Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JULY 7.

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.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

☞ A letter from our Brighton correspondent will be found on the first page.

☞ Owing to an injury received, one of our carriers was unable to deliver the paper on his route yesterday. We will make all right in a day or two, and hope most of our readers on that route will receive the paper this morning.

☞ The telegraph news will be found of uncommon interest. The foreign news is particularly important. If the reports are true, the Russians are every where worsted; and the war may not last so long as was anticipated. But some of the news needs confirmation. It is rather too much "all on one side."

☞ A despatch received from Philadelphia, represents the Democratic celebration there on the 4th, as one of the greatest gatherings that ever took place in Independence Square. Speeches were delivered by Hon. John L. Dawson, Orr and Douglass: Mr. Dawson's speech is spoken of by our correspondent as particularly eloquent, and enthusiastically applauded.

The Democrats in Philadelphia are in high spirits, and see a re-action already commenced there since the Know-Nothing election, that bodes utter defeat to fusionists and disunionists.

HOW THINGS LOOK NOW.

To any careful observer of the political movements in our State, for the last four months, it must be evident that democrats have only to do their duty in earnest to give to our political opponents, of every color, stripe or faction, a Waterloo defeat in October next.

For a year past, a large portion of the whigs have been endeavoring to form a coalition with the abolitionists and native Americans. They admit that without such coalitions, and a new basis of organization, their party must remain in a hopeless minority. But the great difficulty has been to know which faction will prevail in the new party that is to be formed. The leaders are dealing with stubborn materials; and to devise any plan of alliance that will be satisfactory to all the factions sought to be embraced in the fusion movement, is evidently impossible. Up to this date the alliance is not accomplished; and there are strong indications that it cannot succeed.

Let us examine the facts.

Up to February last, nothing had been accomplished towards securing the co-operation of the abolitionists with the whigs. The introduction of the Nebraska bill into the Senate was seized upon as a means of getting up an excitement that would bring the whigs and abolitionists together. But the abolitionists adhered to their own tenets, and required that the whigs should entirely abandon their own organization, and come over, one and all, to the abolition platform—that one plank platform, the sole basis and vitality of which is hostility to the South, and all its interests. Accordingly, we find that the whig conventions of several counties of our State, have lately succumbed to the abolition demand, and adopted nothing but abolition resolutions. It was so in Allegheny county. Five resolutions were adopted, all on the subject of slavery; and all breathing uncompromising and unprovoked hostility to the South. And one fact should be remembered, as indicating the difficulties the whig leaders anticipated before the "fusion" was completed. The whig convention of this county adjourned without passing any resolution, or saying one word in relation to their candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, or Canal Commissioner. It is easy to divine the motive. Judge Pollock, Mr. Smyser, and Mr. Darsie were all whigs. It might be necessary to withdraw one or all of them from the ticket to conciliate the abolitionists, the native Americans, or some other faction. It would not do to endorse them, and pledge the party to their support. They must wait till the "bargains and sales" were completed. They have waited long, and in vain. Not one contract is yet signed, sealed and delivered. Mr. Darsie, being of foreign birth, was obnoxious to the the Native Americans or Know Nothings; and he has consented to withdraw from the ticket. His letter to that effect is in the hands of the State Central Committee; and the publication is only delayed until other bargains can be perfected.

B. Rush Bradford is the Native American candidate for Governor. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Darsie, the design was to have Mr. Bradford decline the race for Governor, and take Mr. Darsie's place on the fusion ticket, for Canal Commissioner. That would secure the Know Nothing vote to Pollock, and the whig vote to Bradford. But alas!

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft agley."

To the astonishment and wrath of the whigs, Bradford refuses to withdraw. He insists that Pollock must get out of the way, and let him have the gubernatorial track. And he believes that he has only to be stubborn and resolute, and it will be done. But Pollock, too, refuses to get out of the way. It is said he has joined the Know Nothings himself: and why then should he be required to withdraw. But Bradford is stubborn. His infancy was rocked in a mahogany cradle. He is a man of wealth, of respectability, of ambition. Why should he be compelled to abandon this forlorn hope of being Governor of a great democratic commonwealth? Not he, indeed! He positively refuses. So fusion is "up a stump" there.

Not being able to buy the Native Americans and Know-Nothings with the Canal Commissioner's berth, the traders turn to the Abolitionists, and offer them the vacancy occassioned by Mr. Darsie's withdrawal. George R. Riddle, of our county, is supposed to be available. The Democrats favored him with a fat office once. He rewarded them by abandoning their ranks. He can probably have Mr. Darsie's place; *but upon one condition. Potts*, the Abolition candidate for Governor, must withdraw, and sell, assign, transfer and convey his whole party to Pollock. But lo! another difficulty. Potts refuses to get out of the way. He is rich, and can afford to spend a little money in the campaign. He is ambitious; and something might turn up that would make a great man of him yet. There is nothing like being in luck's way. A nomination for Governor is an honor not to be had every day; and when obtained, it is not to be relinquished for nothing. But above all; Potts is reputed an honest man, and he denounces these "bargains and sales" as dishonest. He does not believe a few demagogues and trading politicians have a right to buy and sell the great mass of the people. He believes it wrong to buy and sell negroes; and equally wrong to buy and sell white men. He appears to be *one* instance of an Abolitionist who considers a white man as good as a negro; and that neither should be sold. Again is the fusion scheme "up a stump." The plan, it will be seen, was originally to put Bradford in Darsie's place; Wilmot in Smyser's place; and have Potts withdraw. That would have left a clear field for Pollock, with Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Abolitionists to back him. And the other candidates on the State ticket—Bradford and Wilmot—would have had the same backing. But the refusal of Potts and Bradford to decline the gubernatorial race knocks the whole thing on the head; and fusion is thrown into utter confusion.

There is still another difficulty. Smyser refuses to decline in favor of Wilmot. He thinks a Whig should not be required to withdraw from the ticket to make room for a renegade Democrat. We think so too. Mr. Smyser is right, and should stick to his text. Bradford is right too. He is a better man than Pollock; and has hosts of friends who will never consent that their favorite be sacrificed. Potts is right too. "A white man *is* as good as a negro," and should not be sold.

Such is a brief history of events thus far. We shall keep our readers informed, from time to time, of further developments. A new era of political gambling has dawned upon us, rich in schemes and tricks and infamy. Is it not infamous? Party leaders professing to have principles, and asking the confidence of the people; yet ready to abandon all their principles, and *trade* for the fusion of a rabble that, they hope, may secure the spoils to those leaders once more. We are satisfied that the great mass of the people of this State will scorn such political gambling. The mass of the people are honest, and will not be sold; and will not abandon their principles. The Democrats have nothing to fear in the present campaign. They have only to close ranks, and charge firmly upon the disorganized rabble of their frantic opponents, and our old Commonwealth is still safe under Democratic rule.

Fatality of Chloroform.

In our paper some time ago, we published an account of the death of a lady in North Adams, Mass., which was ascribed by Dr. Streeter, the attending physician, to the inhalation of chloroform. The Louisville *Courier* demurs to this conclusion, on the ground that the "evidence is too loose and pointless for the production of a fixed faith. Indeed, Dr. Streeter gives no reason for his assertion that his patient's death was caused by chloroform, nor does he show that he administered the article according to principle. He does not refer to the very important point: *as to what length of time had elapsed between the period of the patient's eating and the administration of the chloroform.* If Dr. Streeter gave the lady chloroform soon after she had eaten, he violated Dr. Beatty's great law; a law which experience has confirmed, and if he did so, *he is to blame*, and the chloroform is not."

Finally, the editor comes to the conclusion that "chloroform, in the hands of experience, prudance and skill, is too great a blessing to humanity to be asserted out of public favor by such loose, illogical and unscientific statements as those made by Doctor Streeter, and we consider it due to sufferers, that the truthful claims of chloroform shall be known and appreciated. Our convictions of its value rest upon a mass of testimony capable of establishing firmly any truth on earth. When these evidences fall, we shall begin to doubt the value of testimony."

THE GAZETTE.—The editor of the *Gazette* says there was no truth in the charge that the New York *Tribune* was in favor of disunion. The *Gazette* knows that the assertion is untrue. The *Tribune* has pursued precisely the course that would lead to disunion for months; and it is still pursuing the same course. It published, with commendation, a letter of Cassius M. Clay, openly recommending a dissolution of the Union. It has published a series of articles showing that the Union is of no value to the North. All readers of the *Tribune know* that the *Gazette's* assertion is untrue.

The *Gazette* next publishes a silly lie in regard to a bargain between Gen. Pierce and Judge Campbell. It is a Whig trick to charge upon the Democrats exactly what the Whigs themselves are doing. The Whigs are openly trading for votes and factions in this State; and to deceive the people into the belief that it is all right, they say the Democrats do the same thing. It is a silly, base, malignant falsehood.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—A census just completed for the Directory purpose, shows the Garden city to have a population of 65,872. Of these 28,899 were males; 32,657 females. American 25,677; Foreign 35,879; Mariners 4,316. At the census completed in January last, the population was 60,782; in 1850 it was 29,682.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A new train will be run on this road hereafter, leaving Pittsburgh at 1 P. M., and arriving in Philadelphia at 4 A. M. See the advertisement in another column.

Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle at Trenton—Necessity.

[From the Philadelphia Bun, July 1.]

A grand gathering washed on the site of Washington's old fort—Fort Necessity—in Fayette county, on Monday, the 3d of July, to celebrate its gallant defence by Washington, one hundred years ago. Washington had been sent with six companies of Virginians to erect a fort at the forks of the Olio, now Pittsburgh. While waiting with his command at Will's creek, near Cumberland, for the arrival of his superior, Col. Fry, he learned that the French had taken possession of the point, and were busily employed in fortifying it. He at once pushed forward with his party. Reaching Little Meadows, at the head of the Youghiogheny river, on the 9th of May, he learned of the approach of a small body of French, and immediately advanced to Great Meadows to meet them. During an intensely dark night, while rain was falling in torrents, he learned that the French were lying in a ravine six miles distant. He marched upon them with forty men, attacked them early in the morning, killed the commander, De Jumonville, and nine or ten of his men, and took the remainder, some twenty-one, prisoners; his own loss being one killed and two wounded. The prisoners were sent to Virginia. Col. Fry having died at Will's creek, the command devolved upon Washington, and having received reinforcements, he fortified his position at Great Meadows, and named it Fort Necessity.

At this place he was attacked on the 3d of July, 1754, by a large force of French and Indians. The enemy kept up a brisk fire upon the fort, at a respectable distance, for some nine hours. It rained heavily, and most of Washington's men stood in water up to their knees. At eight o'clock in the evening, the French commander, having lost a number of men by the Virginian rifles, proposed a parly. Washington was destitute of provisions, and greatly outnumbered. A capitulation was agreed to, the Virginians to march out with displayed colors, leaving only their artillery behind. On the morning of July 4th, the fort was evacuated, and Washington with his band returned to Virginia. The legislature of Pennsylvania some years ago, granted a charter for the Fort Necessity Monument Association. The design determined upon, was that of an iron column or obelisk, fifty feet in height. The work has never yet been commenced, owing to a lack of funds. But those who are interested in the matter, consider it so manifestly appropriate that the corner stone should be laid on the hundreth anniversary of the battle, that they have determined upon calling a meeting of the people of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, to lay the corner stone of the monument on the site of the old fort, on the 3d day of July.

ILLINOIS would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota, sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Scotland, Belgium, and Switzerland together.—Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

A writer from middle Illinois, says that the prospect for a heavy crop of grain never was finer in that region than the present time.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The Fourth was very generally celebrated throughout the length and breadth of this great country, with the usual amount of powder, patriotism and bad liquor.

In New York several alarms of fire and a number of riots occurred. There was nothing, however, of a serious character. The military display was very imposing, but it ended in rather a melancholy manner, from the fact that three soldiers were sun struck, and died shortly afterwards.

BOSTON, July 5.—The national jubilee was appropriately observed here yesterday, and passed off without any accident. The weather is intensely hot here to-day. Some more cases of cholera have occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated here in a very spirited manner, and went off free from accident or row. The military turned out in full numbers, making a grand display. Numerous societies also paraded through the streets, in accordance with their usual custom. A large number of persons assembled in Independence Square, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Major C. Biddle, who was captain in the Mexican war. The orator of the day was John R. Ludlow, a young lawyer of this city, who acquitted himself admirably. He was succeeded by John I. Dawson, the Hon. James S Orr, of South Carolina. Hon. S. A. Douglas also spoke and treated of the Nebraska question, and the great question of civil and religious liberty. During the day there were several alarms of fire, and some disgraceful fights, during which several men were stabbed and one reported killed. The Mayor's proclamation against firing off crackers amounted just to nothing. The boys would have their own way despite all proclamations, and made considerable noise.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Fourth was duly celebrated by the Democratic Association. Several very excellent speeches were made. There were some few fights, and one man is reported to have been killed.

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Fourth passed off very quietly till in the evening. About nine o'clock last night, Joshua S. Valentine, a member of our City Council, was arrested for firing crackers and taken before the Mayor, who was about to fine him. Valentine thereupon very grossly insulted the Mayor, and he was committed to the cell for contempt. This created much feeling among the friends of the parties, and $20,000 bail was refused. About 11 o'clock, the friends of Valentine went to the house of the Mayor and undertook to rescue him. The Mayor came out with a pistol in each hand and dispersed the mob, after making several arrests. The mob handled the Mayor very rough, tearing his clothes nearly all off. There is a great deal of excitement in town this morning in regard to it. A citizens' meeting of 300 of men who would take Valentine out of the cell by main force. There is no telling where the thing may end, as the friends of Valentine appear to be determined to carry the matter to extremes.

EASTON, PA., July 5.—The Fourth passed off very pleasantly. In the morning there was quite a large parade, composed of the military, firemen and students, accompanied by the Easton Band. In the afternoon a balloon ascension was attempted by Mr. Passy, of Philadelphia, but being unable to obtain gas enough he did not ascend higher than the roofs of the houses. After knocking about among the chimneys he came down on the bank of the river. He was not injured. Several fights took place as usual, but there was no riot as was anticipated from handbills posted up on Monday night, headed with a Pope's cap and some hieroglyphic inscriptions. The Catholics say that it was done by the "Know Nothings," and the "Know Nothings" say that it was done by the Catholics to create a riot.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Further Discomfiture of the Russians!

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

Further Success of the Turks.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax, with dates to the 24th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Richardson quotes Wheat as having declined from 3d to 4d. Flour 2s. and Corn 1s@2s.

Provisions generally firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKET.—Dennieton reports that the previous week's news had a favorable effect on the Cotton market: prices stiffer, a large business doing; lower and middling qualities have improved most; an active speculative demand exists at an advance of ¼; holders manifest the demand freely but not pressing sales. The sales for the week were 60,000, including 43,000 bales American. The sales to speculators were 5,500 bales, and to exporters 3,300. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for export and speculation. Orleans fair 6¾; middling 6¼; Mobile fair 6¼; closing firm with an upward tendency. The stock on Saturday of ship board, amounted to 218,000 bales; the stock, exclusive of ship board, was 610,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Richardson & Brothers quote the weather favorable to England and France for agricultural purposes. Consequently Breadstuffs are considerably lower in price. Wheat has declined from 3d to 6d, and Flour 2s. Indian Corn has declined 1s@2s, and holders are rather pressing sales on the market. Flour...Western Canal 37s 3d—other circulars say 36s 6d@37s; Straight Baltimore 37s 6d. Wheat...White, 11s 10d@12s 3d; Red, 11s@11s 6d—other circulars say White at 11s@11s 2d to 12s, and Red 10s to 11s. Indian Corn 36s@37s and 37s 6d.

Provisions—Lard...Richardson reports Beef transactions small, but prices firm. Pork market firm. Bacon firm, and Hams and Shoulders unchanged in price, with a moderate business doing.

The Turks on the 15th rolled out of Silistria and attacked the Russians in their trenches. A severe battle ensued, resulting in the total discomfiture of the Russians, who were pursued by the Turks and fled across the Danube. They then destroyed the Bridge of Boats.

It is considered that this victory will change the face of the campaign.

A conspiracy to assassinate Napoleon has been discovered in the South of France. One hundred and fifty arrests have been made.

Complicated negotiations continue.

The papers announce that on the 17th ult., Paskiewitch received orders from St. Petersburg to retire beyond Pruth.

The Paris Moniteur announces that on the 13th of June, the Turks made a tremendous sortie from Silistria and attacked the Russians with great fury. Gen. Schelders received a wound, rendering amputation of the left leg necessary. Prince Gortschakoff received a contusion.

The Russians sprung three mines before Silistria without damage, and were prepared to mount the expected breach, when the Turks attacked on three sides by the Turks with fearful slaughter. The Russians fled.

The Turkish brigade from Shumla succeeded in entering Kalafat on the 19th.

The Russians were employed on the 14th and 15th in removing their dead. Three Russian Generals were killed.

Omer Pacha went over to the Island of Mokan and destroyed all the Russian works there.

Gen. Grotenhielm's division is said to have defeated two Turkish brigades, with 6,000 cavalry and 40 guns.

The Turks have driven the Russians out of Turcukai, which they occupied with a strong garrison.

Gen. Luders is amongst the wounded at Silistria.

It is said much disunion exists among the Russian generals at head quarters, probably induced by ill success.

Austria's summons that Russia should evacuate the Principalities, it is said, has caused the utmost irritation at St. Petersburg, and an energetic reply is under discussion.

Prince Paskiewitch, who was on the road to Jassy, is said to have been ordered to return to take the command of the army of Wallachia.

Advices from Turin to the 15th, state that Judge Gabby was charged with a preliminary to inquire into the guilt of persons charged with the assassination of the Duke of Parma, who was mortally wounded with a poignard in the streets of Parma, on the 26th of June.

Madrid advice to the 15th state that Generals Orlando and Messina were arrested on a charge of harboring Gen. Diamond. Messina escaped, and Orlando was sent to Galicia.

Despatches from Vienna state that a convention was concluded at Constantinople between Austria and the Porte, relative to the Danubian principalities, the conditions being that, if Russia unconditionally retires, the Austrian troops will enter the principalities, and form a defence between Russia and Turkey; if Russia refuses to retire, Austria will take such steps as may appear necessary to insure her doing so.

The Russians have been surprised and beaten by the Circassians at Bariel Pass.

The death of Mustha Pacha at Silistria is confirmed.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Since the start at a conference at Teschein, it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war on Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian army under the order of the Emperor of Russia.

Gen. Dumenerberg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces in the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by Gen. Luders, who had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

A telegraphic despatch says the English fleet of upwards of forty vessels was signalled off Cronstadt.

At Silistria, Gortschakoff was severly wounded. Gen. Schilders has his leg shot off, and two other generals were killed. The carnage among the Russians was dreadful. They retired, fighting, across the Danube. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of Hope, and blew up the Russian siege-works therein. The Turks then erected temporary batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress. The Russian battalions, east and west, immediately retreated in good order across the river, destroying their bridges.

The Russians, at the latest accounts, were in the vicinity of Kalarasch, awaiting reinforcements and orders.

The victory was gained entirely by the Turks. The whole plan of operations in Bulgaria must now be altered. It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order the whole Russian force to fall back on Jassy. Are this the Russians are probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirsovia, Matschin, and Ismakatscha.

The apprehensions of the advance of Balkans for the present are at an end.

The Russian accounts from Bucharest admit that the operations against Silistria are suspended, but say the siege has not been finally raised. The Russians have evacuated Hopsnell and Simnibca. Five thousand Turks occupied Tustukai, but the report is doubted.

The Turkish garrison at Rustichuk crossed to Guirgevo, and killed 400 Russians; they have taken nine guns.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have issued a circular announcing the close by blockade of the mouth of the Danube. Most of the fleet were cruising off Sebastopol. Six or eight ships were at Varna, assisting to convey troops. The English sight Odessa and Bulldins landed 150 men at Kalarasch, but they were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships, with the loss of three officers and three seamen killed, and two officers and fourteen seamen wounded, and twenty-five were taken prisoners. Nine men and four ships against the place.

All the Russian pilots have been sent into the interior.

The British, under Admiral Plumridge, took possession of Forres unoppposed, which is to be fortified into a station for English troops.

GREECE.—Advices from Massonghi, dated June 14, state that the insurrection was totally extinct at Epirus, but Turkish troops and machinery have been sent to Thessaly, where the insurgents refused to submit.

The U. S. frigates Cumberland and Saranac were at Piræus.

A report is current that Russia has again made peace overtures through Austria, but the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the allies from Turkey. It can scarcely be regarded as true.

The rumor is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate. He is likewise reported to be sick, and for that alleged reason he did not attend the Oebinet Council.

VIENNA, 19th.—The emperor is resolved, if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward a final ultimatum, demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian government, that the French will interfere to suppress revolutionary movemen s in Hungary and Italy, while the Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. Similar declarations are expected from England.

A Russian loan of 10,000,000 of rubles, at 5 per cent, was negotiating at Hamburg at 87.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.—*House.*—The House resumed the consideration of Bennett's Land Bill. After a speech from Mr. Bennett, in reply to Mr. Disney, of Ohio, he moved to postpone the bill until December. Some conversation ensued upon allowing Mr. Disney to reply, when Mr. Bennett withdrew his motion, and moved to recommit it.

The House then went into a Committee on the General Appropriation Bill, and appropriations were added for continuing the Aqueduct to supply Washington with water, and for furnishing the new Insane Asylum.

Mr. Clayton's Bill, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, by restricting the transfer of American vessels in foreign ports, was taken up and passed.

The vetoed Insane Land Bill was taken up.

Mr. Brodhead spoke against the bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason offered a resolution, calling for the correspondence of the American Minister at Brazil, relative to the seizure of an American vessel and the imprisonment of an American citizen by the authorities of Brazil.

The bill establishing a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, via Japan and the Sandwich Islands, was taken up—yeas 22, nays 15.

The bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, was taken up. It gives 2,000,000 acres of land for the construction of a line in two years; the government to be allowed to transmit, free of cost, 5000 words per month, the stations to be not less than 40 and not 100 miles, at the rates to be charged on the lines now in operation. The bill was postponed until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 5.—*House.*—The House occupied the day in debating the General Appropriation Bill.

Senate.—The California Telegraph Line Bill was taken up, further amended, and postponed until Monday.

The Insane Land Bill was taken up.

Mr. Williams addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

The question shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President, was then put and decided in the negative, yeas 21, nays 26.

The following House Bills were passed: For a Military road from Great Salt Lake city to California. For the continuation of a Military road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburg, in Oregon. For the payment of Civil officers employed in the territory of New Mexico, while under military government. Also the bill to refund to individuals money loaned to New Mexico.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A terrible fire occurred last night at Philadelphia. It broke out at 10½ o'clock, in the National Theatre, Chestnut street, opposite the Girard Hotel, and burnt nearly the whole block bounded by Chestnut and George streets, and Eighth and Nineth streets. The museum building, containing the two largest and most elegant saloons in the country, was totally destroyed: also, seven large dwellings on George street, the Waverly Hotel, and dry goods stores, S. H. Scholl's eating house on Eighth st. The fire extended east from the Theatre only to Eighth, burning the following first class stores, containing stocks of immense value. They were occupied by J. A. Place, No. 219, dry goods, J. S. Earle, No. 216, picture dealer and frame maker, and the 23 floor by Boulle & Co., hair dresser. No. 200 is occupied by Fraser, Birrell & Co., 212 by Thos. Evans & Co., 214, dry goods, R. & W. Frazier, No. 212, dry goods, on the first floor, and Mrs. Burke's millinery on the second. The Art Union Gallery, and by T. B. Peterson, occupied partly by the Art Union Gallery, and by Boutelier Walter, picture dealer and frame dealer, and by Boutelier Brothers, Milliker's linen store, No 206, East Chestnut, No. 204, fancy goods, Evans's jewelry store, 202, W. S. Mason, engraver, 200, L. Ladomus, jeweller, 198, and Harman Hockenbur, bookseller, at the corner, were more or less damaged. Most the stores in the interior were injured by water. The Museum and Theatre belonged to Isaac S. Parker, of Burlington, who is said not to be insured. Their destruction is total.

The fire raged until near daylight, burning off the roofs of seven dwellings on Sansom street. The Museum walls have partly fallen and will have to be entirely demolished. The damage to the Girard House, opposite the Theatre, is not serious, and the proprietors are already prepared to receive customers. The furniture is somewhat damaged by water.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The following states to the basement of the theatre were destroyed:—Wm. Tay, tobacconist and drinking saloon, loss $2,500, insured; J. A. B. Shaw, toy dealer, loss $1,500, insured; J. M. Wilson, book store, loss $12,000; C. F. Ansmann, mathematical instruments, loss not known; A. L. Vansant, confectioner, loss $1,500. Charles Jeannerett, jeweler, whose stock was mostly saved. Adjoining the theatre on the east—the dry goods store of Elizabeth Place, first floor, loss heavy and but little saved, no insurance; second floor, Mrs. Supple's children's clothing store, loss $6,000, partly insured. Evans' extensive dry goods store, stock mostly destroyed, loss very heavy; James S. Earl's picture store, loss $15,000, insured.

The Theatre was valued at $25,000, uninsured. Two Saloons, 228 by 70 feet, generally regarded as the most largest and most elegant in the country, loss about $70,000, no insurance. This and the Theatre were owned by Isaac B. Parker, of Burlington. The damage to the Girard Hotel building, and furniture is estimated at $10,000, fully insured.

The cellars of the museum building were stored with a large quantity of liquors, Ale, Brown Stout, Whisky, Groceries, Hams, &c., belonging to Gray, White & Co., Hoyt, Brown, and other parties and were totally destroyed; loss very heavy.

The above is all the particulars of the losses yet known, which it is impossible to estimate. The loss will not be short of $600,000.

This evening, the body of B. A Shepherd, one of the actors in the theatre, was found among the ruins, burnt to a crisp. It appears that after escaping, he went back to rescue "his wife" from the dressing room; which was the last seen of him alive.

The audience all escaped safely.

It is supposed that the theatre was set on fire. It broke out in the carpenter shop belonging to the establishment.

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

BALTIMORE, July 5.—An accident occurred yesterday by the collision of an excursion and the regular train, seven miles from Baltimore, on the road between Little York and Baltimore. Twenty-eight persons were killed, and many others were badly wounded, some of whom will die. The names of the killed are as follows:—Henry Reynolds, Bend, Merriman, Mrs. Robinson, Henry Clay Jefferies, son of Madison Jefferies, who also had his leg broken, William Tanner, Martin Boyd, Michael Corlack, Thomas Dorsey, Turner, Martin Boyd, Michael Corlack, Thomas Dorsey, David Murray, Henry Rose, Frederick Oomb, George Bertil, Patrick F. Arney, Michael M'Dove, Robert Preston, James Rhey, William G. Bracken, John Larimer, E. B. Erickson, Lewis Cochranan, Michael Finch, Geo. D. Field. Amongst the wounded are John Scott, conductor, both legs broken, and twenty-seven others have nearly all their legs broken. The two trains came together turning a curve. Some of the victims were held fast by the wreck for upwards of an hour before they could be relieved. Many died from the shock of the locomotives and other injuries; before they could be extricated, several were almost roasted alive. Mrs. Robinson was literally torn into fragments.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict, charging the cause of the accident to carelessness on the part of Mr. Scott, and to gross negligence on the part of the Company in failing to give their rules in more explicit language.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—A despatch from Independence dated the 4th, says that the Salt Lake mail reached here last night, bringing but little interest from the valley. Business was dull. All parties were awaiting the arrival of the mountain trains. Many traders with their trains were getting along as well as could be expected from the great amount of rain that had fallen; and almost every stream was bridged. Some merchants and emigrant parties were at South Platte and other streams of water beyond.

The Pawnee Indians had been troublesome to a few parties of emigrants. They made a demand of their provisions, and robbed them of their animals, with little fear of any interdiction from the soldiers at the forts.

Sickness resembling Cholera, had commenced in the different trains between Kearny and Laramie, and many hands and emigrants had died. The names of many of the parties could not be ascertained, as they were passing along on the road. There has been no registry kept at Fort Kearney this year of the men, women and children gone out or different kinds of stock.

It is estimated that there are not as many emigrants, other than Mormons, by one half on the road, nor as many cattle and horses by one-third or one-half. The first party of Mormons were passing only about 150 or 200 miles; clear companies of them go out by Fort Riley, and open up a new road to Laramie.

The new mail contractors to Salt Lake and Santa Fe, commence operations to-morrow; they are now stocking the road.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—An arrival here from Barbadoes, brings dates to June 15th.

The cholera is still on the increase. The deaths are 400 per day. The whole number of deaths is 5800. The shipping in the port is almost entirely suspended from the disease.

Mr. Nelson, the American Consul at Turk's Island, was liberated from jail on the 27th of June. He paid the fine.

Salt is very scarce at Turk's Island

BOSTON, July 5.—The new Catholic Church at Dorchester was blown up with gunpowder during yesterday, and nearly destroyed. There is considerable excitement, and some accuse the "Know Nothings;" others say the Catholics had deposited powder and arms there for the protection of the church, and that the explosion was accidental.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The ship Trade Wind, of Philadelphia, from a Southern port for Liverpool, was run into off Cape Sable about the 20th ult. by the ship Olympus, of Boston, from a port in Great Britain with 900 tons of iron for Boston. Both vessels sunk with 24 of their crews; 96 were saved.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks dull, decidedly lower. Money unchanged, the want of confidence continues; sterling exchange quiet. Cotton firm, and a little higher. Corn dull; sales at previous quotations; a moderate business. Small sales of Rye at 90c@$1. Pork dull; sales 300 bbls. Sugars dull, with a declining tendency. Rice dull. Molasses...Foreign weak; sales small; Orleans 22. Flour...Western Canal 25c to 50c lower; sales 10,000 bbls straight State at $6.81@7.25; good Ohio $7.50@8.12; Southern declined 25c; sales 700 bbls straight Baltimore at $8.50@$9; prices declined under the steamer's news. Good new Southern red Wheat $1.75; red Missouri $1.67. Corn...Transactions large at lower prices, declined, at 68@73; Southern yellow 78; closing dull. Whisky dull and lower; sales 400 bbls Ohio at 27. Pork dull, with declining tendency; prices lower; sales 900 bbls Mess at $11.50@12.12; prime $10.50. Beef unchanged; limited business at previous rates; Shoulders $5@5.50; Hams 7@8. Lard dull; sales 950 bbls. Butter and Cheese quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Flour excessively dull, prices nominal, shipping brands offered at $8 37. No export demand, no sales reported, except the last quotations. Rye Flour not enquired after; sales last evening of 100 bbls at $5.37. Corn Meal dull; sales Penn's at $3.50. Wheat scarce, little or no demand for it. Rye dull. Corn in limited request; further small sales yellow, made last evening, at 80@81, afloat, but to-day buyers refuse this. Oats worth 48@66. Provisions very quiet; sales 100 tierces Hams at 10c, on time. Whisky in limited request, at 26c.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The river has fallen ten inches; weather warm. Flour...market closed dull and heavy under the steamer's news, $5.90@7. Whisky declined to 22½. Mess Pork dull at $11. Coffee...sales 150 bags at 11½c. Money quiet, eastern exchange steady at 1@1¼ premium.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—A host of fearful diseases that have in times past been considered susceptible of relief, but not of cure, are literally exterminated by this preparation. Among these may be enumerated nervous headache, tic doloreux, neuralgia, indigestion, nervous tremblings, hysteria, paralysis in its early stages, hypochondriasis, vertigo, spasms, fainting fits, general weakness, and a host of functional disorders affecting the general health of mind and body. As a remedy for any of the complaints which produce sexual incapacity, it is an absolute and invariable specific.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

AGENTS:

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. jy1daw

☞ **Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!**—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

☞ **The Great French Remedies!!**—M. BALLY'S ANTIDOTE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure, should use the above celebrated and unrivalled FRENCH PREPARATIONS. They have now been in use for five years—have been thoroughly tested in thousands of the most obstinate cases, and invariably have given satisfaction. They are not composed simply of Balsam Copaiva, but are entirely different from all other preparations, both in the nature of their ingredients and the manner in which they operate upon the patient. Hence the wonderful success attending their use.

A gentleman connected with the Western Railroad says: "I have expended for other people during the last three years over $600, for remedies of this description, and have never found a single article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Antidote and Lotion does. I do not recollect of their failing to cure in a single instance. Many have been cured in two or three days."

Price, Antidote $1; Lotion 50 cents per bottle.

Invented by M. Bally, Physician to the Paris Hospitals, and prepared from the original recipes, and sold wholesale and retail by DITROY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 438 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No. 60 Wood street. Wholesale—J. M. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jy21

☞ **Old Sores, Ulcers,** and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harward, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, on his legs, which had been troublesome to a few parties of emigrants. They made a demand of their provisions, and robbed them