In 1780, after this interval of domestic happiness, constantly interrupted by the remonstrances of his relations; Greville, deprived of his salaries of offices and pressed by accumulated debt, hesitated between the necessity and sordid row of casting off the woman he considered his wife. Their mutual grief at the prospect of separation poisoned the last days of their intercourse. At this crisis, Greville's uncle, Sir Wm. Hamilton, arrived in London. He was unmarried, master of a large fortune, and intended his nephew for his heir. But his aristocratic consequence revolted from the idea of acknowledging as his grand nephews the children of a prostitute. He refused either to consent to the marriage of Greville, or to pay his debts; the nephew saw no resource but in the intercession of his mistress. Emma, at his suggestion, attired herself in the garb of her infancy, and, in a stiff gown and straw hat, waited upon his uncle. She threw herself at his feet, confessed her fault, shed tears as persuasive as they were genuine, appealed to the tender pledges of her love, and besought Sir William to pardon the father and mother, for the sake of the unfortunate children. Her triumph was more signal than she anticipated. The old man fascinated by features and accents which surpassed all he had ever looked on or listened to, either in the Athenian statuary, or on the voluptuous boards of the Italian opera-houses, yielded to the seductions which had enhanced his nephew. The same love which he had refused to understand, revenged itself by reducing him to the thraldom of Greville.

The beauty of Emma overpowered him, and, like one seized by sudden madness, he forgot, after two interviews, his age, his rank, his repugnance to matrimony, her obscure birth and irregular life, the mutual affection long subsisting between her and her paramour, the living pledges of their love, the scandal and infamy of a traffic in female charms; and, finally, purchased the possession of the venal beauty by the discharge of his nephew's embarrassments. They were privately married in London, and Sir William hastened back to Naples with his prize, leaving his union undeclared. Her beauty dazzled Italy as it had previously fascinated England. But the knowledge of her avocation as a model, which could not be concealed, and rumor of the shameless bargain between the uncle and nephew, preceded her to Naples. The ambassador, to stifle these reports, and re-establish his idol, was compelled to the ceremony of a public marriage. Scandal disappointed before the rank and resistless charms of the young ambassadress. She was presented at Court, and at the first glance won the admiration and enthusiastic attachment of the Queen.

To say the least, it is not generous to believe that Nelson did not know the charming Emma's antecedents. His spontaneous love arose for Lady Hamilton, to all appearance, as distinct a being as could be conceived from the ragged wanderer of London streets, of the woman who sat as a model of a Circe or a Bacchante. The enchantress exercised a stern influence over the conduct of Nelson—so stern, that it left deep and everlasting shadows on the splendid fame of the hero.

Daily Morning Post.

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.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 2.

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 HOMESTEAD BILL FOR KANSAS, &c.

It appears that we have a Homestead law for Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico. We learn from the New York *Herald* of the 27th ult. that, in a bill "providing for surveys, &c.," the following section is found. The bill has passed both Houses of Congress and been signed by the President. It is now a law. Here is the section:

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That, to every white male citizen of the United States or every white male above the age of twenty one years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing therein, there shall be, and there is, conceded one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land. And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years, who has declared his intent to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to said territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall be, and there is, conceded one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years. Provided, however, That each of said donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions, which shall not interfere with the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey; and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement has been made; and all persons falling to designate the boundaries of their claims within that time, shall forfeit all right to the same."

That is a free Homestead law of the most liberal kind, passed by a Democratic Senate and House, and approved by a Democratic President. Farms are free to actual settlers in Kansas. Cannot the northern and foreign immigration now far outnumber the southern? Had there been any doubt before that Kansas would be a free State, this law would settle the question. Every one thought a free Homestead law would give to the free States largely the advantage. Here we have it for the only territories about which any doubts have been expressed. Who will now dare say that the administration and the democracy are in favor of the extension of slavery?

ONLY FORTY-FIVE VOTES.

The whig papers of the north are endeavoring to keep up agitation on the subject of slavery. They threaten the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. These things they have no shadow of a chance to accomplish. As one evidence of its utter impossibility we need only to refer to the vote in Congress a few days ago. Mr. Elliot introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. He insisted on being heard. No discussion was allowed; and by the very first vote taken on the bill, it was killed. The vote stood, for repeal, 45, against repeal, 120. A more emphatic condemnation of further agitation could not be found. Even Col. Benton, voted against repeal and agitation. Of what avail then is the cry of repeal?

But this vote in the House of Representatives shows another fact. Those democrats who voted against the Nebraska bill, have shown by this vote on the repeal bill, that they stand firm in the democratic ranks.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We have received the "Fifth annual announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania," located at 229, Arch street, Philadelphia. Among the corporators we recognize the names of a number of Philadelphia's leading citizens—men who not adopt every new-fangled notion that appears, merely because it is new, but who are as conservative as the least progressive would desire. At the head of the Faculty stands Prof. Charles D. Cleveland, who is as well known in literature as the healing art. The Professor of Physiology is Ann Preston, M. D. At the session of 1858-9, there were thirty students in attendance, four of whom graduated. Ladies of respectability and education, but whose means are limited, will be taken upon the payment of twenty dollars—exclusive of graduation and matriculation fees.

☞ The *Gazette* is in favor of negroes being allowed to vote. That will require an amendment of the constitution.

A democratic legislature provided for the instruction of colored children. This the Bedford *Inquirer* and Pittsburgh *Gazette* are endeavoring to represent as a great crime on part of the democrats.

☞ We find the following in the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* of July 31. It seems there was a mistake in the date in the first statement in regard to Judge Pollock's joining the Know-Nothings:

Pollock and the "Know-Nothing" Mayor.

We asked our neighbor of the *Sun* on Saturday to inform us where it was that Judge Pollock became a member of the "Know-Nothing" order. Without waiting for an answer we give it ourselves, as follows:

"6—15—8.

STEERTS HCRA DNA HTNIN OF RENROC TSAE HTRON."

As this is "Know-Nothing" language we deem it to be our duty to explain to our Democratic readers what it means, for from what we have learned of the nature of the order and the blasphemous character of the oaths taken and proceedings had during their initiations, we are satisfied no Democrat, who has any respect for himself, after becoming fully acquainted with its objects and character, can belong to that order.

The explanation of the above figures and characters is this:

6 is six month or June: 15 is the day of the month, and 8 is the hour in the evening. The next line giving the place is read backwards.

James Pollock joined the Know Nothings on June 15th, at 8 P. M., at the "North-East corner of Ninth and Arch streets."

By whom was he initiated there? By Robert T. Conrad, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Samuel Allen, High Sheriff of Philadelphia. Beautiful employment for two high functionaries of a large and wealthy city, and who aspires to the high position, of Governor of Pennsylvania!

We intend hereafter to give a full expose of the oaths and perjuries committed by every one who joins this order, gotten up in aid of Whig men and measures when we shall explain all the circumstances attending the initiation of James Pollock. We will at present only explain two of the pass-words used by the order.

That of the first degree is, "Traitor beware of No. 13." That of the second degree, is No. 32 and the word "Freedom" reversed—a very appropriate notion forsooth an order, for when it succeeds freedom must indeed droop and perish.

Magazines.

Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co., have received Harper's Magazine for August, and it is for sale at their depots. It is a good number, and will of course find a ready market. Price only 15 cents.

The "Horticultural Review" for the present month, published by H. W. Derby, 145 Main street, Cincinnati, has been received. It is a work of great value to those who are engaged in raising flowers, or in the cultivation of gardens.

"Journal of Health," is the title of a monthly medical Journal, edited by W. W. Hall, M. D., and published at 42 Irving Place, New York. The August number is taken up in the discussion of the question "What is Cholera?"

Gov. Bigler—An Unfortunate Occurrence.

(Extract of a private letter from Bedford Springs, July 29th.)

Gov. Bigler arrived at the Springs to-day, but owing to the crowd, could get no suitable accommodations, and had to return to the town where he will stop until the guests leave.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at the Springs yesterday. A German man from Pittsburgh, while on a frolic, fell on an open knife which he held in his hand. It was thought for a time that his injuries were fatal, but I am glad to say he is now out of danger.

The Extreme Heat.

We again have a return to the extreme heat, under which people sweltered throughout the month of July, with but an intermission of a single week. Sunday was excessively warm, and on Monday the thermometer rose to 100 above zero. Yesterday it stood 96 at 9 o'clock, A. M., 99 at 12½ M., and at 3 P. M., fell to 97, where it destinately "hung fire" until 8ol had long disappeared from our view. About 9 P. M., a delightful breeze sprang up which was as grateful to the senses as if it had come laden with the perfumes "of Araby the blest."

CHOLERA IN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.—The Committee of the Board of Health for the city of Detroit report 31 interments on Friday last, nearly all of which were from Cholera.

In Chicago, on Saturday, the Board of Health report 15 cholera deaths and 21 from other diseases—in all 36. On Sunday 20 cholera deaths and 13 others—in all 33 were reported. This is rather worse than the previous reports for the past week.

HEALTH OF PITTSBURGH.—As will be seen by the Health Report, there were only thirty-nine deaths in Pittsburgh last week, none of which were from Cholera. The week previous there were fifty-two interments—thus showing a very gratifying decrease. We congratulate our fellow citizens upon this wholesome state of the public health, a condition of things for which we are indebted much more to a merciful Providence than the city fathers; but, at all events, let us be thankful.

THREE BLACK CROWS.—The first reporter of the accident at the Manhattan Company's Gas Works put down the number of killed at one hundred. The second informant, who came directly from the spot, reduced the number to fifty, and finally the true number turned out to be four. Ill news grows apace, and no mistake.

☞ Mrs. Amelia Bloomer has stopped her paper in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and taken her husband with her to the far West. How thankful Mr. Bloomer should be that he has such a kind, affectionate wife.

☞ A great ado has recently been made in England, over the arrival of Count Pahlen, a Russian, as a portent of something more than ordinary. The subjoined extract from the proceedings in the House of Lords, shows it is of very little importance:

Earl Granville made a statement with reference to the arrival of Count Pahlen, and the attention which had been shown to him. The count had not been in Russia for many years, had come to England last July, on private and political functions, and his object was solely to arrange some private business. The Earl of Malmesbury bore testimony to the high character of Count Pahlen, and regretted that his presence in England should have been made the subject of unfriendly criticism.

IMMIGRATION.—It appears probable from the statistics prepared at the office of the New York commissioners of immigration, that the arrival of foreign immigrants at that port during the present year will exceed those of any preceding year, except 1852. The number of immigrants arrived there this month from the 1st to the 28th, was 24,691; and the wealth of the passengers is unusually good. The following table compares the immigration at that port during the first seven months of the last four years:—

	1851.	1852	1853.	1854.
January	14,700	11,592	4,901	15,743
February	8,170	5,342	11,958	4,705
March	10,985	21,726	9,695	3,922
April	27,779	28,193	23,283	22,657
May	33,937	33,375	30,212	53,620
June	34,402	49,225	45,578	38,507
July	27,612	29,403	22,898	34,691
	102,574	178,853	148,515	171,054

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says the famous but unfortunate vessel known as the Great Republic, bought recently by A. B. Palmer, for $228,250, is to be immediately rebuilt, the work having been commenced last Monday at Green Point, by Mr. Sneden. She will have but three decks and three masts, instead of four, as first built, and will be capable of carrying from 3,000 to 3,500 tons. The cost of rebuilding her will be somewhere between $100,000 and $125,000. She will be employed in the China trade, under her original name. The length and model will remain unchanged. In sixty or seventy days she will be ready for sea.

☞ The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Pittsburgh merchants might profit by:

FALL GOODS.—The New York merchants, who usually are wide awake to their own interests, are advertising liberally their fall goods. They do not wait till their customers arrive in the city, but place the facts before them before they leave their homes for the purpose of getting their supplies.

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Many of the Democratic voters of the county desire to suggest, through the columns of the *Morning Post*, JOHN H. PHILLIPS as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. Mr. P. is well known in town and country; and in all places where honesty, competency, and extraordinary energy can be appreciated, he has hosts of friends. His business tact, his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the county, his unswerving honesty, and his courteous bearing to all who have intercourse with him, point to him as a most desirable man to discharge the duties of the office we have mentioned.

Mr. PHILLIPS has through life been one of the working Democrats whose time and money were freely spent, not to earn the emoluments of office, but to save the people, by securing the triumph of Democratic principles. We now desire that this faithful champion, who has battled so long and bravely for the cause, shall be promoted; and we present his name to our fellow-citizens as a man every way deserving of the office for which we name him. He has been raised in the county; and a word of reproach has never been uttered against his moral or political worth. The affairs of the county would be watched with a vigilant eye by such a public servant; and the tax-payers would rest secure on the assurance that their welfare was in honest hands. Give us "*Hickory Phillips*" as our candidate for County Commissioner; and we will prove ourselves for an overwhelming outpouring of enthusiastic voters from the TOWNSHIPS.

A New Test of Aristocracy.

A correspondent of a Charleston paper, writing from New York, and speaking of aristocratic manners, and, finally, parentage, tells the following, which we commend to some young "men about town:"

I was much amused the other day by an example of this feeling. I had gone down into a saloon to purchase some segars, and in passing through to the counter, I observed Mr. F. B. Cutting, the eminent lawyer and member of Congress, sitting at one of the tables, which induced me to remark casually to the man at the bar:

"I see you have Mr. Cutting among your guests to-day."

"Yes," he replied, "and a regular aristocrat he is, too."

"Indeed!" I observed, "I always believed, on the contrary, that he was thoroughly democratic."

"What, he?" was the answer. "Why, sir, he ordered a mint julep; I mixed one and took it to him, and I guess I have made more mint juleps in my life than ever he seen, and what do you think he says? Says he, 'put more ice into that, there ain't enough ice.' I wonder what you call a man like that but an aristocrat!"

I did not answer the question, but upon my word it struck me that to pretend to a knowledge of the quantity of ice necessary to the perfection of a mint julep was a mark rather of democracy than otherwise. The incident reminded me of the story of a French book, who felt himself insulted by a guest having had the audacity to *put salt into the soup*, at his master's table, that he instantly discharged himself.

Ninety-five cases of cholera were reported to the Albany Board of Health as having occurred since Wednesday last, at noon. Of these thirty-seven terminated fatally.

The Troy *Whig* learns that Greene C. Bronson has lost nearly his whole fortune by the failure of the Empire Stone Dressing Company of which he was President.

A Buffalo firm, P. A. & J. A. Allberger, car builders, employing from 300 to 400 hands, have been robbed of twenty-five thousand dollars. Their liabilities are said to be nearly $100,000.

A little strychnine put into a piece of meat, suspended over the water and just touching it, has been found a very efficient mode of destroying obnoxious reptiles on the Mississippi river.

A diabolical attempt was made at burning down the *Enquirer* building, Cincinnati, on Tuesday morning, but it was arrested before they had gone much headway, but the incendiary has not yet been discovered.

The deaths in Boston during the week ending at noon on Saturday, was 180, of which about one-third were of cholera. The cholera at the Massachusetts State prison is subsiding. No case has yet proved fatal. The prisoners, to the number of 112, have been attacked more or less violently.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, notwithstanding his recent severe chastisement by his brother "bruiser" Bill Pool, is out in a card in the newspapers challenging—offering to fight Pool over again within 48 hours. Morrissey, it appears, was not injured as bad as was at first reported. There was no truth in the statement that he lost an eye.

GEN. BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION.—Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, while Minister at the Court of St. James, obtained copies of the official journals of General Braddock's expedition, which he returned to the proper authorities to be placed in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. They contain a number of maps and plans made by the officers; and have never yet appeared in print. It was justly thought by the Society, that so important an event in the history of the state would be the memoir, should receive the greatest care and by the ablest hand. The matter was entrusted to Mr. Winthrop Sargent, of Philadelphia, who, by long and careful research has nearly completed an elaborate memoir, prefatory to the journals, and which with them and other documents to be printed, will form a most valuable work on any point of American history that has yet appeared. It is written in a vigorous and pleasing style, and will place its author in an elevated position among our writers.

PAPER RAGS.—From 1851 to 1854, there were 97,846,035 pounds of paper rags imported into this country, at a cost of $3,202,090. They came from nineteen countries, Italy furnishing the largest quantity. The demand for paper has become so great that there is much experiment as to whether it cannot be made of some cheaper and cheaper substance than rags. The average cost of imported rags is about 3½ cents per pound.

Health vs. Riches.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—At a time when Cholera menaces us from abroad, and every ship from Europe arrives laden with disease and death, it is of the highest importance that the blood should be purified and the system put in a condition capable of resisting contagious influences. This great restorative and disinfectant is the best safeguard against infection that the world has ever seen. The herb which forms its principal ingredient is chewed by the inhabitants of Arabia, where it is found, as a sure antidote to the terrible pestilence which occasionally sweeps over that region; and it has been administered in choleric remedies in London and Paris with the most surprising curative effect. In the debility which follows fever, in the decrepit stages of life, and in all cases of feebleness and depression, from whatever cause arising, it seems to create a new and vigorous vitality, restoring the strength of the muscles, bracing the nerves, clearing the brain, improving the appetite, and bringing all the functions of the body into a normal and healthy condition. In cases where the law of reproduction has not been fulfilled in married life, both sexes will find in the INVIGORATING ELIXIR the best means of removing the cause of these repinings. Its regular use occasions a constant and placid cheerfulness, and its gently stimulating effects are never followed by depressing reaction. Ladies, whether married or single, will find it perfectly invaluable in all the physical difficulties to which their delicate organization is liable.

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. jy28:daw

☞ **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 $300, 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 ever 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 DUBOY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 458 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No. 60 Wood street. Wheeling—J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jy28

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HEAVY DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

PORK SLIGHTLY DECLINED.

WAR MATTERS IN STATU QUO.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax last night, at midnight, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

Milligan reports the sales of Cotton during the week at 51,000 bales: Orleans fair 6⅝; middling 6¼: Upland fair 6⅝; middling 6⅜: demand active, no change in prices; the sales to speculators were 6000 bales, and for export 4000.

Breadstuff.—Flour...Western canal 30s; Ohio 31s. Ohio Corn, yellow, 32s.

Money Market...Consols 92⅝.

HAVRE, July 19—Cotton and Breadstuffs dull.

Austria's conduct is more doubtful.

The Spanish insurrection is spreading rapidly under Espartero.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Brown & Shipley's circular states that the market opened heavy but improved at the close under the effect of the last four days advices. The sales for the week, were 51,000 bales including 2680 bales to speculators, and 7850 for export; Mobile fair 6⅝; middling 5⅞; Upland fair 6⅝; middling 5¾; ordinary 4⅝@5¼; inferior 3½@4¼. The sales on Friday were 6000 bales, the market closing steady. The stock exclusive of shipboard, is 971 100 bales; American 669,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Market dull with declining tendency.—There is quite a panic in the Flour market; prices are continually lower, sales of 500 bbls at 30s for the week. Wheat, Canal 29s 6d@29s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore and Canadian 30s@32s; good Ohio 31s. Wheat remarkably dull and lower; white 8s 11½@9s 1d; red 8s 5d@8s 7d. Corn, mixed and yellow 32s@32s 6d; mixed 31s.

PROVISIONS.—A moderate demand at previous rates, except Pork, the prices of which are a little lower. In Beef prices are firm but transactions small. In Pork large transactions, but at lower prices; sales 800 bbls. Lard, moderate demand: Hams and Shoulders move freely. Lard opened heavy but improved at the close. The sales of the week were 150 tierces; prices stiff.

GROCERIES.—Coffee...Rio steady at 41s 6d. Tea...Prices unchanged, a moderate business. Sugar rather easier.

At Manchester there was a moderate business, and prices were unchanged.

MONEY MARKET unchanged; consols 92⅝@92¾.

Money in active demand: Dollars 4s 11½d. Eagles 76s 3d. Iron steady: Bails £7 10@£7 10s. Bar £8 15s@£9 15s. Iron on board at Wales: scarce. Pig declined to 55s 3d mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LONDON—Money dearer; the government wants have altered all its spare capital.

The chancellor has announced that he will apply three millions extra to the war credit. Consols closed at 92⅝@92¾.

The bullion in the bank has decreased upwards of £197,000. Continental exchanges varied but little.

LATEST—*Danube*, July 20.—The Mancail arrived here, having left Harwoud with the 3d and 4th on the 15th. The fleet went to Aland Island, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

A letter from Kiel dated the 14th, published in the Berlin newspaper, says the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark prortisonally at the island of Iceland.

Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, it is said, have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace. The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are at a stand still.

The attack on Sebastopol is indefinitely postponed.

The attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year.

The great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

The hostile operations are reduced simply to blockade; and in the end the Russians will triumph by diplomacy.

HERMANSTADT, July 16.—The Turks have taken up a position at Pasaragnid, near Giurgevo.

The Swedish Diet has reported in favor of decimal coinage.

Advices from Madrid, 18th, state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night, the troops acted vigorously against the barricades, but for the most part unsuccessfully.

LONDON.—In the house of Lords, Earl Harrington asked the ministers whether they had authorized Lord Westmoreland to state to the Cabinet at Vienna, that the Peace Objects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English army or follow the standard of the allies.

Earl Aberdeen replied that no instructions had been given. Earl Aberdeen then brought forward the following message from the Queen: Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise, in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is engaged, against the Emperor of Russia, on the defensive and offensive, call on the House of Lords concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly.

The message would be taken into consideration on Monday.

LATER.—Madrid 18th.—The *Gazette* publishes a list of the new ministers, General Cevajal is appointed commander of the cavalry of Madrid. The insurgents are masters of Madrid. Troops are engaged against the barricades, which fighting was going on in several parts of the Capitol. When the despatch left, a battle had been fought between O'Donnell and Blaser, in which the latter was defeated, wounded and taken prisoner. The populace sacked the palace of Christina at Salamca. Granada, and the whole of Calamanca are risen; the Captain General leads it, fighting at several points.

A private telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, received at Paris, states that the Russians met with a check at Batoum.

Four thousand Turks were sent from Varna into Circassia.

PARIS, P. M.—The funds opened lower. Three per cents closed at 69.

No actual change has occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely to occur until after further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent proposal of Austria.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* makes the following important communication: The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin communicated to the English and French governments the improvements produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the ultimatum sent by Austria to evacuate the Principalities.

The Germanic Powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in the Rhenish answer are altogether satisfactory, appear to be calculated to serve as the basis for further negotiations, and they propose that a congress shall be fixed upon as the seat of further conference. They moreover expressed their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the allied powers shall stop their movements in advance. In other words Austria has fallen back into the alliance with Russia. All the Austrian revenues are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield; but discontent prevailed in the Capitol.

The details show that the recent victories at Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted, leaving the whole bank of the Danube, from Turnova to Oltenitza, in their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube.

The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian battery at the Sulina, removing the sunken ships from the channel. The Russian transports, in the Sulina, have left the harbor of the allies, and the free navigation of the Danube is again established.

The English squadron from the fleet have been sent to man the Turkish boats on the Danube.

The Russians have burned Matschin.

The French and English are drawing their lines closer around the Russians, from the Black Sea. On the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Ackermann, sailing down towards Ordessa.

GREECE.—The Porte consents to open the Turkish ports to Greek merchantmen; but demands from Greece a full indemnity for the losses sustained through the recent insurrection.

SPAIN.—The insurrection is spreading rapidly. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated 20th, states that Madrid and the garrison had pronounced against the Queen. The Cabinet was dissolved and the Premier had fled to Navarre. Espartero was called to form a new ministry. Parties placed himself at the head of the insurgents and was marching on Madrid with the seventh division, while two others had revolted with a force from the Basque Provinces. Numerous large cities, and also the Balearic Islands declared for the insurgents. Saragossa is expected to join the revolt. The insurrection has hitherto been mostly military, but the citizens were joining. Rumors were current that Queen Christina had fled to Bayonne; that Queen Isabella had left Madrid, and also that the Duke Montpensier had been declared Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

Generals Concha and Gonsales Bravo have arrived in England.

The insurgents, if successful, may offer the throne to Don Pedro, of Portugal.

The French government is said to favor the insurrection.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 1—*Senate.*—The Senate continued in session until a quarter-past eleven last night.

Mr. Seward made a long speech against the amendment proposing to give a pension to the widow of Batchelder who was killed in the fugitive slave riot at Boston.

Mr. Clay commented on the report made in the case by Messrs. Sumner and Seward, and in such terms that he was frequently called to order by the chair. He defended the report made by himself and Messrs. Williams and Jones, the majority of the committee.

Mr. Cass advocated the amendment.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as the act in the execution of which this man was killed may hereafter turn out to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Stuart opposed the amendment, on the ground that he was opposed to granting pensions to persons for civil services.

After further debate, the amendment was adopted, yeas 35, nays 14. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Sumner said some time ago he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Objection was made, and leave to introduce the bill was refused, yeas 10, nays 36.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up.

Mr. Toombs made a long speech against it.

After a long debate Mr. Geln's amendment appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the rivers of California was adopted, yeas 25, nays 23.

Various other amendments were discussed, when the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the bill.

To-day several private bills were passed.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in defence of his military and political conduct during the Texan revolution and the days of the Republic, from certain charges, imputations and slanders contained in a book called the History of Texas, Mexico and the United States, by Thomas Jefferson Green. He was very severe on the author, and pronounced him a dastardly livered man, of most pulsant cowardice.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interests, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 24th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestion therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise during the recess of Congress, affecting those relations.

The River and Harbor bill was taken up. Mr. Toombs motion to strike out the provisions relating to the Louisville and Portland Canal was rejected.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for Desmoines Rapids from $18,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Dodge's amendment was agreed to. The various amendments offered were rejected, except one appropriating $14,000 for the improvement of Brazos river, and for the purchase of the Pass at the mouth of Mobile river.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and finally passed—yeas 31, nays 17.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House.—(*Yesterday's proceedings concluded.*)—The clause in the General Appropriation bill was under consideration, appropriating money for the erection of public buildings in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Giddings moved so to amend as to provide for the repeal of the act for the organization of those territories.

Rejected—yeas 50, nays 75.

The committee then rose.

The President's message was received in answer to a resolution asking information in regard to the destruction of "I have expended for other people during the last three years over $300, 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 ever 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 DUBOY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 458 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No. 60 Wood street. Wheeling—J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jy28

FURTHER BY THE ALPS.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The London Morning Chronicle publishes the following: A request, it was understood, was submitted to the Cabinet Council on Saturday last for permission to allow Napier to attack Cronstadt.

Sir James Graham, first Lord of the Admiralty and the Duke of Newcastle, War Minister, attended the Privy Council held on Monday by the Queen to consider the application and resolution of cabinet, and although the result had not transpired, the despatch of Brigadier General Harry D. Jones and his company of Royal Sappers and Miners from Chatham, leaves little doubt of the answer sent. The Dauntless screw steam frigate, which brought home the application from Sir Charles, is now on her way back with an answer.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says the insurrection in Spain seems more likely to become a general revolution. Gen. O'Donnell is convinced that the country will not move for the mere purpose of making him Prime Minister. She is more and more disposed to enter into the views of the progressives.

A strong report is in circulation here that Queen Christina will leave for Paris on the 17th. This looks like a retreat if true, and I am more inclined to think it may be, because the Guards are again stationed on the road from this place to Burgos, from which they had been withdrawn north of Burgos, where the Carlist party has appeared about fifty strong.

Advices state that the garrison and town of Barcelona has pronounced against the government. The regiments of Navarre and Guadalaxera took the initiative amidst the acclamations of the people. The military Governor is at the head of the government to which the Captain General also adhered amid shouts of "Long live the Constitution."

Mortality in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Eight new cholera cases occurred at the Alms House to-day; also one death. There were three cases in a state of collapse at the last accounts. The mortality of the disease is very rapid, the deaths occurring in two or three hours after the attack!

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour declined 12c for low grades; Straight State, $7.25@7.75; good Ohio, $8.50@9; Southern firm; sales 500 bbls at $8.87½@9.25. Wheat, Prime scarce but not quotably lower; sales 6500 bush new red Delaware at $1.30; market dull, with declining tendency; prices in the lower; sales 20,000 bush Corn, western mixed, at 73@78; Southern yellow, 80@82. Whisky—Ohio, 30½. Mess Pork declined 12c: prime better; sales 800 bbls. Beef dull. Hams, Shoulders, 6@6½. Hams, 6@7½. Lard dull, with declining tendency; sales 225 bbls at 9¾. Cotton unchanged; a moderate demand. Coffee firm; a large business doing; sales 2500 bags Rio at 9¼@10½. Sugar and Molasses firm; transactions moderate; Orleans Molasses, 31. Stocks better. Money unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 1.—*Cattle Market.*—2179 Beeves were offered yesterday, generally of poor quality, and prices without much change. If any a shade lower, 8@9½ and for extra 10¼; Ohio corn fed Swine 4¾.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—*Cattle Market.*—The offerings were 950 head, prices declined 25c; sales 600 head at prices ranging from $3 to $4 on the hoof; the market closed dull. Hogs in large supply; sale at $5.50@6. Sheep $2@3.25 ⅌ head.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.**—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once quick and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Of very mild, but a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

A'so for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

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☞ **Syiphilis, Scrofula and Diseased Blood.**—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va.; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch, of the Mint, North Carolina; Dr. Gregory, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. Rives; the Chaplains and C. B. Lurk, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cures of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the