Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MAY 3

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 ERIE COUNTY.

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

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Leding, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

TRYING TO RAISE THE WIND.

When people are "hard up" for cash, and are resorting to all sorts of expedients to increase their available capital, their efforts are generally called "trying to raise the wind." The whig press is evidently in this unhappy condition at the present time, so far as political capital is concerned. Some of the whig papers, among which is the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, are now making desperate efforts to find some political capital—some issue upon which to rally the whig party for the coming election. The expedients to which they resort are not only dishonest, but ridiculous. Instead of boldly advocating their old exploded theories of high protective tariffs, national banks, a wasteful system of internal improvements, and alien and sedition laws, they seek outside issues "of no practical importance;" and endeavor to make capital out of questions that have no connexion whatever with politics. One of the silliest of these efforts that we have noticed for some time is the attempt to make a party question of the European war. Whig editors have noticed the general expression of sympathy with the cause of Turkey as expressed by the American press, and they have come to the sage conclusion that that is the popular side; and that, by a sufficient amount of falsehood and humbug, they can have the benefit of the question. Accordingly, we find them charging upon the democratic party sympathy with Russia. A writer in the *Pennsylvanian*, of late date, openly declares his preference for Russia; and because that paper is democratic, the whole party is said to sympathise with the Autocrat of the Russias, and to wish success to his arms. It would be just as reasonable to say that one swallow makes a summer.

But how political capital is to be made out of this subject, we are unable to see. Every one is at liberty to entertain what views he pleases in regard to the policy of foreign nations. The people of this country are not likely to sympathize very strongly with a government that puts to death a citizen for becoming a Christian. The Moslem government is charged with having done so of late. To all progressive tendencies, all public improvements, popular education and freedom of religion, the Moslem government is as much opposed as the Russian. With Constantinople in the possession of Russia, American commerce to that port, and the ports of the Black Sea, would doubtless be doubled. The Emperor of Russia has shown no unfriendly spirit towards our government, however much he may dislike the influence of our free institutions. It would be difficult to show how American interests would be promoted by the success of the Turks in the present war. Yet the American people wish them success, and sympathize with them as the weaker party, unjustly assailed. But the democracy of this country would rejoice at the otherthrow of both those despotic governments. The long oppressed *people* of Europe form the party that should prevail, and that will prevail in the end. Should this war hasten that result, it will be some compensation to mankind for the bloodshed and suffering it must produce.

Such are our views in regard to the war, and we hope our whig neighbors will tell us how they like them. Meantime, we would advise them to drop the silly attempt to make capital and whig votes out of a war in Europe. The democracy are sound on foreign affairs, and on home questions also.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—This gentleman has been frequently named as the next whig candidate for the presidency. But his agency in the escape of Ward from justice, the *Gazette* says, has destroyed his chances of a nomination. There seems to be but one opinion over the whole country in regard to the result of the trial of Ward; and public indignation is uttered in tones both loud and deep. The high reputation of Mr. Crittenden, his eloquence and ability as a lawyer, and his personal influence as one of Kentucky's most talented and popular men, doubtless contributed largely to a result that is everywhere condemned. The young homicide has escaped, and Mr. Crittenden has doubtless pocketed a splendid fee; but it has destroyed his political prospects. Here is what the *Gazette* of yesterday says of him:

> He has lost the respect and confidence of the people. He has destroyed his great influence. His name can never be mentioned without bringing up the memory of the murdered Butler, and the scene of his slayer through his voluntary instrumentality. He has disgraced Kentucky, and is no longer worthy to represent her. No man in the South, among the Whigs, stood a fairer chance for the Presidency than he did. He was spoken of at the North with great favor for that office. Now he could not carry one Northern State.

What the Whigs will do for a candidate in 1856 it is difficult to see. Mr. Everett's dodge on the Nebraska question wont save him. He pleased nobody by that, and offended many. Mr. Seward can get no votes at the South. His abolitionism spoils him for the race, notwithstanding the support of the *Tribune*. Mr. Clayton is out of the question. The Whigs and Free Soilers of the North will not touch him. Gen. Scott has been tried, and actually carried four States. He will not get the track again. Mr. Fillmore's chances are very fair just now. He is all right with the South. But the great difficulty is to reconcile the Whigs and Free Soilers of the North to a favorite of the South. The Galphin and Gardiner frauds have damaged Mr. Corwin. His case is hopeless. What *will* the Whigs do? We would suggest to them the name of Col. Benton.

FLOODS IN NEW YORK.—The recent heavy rains have produced high floods in the Hudson and other rivers in New York, by which a vast amount of injury has been done. The *Herald* says the damage will amount to millions of dollars. The railroads which run near to the sea and rivers have been greatly damaged; and the dam in the Croton river, by means of which New York city is supplied with water, has been partially swept away, and there is danger that the city will be without water for some days.

MR. BARNUM.—This gentleman, now president of the Crystal Palace association, has sent us a long circular relating to his exhibition, with a request to publish it. Two tickets are sent to us, each of which will admit two persons. That makes two dollars for those that want the tickets. But that is not more than one-fourth the price of advertising. We cannot afford to advertise Mr. Barnum's show for so small a price.

Benton's View of the Missouri Question.

It so happened that Mr. Benton was among those who addressed the U. S. Senate in the memorable debate in 1830 on Foot's resolution. It was when he was a democrat. He occupied several days in presenting his views. On the first day he showed how northern federalism had been jealous of the growth, and hostile to the interests of the west; and in portraying what John Q. Adams once termed the narrow, factious, sectional, clanish spirit of her federal political leaders. In his second day's speech, in illustration of this spirit, he spoke at large on the Missouri question. He began as follows:—

"I come now to the admission of Missouri, but do not mean to dwell upon it. The event is too recent, the facts connected with it too notorious, to require proof, or even to admit of recital here. The struggle upon that question divided it into two parts; the first, to prevent the existence of slavery in Missouri: the second, to secure the entrance of the free blacks and mulattoes into it. Each part of the struggle divided the Union into two parts, the Potomac and the Ohio dividing line, with slight exceptions; the south in favor of the rights of Missouri, the north against them. In the ranks of the latter were seen all the survivors of the ancient advocate for the surrender of the Mississippi—all the survivors of those who in the congress of the confederation opposed the protection of the west; all the opponents to the acquisition of Louisiana; all the power of the federal party; and all the gentlemen of the northeast who are now paying their addresses to the west. The contest, upon its face, was a question of slavery, and the rights of free negroes and mulattoes; in its heart, it was a question of political power, and so declared upon the floor by Mr. King, of New York. It was a terrible agitation, and convulsed the country, and, in a certain quarter of the country, swept all before it. The gentlemen who has moved this resolution—the resolution now under discussion—was the victim of that storm, [Mr. Post, of Connecticut.] He was then a member of the house of representatives. He would not join in the crusade against Missouri, and he fell under the displeasure of his constituents. But he fell on the side of honor and patriotism, with his conscience and his integrity in his arms; and the consequence of such a fall to rise again, and to ascend higher than ever."

THE COMING CROPS.

From an examination of the papers from most of the agricultural States, in relation to the prospect of the coming Wheat crop, it appears very fair for an abundant harvest—indeed, more so than usual at this season of the year. That the present spring is a backward one, none will deny; but the grain appears to have wintered better than usual, and the Wheat has suffered no more from what is termed "wintered killed," than in former seasons. However, a trying time has yet to be passed through, and should the present wet weather be succeeded by an excessively dry spell, the fly may yet play havoc with its prospects.

In regard to Fruit, it does not appear to have suffered so much from the late frosts, and cold weather, as was anticipated. The greater part of our Maryland and Virginia exchanges express the opinion that notwithstanding the adverse weather, there were strong grounds to believe that a great portion of the fruit has escaped the nipping frosts, and will become matured. Apricots, Pears and Cherries have suffered materially, but the prospects for an abundant crop of Apples and Peaches are fine. Ohio papers also intimate that the fruit is all safe in that State.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the Sandusky *Commercial Register*, that the contract for the completion of the "Sandusky and Louisville" road, from Huntsville to Piqua, was let on Thursday, to A. DeGraff, at a price entirely satisfactory to the company. The bids were numerous. Energetic and responsible contractors from Kentucky, Indiana and other States, were among the bidders, and their estimate of the importance of the enterprise was evinced by offers to receive a large proportion of the stock of the road in payment. This road, we believe, runs in an air line from Sandusky to the latter point, the greater portion of which is already built. Its length exceeds that of the Sunbury and Erie, about which our broad-brimmed neighbors in Philadelphia have been talking for the last ten years, and had not yet consummated the first subscription till within the last fortnight. The difference in railroad enterprise between an energetic Buckeye and a Philadelphian is immense. We would not be surprised to see the Sandusky and Louisville road in operation yet, before the Sunbury and Erie.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that John Bull's Sarsaparilla is for sale in this market by several druggists. Its popularity as a pleasant and effectual remedy for many diseases is well known, and will doubtless secure for it a rapid sale.

Mr. Wire, Alderman and Sheriff of London, states that since the institution of Ragged Schools, juvenile crime has diminished fifty per cent.

A destructive fire broke out on Saturday evening at No. 180 Pearl street, New York, which communicated to the building adjoining, and both in a short time were entirely consumed. Loss estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

The prize of $100 for the best Ode, to be sung at the re-opening of the Crystal Palace, has been awarded to Wm. Ross Wallace. None of the poems for recitation were thought deserving of the prize offered.

San Francisco, by the latest accounts, is crowded with idlers, and the whole State was experiencing the effect of "hard times." Wages are remarkably low, men being hired from $25 to $50 a month, boarding themselves at that.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript* publishes a free-census of that city, by which it appears that the whole number of shade trees in the public streets is three thousand three hundred. All the principal streets of Portland have more or less trees upon them.

Letters received by the Arabia announce that several large failures among business men and persons of great wealth has occurred in Russia, including Stappanhoff, commander, for nearly half a million, and Janson Brother for quarter of a million. Three houses in Moscow have also suspended.

An Aspinwall correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in announcing the arrival of Lieut. Strain at that port, says he is somewhat altered in appearance, and *has lost all his teeth, eating nuts and roots*. He reports all the party in the same condition; and that one of them was bitten by a snake, but his companions were forced to cut off his arm to save his life.

A new Comedy, called "Life in the West," was produced at the Walnut street Theatre on Monday evening. It was written by J. A. Sperry, Esq., the author of "Extremes," one of the most successful American comedies which has ever been produced upon our stage, abounding with comical situations, sparkling dialogue, and pointed hits at social absurdities.

"Lexington," the winner of the great State stake, over the Metarie Course, in New Orleans, passed through Cincinnati on Friday last, on his way to Europe. He will leave in the cars this morning. He is a dark sorrel, with white feet, and barring his big head, is a beautiful specimen of horsehood. His owners are confident that he can flax anything on the turf in England.

The Zanesville *Aurora* has some of the particulars respecting the striking of Barnum's Menagerie by lightning, on the 22d ult., at Beavertown, Morgan county. Nearly every one within the canvass suffered more or less from the shock, which was so severe that it knocked down some forty or fifty of the audience. The most assiduous attention was required to restore ten or twelve of the injured to consciousness, being both severely burnt and badly stunned. One young man was instantly killed.

A Prize Fight, which was set down for Wednesday last, and was extensively patronized by the New York "Short Boys," at a point in Canada, near Buffalo, missed fire. Yankee Sullivan was there, and so was one of the combatants, named Parker. In the meantime Dublin Tricks and his gang were amusing themselves in the manner at Mary Island, but they had no antagonist. Two rings were formed at the same time, many miles apart, but no damage was done, beyond the consumption of quantities of bad rum. When the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty's forces are fighting the Russians, it is unfair thus to invade her territory.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1854.

EDITOR OF POST:—This day was spent in the discussion of a bill to surrender the forfeited franchise of the Franklin Canal Company to the Cleveland, Paynesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, in consideration of a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the Sunbury and Erie road. Several amendments were proposed in the House by Messrs. Bigham, Stockdale, Monaghan, and Roberts; all of which were designed to secure some measure of relief to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth; but every attempt to benefit the public treasury was voted down by the friends of the bill, who have largely increased within a few days. But why the Legislature should refuse to accept two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, tendered for the franchise, is one of the most extraordinary acts of liberality to a foreign corporation with which our citizens are acquainted. In the case of other corporations, for instance the Central road, a heavy tonnage tax is imposed, while this Lake Shore improvement goes free, to the injury of our Central road. I regret to find that a most bitter and harsh warfare has marked the debate on this question. Bribery, corruption, conspiracy, were the terms freely in requisition; and about which some angry feeling was manifested by those who are new converts to the scheme, which defrauds the State of a bonus of a quarter of a million. I call in question no man's motives, but my impression is, that the supporters of the bill have *dug their legislative graves* in advance of the fall elections.

In Senate the appropriation bill was disposed of, and sent to the House for concurrence, with a few amendments. One section provides for the appointment of a special commission, composed of Messrs. Stanard, of Indiana, Carpenter, of Westermoreland, and Strickland, of Chester, whose duty will be to proceed at once and examine the private claims, for which provision is made; and also the alleged frauds on the Portage road, and a report of is which to be prepared for the next Legislature.

Senator Jamison was very fortunate to have reinstated an item of $1,800 in furtherance of the interests of the Colonization Society; the vote for the appropriation was 17 to 13.

The Governor returned a number of bills signed, among which, I find approved—

An act to provide for the sale of the public works.

Also, an act incorporating the Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company.

One for a State road from Allegheny river and Perrysville Plank road to Rochester, Beaver county.

One for Allegheny Water Cure Company.

One for recording Ordinances in the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county.

An act authorizing Messrs. Hooper and Mendenhall, trustees of New Brighton house company, to make deed of conveyance.

The conference committee on the school bill, reported and the report was adopted in both Houses. A copy of the bill, as amended and passed, has been forwarded to you by this mail. It should be published for the information of all your schools. The two Houses have agreed to adjourn on Tuesday, the 9th inst. F.

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC'S MAILS!

The Pacific brought one hundred and forty-eight passengers, among whom were Hon. D. M. Barringer, late United States Minister to Spain.

She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock P. M., on the 19th of April; and on the 20th, at 10 A. M., passed the United States steamship Atlantic, bound east, in lat. 44 20, lon. 44 40.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following important documents appear in the official *Gazette*:

EXPORTATION OF PROHIBITED STORES OF WAR.—*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, April* 11, 1854. *By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.*—The Lords of the Council having taken into consideration certain applications for leave to export arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, &c., being articles of which the exportation is prohibited by her Majesty's proclamation of February 18th, 1854, their lordships are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that permission should be granted by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to export the articles so prohibited, to be carried coastwise to ports in the United Kingdom, and likewise to all places in North and South America, except the Russian possessions in North America; to the coast of Africa, west of the Straits of Gibraltar, and round the south and east coast of Africa; to he whole coast of Asia not within the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf, and not being part of the Russian territories; to the whole of Australia, and to all British colonies within the limits aforesaid, upon taking a bond from the persons exporting such prohibited articles that they shall be landed and entered at the port of destination; and that all further permission to export such articles to other parts of the world be only granted upon application to the Lords of the Council at this board.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—*At the court at Windsor, the 15th day of April, 1854, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas her Majesty was graciously pleased, on the 28th day of March last, to issue her royal declaration in the following terms:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace.

"To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

"It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors or coasts.

"But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

"It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly-organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

Now, it is this day ordered, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that all vessels under a neutral or friendly flag, being neutral or friendly property, shall be permitted to import into any port or place in her Majesty's dominions all goods and merchandise whatsoever, to whomsoever the same may belong, and to export from any port or place in her Majesty's dominions to any port not blockaded, any cargo or goods, not being contraband of war, or not requiring a special permission, to whomsoever the same may belong.

And her Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby further ordered that, save and except only as aforesaid, all the subjects of her Majesty and the subjects or citizens of any neutral or friendly state, shall and may, during and notwithstanding the present hostilities with Russia, freely trade with all ports and places whereso ever situate, which shall not be in a state of blockade, save and except that no British vessel shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, either under or by virtue of this order, or otherwise, be permitted or empowered to enter or communicate with any port or place which shall belong to or be in the possession occupation of her Majesty's enemies.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Warden of the Cinque Ports, and her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Mr. Holford, the rich merchant, who long resided in the Regent's park, died on the 9th of April, and has left his large fortune to the Prince of Wales. This gentleman was well known to the mercantile community throughout the United States. He accumulated the chief part of his immense fortune in the Russian trade in partnership with his brother. He afterwards engaged largely in American stock transactions, and was at one time a very heavy loser. He was in the habit of visiting the United States annually. He was a man of eccentric character, as was his brother, who committed suicide in consequence of a fear of beggary, although he was enormously rich.

FRANCE.

The French government intends to form military establishments on the whole line of the cost of Toulon and Brest. Several officers attached to the Ministry of War have been sent down to make the necessary arrangements.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, the commander-in-chief of the army in the east, left Paris on Saturday morning, April 15th, by the Lyons Railway for Marseilles, where he is to embark for Gallipoli.

The Duke of Cambridge will not, it is now said, leave Paris before the 19th or 20th April. On Sunday, April 16th, his Royal Highness and Lord Raglan went to Vincennes with the Emperor, to witness an experiment with a bridge of boats, for the passage of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Emperor and his English visitors were loudly cheered by the army and the immense crowd who had assembled to see them. On their return the Duke, Lord Raglan, and their aides de camp, dined with Prince Jerome, and went to the Theatre Francais. The grand waters of Versailles played on Sunday afternoon by order of the Emperor, as the Duke and Lord Raglan had been invited.

Copies of an offensive and defensive treaty with England, in five articles, were exchanged on Monday, April 17th.

Prince Napoleon left Marseilles on Saturday, April 15th, for Toulon, accompanied by Vely Pacha, the ambassador of Turkey.

A speech made by the Prince at Marseilles has produced a great sensation. He declared that the Black Sea should be open and free for all, and that commerce should be gained by victory.

Letters from Brest of the 12th of April state that on the preceding day, nine hundred marines had been embarked on board the Inflexible, the Tage, and the Jemappes, which were waiting in the roads with orders to make sail for the Baltic. Five other ships and three frigates will follow them without delay. The journals of Brotagne announce that a number of regiments, both infantry and cavalry, destined eventually to take part in the expedition to the Baltic, were being put in order of march. St. Brulx will become the centre of a corps of five or six thousand men.

The *Patrie* contradicts (on authority) the report of the death of Col. Dieu. According to a letter from Constantinople of the 5th or April, the Colonel was then at the headquarters of Omar Pacha, and in perfect health.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The arrival of some of the French and English detachments at Gallipoli (a port in the Dardanelles) is among the most interesting of the war items of intelligence. The London *Times* gives the following letters:

GALLIPOLI, April 1.—This morning, at daybreak, the Christophe Columbo, towing No. 6 transport, anchored in the roads. Achmoo, Generals Canrobert, (commanding the first division of the expeditionary force, and in chief until the arrival of Marshal St. Arnaud,) Martimprey and Bosquet, disembarked with their staff in the Quarantine harbor, where they were received by the governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Dessaint, who, with SIM. Sabatiers and d'Anglars, a few hours before had arrived from Constantinople. The staff followed the chiefs, and all proceeded to the quay, in the khan of Hassadar Bey, where the horses had been prepared. After remaining a short time in the house, occupied during the last month by a military intendant and myself, several men of the army, the three generals, the commandants of engineers, aides-de-camp, and several engineer officers immediately proceed to the village of Plaine, to the left of the road to Adrianople, and three leagues from Gallipoli, to search their camp. At the same time, Captain Rouic of the Engineers, took a plan of the town and fort of Gallipoli, which occupied him but three hours. At 1 o'clock a company of engineers, artillery, and Chasseurs de Vincennes disembarked, and the remainder will disembark tomorrow.

The present force consists of—

Chasseurs (Foot).....	1,100
Engineers.....	400
Artillery.....	100

The frigate Africain arrived a few hours after the Christophe Colombe, with the horses of the staff. All kinds of ammunition are being landed.

The population of Gallipoli gave the warmest reception to the troops. The staff was received by the Governor, and by Caboull Effendi with the utmost enthusiasm. More than four hundred houses, stores, and khans, have been placed at the disposal of the new comers. The Christophe Colombe will leave on the 3d, to convey the Prince Napoleon, whose corps will be one of the first sent to the field. Two English cavalry officers, accompanied by Mr. Covert, her Majesty's consul at the Dardanelles, have just arrived. A Turkish steam-frigate, with troops from Alexandria, has this moment (6 P. M.) come to anchor.

GALLIPOLI, April 5.—The screw steamer Golden Fleece, Capt. Stewart, which left Malta at 6 o'clock A. M. on Friday last, arrived this month, at the Dardanelles at 7 50 P. M. to-night, and anchored off Gallipoli, on the European side of the straits at 12 o'clock at night—all well. The men will be disembarked to-morrow, if possible, and encamp in the neighborhood.

ATHENS, 7th April.—The insurgents have been tremendously beaten near Arta.

In a letter from Odessa, the 1st April, we read: "We are here in a state of great excitement. For several days past we have seen many French and English ships. They probably intend blockading us, for they do not leave the ports, keeping always in sight. Large masses of troops are being concentrated here; our garrison is at this moment 20,000 strong, and fresh men arrive every day from Bessarabia."

A Galatz letter, speaking of the movements of the Russian forces in the Dobrudscha, states that about 105,000 men have crossed the river.

The accounts received in Paris from Constantinople, continue to express the greatest anxiety and impatience for the allied forces at the theatre of war. They concur in speaking of the great effect that would be produced on the Turks by the presence of 70,000 or 80,000 French and English troops. Confidence would be restored to the Mussulman population and army, and a greater check would be given to any designs of revolt. General Villiers is said to have declared, that if the allied governments wished to avoid the occurrence of another Sinope on land, the armies and their commanders must arrive with all possible speed.

THE BALTIC FLEETS.—The London *Times* of the 17th has the following telegraphic despatch, headed First Prizes:

We have received from our correspondence at Copenhagen a despatch, dated yesterday, with the following gratifying and important intelligence:

The Tribune frigate has just arrived from Admiral Plumridge's squadron, having taken five Russian prizes and a number of prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, Friday Evening, 14th April.—The British frigate Amphion, 34, Captain A. C. Key, is ashore near Dragoo. All attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless. The French liner Austerlitz, 100, has arrived at Kioge Bay.

An official notice announces, that Admiral Napier has quitted the Bay of Kioge, to make all the necessary arrangements for blockading the whole of the Russian ports in the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland. Nothing new is mentioned relative to the crisis in which the Danish ministry is placed.

The fleet under Admiral Parseval Deschenes sailed on Wednesday, from Brest, for the Baltic, to join the English squadron under Admiral Napier.

Admiral Napier's fleet of twenty-two ships of war passed in front of the island of Bornholm.

A heavy cannonading was heard in the night of the 13th to the 14th April.

The French ship of war, the Austerlitz, has rejoined Admiral Napier.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, April 18.—Seven merchant prizes are in Kioge Bay.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

MALTA, April 7th.—Important news has reached the island by the steamer Cyclops, which arrived here yesterday from the fleet. The allied fleets reached Kavarna bay on the 26th ult. Eight line-of-battle-ships (French) are at anchor in line to the east of Varna, backed by six steamers. Further east are ten line-of-battle-ships (English) with six steamers on their flank.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6th.—The whole fleet is now in the Black Sea.

POETRY IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Nevada *Democrat* sends a patriotic poetical production to that popular paper, of which the following is a stanza:

> Keep your eye ever fixed on the American Eagle,
> Whom we as the proud ideal of our destiny hail!
> For that wise fowl you never can inveigle
> By depositing salt on his venerable tail!

The following epigram, apologetic for the bear that licked the hand of Lola Montes, is from the Marysville *Herald*.

> When Lola came to feed her bear,
> With comfits sweet and sugar rare,
> Brain-ran cat in haste to meet her,
> And seized her hand because 'twas sweeter.

☞ A marriage ceremony was prevented one evening this week, in consequence of the groom's going out in the early part of the evening to receive some friends who had come from a distance to witness the marriage, but who, with the groom, got jolly tight, were arrested by the police and locked up in the station house all night. The transition from the nuptial couch to the hard plank, must have been anything but gratifying. The worst part of the matter is that the marriage has been indefinitely postponed.—*Albany Trans.*

A HEALTHY CITY.—In the city of Charleston, S. C., during the week ending April 15th, but three white persons died. The total population is 43,000. Twenty negroes died in the same time.

☞ In one of the neighboring villages in the Hoosier State, as we gather from a note to the Editor, not many miles from the banks of the Ohio, lives Judge B——, an eccentric character, who is ever ready to accommodate himself, or others, as the case may offer. Being invited to a party of friends, whom he chanced to meet while passing a grocery, (one of those establishments peculiar to small towns, where "fat, treacle and testaments," and other creature comforts are "sold by the small,") to step in and take a little something" for his stomach's sake, he readily consented; and although the variety of liquors was by no means as extensive as may be found in the more fashionable resorts of your great metropolis, yet the freedom of choice was readily granted; and the question was asked:—"Judge B——, what will you take?" The Judge, after carefully surveying the stock in trade, for a few minutes, replied:—"*I believe I will take a mackerel!*" which, receiving, he politely wished his friends a pleasant time over their "red-eye" and retired. He wasn't asked to "take" after that!

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES LAMB.—The following is an original "Lamb," and was, we believe picked up by Fields. The poet Charles was once traveling in the vicinity of one of the English watering places in company with several ladies, one of whom, more remarkable for prudency than good taste, took occasion to call forth the polished satire of the wit, after this fashion:

"Dear me, Mr. Lamb, that's very shocking!"

"W—wh—what, Madam?"

"Why there down on the beach, those boys—bathing."

Charles looked—and saw some half dozen little urchins gamboling in perfect nudity and unconcealed delight, along the sparkling sands; and thus rebuked his master companion.

"B—b—boys! those are g—g—girls, Madam, are they not?"

"Why, Mr. Lamb! no—I assure you they are boys!"

"Are—they! Ah! well, ex—c—use me Madam; at this distance, I d—d—don't know the difference!"

☞ **The Crowning Gift of Nature and Science.**—The wonderful cures effected by DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL, of though topics of conversation throughout the Union, seem incredible to some skeptical individuals. They cannot believe that a herb brought from the shores of Asia, and subjected to certain scientific processes and combinations, will absolutely control every species of Nervous Disease, cure every phrase of Indigestion, restore the regular action of every disordered secretive organ, and neutralize by its antiseptic influence all impurities in the elementary fluids from which the blood is derived. Unwise doubters! surrounded as you are by wonders, living in an age of scientific miracles, have you not yet learned to distrust your own prejudices, when opposed to the evidence of facts; to the spontaneous testimony of clouds of witnesses? Ask the once delicate and melancholy wife, who without strength to carry out the first great purpose of marriage, languished and pined in sickness and suffering, what she thinks of the Elixir. Read her answer in the rosy faces clustering at the *mother's* knee. Wherever debility and physical incompetency exist, they create strength and vitality. There is no form of nervous disease for which it is not a specific; no affection of the stomach, Indigestion, restore the regular action of every disordered secretive organ, and neutralizes