PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1855.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD—MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—The following concludes Tuesday's proceedings:

The Committee on the Schedules on Covenanting and on the Exercises of the Communion at the next Synod was announced: Rev. J. M. Wilson, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Rev. O. Wylie, and Elder Robinson.

Committees on Presbyterial Records reported, and the reports disposed of

The Committee on the History of the Church as published in the "History of Religious Denominations," reported that they had examined the article, and regarded it as an accurate and concise history of the Church.

The appeal of the trustees of Rochester Congregation was then taken up. This is an appeal from the decision of the session of that Congregation. Deacons had been elected, it seems, and those who were then trustees refused to deliver up the papers, monies or financial affairs, to the deacons on their ordination, which deacons had been elected in obedience to the order of Synod in the year 1853. For this refusal, on the part of the trustees, they were suspended. From this act of suspension they apppeal. The appellants assign two reasons for the appeal:

1. Their term of office had not expired.

2. They were not under obligation to regard the deacons as the congregation's officers, as they were not elected by a majority of the congregation.

The parties were called for, when Mr. Campbell appeared for the appellants. He argued that the deacons were elected contrary to the wish of the congregation; urged that the office of the trustees had not expired,—that the deacons were not elected according to the usages of the church, or decision of the synod of 1853—and that the wish of the majority of the congregation is that the finances be managed by trustees.

Rev. D. Scott defended the Session. He was induced to do so because a system of misrepresentation and misunderstanding had been so pursued as to make it a show of necessity on his part. The question is not whether we should have Deacons, either in other places or in Rochester, but it is, that the Synod in 1853 directed the Rochester congregation to choose Deacons. What did it mean? The Rochester Session understood the phrase, "as soon as possible," to mean: *as soon as it can be done.* If we had misunderstood, it—is the fault of the language used by this court. They say that it means as soon as anti-deacon men give up their opposition, but if we wait for this, it will never be done until the last trump sounds. One reason why these men would not comply, was that their term of office had not expired. Two Trustees go out of office each year; so that there were always two in office. Besides, according to the law of New York, a man remains Trustee until his successor is chosen; so that if we wait until the term of office expires, we can never succeed.

Mr. Robinson, elder from Rochester, made a long and earnest defence. He said that no congregation had a right to elect Trustees.—They have a right to choose officers, but not to choose Trustees, since Synod states that Trustees are no part of covenanted uniformity.

Rev. J. Campbell, for the appellants, denied that the appellants and their friends were anti-deacon men; they are only moderate deacon men—not ultra. They complain of the manner in which the deacons were elected; not of the fact. Here Mr. K. adduced proof to show that the two, whose names were contested, were thought to be members of the congregation, and had enjoyed privileges in it, and that their names were rightfully procured. We hold, said he, to be Presbyterians too, but some of us, who differ with the session, are rode over, rough shod.

While Mr. Scott was replying Synod adjourned.

The order of the day—viz. the memorial of the congregation of St. Louis was taken up. This memorial complains that the congregation has sustained loss by ministers of other Presbyteries, travelling in the bounds of Illinois Presbytery, talking about the character of their pastor, who has been accused of certain misdemeanors. The memorial refers especially to the conduct of Rev. R. Hutcheson, who is alleged to have given circulation to the "fama" and endeavored to convince others of its truth. The memorial says, also, that Mr. Hutcheson's conduct, since Rev. Todd's acquittal by Illinois Presbytery, has been still more guilty, as he has been still more active in those efforts to convince. The memorialists assign reasons for memorializing Synod rather than libelling Rev. Hutcheson.

Moved by a member that Rev. Hutcheson be now put upon his trial.

Moderator—Synod will remember that this paper is a memorial, not a libel.

Rev. Crozier thought this complaint should go to Lakes' Presbytery for adjudication, as Rev. H. is a member of that Presbytery.

The question being put, the motion was lost.

Rev. Crozier moved to refer the case to Lakes' Presbytery.

Rev. J. C. Todd, pastor of St Louis congregation, said that all knew the relation sustained by that Presbytery and the case—to send it there would only kill it.

Elder Matthews said that Rev. H. had said he was willing to be tried on this memorial as on a libel, and hoped he would now do so. They were prepared to substantiate all the charges.

Rev. J. B. Johnston said the paper is not what it reports to be. It is really, though formally, a libel. Let it be used as such. To send it to Lakes' Presbytery would only involve parties, and they thought to be partial. Here is the proper tribunal. Here it can be tried impartially. This is due to the defendants, as well as to the complainants.

Rev. Hutcheson argued that we have one course to pursue; hear the memorialists and then refer the case to the committee of discipline.

The motion to refer to Lakes' Presbytery was lost or withdrawn; when, on motion, the paper was referred to the committee on discipline to prepare a libel against Rev. Hutcheson.

SEVENTH DAY.—MORNING.—Rev. D. Scott read an additional item on the causes of fastings, stating the scarcity of the crops of last season, and the tokens of God's displeasure therein, as calling for humiliation. Rev. S. Carlisle moved that the Synod adjourn finally to-morrow morning in order that they might reach home to preach on Sabbath. After some remarks Synod decided not to adjourn.

Synod then proceeded with the consideration of the appeal from the Rochester Session.

Rev. Dr. Scott defended the action of session in suspending the applicants. They had intended to follow fully the mandate of Synod. As to those names that he had said had no right to be upon the paper at last Synod, it is admitted that they were not members of Rochester congregation. He would be glad if it could be shown that there was authority for placing their names upon it, but he had the written certificate of Mrs. Logan, (one of the members) that she had wished to have nothing to do with it. The appellant had said that the moderator of session had *gagged* those who wished to oppose the election of deacons at the congregational meeting. Mr. (R.) had simply decided as a member of order that nothing could be done at that congregational meeting but the specified business. Is this gagging? No one who knew the use of terms would say so and he had a right to be offended at such language. The appellant had said the session had grasped at the property.—The session had never even asked the trustees for anything for itself but merely, in order to transfer the papers, &c., to deacons who had been elected. Are we for this to be compared to the Pope and the Bishop of Buffalo? The appellant does not like the term anti deacon; so he had called them, because he had opposed the deacon as Synod had defined it. If he did not like the term let them not do anything to deserve it; they are "moderate deacons" and so moderate that they have forgotten their principles.—He says they would have deacons for the poor, but since deacons have been chosen the black bag has passed down our aisles, and these persons have never given even one cent for the poor. I am called an ultra deacon and by some a milk and water deacon, but since he had followed the direction of Synod in relation to this matter, he was called an ultra. Synod had directed the congregation to put all the temporalities into the hands of the deacons, and this he had endeavored to carry out.

Elder Robinson made a further defence.

Rev. J. Nightingale moved that the appeal be sustained and the decision of session reversed. Mr. Nightingale said that the point is whether these men were righteously suspended. He thought that session when they had secured the election of deacons had gone to the utmost verge of their authority, derived from Synod's mandate. These men had not promptorily refused to give up the papers, but simply stated they were not prepared. Men on this floor who hold trusts, if required to deliver them, would give the same reply. It was the session who had made the demand, and no session can rightfully hold property.

Rev. J. M. Willson said the member was entirely mistaken. He thinks that it is the real estate that is in question. This is not the point. It is in relation to the books and documents. Besides the session did not ask it for themselves, but in trust for the congregation. The member lays great stress on the phrase "not prepared." Let us remember the connection. It was at the end of a long controversy. A committee of the congregation had asked the documents and they had been refused, and then they came to Synod.—Synod directed, and these men are just determined against the congregation, session, presbytery and Synod.

A. Dowden said the papers were the only evidences of property; the trustees could not, they do not surrender the papers to an irresponsible body.

The question was further discussed, but want of space prevents a full report. Whilst the matter was still under consideration Synod adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Rev. J. Chrystie read an answer to the letter from the Associate General Assembly on Psalmody. The answer acknowledges verbal defects but declines to recommend judicial action for the improvement of the present version.

The Rochester appeal was then resumed.—After considerable discussion the ayes and noes were called on sustaining the appeal—ayes, 34; noes, 46; non-votes, 6. So the appeal was not sustained, and the decision of the Rochester session was affirmed.

Rev. S. O. Wylie dissented in his own name and in the name of those who may join with him.

Libel of A. C. Todd against A. M. Milligan, taken up, in which he was charged with lying and slander.

Rev. J. Christie moved that it be postponed for the present, as some witnesses were not present.

A. C. Todd stated that the reason why he had not the testimony of Mrs. Sloan, was that Mr. Sloan refused to call the session to take her testimony. He also said that he had obtained the testimony of Mr. Martin, but had left it in his hands, that it might be sworn to before Session; but the moderator of Session had forgotten to bring it.

It was decided that the libel was irrelevant, because it contained no precise specification of time, place or words.

Complaint of committee of Lakes' Presbytery against Illinois Presbytery, taken up. This complaint is against the action of Illinois Presbytery for acquitting the pastor of St. Louis congregation of the charges against him at a meeting of that Presbytery in August last.

The moderator decided that the parties are the Lakes' Presbytery against the Illinois Presbytery. From this an appeal being taken, the decision of the moderator was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

Recess taken until 7½ P. M.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.—Synod assembled on Wednesday morning, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, proceeded to the consideration of the Basis of Union.

When we entered the church, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie was speaking. He was in favor of union, but not this union. He was surprised when brethren would imply that those who opposed this union opposed union altogether. Our ideas of union are far more liberal and comprehensive than theirs. The question now simply is, shall we unite on this basis? The time would come, he hoped, when all God's church would be enrolled under one banner, but he could not favor a union that would produce a division. He was, however, determined to abide by the good old ship which had braved so many storms and if in this exigency, she go down, he would sink with her, and hope that though engulfed for a time, he might in time be saved upon some plank, and still get safe to land, just as did those mariners of Paul's company who were wrecked.—As to confederacy, he hoped it would not be pressed. Brethren of the other churches have told us they accord fully with our Testimony; let us offer it to them as a basis. If they are unwilling to receive it then offer that excellent document, the draft of the League and Covenant of 1838. As to names, he much preferred that of his church. The word "Reformed" shows that we are Calvinistic, and "Presbyterian," that we hold that form of Government. Neither "Associate Reformed" or "Associate Presbyterian" seemed so appropriate to him. He did not like "United Presbyterian" because Presbyterians might be united in gross heresies. The church, said he in conclusion, should wait until a basis comes up which will not cause division, but will unite all the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ throughout the habitable world under one banner.

Rev. W. D. Wylie was in favor of Union but not on the present basis.

Rev. Mr. McKelvy said our organization had been affected disadvantageously by the repeated agitation of this subject. The church ought to fix some point in the future to be attained when Union might take place. If it be impractical, let this agitation, disorganizing in its tendencies, cease. He did not, however, consider it impracticable. The churches were all ascending a hill, at the summit of which was the millenial glory, and they are ever converging and must sooner or later be one.

Mr. J. M. Ewer said if we did not have Union we would have fusion in some parts of the church. If there is to be no Union, let the church know it. He thought it was folly to talk of other churches joining ours. That was a kind of Union that would never occur.

Mr. Robert Guy spoke favorably of union.

Mr. Andrew Hanshaw said during all the discussion he had heard no argument that would change his love for union.

An elder, whose name we did not see, said he was opposed to all union, organic, confederate or otherwise. He had chosen his church for life, and would give it up only with death. If these churches want to unite, let them come over to us.

Mr. David Little was not in favor of the basis.

Messrs. J. Murdock, Benjamin Miller and J. C. Millan were all favorable.

Mr. Robert Orr thought there could be a union of foreign and domestic missionary operations. Further than that he would not go.—Would not give up the name of his church.

A number of other elders expressed themselves on the question. George H. Stuart, Esq., closed the discussion with a stirring appeal for union.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a committee, elected by ballot, consisting Rev. Drs. Herron, McLeod, Black, Rev. S. L. Finney and George H. Stuart, elder.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Report of auditing committee on the report of treasurer of Domestic Missions and Sustentative Fund, read and adopted.

Rev. Drs. Henry R. Willson and D. R. Kerr invited to sit as consultation members.

The Committee on union reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of three shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to correspond with any committee or committees that may be appointed by our sister churches on the subject of union and who may address them, and report at its next meeting.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to prepare and digest a plan for a confederated union of the churches of the reformation, and report to Synod at its next meeting.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to report on the propriety and expediency of allowing ministerial sacramental communion with ministers and members of our sister churches as God may in his providence give the call.

The adoption of these resolutions gave rise to a long discussion, at the conclusion of which, the first resolution was passed, the second and third stricken out.

Synod adjourned to meet in the evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMON COUNCIL.—*Monday May 28th, 1855.*—Members present: Messrs. Black, Caldwell, Duncan, Edgar, Evans, Gracey, Griffin, Hamilton, Herdman, Irvin, Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, King, Lewis, Little, McAdams, Morrison, Master, Tucker and President Long.

Mr. Duncan presented a petition for the extension of Water pipes on Wide alley, Sixth Ward. Read and referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition to pave Congress street from Franklin to Pennsylvania Avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The report and accompanying resolution from the Street Committee was taken up, and on motion indefinitely postponed.

The President read the resignation of Samuel Wilson, Jr., as a Trustee of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which was accepted, and on motion Council proceeded elect to supply the vacancy—whereupon Samuel A. Long, was elected.

Mr. Evans presented the following resolution which was passed:

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully request the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to call a meeting of the Stockholders at an early day as they may deem it expedient, to hear the report of the Committee appointed in January last, to audit the accounts of said company, road previous to its being published.

Mr. Duncan, a bill of W. W. Wallace, of $20, for a press at the Mayor's office. Directed to be paid.

Mr. Lewis, the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Recording Regulator be required to furnish City Councils, an estimate of the expenses of opening Fifth street, by a direct line to Pennsylvania Avenue. Also, the estimate of the expenses of continuing Pennsylvania Avenue, from the junction of Cinthiana street and said Avenue, to the junction of Grant and Fifth streets.

Mr. Black, the following which was passed:

Resolved, That the portion of the Street Committee report, relative to the sewer at O'Hara street be adopted, and that the work be proceeded with as soon as possible under the direction of the Street Committee.

Mr. Duncan, the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to take some measures to have the abutments of the St. Clair street and Hand street bridges removed from Duquesne Way.

The President read a bill of J. W. Biddle, for $5,25; J. R. Hartley, for $12,12½; Kay & Co., stationary, $91,10. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. King, a communication from Joseph Howarth, asking the privilege of erecting a shed, to be used for a limited period, which was granted.

In all of which action the Select Council concurred. On motion Connoil adjourned.

THE *Young American* has departed this life. No inquest held.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT AT RAPE—DISTRESSING CASE.—Considerable excitement has been prevailing in Lawrenceville and vicinity for a few days past, in consequence of the discovery on the road leading from Minersville to Hatfield, of a number of torn fragments of a woman's dress, a pair of ear-rings, locks of hair, and spots of blood. It was feared that there had been some foul play, particularly as persons residing in the neighborhood had on Thursday night last, heard a female voice crying "murder!" in a most agonizing tone.

Justice Geary and Constable Smith, of Lawrenceville, yesterday made an investigation into the matter, when the following facts were developed, as related by the young lady herself, showing that the affair, if it occurred as she relates it, was a most infamous attempt to commit rape on the person of a young woman named Miss Wilson, a resident of this city.

On Thursday last, Miss W. attended a pic-nic at Minersville, where she and her companion, a young lady also of this city, were introduced to two young men, one by the name of Currill. In the evening, the ladies were invited to a secluded spot to take a glass of lemonade. They partook of the beverage, but found soon after that its ingredients were something stronger than water, for it produced intoxication. Miss Wilson states that she was cognizant of everything that transpired after drinking, but had no control over herself. Currill asked the pleasure of accompanying her home, to which she assented. They accordingly entered a buggy, and drove homewards, Currill, however, taking a by-road that leads to Lawrenceville. The other couple went off in another direction. When Currill had got to a lonely spot on the road, near Col. Croghan's place, he began to take improper liberties with Miss W.'s person. She resisted, and, Currill persisting in his advances, a scuffle ensued. Miss W. jumped from the buggy, and C. followed, still attacking her. He pulled her clothes mostly from her person, tore locks of her hair out, and dragged her some distance along the road, so that her arms and face were lacerated by contact with the stones, and her ear-rings were torn out. She was all the while resisting, crying "murder!" and declaring that sooner than let him accomplish his design, she "would cut her throat with a knife." Finding all his efforts unavailing, Currill placed her in the buggy and drove to Lawrenceville.

Stopping at the tavern of Mr. James Watson, (between 10 and 11 o'clock,) he called to Mr. W. and said he had a lady in his buggy who had been in the carriage which had upset out on the road; that she was considerably hurt and asked Mr. W to take her in and have her attended to. Mr. Watson assented and as he assisted her from the buggy, she fainted in his arms. Mrs. Watson did all in her power to revive her and place her clothing—or, what little was left of it—in order. While thus engaged, Currill came in and asked Miss. Wilson, if she was ready to go. She replied that she would never go with such a scoundrel as he was. Currill then went out and Miss W. as soon as she was sufficiently composed, told her story to Mrs. Watson, who immediately communicated the facts to her husband. He set out to apprehend Currill, but found that he had gone. The young lady was cared for in the kindest manner, untill Friday morning when her brother who resides in this city was sent for and she conveyed to her home.

We obtained these facts yesterday from Mr. Watson, who received them direct from Miss Wilson. If they prove correct, the infamous offender should be made to suffer for it to the extent of the law. Currill is a hack driver in this city. The ear-rings, pieces of clothing, hair, &c., are in the possession of Justice Geary.

The very popular song, "Do they miss me at home," as altered and sung by the pupils of the Fourth Ward High School, Allegheny City, at a pic nic party given by them at Winebiddle's grove on Saturday, May 19, 1855:

Do they miss me at School?

Do they miss me at school? do they miss me?
Twould seem so from what I see;
To know at this moment some classmate
Were saying I wish she were here
To feel that the chair at the blackboard
Was thinking of such a poor soul:
Oh! yes, far beyond my best measure,
To know that they miss me at school.

When classes are called in their season,
And all that are present obey,
Does some one look on my chair vacant,
And sigh that I'm always away?
And is there in every long lesson
A part that's apportioned to me,
And a note in the margin expressing
Regret for the time I shall be?

Do they look o'er the class when together,
When first in the morning we meet,
When arithmetic problems are given,
Or physical mysteries more sweet?
And when the long noon has passed over,
And all have returned to their forms,
Do they take up their "lingua latina,"
And wish in good earnest I'd come.

Do they miss me in school? do they miss me,
As the hours go slowly by?
And is there then wanting one pleasure
That my presence bestows on the class,
Or is the joys of their meeting less welcome,
And study less sweet than before,
Because I am missed from the circle,
Because I am with them no more?

MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Agricultural Society, May 30, held at the Court House. Present, Messrs. Way, McKnight, Reed, Shankland, Murdoch, McKelvy, McCabe, McCaslin, Young, Hall, Miller, Goehring, Shiras and Whitmore.

After organizing and reading of the minutes of the last meeting the committee on printing reported the premium list printed and to be had for distribution at Hall & Speer's, Penn street.

On motion the chair appointed M. Whitmore and A. Speer a committee to purchase a Dynamotes for use of the Society with authority to draw a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount of cost.

On motion resolved to leave the number of posters to be published, discretionary with the printing committee.

On motion instructed the Chairman to appoint superintepdents for each department of the Exhibition.

Adjourned to meet at the Court House on the last Wednesday of June at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN YOUNG, Jr., *Chairman.*

O. P. SHIRAS, *Secretary.*

MAYOR VOLZ returned home yesterday. He has been absent over two weeks, and, we are pleased to learn, has enjoyed his eastern tour most heartily. The duties attendant upon the position he occupies are onerous and harassing to mind and body, and an occasional period of recuperation and recreation is necessary. Mr. Volz promised a faithful administration of the laws during his incumbency, and to his honor be it said, his promise has been lived up to. By sustaining the course he has pursued, throughout the balance of the year, he will be entitled still more to the respect and approval of our citizens.

MAN DROWNED.—A man named John White, a fireman on the steamboat *Allegheny*, fell from the guards of that boat on Saturday last on her down trip when near Parkersburg, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered It is supposed that his family resides in the 5th ward, in this city. He was formerly a wagoner.

A QUANTITY of valuable bank and railroad stock will be sold by Mr. Davis, this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM YOUNG was brought before the Mayor, yesterday, charged with a violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings within the city limits. He is alleged to be engaged in building a frame edifice on an alley leading into the Diamond. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The penalty is $500.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton. James Russel et al. vs. John H. Little. Verdict for plaintiff for three eighths of the land described in the writ, subject to opinion of Court on points reserved.

Large Supply Of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT THE STORE OF
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

North East corner of 5th and Market sts., Pittsburg, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, including Spring and Summer Silks, Black do, Tissues, Bereges, Grenadines, and various other articles of thin goods for Summer wear. Organdies, Lawns, Horsey de Laines, Persian Bereges and Mouse de Laines. French Chintzes and Brilliantines, English and American prints, etc.

WHITE GOODS, plain and figured, for Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Sacks, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

EMBROIDERIES—Super new style of French worked Collars, Sleeves, Spencers, Bands, Mountings, Edgings, super set of Collars and Sleeves.

MOURNING GOODS—For Dresses, including Tamase, Cloths, Bombazines, Mouse de Laines, Bereges, Tissues, etc.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Such as Quilts, goods for Bedspreads, Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslins, and linens, Table Cloths, Towelling, Napkins, etc.

Also, Men and Boys' wear, including super French Cloths and Cassimeres, Tweeds, Nankins, and Nankinetts, Satin, Silk and Marcellas Vestings, Bosom Linens (pure Plaits) and superior Shirting Muslins.

Our stock being very large, and prices low for quality of goods, we invite the calls of our regular customers and buyers generally. mh24.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF COUNTRY SEATS AND FLOURING MILL.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Mrs. Mary B. Davis, administratrix of James H. Davis, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises on Saturday, June 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable farm in Baldwin township, of which the said James H. Davis died seized; in six simple, now subdivided into lots of one-fourth of an acre to thirty-one acres. On one of the lots is erected the Baldwin Mansion House.

Also—That superior merchant and grist mill, (with water power among the best in the county, and ample steam power,) with all late improvements, and capable of turning out 150 bbls flour per day. This property is beautifully situated in the Chartiers Valley, about four miles from Pittsburgh, where the Cincinnati railroad crosses Chartiers creek, and within a half a mile of the Steubenville railroad station. For country seats this location cannot be surpassed, and the Mill property is the only one in it among the most desirable now offered.

TERMS—One third cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Plans can be seen and further information obtained by applying to Mrs. Davis on the premises, or to

my24-3tad,1w-4tds P. M. DAVIS, Aug.

Important to Housekeepers and Fruit Growers.

ARTHUR'S
Patent Air-Tight Self-Sealing
CANS AND JARS,

For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

FOR sale at No. 122 Wood st., Pittsburgh, which was passed: *Resolved*, That the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully request the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to call a meeting of the Stockholders at an early day as they may deem it expedient, to hear the report of the Committee appointed in January last, to audit the accounts of said company, road previous to its being published.

LEATHER—12 dox Upper Leather in stor and for sale by n26 S. A. BRAUGH & CO.,

BY TELEGRAPH

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The steamer Pacific arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 19th May.

The siege of Sebastopol is almost unchanged up to the 12th of May.

An expedition of 15,000 allies had embarked at Kamietsche and put to sea in the direction of Azoff, but returned without landing. No details are known.

Omar Pacha's force has returned from Eupatoria.

Large reinforcements for the allies were expected within ten days.

The negotiations between Austria and the Western powers are unchanged, but between Prussia and Austria there is more intimacy.—Russia notifies the German governments that the Czar will only hold to the first two guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden seems inclined to reject.

The French Exposition has opened. The ceremony was rather dull.

Pianori has been executed.

LATEST.—Canrobert has resigned nominally from ill health. He is succeeded by Gen. Pelissier.

Liverpool Markets, May 18.—Cotton: Milligan, Evans & Co. and Brown & Shipley quote Cotton as buoyant. The speculative demand continues and it has considerably advanced, ranging from ½ to 3-16. The market closed with an active demand. The week's sales were 112,000 bales, including 49,000 on speculation and 5000 for export. The following are the quotations:—fair Orleans 6¾; middling 6⅝; upland fair 6⅞; middling 6⅝.

Breadstuffs.—The market is wholly unchanged and closed dull. Accounts from the growing crops are favorable.

Provisions.—The market has slightly advanced and closed firm.

Ashes.—Pots are quoted at 80 and pearls at 34¾.

Naval stores declined.

Lard declined; the market closed dull at 49s.

LONDON, May 18.—Money market easier.—Consols advanced to 89¾. American stocks steady and prices unchanged.

Baring & Brothers quote the London Markets as steady. Breadstuffs unchanged. Iron—Welsh bar iron and rails firm. Scotch pig quoted at 67½s.

The Pacific brings 135 passengers, amongst whom is the Hon. R. M. M'Lane, U. S. Commissioner to China. The Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 13th, and sailed for New York at noon on the 19th. The St. Louis arrived at Cowes on the 16th.

From Sebastopol the latest dates by mail are to April 30th, and by telegraph to 12th May.—Canrobert reviewed the entire French army and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by door or window.

The combat on the night of the 24th, between the Russians and French, was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them; 200 French were *hors du combat.*

A dispatch dated May 1st, says the advances were approaching surely though slowly. Ragglan's dispatch of the same date says the Russians had constructed a new battery on the left of Mamalon, with every appearance of the establishment of a large camp on Platan above Belbek, on the north side.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th, which the advanced works of the left attack immediately repulsed, with considerable loss.

A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians to bring their dead in front of the allies' advances.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that the allies on the 5th and 6th were occupied in augmenting their batteries and reinforcing their approaches against the central bastion.

The French government, it is understood, has received despatches announcing that there have been heavy rains, and that the trenches were full of water, which suspended operations.

Count Coornine, Austrian Commander-in-Chief, has proclaimed martial law in the Principalities.

A new manifesto of the Czar orders another levy of 12 men to every 1000 in seventeen of the Western provinces, to be complete by the end of July.

Indications of more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia are apparent. An armed neutrality is becoming more probable. An important conference between the representatives of the two powers was held.

Sweden, it is said, has ordered a new enrollment of militia.

The French Baltic squadron arrived out and the allied fleet were pushing forward.

Latest.—The Moniteur publishes the following resignation by Canrobert:—"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue chief in company duty towards my sovereign and country, I repels me to ask you to transfer the command to Pellissier, a skilful and experienced chief. The army which I leave him is intact, full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place as General of Division." The Minister of War replies in terms of acceptance and gives Canrobert the command of the Corps of Gen. Pellisier.

A dispatch from Canrobert dated May 15th says:—"We continue our works before the place. Various attempts have been made by means of catmonflets or stink-pots to smoke out the enemy which perfectly succeeded. The troops are in excellent spirits, full of ardor and confidence.

VIENNA, Friday evening.—Things have undergone a change. New Austrian propositions were forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western Powers should they accept them, and Russia rejects the propositions.

There is heavy firing every night at Sebastopol. The expedition to Kirtsch was not renewed.

Three divisions of the French army left Marlak for the Crimea.

FRIDAY.—Eight Russian merchantmen were captured by the allies off Dunamande. At Revel a flag of truce was flying, but the cause is not known.

ENGLAND.—The bill to abolish church rates was carried on a second reading in the Commons, by 28 majority against the Government.

Mr. Roebuck has submitted a resolution from the Committee of Enquiry, and notice of enquiry has been given whether Russia and the United States enjoy exclusive privileges of trade with Japan.

Ellenborough's motion of want of confidence in the Ministers, came up in the House of Lords on the 14th. His Lorpship opened the debate in a little speech against the Ministers, in which he made an open admission that a formidable power was wielded by public opinion, and denounced the Ministry with making appointments for favor instead of merit. Lord Panmure replied, and Lord Derby and others continued the debate. The vote was 71 for the resolutions, to 181 against them.

FRANCE.—Pianori was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning. He refused to make any developments, exclaiming "Vive la Republique" just as the knife fell.

It is said that the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto to the army of the East, stating his reasons for not proceeding to the seat of war.

The Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hostility to Austria.

The King of Sardinia, it is rumored, is negotiating a marriage for Victoria's eldest daughter.

BOSTON, May 30.—Several prominent hotel keepers and liquor dealers plead guilty of violating the new law, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and 20 days imprisonment. They appealed and gave the required bonds. Other cases come up to-morrow.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Baltic sailed this afternoon with 251 passengers, and about $1,600,000 in specie.

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON May 28.—The Isabella arrived with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th.—The Lycoming remained at Havana; all well. The Fulton left on the 25th for Matanzas.

The yellow fever and small pox are prevailing to a considerable extent.

The state of siege at Cuba had ceased on the 23d and there was but little excitement.

Sugars unchanged; transactions decreasing. Molasses brisk at 8@8¾ reals, tending upwards. Exchange dull.

The ship Ellen Hood with 3300 bales cotton went ashore near Cape Florida; she was got off by wreckers.

The San Jacinto left Havana on the 24th.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton further advanced with sales 3000 bales N. O. Middling 11¾; fair 12¾. Floor advanced 12½c, sales 500 bbls good Ohio, $10,25@$10,50; southern steady. Wheat firm. Corn a trifle higher; sales 50,000 bush mixed at $1,00@$1,00½. Pork a trifle higher; sales 1300 bbls at $16,75 for old mess and $17,-50@$17,62 for new; prime $16,62. Beef firm. Lard unchanged with a moderate business.—Whiskey, Ohio, dull at 38. Coffee advanced ¼ with sales 3000 bags; Rio 9¼@10¾. Stocks heavy. Money easy, Indiana fives 81¾; Missouri sixes 93¾; Ohio Life and Trust 93; Cumberland 23¾; N. Y. Central b. 60 93¾; Erie 48¾; Reading 88¼. Cattle Market—The offering of Beeves to-day were the largest for some time and prices were from 1c to 2c lower; sales at 9¾@11¾ and dull. Sheep and lambs and swine a shade higher.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Flour in better demand; sales 800 bbls. at $9 for common and $9,15@$9,25 for extra. Oats 35@48. Whiskey 30@30½; closing firm. Bacon, 7¾@8¾ for shoulders and sides; quiet. Sales 400 bbls. prime Lard at 9¾. Linseed Oil, $1,05@$1,10. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Cotton advancing; the stock is now reduced to low figures. Flour firm; sales 600 to 700 bbls. standard and good brands at $11, and some extra at $11,25; extra family $11,50. Sales 200 bbls. Rye Flour at $7,87½ and 500 bbls. Penna. Corn Meal at $5.—There is a demand for Wheat and prices are well maintained; sales 1800 good and prime Pennsylvania at $2,60@$2,63; sales 2500 bush. Michigan ditto at $2,60 sales 2000 bush. prime Pennsylvania white at $2,68, afloat; sales 200 bush. ditto at $2,68 in store, and 3000 Canada white at $2,64@$2,65, afloat. Rye scarce; sales 500 bush. at $1,60. Corn in good demand but declined 1c. per bush; sales 8000 to 10,000 bush. yellow at $1,09, afloat. Oats better; sales 3000 bush. prime Penna. at 69@70. Whiskey steady; sales in bbls. at 40 and in hhds. at 39.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR *MAY*.—W. R. BROWN, V. P.—WM. REA, S. S. BRYAN, W. R. NIMICK, T. M. PENNOCK.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Thursday Morning, May 31, 1855.

FLOUR—the market was more active yesterday, but the sales were in small lots; prices unchanged. Sales at depot of 55 bbls. superfine at $9,75; on wharf, 30 do. Extra at same; 40 do. at $9,00 and 28 do. family extra at $10,00; from mill, small sales of superfine at $9,50 and extra at $10,25; from store, 25 bbls. superfine at $9,87 and 101 do extra at $10,00 and 10 do. at $10,12. Rye Flour, a sale of 32 bbls. at mill at $7,00 and 20 bbls. Corn Meal from store at $4,10.

GRAIN—sales on the wharf and at depot of 850 bus. Oats in three lots at 60; 200 bus. Ear Corn at 90 and 200 do. Shelled at 95; from store 300 bus. Shelled Corn at $1,00.

FEED—a sale on the wharf of 1500 bus. Bran at $1,00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHISKEY—sales of 10 bbls. Rectified at 36 and 11 do. Raw at 34.

BACON—sales light, embracing only 8,500 lbs. assorted at 8, 9 and 10, cash.

FISH—sales to the trade of 60 hf. bbls. White Fish at $5,25@$5,50 and 30 do. Trout at $4,50.

CHEESE—sales in lots of 80 bxs. new at 10.

EGGS—sales of 800 and 250 doz. at 13, on arrival; 600 do at 13½, from store; and 1900 do. at 12, the count guaranteed.

LEAD—a sale of 250 pigs on arrival at 6¾, time.

ROSIN—a sale of 150 bbls. No. 1 at $3,62 and 102 do. No. 2 at $3,18, four mos.

METAL—sales of 60 tons Allegheny Metal, Franklin furnace, at $26,50, and 40 do. Catfish at $26,50, six mos.

HAIR—a sale of 20 bales Hogs Hair at 3 cts. ⅌ lb.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The following proposed amendment to the State Constitution of Missouri, relative to the establishment of banks, has been passed by the Legislature of that State, and is to be voted on by the people in August next. It provides that the General Assembly of Missouri (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) shall have power to establish such Bank or Banks as may be deemed necessary for the interests of the State; but every Bank so established shall be based upon a special capital and made reliable to redeem its notes in issues of gold and silver; provided that the number of Banks chartered shall never exceed ten, and the aggregate amount of capital shall never exceed twenty millions of dollars.

The following is a summary of the weekly returns of the New York City Banks, made up on Saturday, compared with the exhibit of the week previous:

Week ending May 26.		May 19.		Difference.	
Loans,	$91,160,518	$91,675,500	Dec.	$514,981	
Specie,	15,344,531	15,222,056	Inc.	122,475	
Circulation,	1,639,650	1,639,650	Dec.	148,493	
Deposits,	75,763,740	77,351,218	Dec.	1,855,478	

BALTIMORE, May 28th.—Coffee—the market is quiet but steady at previous rates. We have reported to-day sales of 200 bags ordinary Rio at 9¾; 50 bags fair do. at 10; 115 bags do. at 10¼; and 75 bags prime do at 10¾. We continue to quote Laguayra at 10¼@10½, and Java at 14¾ 68¾, but we hear of no sales to day of either description.

Flour—the Flour market to-day has been quiet, and the market this morning seemed hardly steady, as on Saturday. We have reported yesterday early Change of 100 bbls Howard Street Flour for immediate delivery at $10,-87½, and of 200 bbls do deliverable at the seller's option previous to the 15th June, also at $10,87½. The receipts of Howard Street Flour are very slight, and most of the holders of this description are asking $11 ⅌ bbl, but there were no buyers at over $10,87½, and the demand even at that fig