Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....MAY 9.

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NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET,
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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.

☞Mr. JOHN W. M'CARTHY is our authorized carrier on the route formerly served by John Fotheis, and is alone entitled to collect from weekly subscribers.

☞Some "pi" in our office compels us to come out with a short amount of reading matter this morning. It will be all right to-morrow.

THE MIGHTY CONTEST.

The struggle in Europe is assuming proportions of such vast magnitude as to throw the question of the independence of Turkey into the shade. It is well known that Austria has lately adopted a more pacific tone, and expressed an unwillingness to act with the western alliance. The cause of this change of tone is becoming apparent. The N. Y. *Tribune* says the Emperor Alexander II has sent a dispatch to the Austrian government containing a menace most alarming to that government. The substance of the despatch is said to be that "the moment Austria shall irrevocably ally herself to the West, or commit any overt act of hostility against Russia, Alexander II *will place himself at the head of the Panslavist movement*, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into that of *Emperor of all the Slavonians*."

This is no new peril to the Austrian Empire. The late Emperor Nicholas seriously contemplated a similar movement, and it is one that might speedily result in the utter overthrow of the Hapsburg dynasty.

Panslavism aroused, and backed by a million Russian bayonets, would sweep Turkey, Hungary and a large part of Germany from the map of Europe. The Slavonians are the most numerous race in Turkey, nearly equal to the other races in Hungary, and in several large states of Germany. In Austria there are nine or ten millions of Slavonians. A word from the Emperor of Russia at the head of an army would rouse that entire race to insurrection and arms; and the revolutionary elements in all Germany and Italy would not be slow to take advantage of such a movement. If England and France can punish the defection of Austria by raising Hungary and Poland to arms for liberty, the Czar of Russia holds in his hands a no less potent element of power and terror to secure the submission of Austria. Either way the Austrian monarchy is threatened with foes that, single handed, it would never subdue. On this element Russia relies when she haughtily refuses all concessions for the sake of peace.

The Panslavic element will yet be roused, and become the most formidable force in the mighty conflict. With that power in the field the "European balance" is overturned, and the map of Europe must be re-cast.

THE PLATFORM BENDED.

The grand council of the K. N.'s for the State of California have repudiated the religious test plank of their platform. They resolve to wage no war on any religious sect, but to treat all as equal, and equally entitled to protection and all the rights and privileges of citizenship. In other words, as a political party they will have nothing to do with religious controversies, and make no distinctions among religious denominations. The K. N.'s in Louisiana have come to the same determination. From one passage in Governor Minor's address to the Legislature of Connecticut the same sentiment seems likely to prevail in the new party in the northern States. Gov. Minor is, of course, a member of the party, and was lately elected to his office by a K. N. Legislature. In his inaugural he says:

> "The protection of our constitution and laws should be extended to the Catholic the same as to all our other religious denominations. A different course would be in violation of all the principles of our government; for the persecutions of the forefathers landed on Plymouth Rock, driven from their native home by religious persecution, they laid the foundation deep and broad, of freedom of conscience and religious toleration. Upon that foundation are based all our laws and constitutions. Every resident of this country has, and should have, the right to worship his Maker according to the dictates of his conscience, and when that right is seriously invaded will have commenced the downfall of American liberty. May that day be ever in the future."

The Governor is right. There is no one principle that more entirely pervades all American constitutions, and the whole body of American laws, than the principle of entire freedom of conscience, and of religious opinion. It is a principle purely and emphatically *American*. It is one of the main and vital elements of liberty, and of that liberty we have hitherto enjoyed, and which our example is teaching to other nations. We would have no one religious denomination become in any sense a political element; or be distinguished by a disproportion of political favor and patronage either way. But to single out any religious sect for political persecution is the very opposite of Americanism, and could never become popular with the people of this country.

A riot occurred among some railroad laborers on Saturday, at Womelsdorf, Lancaster county. Several military companies went from Reading, who arrested upwards of thirty of the rioters, and committed them to jail.

The eighth Roman Catholic Provincial Council of Baltimore commenced its sessions in that city on Sunday last. Appended is a list of the members of the Council, and the diocese they represent: Most Rev. F. P. Kendrick, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Richard Whelan, D. D., Bishop of Wheeling; Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh; Rt. Rev. John McGill, D. D., Bishop of Richmond; Rt. Rev. J. N. Newman, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. Joshua Young, D. D., Bishop of Erie. Two Bishops are to be elected by this Council—one to fill a vacancy in the diocese of Charleston and another in the diocese of Savannah.

POLITICS AND THE CLERGY.—The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has published a letter avowing himself in favor of "the American Movement." He thinks the Know Nothings are the only party to save the National Union and perpetuate Protestant Civilization. Dr. B. is a great admirer of the "peculiar institution," and lit is perhaps, because he sees more safety for it in the new party that he embraces its creed. He is an uncle of the Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, M. C. from Kentucky.

FOUR INCHES OF SNOW.—We learn that about four inches of snow fell in the neighborhood of Youngstown, Ohio, on Monday. There was also a heavy fall in the interior of this state and even at Freeport it lay to the depth of three inches yesterday morning. This will account for the cool atmosphere of the last twenty-four ours.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER STEAMER.—The Asia has arrived at Halifax after a remarkable passage of nine days. The allies have not yet taken Sebastopol, nor is it likely they will from appearances. In other respects the news is unimportant.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—When this enterprise is completed it will be one of the great avenues of commerce between the east and west—opening up to Philadelphia the immense trade of the Lakes, of which she has hitherto enjoyed but a small share. Besides this it developes a region of country that heretofore was inaccessible to a market except what found its way to New York. We, in this section, have no other interest in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad than the one common with all Pennsylvanians of seeing every region of our State developed, and channels opened for the trade of the west from which the Commonwealth in the end cannot fail to reap a rich harvest. But with Philadelphia it is vastly different. She has a vital interest in its completion, and we are therefore surprised at the want of energy displayed in its production. The work has been under contract over two years, yet there is up to this time only about 28 miles completed—that portion, we believe, between Milton and Williamsport. Another section between Sunbury and Milton is nearly finished, but not yet in operation. This, out of the entire length of the road, is an insignificant proportion, considering the length of time the enterprise has been talked of. And even this would have been abandoned if Messrs. J. B. and Wm. G. Moorhead,—the gentlemen who had taken the contract for the first seventy miles of the road—had not resorted to the extraordinary means of pledging their private credit to carry on the work. The progress, or rather the want of progress, in constructing this Railroad shows the contrast of public spirit between Philadelphia and her rival, New York: while the former was talking about the matter her rival would have built it and been now reaping its advantages.

Col. B. U. Campbell.

We noticed a few days since the demise of this distinguished gentleman, in Baltimore, in which city he occupied a commanding position as a business man, and beyond its borders as a writer of rare taste and well poised judgment. He served gallantly in the second war with Great Britain, and wrote whilst enjoying the title of Lieut. Col. a work of great merit on "Rifle Drill." He was the President of several societies at the time of his death, and identified with the active benevolence of his native city, of whatever cause, and for whomever intended. He was we believe the brother-in-law of Dr. Daniel M'Meal of this city. The *Mirror* of Baltimore in speaking of the deceased says—"The death of Col. Bernard U. Campb ll, so extensively known and so highly appreciated as he was, has spread sorrow and regret throughout the entire extent of our city. From the lips of men of all persuasions and all occupations come forth the same remark "what a loss has Baltimore sustained in his demise': how few are left like him."

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Nullifiers of the Kansas-Nebraska Law—Governor Reeder.

A year ago the country was much agitated about the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was declared by the friends of that measure that if the question of slavery was left to the people of those territories to decide there would be no difficulty. According to that principle it is the right and duty of the *people of Kansas* to say whether they shall have slavery. That principle was right. Left to themselves, the actual inhabitants of that territory would settle the question without trouble. The people of Nebraska have not been interfered with, and affairs up there have passed off smoothly They have had their legislature, and its session is over; and they have no thought of introducing slavery. But the people of Kansas have been obstructed in carrying out this principle They have been overpowered by armed enemies of the Nebraska bill. The evidence is very good that the Missourians who invaded Kansas at the recent election were Know Nothings. A private letter from there speaks of their "having *secret lodges* and of concerted action. One thing is sure, that they were enemies of the Nebraska law. Why, that law didn't leave it to the people of Missouri to form the institutions of Kansas' It assumed, and justly, that the men of Kansas were competent to make their own laws. Therefore any obstacles put in the way of their exercising this right is the expression of hostility to that law. It is nullification, and it should be put down.

There can be no doubt but that intruders from Missouri have fastened upon the settlers of Kansas a legislation which does not represent them in sentiment, and for the acts of which they ought not to be held responsible. This violence, and this nullification of the Kansas-Nebraska act, are now proved to have occurred, and no national democrat—no supporter of the laws and constitution of the country will hesitate a moment to denounce and rebuke so an warrantable a proceeding.

I learn that immediately after the election, Gov. Reeder was visited by a delegation of the invading Missourians, who presented to him three propositions, and allowed him fifteen minutes to decide upon either, viz: to give all their candidates certificate of their election; resign, or be hung. The governor immediately answered—"Then I'll be hung." Though armed to the teeth, they did not intimidate him.

It seems that Gov. Reeder is now in Easton, Pa, on a visit to his family, and will soon be here. Everywhere he meets with sympathy and applause. It is indeed very fortunate that his antecedents have been so free from sectional views. He cannot be accused of abolitionism. His course was always that of a firm national democrat; and he was a conscientious supporter of the Kansas Nebraska act. He made great sacrifices to take the office he holds for he was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania, and his practice was worth upwards of six thousand dollars a year. He is in the prime of life; a generous, high minded, warm hearted man. Those who know him personally, not only respect but love him. Such a man has much courage—courage, even, which is too noble to be awed by a secret band of ignorant nullifiers of the law and the liberty of the land. All honor to the governor of Kansas. COLON.

Mr. Perry and American affairs in Spain.

Mr. Perry, the Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is out with a letter denying that he ever played the spy to anybody or for anybody, or failed in his duty towards Mr. Soule as Secretary of this Legation, or that he ever addressed Mr. Marcy, or any other member of the government, directly or indirectly, concerning the affairs of the Legation, while Mr. Soule was at its head, responsible for what might occur. And when he became the sole representative of the United States at the Court of Spain, he says his course is not open to the charge of insubordination towards Mr. Soule, seeing that he was not the *Charge d' Affaires* of Mr. Soule, but of the United States of America, which is quite a different thing.

"I performed my duty towards America (he says,) as I was able in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed. Events will prove whether I performed it well or ill. If my judgment was different from that of Mr. Soule as to the policy which ought to be pursued here, I am responsible for the justness or its error not to him but to the government and to the country. I certainly did not conceal my opinions upon affairs, either from Mr. Soule or the Secretary of State, nor did I hesitate to speak them to the Spanish government whenever I thought that course necessary for the interest of the United States, guarding always the letter of the directions of Mr. Soule, as far as possible, from respect to the high diguity he enjoyed, and holding up that dignity in the presence of the government and people of Spain, then highly incensed against him, on all occasions and in every manner. It is utterly false that whilst I was writing one thing to the Secretary of State, I was writing another and a different thing to Mr. Soule, aspersing the administration, and speaking of its conduct as treacherous and cowardly."

If there be any proof of the truth of these assertions, Mr. Perry asks that it may be produced.

EFFECT OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The Limerick Chronicle (Ireland,) of April 21, has the following paragraph:

"Yesterday (Friday) the ship Jessie, with fifty six passengers, left for Montreal. This vessel is capable of accommodating five hundred, but the Know Nothing faction in America has deterred many from leaving for America."

Cost of War—The Campaigns of Mexico and the Crimea.

[From the New York Times.]

It was stated in our last paper, in a review of the Budget of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the three items of Army, Navy and Ordnance, cost the British Government in 1854 the round sum of $150,000,000, and that the same items for the first quarter of 1855 cost an outlay of $93,300,000. These immense sums contrast strangely with the cost of our Mexican War, which, beginning with the battle of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May, 1846, and ceasing with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in May, 1848, cost the Government of the United States only $68,000,000. True, the gross force in the former bears a small comparison with that sent to the campaigns on the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz; but the effective army left in the field after the winter in the Crimea, is not so much greater than the conquering line of General Scott which entered the capital of Mexico, as to challenge a comparison of the cost of the operation. There are letter writers who say that the remnant of the sound, effective British force that entered the Crimea in September, numbers no more than fifteen thousand men. But assume that it is fifty per cent. more—say twenty three thousand—and we have a cost, in three *months*, of nearly one hundred millions, against two thirds the sum spent in two *years* for the support of the armies of Taylor and Scott, in Mexico, together, fourteen or fifteen thousand men.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Crystal Palace at Paris, with the last addition resolved upon and for which, it is stated, ground has already been broken, will present a surface of 80,000 square yards—3,000 more than were contained in the Hyde Park Palace. Although the official opening was to take place on the first of May, it is thought it will be the middle of June before it is complete in all its parts. A Paris letter says:

"The opinion is general among Americans that their own display will not be very creditable. The sixty American commissioners have had a meeting, and have threatened to resign, and to make other demonstrations, unless their wives are generally admitted to the ceremonies of inauguration."

TREASURER'S OFFICE ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, May 8th, 1855.

The Duplicate of Samuel Neely for John Neely, deceased, of Franklin Township, for the year 1854, for County, State, Poor and Militia taxes, was settled up in full on the 19th of January last. SAMUEL FLEMING, Treasurer.
WM. ALGEO,
T. B. COOPER, } Commissioners.

The above statement from the Treasurer and two of the Commissioners of the County, shows that there was no default in the account of the collector of taxes for Franklin Township for the last year. Any statements to the contrary cannot be relied on, nor can they be made with safety.

MRS. PARTINGTON AND MR. HISS.—"The pages of our to-day's issue will be full of *Hiss*," said old Roger, throwing down the paper he had been reading. "Can you tell me," said he, "why the present time is like a certain stage in a woman's life?" This was asked of the Brahmin Poo-Poo, who was watching through the window like's efforts to entegle a cat into a slip noose hung over a hole in the fence. The Brahmin, as he stroked his long beard, said by the power of Buddha, he could not tell for the life of him. "It is because it is the Hiss terical period." Mrs. Partington, who was darning a stocking, laid it down on her lap and raised her specs to a perpendicular, like a lance at rest. "Did you ever see sich doings?" said she, "it seems as if the folks had eat shamoo and drank arter it. There don't seem hardly virtue enough in our house of reprehensibles to save 'em from the fate of Sodom and To-morrow. Only look at 'em," continued she, with her eyes on an imaginary conclave somewhere near the centre of the whitewashed ceiling, "one half of 'em investigating the doings and undoings of the other half, and heaven knows where it will end. If our blessed old conservatism wasn't agin anything Catholic, she would take a purgatory and wash the evil off." She stopped here, and charged home with her needle on the blue linen of the foot; old Roger and Brahmin walked out in search of recreation, while the continued his experiments in natural history.

HEALTH OFFICE.—Interments in the City of Pittsburgh, from May 1st to May 7th, 1855

Ages.	Causes.
Spasms	0
Cholera	0
Accident	0
Pleurisoncis	1
Consumption	4
Still Born	2
Still Born	1
Debility	1
Dropsy	0
Hooping Cough	0
Hemorrhage	0
Cholera Morbus	0
Total	10

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year	6	From 60 to 70	0
From 1 to 2	0	" 70 to 80	0
" 2 " 5	0	" 80 to 90	0
" 5 " 10	1	" 90 to 100	0
" 10 " 20	0	Age unknown	0
" 20 " 30	0		
" 30 " 40	0		
" 40 " 50	1		
" 50 " 60	1		

Males 10, Females 5, White 14, Colored 0.....Total 14
By order of the Board of Health.
ANDREW C. MERDOCH,
Physician of Board of Health.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States, is now completed. Passengers and freight are forwarded with daily line of steamers to all parts on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky connect to all parts on the North-western Lakes, making the most direct, *cheapest and reliable route* by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the *Great West*.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & PITTSBURGH.
FIRST CLASS—Goods, Shoes, Dry Goods, Leather, Wool, &c.....per 100lbs.
SECOND CLASS—Books and Stationery, Dry Goods, (in bales,) Hardware, Leather, Wool, &c.....per 100lbs.
THIRD CLASS—Ashes, Bagging, Bacon, Beef, Bones, Butter, Cheese, &c.....per 100lbs.
FOURTH CLASS—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and Pork, (packed,) Lard and Lard Oil.....per 100lbs.

Goods for shipping from any point East of Philadelphia, to be particular to mark package "*via Pennsylvania Railroad*." All this is subject to the Agents of this Road in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS—Messrs Potter, Boston; J. L. Elliott, N. Y.; J. Patterson, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore, Geo. C. Francisous, Pittsburgh; Shringman & Brown, Cincinnati; Hall & Moorhead, Louisville, Ky.; R. R. Mellette, Madison, Ind.; Ratcliff & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Indiana.

H. H. HOUSTIN,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. J. LOMB-KENT,
Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
my9

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!—
English Gentlewoman in Russia, by a Ten Years' Resident, 1 vol. cloth, $1.25.
Surgical Reports and Miscellaneous Papers, by Dr. George Hayward; 1 volume cloth, $1.25.
Tricolor Sketches in Paris; 1 volume cloth, $1.25.
Temptation, by J. F. Smith, 50 cents
Banker's Daughter, by Reynolds, 50 cents.
Lost Heiress, by Mrs Southworth.
Fire Cousins, by Lever—the best one ever written
Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price one dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy.
For sale by
BOWN & TETLEY,
my8 No. 32 Smithfield street.

Election.

AT a Meeting of the JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKERS SOCIETY of Pittsburgh, held on Saturday evening, May 5th, 1855, the following Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
President—GEORGE FRONTZ;
Vice President—ALEXANDER FRUE;
Recording Secretary—WM J. GILSOMP;
Corresponding Secretary—ALEXANDER DALZELL;
Treasurer—J. A. SMITH;
Board of Managers—JOSEPH PEARSON, JR., J. A. SMITH & GEORGE.
my9:1t

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Merchan's' Exchange, Fourth street, will be sold
5 Shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock;
20 do Ohio and Penns. Railroad Company do
4 do Pitts. and Connellsv'e do do
20 do North American Mining do do
7 do Pittsburgh Trust do do
P. M. DAVIS, Auc'r.
my9

Notice

THE undersigned will attend at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EVERY MORNING this week, from 9 till 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of SELLING PEWS to those who desire to purchase.
ROBERT BEER,
SAML. SPENCER,
JAMES O'HARA,
WM. McCANDLESS,
my9:2t *Committee.*

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Each 22½ feet front on Forbes street, Eighth Ward, by 132 to Watson street; price, $800 each. Terms—one-fourth in hand, 9, 18 and 27 months' credit, with interest; or will be exchanged for groceries, dry goods, iron or nails.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
my9 No. 140 Third street.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated on Marion street; is new and well arranged for two families. The lot is 24 feet front on Marion, by 104 deep on 1 ocust streets. Price, $1,450; terms easy.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
my9 140 Third street.

A GENTLEMAN who has occupied an active and responsible position in a large eastern house, desires an ENGAGEMENT with some established house. Address Lock Box 75, P. O.
my7

☞Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCHLEITER'S, in the Diamond. By order,
jely GEO. W. SEESE, Secretary.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

REMARKABLE SHORT PASSAGE.

SEBASTOPOL IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax, last night at 10 o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to Saturday evening, 28th ult.

The Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th.

We have Crimean dates to the 19th from Raglan and to the 22d from the Russians.

The bombardment continued without decisive results.

The French exhibitions are postponed to the 10th or 15th of May.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna conference, there have been several supplementary meetings of the four parties without result.

The Plenipotentiaries assembled on the 23d and signed a proctol of the last conference, subsequently to another meeting of the four powers at the request of Prince Menchikoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian plenipotentiaries and rejected by France, England and Turkey.

The Vienna conference having totally failed, appearances indicate only a protracted war. Hence the dates from the Crimea were anxiously looked for.

Up to the latest advices nothing decisive had occurred, though the bombardment was continued.

Before Lord Russell left Vienna, he had a private interview of two hours with Count Buol.

Drouyn de L'Huys' departure is postponed for a few days to discuss matters with the Austrian government.

The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

The London Times speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious, and it is so regarded throughout Europe.

There is nothing definite known relative to the condition of the siege. The general impressions are favorable to the allies, but the Russians return the fire in a spirited manner.

A despatch received at Brussels reports the suspension of the bombardment, but the report is not credited.

Details of the news from the Crimea state that on the 14th April the bombardment continued night and day from 500 guns, each firing 120 round. Marmeion tower had been silenced, and some round tower guns had been dismantled, but the Redan and Garden batteries keep up a heavy fire. There is no immediate prospect of an assault.

During the night of the 14th a most sanguinary battle raged between the French and Russians, in which the former destroyed the Russian rifle ambuscade in front of Malakoff tower.

A despatch to the French government, dated the 17th April, says that all of the French batteries maintain its superiority. They have sprung a mine before the flagstaff battery, at a distance of 60 metres, thereby opening a new parallel which has been successfully joined to others.

From the 12th to the 14th the French lost is 300.

APRIL 19.—The French Minister of War learns that the allies were still advancing, and were still consolidating their position. On the night of the 17th, the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date say that the fire of the allies was growing less violent.—The Russian Batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 17th, they made a successful sortie, and destroyed the enemy's most advanced works.—The losses of the garrison for the last few days were inconsiderable

LATER.—Accounts from Gortschakoff to the 22d, states that after twelve days bombardment, the allies fire became weak, and caused little damage.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Ruschuck, but the British Government retain its exclusive use.

The Russian Dukes, Michael and Nicholas, are again on the way to the Crimea. Menschikoff is not dead. The Petersburg Journal contains an imperial Receipt expressing the Emperor's satisfaction, and hoping that Menschikoff's health will soon be restored; bestowing upon him and his descendants a palace in St. Petersburgh.

Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in law has been arrested and sent to Sinope, charged with being troublesome.

Heavy Frost—Patent Reaper Case.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The weather turned very cold last evening, and there was a smart frost. The early vegetables are killed and the fruit is supposed to be greatly injured. Unless a change takes place this afternoon, to-night will make a clean sweep of all kinds of fruit.

In the case before the U. S. Court in which M'Cormick appeared for increase of security for Manny & Co. the latter being sued for infringing the Patent of M'Cormick's Reaper, Judge McLean refused to increase the amount of security, holding that no new equities had been discloed.

From Fort Leavenworth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Advices from Fort Leavenworth, give account of the murder of Malcomb Clark, by Lawyer M'Crea, on account of an election difficulty. M'Crea jumped into the river, and attempted to escape, but was overtaken and conveyed to a house. Here bills were issued, calling on all citizens to revenge Malcombs blood. It is rumored that M'Crea was lynched, and the house burnt.

The Hiss Committe

BOSTON, May 8.—The Hiss Investigation Committee made a unanimously report that they feel nothing censurable in his conduct at Roxbury and Worcester; but the Committee are severe on his relations with Mrs. Patterson, at Lowell, and recomend his expulsion from the house. The report was accepted.

State Temperance Convention

BOSTON, May 8.—The State Temperance Convention met at Tremont Temple this morning; the Governor officiated as President; the attendance was limited.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, MAY 8.—Senator Pratt was elected Speaker.—The Legislature adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock.

Dividend.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1855. }

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. F. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
my8 [mys 2w]

RIFLE GUNS, of our own make, warranted good and cheap. Everything in the sporting line. Call and see at the "Enterprise Gun Works" BOWN & TETLEY,
my8 136 Wood street.

1000 CANE FISHING POLES—A fine article just received and for sale by BOWN & TETLEY.
my8

FISHING TACKLE—A large assortment on hand and for sale by [my8] BOWN & TETLEY.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS—The best assortment in the city [my8] BOWN & TETLEY.

PEACH BRANDY—1 hhd pipe Pure Peach Brandy in store and for sale by [my8] J. W. BUTLER & CO.

ALL THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY now ready at H. MINER & CO.'S, No. 32 Smithfield street:
Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for May;
Putnam's Magazine for May;
Graham's Magazine for May;
Godey's Lady's Book for May;
Leslie's New York Journal for May;
Bislou's Monthly for May;
Household Words for May;
Peterson's Magazine for May;
Blackwood's Magazine for April.

NEW BOOKS:
Kenneth; or, The Rear Guard of the Grand Army. By the author of "Heir of Redclyffe," "Heart'sease," "Castle Builders," &c.
History of Turkey. By A. De Lamartine, author of "The Girondists," "Travels in the Holy Land," &c.
The Old-berty Paper, by the late William Magin, L. L. D.; annotated by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, author of "Notes Ambrosiane," &c.
Robert Graham: A Sequel to "Linda; or, The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole." By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
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Pittsburgh, April 11, 1855.

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