Two marine engineers for Russia were seized at Napier's wharf, on the Clyde.

The weather is very dry, and the farmers complain.

The Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Raglan and staff arrived at Paris on the 19th. Napoleon had a grand review of 25,000 men on the occasion. The Duke received an autograph letter from Victoria to Napoleon.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.—*Senate.*—The Senate went into executive session soon after meeting, and rafified the Gadsden treaty. The Nebraska bill conference was not removed.

House.—The House went into committee on the deficiency bill.

Mr. Benton made his great speech against the Nebraska bill. He said he had waited to see what members of congress to say on the question; as the proposition came from the south, he considered it a Free State question. He had, however, all along, his own opinions and sentiments, and he meant to act upon them. He had come into political life upon that compromise, and stood upon it above thirty years, and intended to stand upon it "solitary and alone." If need be.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Spanish government having heretofore in its correspondence with our minister at Madrid, broadly asserted right of search, which, under certain circumstances may, in their opinion justify it, or when mere suspicions of filibustering designs arise. It appears from despatches recently received from Mr. Soulee, dated Madrid 30, he plainly told the Spanish minister of State that the simple suspicion only, that a vessel under the flag of the United States has been forcibly detained and searched by one of her Majesty's armed cruisers, in time of peace, will always be sufficient to excite the very serious attention of the government of the United States, and must necessarily, in every case, lead to a rigid investigation of the circumstances which may have conducted to the taking of such a step.

The committee on foreign relations have not yet come to any conclusion on the Black Warrior case, but it is presumed they will shortly act; they are now having the great mass of printed documents before them.

The Nebraska schoms has been abandoned, after creating much excitement.

Mr. Benton speaks against the Senate bill to-day.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The steamer United States from Aspinwall arrived with California dates to the 1st of April. The news is meagre and has already been published in substance.

The British ship Challenge has been seized for violating the revenue laws.

Col. Watkins of the Walker expedition was found guilty but was recommended to mercy.

A duel took place between Mr. Washington, one of the editors of the Times, and Mr. Washburn of the Alto-Californian; the latter was badly wounded.

The Japan squadron arrived at Loo Choo in January; all well.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the 17th with the mails and 750 passengers, and upwards of one million of specie, which had been brought down by the steamer Oregon.

Arrived at San Francisco on the 29th—the Golden Gate and propeller Arispe, Capt. D. L. Wilcox, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25.—The Washington Globe learns that the chain-bridge over Little Falls, on the Potomac, fell yesterday morning, killing several persons, among whom was Mr. Ryder, the contractor.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamer Wm. Norris, was sold at auction to-day, at $27,000, by John Graham.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax this morning.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—*Noon.*—Flour: sales 8500 bbls, at $7.62@8.37; sales 600 bbls Southern, market firm, at $8.50@8.87. Grain: sales 2000 bushel Wheat, firm; sales 10,000 bushels Corn, dull, at 73@80c. Whisky: sales 100 bbls prison, heavy, at 27; Ohio 26. Provisions unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—*Noon.*—The river is stationary; weather warm. Flour—$5.50@5.75; cold. Whisky, 26@26½. Nothing doing in Provisions. Groceries unchanged. Molasses...31@32. Sugar...8¾@9. Coffee...11@12.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—*Cotton Market.*—The offerings for the week were 700 bead of Beef Cattle, 100 of which were driven East, and the balance sold at prices from 6¼@6¾ on the hoof, equal to 8@10¾c. net. Hogs: a large supply; sales at 5¾@6, net.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—*Cattle Market.*—During the week the offerings of beef cattle amounted to 1500 head, 600 were driven to New York; sold at 9@10½. Cows and Calves $25@40; Feeders $15@20. Sheep: a small supply at 5@6, 5.50 @ 100 lb. Lambs in demand; sold at $4@6 ⅌ head. Hogs $5.25@5.75 ⅌ 100 lb.

NEW YORK, April 25.—*Cattle Market.*—The offerings for the week were 2883 Beeves, 1460 Cows and Calves, 3703 Sheep. There has been a fair show of cattle since our last, with a good demand.

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season. E. GRIBBLE,

Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,

240 Liberty st., head of Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders in the "Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company," will be held at their Office, on THURSDAY, April 27th, 1854, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to act upon the Supplement to the Charter.

apr18:td C. A. COLTON, Secretary.

☞ HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Bosworth's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for CISTERNS; a single foot inch course of brick, laid in and plastered with this CEMENT, will endure for ages; and even plastered on clay walls, in succeeding courses to the thickness of an inch, becomes in a few days so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least degree affected.

This CEMENT should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

ENGLISH & RICHARDSON,

apr15 110 Water street, 150 Front street.

☞ CHOICE POULTRY.—Shanghaian and Brahmapoutra HENS & EGGS, warranted pure for setting, can be obtained at Hongrave's Drug Store, corner of Penn and Locust streets, Fifth ward. apr1

State Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch Office cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.

Capital, 350,000 Dollars.

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The above company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. jal3

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The attention of the community is especially invited to this company, as an institution based upon a simple capital, and conducted on the strictest principles of equity and economy. Policies issued on Boats, Cargoes, and property generally, by

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☞ ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh. J. R. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: No. 92 Water street.

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RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,

Office, in Lafayette Buildings,

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☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.—H. D. KING, President—SAM'L M. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 84 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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S. Harbaugh, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, William B. Hays.

John Shipton. dec28

☞ Strange Developement.—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons Bald, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that science and long research combined have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of AMERIDON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent hair from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by C. S. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,

67 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

Fleming Bros., L. Wilcox & Co.,
R. E. Sellers, G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mohler, Benj. Page, Jr.,
J. H. Cassel.

Allegheny city—L. A. Beckham, Preasly & Means, J. P. Fleming.

Birmingham—A. Patterson, John G. Smith. feet

☞ Indigestion and Liver