THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1854. VOLUME LXVII—NUMBER 268.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
WHITE & CO.
DAVID NYE WHITE.] [SAMUEL HAIGHT.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

DAILY—Six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Three copies per annum........$5 00
Six copies do........9 00
Ten copies do........13 00
Twenty copies do........20 00

The package for each club to be addressed to one person, and to be paid invariably in advance. No club papers will be sent after the year expires, unless the money is sent for a renewal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate.)

Do one insertion	$0 50
Do each additional insertion	0 25
Do one week	1 75
Do two weeks	3 00
Do three weeks	4 00
Do one month	5 00
Do two months	7 00
Do three months	9 00
Do four months	10 00
Do six months	13 00
Do twelve months	18 00
Standing Cards, (5 lines or less per annum)	6 00

One dollar for each additional line.
One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper........25 00
For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.
Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.
Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.
Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.
The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates. For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.
All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and all political meetings and notices, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.
Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.
Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.
Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.
Bishop or ☞ notices to be charged triple price.
Tavern License Petitions $2 each.
Real Estate Agents' and Auctioneers' advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but allowed a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.
One Square, three insertions........$1 50
Do. each additional insertion........ 38
ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.
One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion........50 cents.
Do. each additional insertion........25 cents.
All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
N. HOLMES & SONS, Brokers.
No. 57 Market st. between Third and Fourth sts. Pittsburgh

PENNSYLVANIA.		Branch at Xenia	1½
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Branch at Youngstown	do
Exchange Bank of do	par	City Bank, Cincinnati	do
Mer. and Manuf's of do	par	Commercial Bk, Cincin'i	do
Bank of Commerce	par	Franklin Bank	do
Bank of North America	par	Lafayette Bank	do
Bank of North'n Liberties	par	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co.	do
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	Western Reserve Bank	do
Bank of Penn Township	par	Bank of Massillon	—
Commercial Bank of Pa	par	Small Notes	1½
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Girard Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¾
Kensington Bank	par	NEW YORK.	
Manufac. & Mech. Bank	par	New York City	par
Mechanics' Bank	par	Country	1½
Moyamensing Bank	par	MARYLAND.	
Philadelphia Bank	par	Baltimore	par
Southwark Bank	par	Country	1½
Tradesman's Bank	par	N. JERSEY & DELAWARE.	
Western Bank	par	All solvent Banks	¾
Bank of Chambersburgh	1½	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Chester County	par	Bank of the Valley	1½
Bank of Danville	par	Bank of Va., Richmond	"
Bank of Del. Co., Chester	par	Ex. Bank, Va., Norfolk	"
Bank of Germantown	par	Farmers' Bk of Virginia	"
Bank of Gettysburgh	1½	Merchants' & Mech. Bank	"
Bank of Lewistown	—	North Western Bank	"
Bank of Middletown	1½	Branches	
Montgomery Co. Bank	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Northumberland	par	Bank of Cape Fear	2
Carlisle Bank	1½	Bank of St. of N. Caroli'a	2
Columbia Bk & Bridge Co.	par	Com. Bank, Wilmington	2
Doylestown Bank	par	Merchants' Bk, Newburn	2
Easton Bank	par	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Erie Bank	1½	Bk of the St. of S. Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Bucks Co.	par	Bank of South Carolina	2
Farmers' Bk of Lancaster	par	Bank of Charleston	2
Farmers' Bank of Reading	par	Planters' & Mechan's' Bk	2
Farm. Bk of Schuylkill Co.	par	GEORGIA.	
Far. & Drov. Waynesburg	1½	Augusta Ins. & Bk'g Co	
Franklin Bk Washington	par	Bank of Augusta	2
Harrisburg Bank	1½	Bk of Brunswick, Aug'a	2
Honesdale Bank	1½	TENNESSEE.	
Lancaster Bank	par	All solvent Banks	8
Lancaster County Bank	par	KENTUCKY.	
Lebanon Bank	par	Bk of Kentucky, Louisv'e	1½
Miners' Bank of Pottsville	¾	Bk of Louisv'e, Thurston	"
Monongahela Bank	par	Northern Bk of Kentucky	"
West Branch Bank	¾	Southern Bk of Kentucky	"
Wyoming Bk, Wilkesbarre	¾	MISSOURI.	
York Bank	1½	Bk of State of Missouri	1½
Relief Notes	1½	ILLINOIS.	
OHIO.		State Bank and Branches	50
Ohio State Bank	1½	Bank of Illinois	75
Branch at Akron	do	WISCONSIN.	
Branch at Athens	do	Marine & Fire In. Co. chks	5
Branch at Bridgeport	do	MICHIGAN.	
Branch at Chillicothe	do	Farmers' Mechanics' Bank	3
Branch at Cleveland	do	Government Stock Bank	3
Branch at Toledo	do	Peninsular Bank	3
Branch at Dayton	do	Insurance Company	3
Branch at Delaware	do	State Bank	3
Branch at Columbus	do	CANADA.	
Branch at Ashtabula	do	Bk of N. America, Toronto	5
Branch at Salem	do	Bk of the People, Toronto	5
Branch at Mansfield	do	Bank of Montreal	5
Branch at Ripley	do	Bk of U. Canada, Toronto	5
Branch at Cincinnati	do	EASTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Washington	do	On New York	1½
Branch at Cadiz	do	On Philadelphia	do
Branch at Lancaster	do	On Baltimore	do
Branch at Steubenville	do	WESTERN EXCHANGE.	
Branch at Mt. Vernon	do	Cincinnati	1½
Branch at Newark	do	Louisville	⅝
Branch at Springfield	do	St. Louis	
Branch at Marietta	do	GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Branch at Troy	do	Doubloons, Spanish	16,00
Branch at Mt. Pleasant	do	do Patriot	15,50
Branch at Zanesville	do	Eagle, old	10,60
Branch at Norwalk	do	Eagle, new	10,00
Branch at Piqua	do	Fredericksd'ors	7,80
Branch at Portsmouth	do	Ten Thalers	7,80
Branch at Eaton	do	Guineas	5,00
Branch at Ravenna	do	Sovereigns	4,83
Branch at Cuyahoga	do	Ten Guilders	3,96
Branch at Massillon	do	Napoleons	3,80
Branch at Wooster	do	Ducats	2,15

PRICES OF STOCKS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, BY
A. WILKINS & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 71 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1854.

LOANS.	Par.	Ask'd.	Of'd.	REMARKS.
United States 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb & Aug.
Pennsylvania 6's	100	...	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. 5's	100	...	...	Int. Feb. & Aug
Alle'ny Co. 6's	100	83	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's scrip	100	92	...	do
Do. coup. 6's	100	89	...	do
Pittsburgh city 6's	100	90	...	Int. Jan. & July
Do. coup. 6's, N. Y.	100	90	...	do
Allegheny city 6's	100	90	...	Int. May & Nov
Do. coup. 6's, Phil.	100	90	...	do.
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	57½	57	Div. May 4 ₩ ct.
Merchants' & Manuf Bank	50	60	58	do 5
Exchange Bank	50	57	56½	do 4
Allegheny Savings Bank	50	235	225	
Pitts. Trust Co.	50	56	55	
Citizens' Deposit Bank	52	52½	51½	
BRIDGE STOCKS.				
Monongahela Bridge	25	25	23	Div. Mar 4 ₩ ct.
St. Clair St. Bridge	25	37	35	Div. Jan. 3 ₩ ct
Hand St. Bridge	50	44	42	Div. " 2,00 ps
Northern Liberties	50	40	35	Div. " 2½ pr. s
Williamsport Bridge	25	15	...	
INSURANCE.				
Pittsb'h Life Insurance	8	10	9	Div. 20 ₩ ct
Western Insurance Co.	...	19	16½	Div. May $2)
Citizens' Insurance Co.	...	21	20	
Associated Firemen's Co.	...	10	8	
TELEGRAPH.				
Pittsburgh to Phila.	50	41	40	
Pittsburgh, & Louisville	50	40	37	Div. Qr. 3 ₩ ct.
Lake Erie	50	25	...	do
Morse's Magnetic	50	...	...	Div. 4 ₩ c 6 mo
RAIL ROAD, SLACKWATER, GAS, &C.				
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50	61	59	
Monongahela Slackwater	50	43	41	Div. Jan. 4 ₩ c
Youghiogheny Slackwater	50	16	...	New Stock.
Penna. Central Railroad	50	47	46	
Ohio & Penna. Railroad	50	46½	45½	
Balt. & Ohio Railroad	50	...	...	
Cleveland & Wellsv'lle R. R.	50	...	...	
Marine Railway, Dry Dock	100	105	100	
Fayette Manuf. Co.	50	50	...	
Erie Canal Bonds (old)	100	35	...	
Do. do. (new)	100	35	...	
Turtle Creek Plank Road	25	10	...	
Alle. & Perrysv's Plank Rd	25	26	25	
Greensburg Turnpike Rd.	50	10	8	
Chartiers Coal Co.	20	...		
COPPER.				
Minnesota	...	175	168	Ex. Div.
Pittsburgh & Boston	...	152	147	Div. 1854, $20
North America	...	78	67	New Stock.
North Western	...	23	20	
Iron City	...	3	3	
Eureka	...	2	...	
Pittsburgh & Isle Royal	...	4	3	
Ohio	...	2½	1½	
Adventure	...	3	2	
Merchant	...	...	...	
Douglass Houghton	...	7½	6	
Ontonagon	...	...	...	
Ohio Trap Rock	...	26½	24	
Ridge	...	7	6	
Fire Steel	...	3	2½	
Colling	...	4	2½	
Astor	...	1½	...	
Bluff	...	2½	1½	
National	...	23	21	
Forest	...	12½	10	
Phœnix	...	...	...	
Norwich	...	12	10	

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF
A. WILKINS & CO.,
United States Bank Building, No 71 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, bought and sold.
Collections made throughout the Union.
Business paper discounted and loans negotiated.
Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

GEORGE E. ARNOLD & CO.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, &c.,
No. 74 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
☞ All Transactions at most liberal rates. ☜
oc13d&wT

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built, and to work well: made and sold by C. W. CARROL, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, 568 Penn street, Pittsburgh. The Thrashing Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 9,000 of these are now in use in the Western States, and as many East of the Mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 80 to 100,000 bushels each, and, on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world.
The Separator is Root's Patent, and is attached to the Thrasher, and completely separates the straw and chaff from the grain, and has given entire satisfaction wherever tried. my22lyT

DENTISTS.

J. SCOTT, Dentist, Fourth street, five doors west of Market. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
All work warranted. ja18

WM. A. WARD, DENTIST, Penn street, 3 Doors above Hand. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays no one will be received or attended to later than 5 P. M., unless by special appointment or in cases of extreme suffering. no18-6md

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

JOSEPH S. & A. P. MORRISON, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 143 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa. my24

J. W. HALL, Attorney at Law, "Bakewell's Buildings," Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. au30-wlyT

ROBERT E. PHILLIPS, Attorney at Law, St. Louis, Mo. fe7

ROBERT POLLOCK, Attorney at Law—Corner of Fifth and Grant streets, opposite the Court House steps, Pittsburgh. my24-y'53

JAMES J. KUHN, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ja16-dly

FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Attorney at Law, No. 170 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

JASPER E. BRADY, Attorney at Law, No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TIERNAN & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 95 Wood street; corner of Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Buy and sell Bank Notes and Coin. Discount Time Exchange, and Promissory Notes; make Collections in all the principal cities of the Union; Receive Deposits on call and on interest, and give their prompt attention to all other matters appertaining to a Broker's business.
☞ Eastern Exchange constantly for sale. mh28-ly

ALLEN KRAMER........EDWARD RAHM........FLORENCE KRAMER.
KRAMER & RAHM, Bankers and Exchange Brokers. Buy and sell Gold and Silver and Bank Notes, negotiate loans on Real Estate or Stock Securities, purchase Promissory Notes, and Time Bills on East and West. Buy and sell Stocks on Commission. Collections made on all points in the Union. Office corner of Third and Wood streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. myl-ly

H. D. KING, Coin, Stock and Exchange Broker, Fourth street—Buys and sells Stocks on Commission; Exchange on Eastern cities supplied at current rates; Collections made on the West at low rates; Western Bank Notes Bought and sold. jy28

WATERMAN PALMER........JOSHUA HANNA........WM. K. HART.
PALMER, HANNA & Co., Successors to Hussey, Hanna & Co., Bankers, Exchange Brokers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Bank Notes, and Specie—N. W. corner of Wood and Third streets. Current Money received on Deposit. Sight Checks for sale, and collections made on nearly all principal points of the United States.
The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold.
Advances made on consignments of Produce, shipped east, on liberal terms.

WM. H. WILLIAMS........J. D. M'VAY.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
All transactions made on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. ja9-ly

A. WILKINS & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 75 Fourth street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. All transactions at most liberal rates. jy10

WM. LARIMER, Jr., Banker and Broker, 4th street, No. 66, adjoining the Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SON, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, Bank Notes and Specie, No. 69 Market street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

COMMISSION &C.

WM. H. SUTTON.
Wholesale Grocer, Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN WINES, Brandies and Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, No. 12, South-East corner of Wood and Front sts., Pittsburgh, Penna. mh21

R. W. POINDEXTER, General Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, 167 Front street and 118 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap20-1md

WM. A. McCLURG, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Wooden and Willow Ware, corner of Wood and Sixth Streets, is now receiving a large assortment of Fresh Goods, in addition to his already extensive stock, purchased from first hands in the Eastern markets, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
☞ Hotels, Steamboats, and Families, buying by the quantity, supplied at wholesale rates.
☞ Goods delivered in the city free of charge. ap18

A. & A. M'BANE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Wool and Produce generally; also, Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 114, Second street, Pittsburgh. ap5-ly'53

J. S. LEECH, McALPIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions, Metals and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. ROBISON........SAML. D. ROBISON.
R. ROBISON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ja19

SPRINGER HARBAUGH........ALEXANDER FORSYTH.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., (Successors to S. Harbaugh,) Commission and Forwarding Merchants; Dealers in Wool and Produce generally, 145 First and 116 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl-ly

J. & W. REA, Flour Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and Dealers in Produce generally. Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactures promptly attended to. Nos. 74 Water and 90 Front sts., Pittsburgh, Penna. apl-ly

A. A. HARDY........F. JONES
HARDY, JONES & CO., Successors to ATWOOD, JONES & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, Pittsburgh.

RHEY, MATHEWS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Brighton Cotton Yarn, 57 Water st., Pittsburgh.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally. ja17y

JOHN WATT........JOHN WILSON.
JOHN WATT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 268 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

J. B. CANFIELD, late of Warren, Ohio, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ash, and Western Produce generally. Water street, between Smithfield and Wood, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS LITTLE, SR........THOMAS LITTLE, JR.
(Late of firm Robison, Little & Co.)
T. LITTLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburgh. ja16'53

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Cheese, Butter, Lake Fish and Produce generally, 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my31

VON BONNHORST & MURPHY, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. [illegible] Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACOB FORSYTH, Jr., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, No. 58 Water street, Pittsburgh. fe26-ly'53

THOMAS PALMER, Importer and Dealer in French and American Wall Paper, No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh. mh5-'53

W. McCLINTOCK, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Steam Boat Trimmings, No. 112 Market street.

MORRIS & PATTON, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, on the Eastern side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

FRANK VAN GORDER, Dealer in Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves; Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c.; Gent's. Furnishing Goods and Fancy articles; a full assortment of which can always be had at No. 83, corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. apll-ly

A. A. MASON & CO., PITTSBURGH....C. L. ANTHONY & CO., N. YORK.
A. A. MASON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 25 Fifth street Pittsburgh.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Merchants, corner Fourth and Market street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERS.

JOHN FLOYD........RICHARD FLOYD........WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 173 Wood and 228 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je16

ROBERT MOORE, Wholesale Grocer, Rectifying Distiller, Dealer in Produce, Pittsburgh Manufactures, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No. 315 Liberty street. On hand a very large stock of superior old Monongahela Whiskey, which will be sold low for cash.

L. G. GRAFF........A. M'CLINTOCK
L. G. GRAFF & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants; also, Dealers in all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, corner of Second and Ross sts, Pittsburgh, Pa. fel4-ly

OLIVER BLACKBURN........G. D. JONES.
O. BLACKBURN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Boat Furnishers, and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures; Oils, Pitch and Oakum always on hand at their Warehouse, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. sepl2-y

ISAIAH DICKEY........ROBERT DICKEY.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce, No. 56 Water street, and 107 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'GILL........JAMES D. M'GILL........WALTER C. ROE.
M'GILLS & ROE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 191 Liberty street Pittsburgh

WM. BAGALEY........JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
W. H. WOODWARD........RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM A. M'CLURG, Grocer and Tea Dealer, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, has always on hand a large assortment of choice Groceries and fine Teas—Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. WICK........DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WICK & McCANDLESS, successors to L. & J. D. Wick, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally; corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

A. CULBERTSON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD........RICHARD FLOYD.
J. & R. FLOYD, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Produce—Round Church Buildings, fronting on Liberty, Wood, and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY........JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WM. H. WOODWARD........RALPH BAGALEY,
JOHN ATWELL.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.

WOOL MERCHANTS.

H. LEE, successor to MURPHY & LEE, Wool Dealer, and Commission Merchant for the sale of American Wool. Goods No 187 Liberty street.

AGENCIES.

A CARD.—Having been appointed the exclusive Agents for Pittsburgh for the sale of Patent Rivited Cemented and Stretched Leather Belting, manufactured by P. JEWELL & SON, of Hartford, Connecticut, We now offer for sale a large assortment of all widths, manufactured, at the manufacturer's prices, his article being superior to any Leather Belting ever before offered in this market. Also, a large stock of all widths of India Rubber Belting constantly on hand, and for sale at the "Machine Belting Depot," No. 116 Market street.
sep26 J. & H. PHILLIPS

AUSTIN LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, Stock, Merchandise and Bill Broker, office No. 92 Fourth street, above Wood. Business promptly attended to. jy8:dly

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizen's Insurance Company, 94 Water street.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Co., 92 Water street.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for Franklin Fire Insurance Company, north-east corner of Wood and Third streets.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent for Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, 42 Water street.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR........ANDREW J. HUSTON
GEO. H. TAYLOR & HUSTON, (successors to Taylor & Idlorne,) General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agents for Eastern Transportation Lines, Wholesale Dealers in Staple Groceries, Sheetings, Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, Manilla, Missouri and Kentucky Hemp, Tobacco, Soda Ash, Window Glass, Pig, Bar and White Lead, Naval Stores, and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods generally.—Agents for the "Penn Mill" and "Banner Mill" Sheetings, Pittsburgh. No. 48 Front street, (opposite Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Landing,) Cincinnati.
ja26-3md

JAS. A. HUTCHISON........A. W. WALLINGFORD.
J. A. HUTCHISON & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, Dealers in Sugar, Molasses, Pig and Bar Lead, Hemp, Oakum, Zinc, Paint, &c., &c. fe1

BOOKSELLERS, &C.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

J. R. WELDIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Blank and School Books, Paper and Stationery, No. 63 Wood street, (between Third and Fourth) Pittsburgh. mar20

JOHN S. DAVISON, Bookseller and Stationer, successor to Davison & Agnew, No. 65 Market street, near Fourth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY S. BOSWORTH, Bookseller and Dealer in Stationery, &c., No. 82 Market street, near the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh, Pa. School and law books constantly on hand.

MUSIC, &C.

JOHN H. MELLOR, Dealer in Piano Fortes, Music and Musical Instruments, School Books, and Stationery. Sole agent for Chickering's Piano Forte, for Western Pennsylvania—No. 81 Wood street.

HENRY KLEBER, Dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, and Importer of Italian Strings, Sole agent for Nunns & Clark's grand and square Pianos, with Coleman's Æolean Attachment. Also for Dunham's Pianos.

H. SCHRŒDER, Music Store, Fourth street, between Market and Wood. New Music constantly receiving, and Musical Instruments of all kinds.

DRUGGISTS.

JOHN HAFT, Jr., (successor to Jas. M'Guffey,) Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., 141 Wood street, 3 doors below Virgin Alley, Pittsburgh. ☞ Regular Agent for Dr. Ford's Medicine. mh30

L. WILCOX, JR.........JOSEPH FLEMING
L. WILCOX & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, corner Market street and the Diamond, keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, and articles pertaining to their business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. my19

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, No. 206 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
☞ Agent for London & Co's valuable family medicines. mar 24-ly

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, corner Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mch7

R. E. SELLERS, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c., No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Goods warranted. Prices low.

FREDERICK BRAUN........GEORGE REITER.
BRAUN & REITER, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 24, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Successor to L. Wilcox & Co., corner Market street and Diamond—keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, and all articles pertaining to his business.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. ja9:ly

MEDICINE.

DR. JAMES KING; Office and Residence, No. 112 Fifth street, opposite the Cathedral, Pittsburgh. jal:ly

WM. VARIAN, M. D., Office 6th street, below Smithfield. Office Hours—8 to 9, A. M., 2 to 3, P. M., 7 to 8, P. M. my20 lyd

MERCHANT TAILORS.

R. CHESTER, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, No. 74 Wood street. Particular attention paid to Boys' and Youths' Clothing. nol5y

WILLIAM DIGBY, Merchant Tailor, Draper and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, 181 Liberty street.

E. WATTS & CO., Merchant Tailors, 181 Liberty street.—We are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the newest styles and finest quality. Our friends and customers will please give us a call. [mh]

MANUFACTURING.

J. W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Ware, No. 83 [illegible]

JOHN [illegible], Manufacturer of PATENT BOX VICES, a superior [illegible] and BRAZED BOX VICES, corner of Anderson and Rosseau streets, one square from the Hand street Bridge, Allegheny City.

EMBROIDERED AND APLICA MANTILLAS—Materials marked for Embroidery and Aplica Work by MRS. L. S. WILSON, No. 281½ Penn street, above Hand.

Bolivar Fire Brick and Crucible Clay Manufacturing Company.

THIS COMPANY HAVING ENLARGED their capacity for manufacturing, are now prepared to meet the increased demand for their Brick, Crucible and Building Clay. Orders promptly attended to by KIER & JONES, Canal Basin.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1853.

Boots and Shoes!!

JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, 3d door from the Market House, would inform the public that he has now a very full stock of every thing in the Boot and Shoe trade, such as Ladies' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Jenny Lind Ladies, Lady Franklin and all the styles found on the Eastern cities; also, Misses' and Childrens' Gaiters and Fancy Boots and Shoes, in all their varieties; also, Gentlemens' fine Opera Patent Calf Boots, French Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Shoes; also, Boys' and Youths' Boots, fine French Calf.
Please give us a call as we wish to sell such an article to all who favor us with their custom as will give satisfaction. Remember the place, 89 Market street. my29

JOHN D. M'CORD........JAMES S. M'CORD.
M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets.
aug20-lmicly

New Coach Factory—Allegheny.

M. H. WHITE & CO., would respectfully inform the public that they have erected a shop on Lacock, between Federal and Sandusky streets. They are now making and are prepared to receive orders for every description of vehicles, Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Phætons, &c., &c., which, from their long experience in the manufacture of the above work, and the facilities they have, they feel confident they are enabled to do work on the most reasonable terms with those wanting articles in their line.
Paying particular attention to the selection of materials, and having none but competent workmen, they have no hesitation in warranting their work. We therefore ask the attention of the public to this matter.
N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ja20:tf

Coach and Carriage Factory.

JOHNSTON, BROTHER & CO., corner of Belmont and Rebecca streets, Allegheny City, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are manufacturing Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Sleighs and Chariots, in all their various styles of finish and proportion.
All orders will be executed with strict regard to durability and beauty of finish. Repairs will also be attended to on the most reasonable terms. Using in all their work the best Eastern Shafts, Poles and Wheel Stuff, they feel confident that all who favor them with their patronage will be perfectly satisfied on trial of their work.
Purchasers are requested to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. oc5

Fifth Street Stocking Factory.

ABILITY, ENERGY, AND ECONOMY.—The best goods in Children's Hose, Men's Socks, Undershirts, and Drawers, sold at manufacturer's prices, at the Fifth street stocking Factory, all made from last year's wool. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. WM. DALY, Stocking Factory, 5th street, between Wood and Market

L. R. LIVINGSTON........CALVIN ADAMS........J. K. MOORHEAD
J. J. ROGGEN........W. B. COPELAND.
Livingston, Roggen & Co.
NOVELTY WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
TRACK and Depot Railroad Scales, Hay, Cattle and Grain do.; Platform and Counter do.; Door Locks of all sizes, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Coffee Mills of various kinds; Paint Mills, approved patterns; Bolts and Fastenings; Malleable Iron Castings of every variety in form and finish. dtf

W. W. WALLACE,
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
319, 321 *and* 323 *Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street,* PITTSBURGH.
MONUMENTS, Tombs, Grave Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantels, Imposing Stones, &c., always on hand, and made to order, by machinery, at the lowest prices. Three hundred original and selected designs for Monuments, &c., on hand. Block and Slab Marble furnished to the Trade at the lowest prices. All orders filled with despatch at 319 Liberty street.
au23 W. W. WALLACE.

Blacksmith Bellows Manufactory.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership commencing on the 19th of April, under the firm of R. WILLIAMS & CO., for the manufacture of BLACKSMITH BELLOWS of every description, which they are determined to make of the very best materials and superior workmanship. They intend to have always on hand an assortment of all sizes from 28 to 40 inches at their manufactory, corner of Robinson and Sandusky streets.
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILSON.
Allegheny City, May 2d. my8:dly

SHORT GRASS SOYTHES, for mowing yards, gardens and pleasure grounds, for sale at the Seed Store, 5th st. my23 JAMES WARDROP.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From VISSCHER & SCHELL'S General Advertising House, No. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, (late No. 80 Nassau street.)

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company
Manufacture and offer for Sale the following desirable Goods, at a discount from the price of FOREIGN GOODS:
RICH SILK BROCATELLES AND COTOLINES,
in great variety of Patterns and combination of Colors: all of which Paterns are
CONFINED TO OUR OWN SALES,
An entirely new article for
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.,
Which combines the greatest amount of DURABILITY and RICHNESS found in any article ever before used.
These Goods are made by Power Loom and are the only Goods of that manufacture ever offered for sale. Dealers will do well to examine these Goods before purchasing.
☞ Office of the Co., No. 4 Park Place, N. Y.
je10-3mv R. S. MARSH, Agent.

IRON WAREHOUSE,
MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
262 *Greenwich Street, New York.*
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bar, Rod Band, Hoop, Horse Shoe, and other IRON.
STEEL OF ALL KINDS.
Merchants from all sections of the country are invited to call or send their orders before buying.
Orders by mail entrusted to our care will be filled at the lowest market rates. MARTIN, SPRING & CO.,
jel2-6 262 Greenwich st., N. Y.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK,
Have removed to No. 170 William st., cor. of Beekman,
IMPORTING the leading Drugs from their original markets, both in Europe and East Indies, and also French and English Chemicals, Perfumery, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Hair Gloves and Straps, Paris and Trieste Sponges, Corks, Soaps, &c., &c., they offer them on the most reasonable terms. Orders either in person, or by mail, will receive their best attention. jel2-12mv

KUMBEL'S
PATENT MACHINE STRETCHED LEATHER BANDING,
The only Patent Bands in the Country.
THEY are made from the best oak tanned leather, and thoroughly stretched, cemented, and rivited together, and made to run perfectly straight, and with a perfect hug to the Pullies, and warranted to be a first rate article and to please the purchaser. They can be had single, double or round—with Lace Leather, Rivits and all necessary articles in the line, by addressing
jel2-3mv WM. KUMBEL, Patentee, 33 Ferry st., N. Y.

Globe Iron Railing Works.
Nos. 311 and 313 Munroe street, New York,
OPPOSITE THE ALLAIRE WORKS.
SALES ROOMS, 122 GRAND STREET,
FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
THE subscribers having extensive and unsurpassed arrangements for manufacturing every article in their line, are now prepared to offer to the public and dealers throughout the country,
WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILING,
of every description,
Gratings, Shutters, Doors, Portable Iron Bedsteads, plain and ornamental; Cribs and Cradles for children, Iron Chairs, Settees, Wash Stands, Flower and Hat Stands, &c., &c.
Also, a superior quality of Iron Farm Fence, all of which they will warrant to surpass in strength, durability, beauty of design and cheapness, the manufactures of any other house in their line. Orders from every section of the United States thankfully received and executed with the utmost despatch. ENT & LAVERS,
myl9-3mv 122 Grand street, N. Y.

ALFREE WOODHAM, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., 160 Fulton st.

S. H. WARNICK, Manufacturer of Enamelled Cottage Furniture, &c., 62 White st.

JOHN DAVIS, Commission Merchant and Importer of Brandies, Wines and Cigars, 284 Washington st.

E. GOODWIN & BRO., Manufacturers of Fine Cut Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, 207 and 209 Water st.

WHEELER & WILSON, Proprietors and Manufacturers of A. B. Wilson's Patent Stitching Machines, office 265 Broadway.

WM. SIMMONS, Millinery, 564 Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel.

COOPER HOUSE, A. J. Pease & Bro., Proprietors, 334 Broadway.

NORMAN CUTTER, successor to Lee, Brewster & Co., Importer and Jobber in Staple Dry Goods, 41 Cedar st.

J. CHAFFER, late W. Newman, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, &c., 526 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. CAVERLY, Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Painted Pails and Tubs, Wood and Willow Ware, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, Twine, Wicking, Match es, &c., 204 Greenwich st., New York. mh9-ly

WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Cornices, Table Oil Cloth, &c., JOHN TERHUNE, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, No. 10 Catharine st., and No. 6 Chatham Square, New York.

GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, Importers also of Fancy Furs, 361 Broadway.

Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
OFFICE No. 3 JOHN STREET,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.
ORDERS received by Express, or otherwise, for dying or cleansing Ladies' Dresses, Mantillas and Shawls of every description. Damask and Moreen Curtains beautifully dyed. Lace Curtains restored. Canton Crape Shawls dyed the most brilliant, or the rare crape colors. All kinds of silk, woolen (and fancy goods) in the piece or garment,) treated in the most successful manner, over in the process of [illegible]. The undersigned have had long experience in the prosecution of this business at Staten Island, and feel assured that their success in the art of dying is unrivalled.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

MOLYNEAUX BELL, Mantilla and Cloak Manufacturer and Importer, 58 Canal st.

R. F. HIBBARD & SON, Wild Cherry Bitters, Circassia Balm, Pills, Salve, &c., 93 John st.

C. T. HURLBURT, American Homœopathic Pharmacy, Medicines, Vials, Cases, &c., for sale, 437 Broome st.

VAN DUESEN'S Improved Wahpene. It restores gray Hair to its original color, and creates a new growth of hair. Depot, 125 Chambers st.

DOCT. GILBERT, from Memphis, is curing hundreds of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, and Wens without the knife, at his spacious rooms, 483 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITTSBURGH
COACH FACTORY,
No. 46 DIAMOND STREET,
E. N. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

ROBERT H. PATTERSON'S
LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE,
Corner Diamond street and Cherry Alley,
ap15-tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASHLAND HOUSE,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR.
☞ Price of Board, $1,50 per day. ☜
May 3, 1854—lyd

Patent Process for Tanning.

J. J. FULTON'S Patent Chemical Process is decidedly the greatest improvement ever made in the art of Tanning. Leather of all kinds can be manufactured in one-third the time required by the old process, at much less expense, and for toughness, strength, weight and durability is unsurpassed by any other process of manufacturing Leather. For particulars, enquire of
apl J. S. NEWMYER,
No. 22 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Linden Lead Company of Wisconsin.

THE Corporators of this Company have opened books for subscription to the Capital Stock, at the Banking House of Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO., No. 71 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing Charter, Geological Surveys, &c., can be obtained by parties desiring information relative to the Company. myl0

.....JOHN F. GLASS........DAN. D. CARR.....
Gate Man. Nat. Tel. Office.) (late St. Charles & Perry Hotels)
CITY HOTEL, (late Browns,) corner of Smithfield and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., GLASS & CARR, Proprietors.
☞ This large and commodious House having undergone thorough repair, and furnished with new equipments throughout, is now open for the reception of the traveling public. CHARGES MODERATE. ap23-d6m

S. CUTHBERT........S. L. CUTHBERT
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Negotiating Loans, on Bonds, Mortgages, &c., No. 140 Third st., Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5-ly

T. C. WARRINGTON;
(DIPLOMA.)
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOE STORE. He has always on hand a full assortment, No. 25 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se30-lyd

J. GRANT MOWRY, Dealer in Leather, Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings, No. 233 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood. mh9-y

FELIX'S GENUINE EXTRACT OF COFFEE, established 1842; received four premiums, viz: 2 Silver Medals and 2 Diplomas—Manufactory, 466 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Beware of numerous counterfeits. se28:dly

WALTER P. MARSHALL, Importer and Dealer in Plain, Figured and Decorative Paper Hangings, No. 53 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sole Agent of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Delicourt & Co., of Paris. mh7-53

PARIS FASHIONS, FOR LADIES' DRESSES.—The Paris Fashions for JUNE, direct per steamer will be on sale on the 1st proximo by
MRS. L. S. WILSON,
je27tf No. 281½ Penn, above Hand street.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Upholsterer, and Dealer in Upholstery. Wholesale and Retail, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

J. A. BROWN, would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand, at his stand on the west side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, a complete assortment of Venitian Blinds; Also, Venitian Shutters are made to order, in the best style, warranted equal to any in the United States. His Blinds can be removed without the aid of a screw driver. Having purchased the stock, tools, and wood of the Cabinet Establishment of Ramsey & McClelland, I am prepared to furnish their old customers as well as the public at large, with everything in their line. Agency, No. 5 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
mch26 J. A. BROWN.

F. LORENZ, SR........THOS. WIGHTMAN.
PENN GLASS WORKS;
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN, Manufacturers of all kinds of VIALS, BOTTLES, and WINDOW GLASS, 63 Water and 65 Front streets, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to odd sizes of Window Glass and private moulds for Bottles and Vials. sep22

ISAAC JONES........JOHN F. QUIGG
JONES & QUIGG, Manufacturers of Spring and Blister Steel, Plough Slab Steel, Steel Plough Wings, Coach and Eliptic Springs, Brass Nut Tapers, Half Patent Screw Mail and Hammered Iron Axles.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh.

JONES & QUIGG........D. B. ROGERS.
D. B. ROGERS & CO., Manufacturers of Roger's Patent Improved Steel Cultivator.—Corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh. fel2

DAWSON, MOHAN & CO., Manufacturers of Shovels, Spades, &c., Warehouse No. 22 Wood st., between First and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

16 ACRES near Sewickley for sale, in small lots, beautifully situated and fine locations for country residences, fronting on the Railroad, Beaver Road and the river. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140, 3d st.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1854.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1854.

At last the slavery propaganda has opened the book at the chapter headed with the money clause. Give us money is now the cry, and there is every reason to believe that their obedient rascals will respond "take the money." The President to-day transmitted his message declaring to Congress the fact that the Mexican treaty was complete, that $7,000,000 must be voted immediately, and three millions more in a short time hereafter.

Will this proceeding open the eyes of the people of the free States to the tendencies and effects of the monstrous policy pursued by the administration since the day it entered upon power. Look at it closely. The treasury is full of money wrung from the people. The free States have contributed three-fourths of it. They are now regularly contributing that proportion to each year's receipts. The amount payable under this new treaty is $10,000,000, of which the free States are called upon to pay $7,500,000. Why should they pay anything? What depends upon the object of expenditure? This money is the consideration for about 40,000 square miles of territory acquired to form a future slave State. But it is entirely worthless, utterly uninhabitable. It will receive a territorial government, but the federal office holders will constitute its only population. The lands will never be surveyed—or, if surveyed, will never be sold. They will be given away in a body to Texas, nominally to aid in making a Texas railroad, but will be useless for that or for any other purpose.

The first idea was that this tract furnished a route for a Texas railroad to the Pacific railroad. It probably contains no practicable route, and if it did, the Pacific railroad as a government work has been abandoned, and all idea of the practicability of this route is given up.

Now what interest has the North in any of these things? It is shown that they can be of no benefit to anybody, not even to the extreme South. The true design of the purchase undoubtedly is to lay down a base line of encroachment upon Mexico, to end in the gradual conquest or purchase of the whole, and its annexation as slave States.

The people of Pennsylvania must pay money; they must be taxed, they and their children to the latest generation, to carry out these sectional projects, not only not beneficial to them, but positively injurious, and surely tending to their own subjection to the condition of mere instruments and tools of slavery. They have just been robbed of their land, now their money must go. This too is only a beginning—we were robbed of ten millions to pay Texas for land that belonged to ourselves; and that land was immediately given over to slavery, and will make slave States when admitted. What did we get for that ten millions? We got the admission of California which has further strengthened slavery on all occasions by two votes in the Senate, and two in the House. But Texas is not satisfied, and to-day a bill is pending for giving Texas six and a half millions of dollars on that corrupt and infamous compromise of 1850. Here, then, is $21,500,000 which we have been and are to be robbed of, in the name of the Union. But really it is slavery and only slavery that has pillaged us. I ask again, will the people of Pennsylvania allow a single vote of theirs to be cast for this ten million swindle? Brodhead has already given one in the Senate, when his vote and that of half a dozen others from the free States would have defeated the juggle. But it has come before the representatives of the people. Santa Anna has had agents here to lobby his treaty through, and they will soon throng the lobbies of the House to get through this great private bill for the relief of the dictator.

I trust the Whig party will take a position against the spoliation, and against the abominable corruption of the Executive. Let us do something to stop this Mexican war upon the Treasury. If we allow it to succeed we shall have Santa Anna and the whole gang of his creatures pensioned upon us for the rest of their lives. The whole combined movement of the propaganda is now nearly developed. Its objects, now in full view, contemplate an expenditure of at least $1,000,000,000, one quarter as much as the whole national debt of Great Britain.

The action of the House on the personal affray between Churchwell and Cullom amounted to nothing. Churchwell apologized to the House, and [illegible] the drawn weapon in his hands. That is enough. The [illegible] may be dropped on that scene. Had the House been true to its own character and dignity, it would have expelled Churchwell.

Toucey, of Ct., had the assurance to make a speech to-day on the veto. This man was supposed to have resigned. It was indeed recollected that he had voted for the Nebraska bill after receiving the almost unanimous instructions of his legislature to vote against it, but it was presumed that he was retained here against his protestations by his masters, to do them that last service, and had been then permitted to sneak into retirement. But he has come again, after impudently stigmatizing a legislature *just elected* by the people of his native State as abolitionists, though representing, in their instructions, as he knew, three-fourths of the people. Such brazen effrontery was never before heard, and the legislature would serve the man right if they should repel the insult by inviting him to resign. However, he is the genius who has decided that a dead man cannot resign; and of course there is no hope of him.

There seems to be no hope of an adjournment before the 1st of September, and I very much apprehend that the unscrupulous majority, will not only vote all the money which Pierce requires for his worst purposes, but that they will pass the odious tariff bill just reported. JUNIUS.

THE INITIATIVE FOR RE-ESTABLISHING THE SLAVE TRADE.—The *New York Times*, of Thursday last, publishes a copy of a secret and confidential report submitted to the Senate in secret session, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, on a resolution relative to the abrogation of the 8th article of the treaty of Great Britain (the Ashburton Treaty) of 9th August, 1842, which provides that the United States shall maintain a squadron on the Coast of Africa, for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The resolution was submitted by Mr. SLIDELL, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient and in conformity with the interests and sound policy of the United States, that the 8th article of the Treaty between this Government and Great Britain, of the 9th of August, 1842, should be abrogated; and that, should the President of the United States concur in this opinion, he be requested to signify to the Government of Great Britain, in conformity with the 11th article of that treaty, the wish of this Government to terminate the said 8th article."

The report is signed by Messrs. MASON, CLAYTON, DOUGLASS, SLIDELL and WELLER—three members from slave States, and one member from a free State, who is an extensive slaveholder, Mr. DOUGLASS; and one, Mr. WELLER, from California, who belongs to the pro-slavery party there. The report recommends the adoption of the resolution. The following comment upon this extraordinary movement, by the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, an eminently conservative paper, shows in what light that matter is viewed by persons not inclined to faith in the ulterior designs attributed to the slave-breeding propaganda:

"We copy, from this morning's Times, a very important report from the Senate committee on foreign relations, communicated in executive session, in which the committee recommend that the President be advised to give formal notice to the Government of Great Britain of the intention of the United States to retire from the treaty by which they are bound to supply a squadron on the coast of Africa, jointly with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade. The report is plausible, but taken in connection with other movements for the propagandism of slavery, the country will look upon the proposal with much suspicion. The force which the United States maintains upon the coast is much less than that kept up by Great Britain, and our officers and men have suffered nothing like the mortality of the crew of the English squadron. The expense of maintenance and the unhealthiness of the climate are, therefore, although plausible arguments, not valid reasons for relinquishing such co-operation on the part of the United States. Perhaps the committee, however, may have deemed them so, but we suspect that they are not the *only* ones that influenced a majority of the committee. They quote one-sided testimony, given before a select committee of the British House of Commons, in support of their view, but omit testimony on the other side, and especially conceal the fact, that result of that the investigation was the continuance of the squadron upon the coast.

They also report that the total result of the operations of the United States squadron has been the capture of only fourteen vessels. We will assume that the committee are correct in this statement. The squadron consists of only four vessels, averaging eighty guns, against twenty-seven British vessels, some of them steamers, carrying in all 300 guns. We will suppose, however, that this small American squadron has been duly active and watchful. The real question, nevertheless, is not only how many slavers have been captured, by either the American or British squadron, but how far has the slave trade been discouraged by the presence of those squadrons on the coast of Africa. In other words, whether the slave trade, with all its black iniquities and startling horrors, would not be quickly revived, were those squadrons to be withdrawn. That is the question for a humane statesman to take into consideration. He should ask himself not only how much crime has been detected and punished, but how much has been prevented, and may yet be prevented. Let us suppose that America withdraws from the treaty and refuses further aid in suppressing the abominable traffic on that coast, maintaining also the doctrine, which she never can abandon, that the American flag protects a vessel from search, and who can doubt that American slavers will multiply; and instead of emulating the fame of other civilized countries with respect to this world-execrated trade, the United States would become a reproach before the nations, as virtually permitting a trade which her own Congress and her ablest jurists have pronounced piracy.

But, say the committee, the abrogation of the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty does not necessarily imply the purpose of withdrawing our squadron from the coast of Africa. With all deference to the committee it does *imply* such a *purpose*, and so the whole world will understand it. The entire tenor of the report shows such a purpose. The committee labor to show that it is impolitic, costly and useless to maintain a squadron there, and that *therefore* the President should be advised to give notice of withdrawal. After such a line of argument it is uncandid to suggest that the purpose of relieving that squadron from its duties under that treaty is not entertained, and it is this lack of candor that throws such suspicion upon the motives and recommendations of the committee. If their comparisons of facts and their line of argument mean anything, they mean that it would be wisdom on the part of the United States to withdraw that squadron from the coast of Africa. Their language, in the paragraph but one preceding this piece of sophistry, says, explicitly that "if the American flag be still employed in the prevention or detection of this nefarious traffic," "the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of the squadron in the neighborhoods" of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The whole subject is one of serious moment, and we repeat that taken in connection with other pro-slavery movements of the day, this attempt to obtain the abrogation of the eighth article of the Ashburton treaty is suspicious in the extreme. The report is signed by Senators Mason, Slidell, Clayton, Douglas and Weller. There are names among them that necessarily throw suspicion upon any movement in a pro-slavery direction—in fact, to cast a *double* suspicion upon the proposal of such a measure as the present. One of them has forever shut himself out from the sympathies of the people of the free states, by making a demagogue's bid for the pro-slavery vote for the next Presidency. Another has disgraced himself irretrievably by proposing to legalize piratical attacks on neighboring states by abolishing the neutrality laws. Another is a notorious politician of the most partizan class, and all of them voted to violate a solemn compact in order to extend the area of slavery, and bring Nebraska and Kansas under its sway. When a proposition comes from such men to abrogate a treaty by which we are bound to assist in the suppression of the slave trade, it is impossible to regard it without suspicion and alarm, especially when we remember that journals, in more than one state represented in the committee, have openly advocated, since the Nebraska iniquity proved successful, the acquisition of Cuba and the reopening of the slave trade as a blessing to the African race, and a benefit to mankind.

Will the Senate adopt, and the President act upon the recommendation? We should like to give a different answer to these questions, but after what has occurred during the present session of Congress, we see no reason to doubt that they will. There is a faint hope that the Senate intended to be the conservative branch of the United States Government may take alarm at the extreme pro-slavery tendencies of the Executive and his friends, and pause before they commit themselves to such an extreme measure, so evidently calculated to give moral character to the iniquitous traffic, against which the United States has [illegible] for twelve years set an example of earnest co-operation. But the "faithful" among Senators are [illegible] but a minority, and if, as is understood to be the fact, this resolution has the approval of President Pierce, [illegible] other of those excentric movements, those leaps to extremes, for which the present Chief Magistrate has become notorious, it may safely be inferred that the resolution will *be put through*, unless it should chance to be postponed until the President grows weary of propitiating the class of politicians with whom he at present affiliates, and should seek political support in an opposite direction.

If the resolution passes the Senate during its present session, the President will, of course, give the notice of withdrawal from the terms of the treaty, and in due time the American squadron, which for twelve years has vigilantly and efficiently co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, will be called home. American vessels under the American flag will speedily enter upon the slave trade in that quarter. Knowing that our own squadron will not be there to interfere with them, they will be emboldened to pursue the "nefarious traffic," trusting to escape under the well-known popular aversion here to anything like search by British cruisers, to whom they will probably boldly show their papers, and claim that they are amenable to their own Government only. However the case may be, those who engage in the trade will be encouraged by this step on the part of the Government, and the moral sentiment of the country and its influence everywhere on the subject will be materially injured. The inference will be very natural that the Government that will take this step backward, will not be very prompt in the punishment of offenders, and all protestations to the contrary will be met by a smile of incredulity. And then how Slidelism shines through the committee's report.—The squadron withdrawn from the African coast will be *more efficient, if it is employed in the neighborhood of* Cuba. Exactly. The acquisition of Cuba, with its slavery, and the slave trade left comparatively open to citizens of the United States, the President, and Mr. Slidell, and the Washington Union, and sundry other political schemers, will be abundantly satisfied—for the present."

It is stated that Kossuth has the direct assurance of the Sultan, "and the indirect notification of the British Cabinet, that his presence in Constantinople, and especially of the frontiers of Transylvania, will be desired at the shortest possible notice, upon any fresh attempt on the part of Austria, to evade her promise to regard the march of the Russians toward the Balkan as a *casus belli* for herself. He is, of course, at the disposition of the Allies for *such* ends, although he will not bind himself to inactivity, should the contingency of his being called upon not present itself to England. The Poles are organizing themselves not only in Turkey but also in Paris and London, and it is a *telling* fact, and one not yet made public, that the subsides that were paid to them so late as the year 1850, when they were mostly suppressed by the Napoleonic regime, are once more renewed and on a more extensive scale, as a military prepayment for services to be rendered hereafter,—the English Government, on its side, having become more liberal to accord assistance from funds at the disposition of the Home Department, whenever applied for."

Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who died on the 18th inst., at Marietta, leaves a wife and seven children as heirs to his vast estate. The Hollidaysburg Standard, says of him: "Taking the prosperous condition of the iron manufacturing business for a year past, into consideration, there is little doubt but at the time of his death, was the richest man in Pennsylvania, his fortune being estimated, by men capable of judging, at $5,000,000. In this county alone he owned three furnaces and three forges, a number of farms, and thousands upon thousands of acres of timber land. The Dr. was a German, came to this country many years ago—studied medicine with Dr. Fahnestock, in Lancaster, but never graduated."

FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS.—We are favored, from private sources, with a number of interesting items touching the movements at the South of the Cuban Junta and their affiliating friends among their own people. Some of these, in a different form, may have found currency already through the Southern papers, but most of the particulars we believe are new.

The preparations of the Junta are now understood to have reached a formidable degree of completeness. The departure of the first expeditionary corps for Cuban emancipation is fixed for an early day in July.—The Lone Star order, with their allies and sympathizers, are busy in collections for material aid. One million of dollars is the sum aimed at, and so confident are the rumors on this point, that were it not for the hard times we should almost be prepared to believe that a good portion of the amount had actually been secured and lodged in bank. There is said to be, in any event, ample available funds for the preliminary demonstration. About 90,000 full uniforms, with the aditional necessary equipment, are also said to be in readiness.—Eight staunch steamers, suitable for war purposes, are at the command of the Junta, and the use of from 50,0000 to 60,000 stand of arms, and 90 pieces of artillery, secured.

Then we have the reported force of the expeditionists, 50,000 in number, robust and thoroughly disciplined, prepared to meet all emergencies. Of these, 30,000 or 40,000 will be for active service, and 10,000 as a sort of reserve to be brought into service in case of any severe loss or repulse of the advance party. Every man is said to be under solemn oath to avenge the slaughter of Crittenden and his companions by the Spanish Government at Havana, in August, 1851. High in command will undoubtedly be placed an American officer who won a distinction in the Mexican War, and was subsequently made Governor of one of the Southwestern States. General Gonzalez, whose steadfast devotion to the Cuban cause has won for him the confidence of all parties of his own countrymen, and of their sympathizers in the United States, will also be placed in prominent command. Colonels Wheat, Pickett, and Bell, Majors J. A. Kelly and Moore, Captains W. S. E. King and J. W. Denient, with Lieut. Frank Oilnelte, are of the officers pledged to the cause.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The *North American* opposes the appropriation of the ten millions required by the President to fulfill the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty. It says:

We trust that the last step in this inauspicious affair will not be taken without the most sober and searching deliberation. The appropriation of seven of the ten millions of the public money, which the contract demands, should not be voted unless the consideration for which it is to be paid is thoroughly investigated and weighed in every possible aspect and particular. So far as enlightened judgment can now go in estimating the worth of the treaty to the United States, it seems that we will be making a most extravagant purchase, if, indeed, we ever acquire a secure title to anything that the opposite contracting party undertakes to grant. As regards the territory to be conveyed, we cannot imagine of what adequate available use it can ever be to us to warrant such an expenditure for its acquisition as that proposed. It is not desirable. It is not desirable, if fit, for agriculture, because the government owns more domain now than will be properly settled and cultivated in a hundred years. In respect to its utility as a railroad route to the Pacific, it has not been certainly ascertained whether it is at all adapted, topographically for any such object. Besides, if the entire region had been carefully explored and surveyed by competent engineers with that end in view, it is still very doubtful whether the government will construct or aid in constructing a great iron highway across the continent; and if even that point were satisfactorily determined, there is no probability that experienced and careful examination of all the country west of the Mississippi, would fix upon a line through the Mesilla valley as the most eligible and practicable one for the purpose contemplated.

To pay ten millions of dollars for a strip of soil for a railway route, before it is known whether the road will ever be built, or if built, whether it will not necessarily be located elsewhere, would be an instance of political folly and extravagance which would deserve the severest reprobation.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD—ALLOTMENT OF CONTRACTS.—Sec. 2 and 3, Keenan & Brown; Greensburgh; 4, 5 and 6, Michael Burk, Harrisburg; 7, M. & E. O'Sullivan, Pittsburgh; 8, Michael Burk, Harrisburg; 9 and 10, Blattenberger & Sheaffer, Liverpool; 11, P. Masterson & Co., West Newton; 12, M'Farland & Swords; 13 Beatty & Jamison, Saltsburg; 14, S. S. Jamison, Saltsburg; 15, David Williams, Latrobe; 16, Huyett, Seeds & Co., Huntingdon Co.; 17, T. H. Caldwell, Kittanning; 18, Dull & Leech, Leechburgh; 19, Hamman & M'Bride, Leechburg; 20, P. Burk, Ralston; 21 and 22, M'Farland & Swords; 23, 24 and 25, P. & T. Collins, Blairsville; 26, Ruff, White & Co. Greensburg; 27, Leech & Parr, Leechburg; 28, Karns, Weaver & Painter, Freeport; 29, Leech & Bills, Freeport; 30, Bills & Moorhead, Freeport; 31, M'Cain & Atkinson, Freeport; 32, Jacob Hill & Co., Leechburg; 33 and 34, Jas. Hawthorn; 35, Brenneman, M'Cullough & Co., Freeport; 52, John Moorhead & Son, New Castle; 59, David Walker, Butler.

ENGLAND'S WAR VIEWS.—A letter from London states that the Government of Great Britain, though reluctant to begin the war, and not seriously decided upon carrying it on with the necessary energy, *so long as the Czar may be made to believe that he has no allies, and accordingly, no chances of success*, has determined to employ all the elements at its disposition at the moment when Austria shall have disappointed the expectations based on her friendly assurances. The war until now, has [illegible] only a cessation of peace. The whole solicitude of the Western allies has been, until within a short time, to secure the Austrian alliance in order to escape thoroughly, as they hope, the real war. Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously and with the utmost vigor, upon the failure of exertions in that direction. It is also stated that Kossuth has the direct assurance of the Sultan, "and indirect notifications of the British Cabinet that his presence in Constantinople, and especially on the frontiers of Transylvania, will be desired at the shortest possible notice, upon any fresh attempt upon the part of Austria to evade her promise to regard the march of the Russians toward the Balkan as a *casus belli* for herself. He is, of course, at the disposition of the Allies for such ends, although he will not bind himself to inactivity should the contingency of his being called upon not present itself to England.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the second story of one of the *Courier* office buildings, in a room used temporarily for storing away printing paper, but by the timely application of a few buckets of water it was extinguished before any damage of consequence had been done. Suspicion having been excited against a negro boy some fourteen or fifteen years old, employed in the office as a roller boy, he was placed in charge of officer Kirkpatrick and taken to jail, when he promptly confessed that he applied the fire yesterday, and also two weeks since, when the office made such a narrow escape from entire destruction. He states that he was employed and paid by a man to fire the house. We hope that the measures we have taken will enable us to discover who the scoundrel is.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—CONCORD, June 22.—The Legislature of this State, this afternoon, agreed to adjourn finally on the 1st of July. The anti-Nebraska resolutions were again specially assigned for next Tuesday. The balloting for United States Senators will be renewed on the Friday prior to the final adjournment.—A very stringent liquor bill was introduced this afternoon.

MONUMENT AT FORT NECESSITY.—The 3d of July being the 100th anniversary of the siege of Fort Necessity, the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says it is proposed that a mass convention of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia assemble on the site of Fort Necessity with a view to celebrate the event. It is also proposed that it be further honored by the laying of the corner stone of the monument contemplated by the legislature of Pennsylvania a few years since granting a charter for the Fort Necessity Monument Association.

COLONIZATION OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—The Emigration Aid Society which has been formed in Washington, D. C., with reference to Kansas and Nebraska, comprises from thirty to fifty members of Congress, each subscribing fifty dollars towards a fund for equipping and forwarding emigrants. The Boston Society for the same purpose has gone to work vigorously. Advertisements appear in the Boston papers for proposals for forwarding their parties of settlers, the first company of whom will start on the 17th of July. The society is a corporate joint stock concern, with ample funds, and this year proposes to send not less than 20,000, nor more than 50,000 settlers.

NO DYING ON THE PRAIRIES.—Prairie life, it would seem, according to some, has a tendency to make the human frame immortal or imperishable. One of the excursionists to the Upper Mississippi says—"Our driver was asked if it was healthy on the prairies. Yes, he said, people never really die on them, they keep on living until they kind o' gradually dry up, and then they blow away. Sometimes when they want to die as they do in the East, they move out of town and go down the river."

FROM EUROPE BY THE CANADA.

The War in the East—The Danube.

The Turkish victory over the Russians, on the 29th of May, before Silistria, seems to have been greatly exaggerated. The 4500 Russians killed are supposed to be the total number slain during the siege, and even then the number is too high. Respecting the present position of the Russian forces who are besieging Silistria, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, says:

It is said that thirty-five thousand Russians are on the right bank of the Danube, employed in investing the place. These thirty-five thousand will be placed between two fires, and will, it is hoped, be driven into the Danube, or made prisoners. Notwithstanding the slight hope of relieving that fortress, as expressed in private letters, it is fully expected here that it will be relieved in time, and before the gallant officer who defends it is either to surrender, or, which is more probable, bury himself and the remnant of his garrison under its ruins. The Danube seems also to be doing its duty against the Russians, as the rising of the waters has greatly interfered with the operations against the fort.—At all events a great battle will be soon fought near Silistria, which cannot but produce a considerable effect upon the campaign. The fleet in the meantime will cruise off the coast to have an eye on Sebastopol, and prevent the possibility of succor by sea, and also to be ready in case of need to promote the success of the operation.

The report that relief had been sent to Silistria, in the form of 70,000 French and English troops, is thus confirmed in a letter from Constantinople dated May 25:

Since the interview of the Generals-in-Chief of the English and French troops, the greatest activity has prevailed, orders have been given to remove the headquarters to Varna. The marshal immediately sent orders to the first and second divisions to embark without delay for Varna, so that they will pass to-day or to-morrow before Constantinople without stopping. The cavalry and artillery will proceed to Varna by land. The English troops are also making their preparations to leave for Varna. A part of them will probably leave to-day, and the rest to-morrow and the day after. Although the artillery has not arrived, yet it is thought that the marshal will endeavor to succor Silistria, because it is a strategic point of great importance—in fact, one of the keys of the Danube. It is calculated that the task of neutralising the Russian artillery will be left to the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

The mortar practice of the Turks, in responding to the first assault of the enemy is described as excellent; far excelling that of the Russians. But the enemy seemed nevertheless to make sure though slow progress, and unless the relief reached the fortress speedily, it would probably fall. A letter from the special correspondent of the London Times, dated May 12, which appears to be the latest authentic report of any details, says:

The Russians seem to be carrying on their operations with great activity and energy. They have nearly completed a zig-zag of approach across the Island of Schiblak. This morning, we observed that a battery of four guns had been thrown up during the night on the adjacent island of Shalhane, which had not been previously occupied by them. During the whole of this forenoon, the enemy seems to be engaged in transporting ammunition and stores from the mainland to the island of Hopper, as their boats and shallops made frequent passages from one side to the other, and toward evening large bodies of infantry were seen moving down to the water's edge for the purpose, as we concluded, of being thrown into that island.

No attempt has been made to cross as yet, and it seems to me that the enemy are much more likely to take advantage of the position they have now obtained, in the Drobudscha, to throw across a force and march against this place by Rassova and Beilik. Had Mustapha Pacha, when he retired in disorder through the Dobrudscha, retained the line of the Karu-su, the siege of Silistria would have been much more difficult affair than it is now, as the passage from the island must always be a considerable obstacle to an assailant. Had the line of the Karu-su been retained, which I believe was quite possible, the siege would have been a very different affair, as the great obstacle, viz., the passage of the Danube is now overcome.

The Turks have not been idle and Mussa Pacha is indefatigable in his exertions. My companion, Capt. [illegible], and myself have tendered our services during the siege. As we are in for it, you may expect a full account of it as soon as Omar Pacha or the allied generals may deem it fit to raise the seige.—News has just come in that a large body of Russians is within twelve miles of the place, and they have succeeded in driving in our cavalry out-post at Yenikoi, with a loss on our side of forty men killed and wounded. To-morrow we may expect to see them here.

No important assault had been made since the 29th of May, and there was a report in Vienna that the enemy had abandoned the idea of taking the place by storm, and would invest and blockade it, in which case the relief sent will probably be timely.

It was also affirmed, on the other hand, on the strength of "letters from Constantinople," dated May 29, that the Russian general, Prince Paskiewitsch, having left a sufficient number of troops to blockade Silistria, had advanced toward Varna, to meet Omar Pasha, and to give battle to him and to the Anglo-French auxiliaries of Turkey. Reckoning on their superiority in cavalry, the Russian generals were anxious to measure arms with the allied armies as soon as possible, and, if practicable, they would bring the engagement about between Schumla and Varna, where the country is favorable for the movements of cavalry.

BLACK SEA.—A note addressed to Omar Pacha, dated at Baltschick, on the Black Sea, May 25, says that the detachments from the allied squadron had occupied the forts of Redout Kale and Poti; that arms and amunition had been landed on the Circassian coast, and that officers of the allies have opened communication with Schamyl.

ITEMS OF THE WAR.—It is reported that, with the consent of France and England, Austria is about to send troops into Albania, and that orders have been sent from the Porte to the Turkish authorities there to receive them.

Gen. Rudiger has issued an order peremptorily requiring all farmers, gamekeepers and others throughout Poland, hitherto licensed to possess fire-arms, to surrender them to the local authorities. Military and civil officers of the Empire only are allowed to possess fire-arms.

A dispatch from Paris, dated June 8, mentions a report that Marshal St. Arnaud makes urgent appeals to the Government for an additional reinforcement of troops. The number he demands is 50,000 men. The preparations are going on in France with extraordinary activity.

There are fresh versions of old rumors about negotiations, but they are not worth repeating.

The correspondent of the *Pays* says the Charlemagne had captured a Russian ship, with 800 soldiers and 60 women. The women had been sent to Anapa.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Gallipoli to take the command of his division. At his audience to take leave, on quitting Constantinople, the Sultan took off his own diamond star and fastened it himself on the breast of the Prince. The Sultan also made him a present of three magnificent horses, splendidly caparisoned.

VIENNA, June 8.—Last night Count Buol left for Prague. The Emperor and the Count will beset the King of Prussia and Baron Manteuffel at Teschen, on the Saxon frontier. It is thought that the meeting bodes no good to the Western Powers.

BERLIN, June 8.—The King of Prussia and Counts Manteuffel, Alvensleben, and Gerlach, left Berlin to-day for Teschen to meet the Emperor of Austria, who will be attended by Counts Buol and Thun. Prussia will support the demand of Austria for the evacuation of the Principalities, by forwarding to the Czar a note expressive of its earnest desire to see Russia accept the proposals of the Great German Powers, which are founded on the Austrian note.

ATHENS, May 29.—A great victory is reported to have been gained in Thessaly by Hadschi-Peros against the Turks. A great number of Turks are said to have been killed or drowned. They are reported to have lost their military chest, containing 80,000 piastres. Among the slain are reported Nizam Pacha, Salim Pacha (the commander-in-chief,) the Albanese leader (Nitzo Melissow,) an Egyptian general.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says: "Marshal de St. Arnaud has sent bitter complaints to Marshal Vaillant, the minister of war in Paris, of the conduct of Prince Napoleon since his arrival in the East. He declares that the *entourage* and intimate friends of the prince—consisting, as they do, of the most violent of the refugees—may seriously embarrass the commanders of the armies, and disturb the plan of the campaign. These complaints were on Saturday last brought by Marshal Vaillant before the council of ministers, held at the Palace of St. Cloud, when the Emperor authorised Marshal Vaillant to say that if Prince Napoleon's presence was a real source of embarrassment, he would be recalled."

BAVARIA.—It is understood that warlike preparations are secretly going on in Bavaria to a considerable extent. An exact account has been taken of all the horses which can be employed in the service of the army. It is said that a very extensive promotion is to be made amongst the officers.

AUSTRIA.—One hundred and twenty thousand