The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:::::::::::::JUNE 4, 1858

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence will meet at the St. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, WEDNESDAY, June 16th, 1858, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested

JAMES A. GIBSON, Chairman

JOHN LAYTON, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen compose the above Committee, viz:

J. N. McClowry,	James A. Gibson,
H. B. Sinclair,	Thomas Farley,
Joseph Birmingham,	D. D. Bruce,
L. B. Patterson,	R. H. Patterson,
Charles Bryson,	Dr. Wm. M. Herron,
J. B Fulton,	R. B. Guthrie,
Robert Morrow, of Ross,	S. C. Wingard,
John Layton.	

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OUR WEEKLY.

The *Weekly Post*, containing all the latest news, local, mail and telegraphic, may be had at our counting room in wrappers ready for mailing. In clubs of ten, the cost of the *Weekly Post* is only $1 per year.

THE KNOW NOTHING TICKET.

The *Journal* does not like the ticket nominated on Wednesday. It says it "knows all the men nominated," but that the "Convention did not decide as we would have done." We have not a doubt of it. T. J. Bigham, editor of the *Journal*, was a candidate for State Senate, and received 8 votes out of 131, on the first ballot, and *none* on the second. In this matter, the convention certainly did not decide as Mr. Bigham would have done. But men will differ in their estimation of the personal and political merits of candidates for official honors. The *Journal* does not swallow the whole ticket, however, for it omits the name of Mr. McKnight, the candidate for Congress in the 22d district altogether. What's in the wind?

The *Gazette* places the ticket at its mast head. It had'nt time to make any remarks as the Convention adjourned at a late hour. Not one of its editors had the heart to speak under the circumstances. It is going to speak however, and we will not judge of the manliness of its course until it has spoken. It closes some remarks introducing the ticket with the following paragraph:

"We subjoin the list of nominations made; and regret that the late hour to which the balloting was prolonged, prevents us from indulging in any remarks upon the nominees. We shall give opinions to-morrow, frankly, and without reservation."

The public will look with curiosity and anxiety for the "frank and unreserved" opinions of the old *Gazette* upon this Know-Nothing Ticket. There was a time when it would have spoken out in thunder tones against the chicanery, the deception, and the buying and selling which nominated that ticket.

"Or you and I have heard our fathers say
There was a Britain once that would have brooked
The eternal devil to keep his state in room as easily as a King."

Is there anything of the old Roman spirit left in the *Gazette*? Or will it fall into line, and uncomplainingly obey the behests of the dark lantern party. We shall see.

Of the ten county officers upon the ticket, the nominations for five are made from the city, and one from Allegheny. Some sections of the county have been altogether disregarded in the allottment of candidates. The elements of Know-Nothingism flourish best in large communities, and the lion's share of the spoils must be in and here. The country people may congratulate themselves that the county has four of the candidates, as it was more by good luck than good management that they got any at all

The New Orleans War.

The telegraph announces an unpleasant state of affairs in the Southern Commercial Emporium. The cause of this assumption of power by the people in opposition to the constituted authorities, we are well assured from the tone of the New Orleans press, has had its origin in Know-Nothingism. We have no time for comments this morning, but refer our readers to the telegraphic column for full particulars of the threatening condition of affairs in the Cresent City.

Westward.

During the month of May, 2250 emigrants passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad, most of whom were destinied for points west of Pittsburgh. Of the whole number, 1258 were those who landed from emigrant ships arriving at New York, but preferred the Pennsylvania route for reaching their destination to the far West. These taking passage from New York had with them 40,780 pounds of extra baggage, and 992 from this city 20,682 pounds. Only 78 of the entire number stopped at points east of Pittsburgh. About 400 went to Kansas for the purpose of purchasing farms. From this city passengers are conveyed to any part of Kansas bordering on the Missouri river for from 1½ to 1¾ for each passage. Since the 1st of January, 10,210 emigrant passengers have passed over, which is 1831 more than there were transported during the same period in 1857.

The increased number of persons seeking their fortunes in the Western wilds has induced the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase their facilities for the transportation of emigrant passenger trains. New and comfortable cars have been added, and by a recent arrangement of the time-table, passengers are conveyed to the most distant points in much less time than by any other emigrant train in this country running from our great seaboard. The passengers that come by the way of New York are principally those who have been but a few days in the United States, while those who take passage in this city have resided from one to two years in the country, and after trying the various vexations of city life, seek the Western country, where land is cheap, and a living is afforded to all who are willing to work.

Railroad Statistics.

The annexed table gives the receipts of various railroads for April, and for the four months ending 30th April. Notwithstanding the general depression of business, it will be seen that in some cases there has been an increase of receipts:

	April 1. 1858.	1857.		
Balt & O. & Parkersburg Br.	$446,843	$428,168	Inc.	$18,675
Balt & O. & Wash. Br.	38,784	36,784	"	1,973
Chicago, Burl & Quincy	83,180	115,832	Dec.	32,652
Chicago & Rock Island	85,739	152,397	"	66,658
C. St. P. & F. du L. about	39,000	40,663	"	1,663
Cleve., Col. & Cincinnati	94,547	95,224	"	697
Cleveland & Toledo, about	85,000	133,197	"	48,197
Erie	545,058	530,434	Inc.	14,624
Galena & Chicago	139,443	194,217	Dec.	54,784
Illinois Central	174,609	201,298	"	27,289
Little Miami & C. & X.	91,894	81,153	Inc.	10,651
Michigan Central	223,010	298,299	Dec.	75,289
Mich. South. & N. Indiana	180,133	237,455	"	57,322
Milwaukee & Mississippi	76,089	46,987	Inc.	30,102
New York Central	701,916	746,046	Dec.	36,046
New York & New Haven	68,594	76,212	"	7,618
New Jersey Central	70,907	63,049	Inc.	7,858
North Missouri	14,067	3,749	"	10,318
North Pennsylvania	25,260	19,368	"	5,002
Norwich & Worcester	24,827	26,281	Dec.	1,454
Pennsylvania Central	549,165	492,106	Inc.	57,059
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	187,060	162,472	Dec.	25,682
Stonington	57,368	69,225	"	11,957
T. H., Alton & St. Louis	75,832	72,382	Inc.	3,450
Tol., Wabash & Western	93,812	51,468	"	41,844
Watertown & Rome	36,048	29,230	"	6,818

GEO. W. GRIER, ESQ.

His numerous friends in Pittsburgh will read with pleasure the following article, complimentary in the highest degree to Mr. Grier, which we find in the last number of the Altoona *Tribune*. It is all well deserved.

Many of our readers are, no doubt, aware of the promotion of George W. Grier, E-q., late Foreman of the Pittsburgh Shops, to the responsible position of "Master of Machinery," over the entire line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—This appointment necessarily involved his removal to this place, and dissolved, in a partial manner, his connection with the Engineers and Firemen of the Western Division, many of whom had drawn the first throttle and thrown the first stick of wood under his administration, and who could not suffer the relations which had so long and satisfactorily existed between them, to be dissolved without testifying, in a suitable manner, the high estimation in which he was held by them, as an officer and a gentleman. Accordingly the presentation of a gold watch and chain was decided upon, in pursuance of which a committee, consisting of William Wills, representing the Passenger Engineers—James Smith, representing the Freight Engineers, and John W. Ridley, representing the Firemen, arrived in this place by the Express Train, on Monday morning, and having called Mr Grier into his office, Mr. Wills presented the token, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks He assured Mr G, that wherever his lot might be cast in the future, the well-wishes of the entire Division would accompany him and that so long as his connection with the Pennsylvania Central continued—which they hope would be to the end of his railroad career—he could calculate upon their sustaining him as one man: confident that he—a working man and one who had justly risen from their ranks solely by his own untiring exertions and acknowledged abilities—would properly appreciate a faithful discharge of duty on their part, and at the same time ask nothing at their hands which the best interests of the company and the men did not alike demand.

Mr. Grier not being aware of the intended demonstration was altogether taken by surprise. He said they all knew that he, even if prepared, could not express himself in a manner to do justice to his feelings, and he hoped, therefore, that they would excuse him from attempting an extemporaneous address. Mr. Grier was evidently much affected by the affair, and remarked that, much as he prized the token just received, the sentiments which accompanied it were of much more value to him. Being perfectly satisfied that no officer can satisfactorily discharge his duties unless he enjoys the confidence and respect of the men under his charge as well as that of the officers placed over him, he had always endeavored to secure this, and was pleased to know that he had to some extent succeeded; that his course in the future, in the performance of the duties of his new office, would be directed to the same end, and he hoped with a like result. Mr. G. again thanked the gentlemen for their elegant present he had received at their hands, advising them to continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner so long as they remained in the service of the Company, and assuring them that by endeavoring to promote its interests, they would certainly promote their own.

The committee then withdrew, evidently much pleased with the interview and interchange of friendly feelings.

It always gives us pleasure to record evidences of good will existing between employers and employees, but in this case we have a peculiar gratification. Mr. Grier is emphatically a working, as well as a self-taught man, and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel when necessity requires. From a poor apprentice boy, he has risen, by his own exertions, to the foremost rank in his profession. Having commenced at the foot of the ladder, and gradually ascended to his present position, he can fully appreciate the situation of those under his charge, and it is therefore not surprising that he has succeeded in securing the good-will.

We congratulate the company upon having secured the services of one so well qualified to promote the interest of the Road, and also the men under him, that one of their number, who knows their trials and can appreciate a faithful discharge of duty, has been placed over them.

The Position of the Mormons.

It may now be considered as a settled fact, that the Mormons will no longer be suffered or be able to defy the authority of the United States. It has already cost our Government millions of dollars, and may possibly cost millions more to render this an actual and accomplished measure. But that it will be done, there can be no doubt. They must either submit cheerfully to the authority of the United States Courts, or have their rebellious scatters destroyed. When they have tried to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficacy of the laws themselves, left unwhipped of justice. For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superceded. The Mayor and the Recorders, we understand, are yielding up the power they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the Vigilance Committee will, therefore, provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice, or political bias. All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves, without delay, at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far; all will continue noiselessly, dispassionately and justly; but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined.

(Signed) VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

TRUE DELTA, EXTRA.—From seven to eight hundred are under arms now—10 o'clock. Several arrests have been made. It is reported that opposition will be made, in which case there will be a severe battle. Certain volunteers are still crowding up.

Eleven O'clock.—Gen. Tracy's division of militia have been ordered out by the Mayor.

Eleven and a half O'clock.—The Common Council is in secret session; considerable confusion prevails amongst them. There is great excitement in the street. The Council got possession of the first district armory. They have only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests have been made.

One o'clock, P. M.—The Mayor and Council have gone to the Vigilance Committee head-quarters to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges. The Vigilance Committee have established signals; three guns are to be fired from the Arsenal, and all supporters are invited to repair to the Arsenal to resist attacks.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is still triumphant. There has been no fight yet. Circumstantial story of the sack of Lucknow, we recommend a perusal of Russell's letter to the London *Times*. In this vivid narrative they will learn with what success British soldiers retaliated the barbarities of their Sepoy foe. Upon the same page the reader will find an instructive illustration of the spirit of British philanthropy.—*Richmond South.*

For the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

THE REIGN OF RAIN.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

i.

One Thousand of old,
In metre has told
Of the charms of the "balmy May."
And a fair young queen,
On the forest green,
Were a theme for a dulcet lay.
But a different thing
Is a modern spring,
When it drizzles the livelong day.

ii.

Through the cheerless vale,
The cold winds wail,
For the beautiful May is dead;
The frost and sleet,
She chanced to meet,
And her delicate spirit fled;
The torrent's surge
Is singing her dirge,
And the Rain is reigning instead.

iii.

Gray glowing clouds
The sun enshrouds,
That he shines like a feeble taper;
The goddess of night
Is called from sight,
By a pall of the chilly vapor;
The weather you'd think
Had "taken to drink,"
And was cutting a curious caper.

iv.

It rains at night,
At dawn of light,
And it rains in the afternoon
On the window pane
The evening rain
Is repeating the dismal tune—
For a cloudless sky,
Or a day that's dry,
We must wait till the birth of June.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.

British Sepoytism.

For the atrocities of the Sepoys, charity might plead the brutalizing influences of ignorance, superstition and a thirst for vengeance But, the British people claim to be a civilized and Christian race, and the indignation which they affected at the spectacle of Sepoy outrages shows that they are not insensible to the right of humanity.

Yet, if we are to accept the authority of the correspondents of the London papers, the barbarity of Sepoy assassins was surpassed by the bloody work of British soldiers in the sack of Lucknow.

It is not the habit of British writers to exaggerate the misdeeds of their nation. They are rather disposed to mitigate the effect of a faithful narrative of actual occurrences. But, despite the partial recitence of the correspondents from India, enough is revealed of the exploits at Lucknow to satisfy the world that the ferocities of Cawnpore have been rivalled by the achievements of a British army.

We have no wish to rehearse the incidents of the capture of Lucknow. Suffice to say, that the city was delivered into the hands of a brutal soldiery, with an official warrant to indulge in every excess of rapine and violence This simple statement will satisfy all who are familiar with British achievements in work of carnage and plunder. To those who desire a more circumstantial story of the sack of Lucknow, we recommend a perusal of Russell's letter to the London *Times*. In this vivid narrative they will learn with what success British soldiers retaliated the barbarities of their Sepoy foe. Upon the same page the reader will find an instructive illustration of the spirit of British philanthropy.—*Richmond South.*

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, introduced a bill to revive and put in force the act of March 1839, in relation to the Northwestern boundary, with such modifications as to make it applicable to the present controversy in regard to the right of search and visitation.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petition of citizens of New York asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to aid in the erection of a bridge over the East river.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up and various amendments were discussed. The amendment to make an end was voted down.

Mr. Seward again made an unsuccessful amendment to postpone the sale of Kansas lands for a year from November, the vote being 16 yeas to 29 nays.

An amendment, by Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to allow Consuls and Diplomatists while under instruction and while proceeding to and from their posts of duty, was agreed to. The bill was then passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 13 nays. The nays were: Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Doolittle, Durkee, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Mallory offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inquire into the expediency of putting the fortifications at Key West, on the Florida coast, in a defensible condition. Agreed to.

The Senate received, but did not act on, the House proposal to adjourn on the 15th inst.

The Senate then went into an executive session, and subsequently adjourned, having rescinded the order for an evening session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution for the visitation of American merchantmen, exercised in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law, and, in the course of which illegal conduct a man has been killed; concluding with a resolution that the President is required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British government and guarantees given for the future exemption from visitation.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs expect to make a report as soon as they can procure a confirmation of the telegraphic report that an American vessel had been fired into and a man killed off Pensacola.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said that he would vote for the resolution if Mr. Davis would strike out about the man being killed. The despatch comes from the interior portion of the country, and is, therefore, not entirely reliable.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, said that if the object was to put the resolution in its passage, he should object to its admission.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia—I would vote for its passage now.

Various members said they would do the same thing.

The rules were then suspended; yeas 154, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Davis the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign on Foreign Affairs.

The House concurred in the bill as returned from the Senate, authorizing the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Attorney General to make arrangements for accommodations for courts, post office and custom house in Philadelphia, and passed the Senate bill to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, as provided by the act of February, 1853.

Mr. Clay asked, and was excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said he had repeatedly sought, but was refused leave, as a member of the Committee, to introduce a bill in regard to the recent outrages on the American flag, while the privilege this morning, was granted to another gentleman.

The Speaker remarked that when Mr. Clay asked consent, a single objection was sufficient to prevent it, and the introduction of Mr. Davis' resolution was under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Clay replied that he had repeatedly asked for a suspension of the rules, but he wished to congratulate the country, and was happy that the subject of the outrages on the American flag, had been at last sent to the Committee.

The House amended the Senate resolution for the extension of the session by substituting Thursday next, and passed it by 139 against 64.

Business of no special public importance was then transacted, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3.—The Northeastern Boundary Act, for the revival of which Senator Douglas to-day introduced a bill, puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain, the naval and military forces and the militia of the United States; authorizes him to call into service fifty thousand volunteers, and also puts at his disposal ten million dollars, with the right to borrow the same; and also, if he deems necessary, to send a special ambassador to Great Britain. The act is to continue in force for sixty days after the next meeting of Congress. The bill confers the powers on the precise language of the act of 1839, except that it strikes out the word boundary and inserts visitation and the right of search with a few other verbal alterations, conferring, in fact, the same power on Mr. Buchanan as was conferred on Mr. Van Buren.

The Government has received no despatches whatever concerning the statement of an American vessel having been fired into off Pensacola, and one man killed.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The brig Naham Stetson, with Tan pico dates to the 22d, has arrived. Vidauri had retreated to Monterey; 4000 muskets are on the way from New York, for Vidauri. Zulueta has issued a decree establishing a military instead of a civil tribunal.

A REVOLUTION IN NEW ORLEANS!

Vigilance Committee Appointed.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

A BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—A revolution broke out last night. A Vigilance Committee, in large numbers, took possession of the Arsenal, on Jackson square, and the prisons, this morning. The Executive Committee call for all law and order people to join them, and announce a determination to carry out their measures. Nothing else has transpired yet.

Seven o'clock.—Loaded cannons are posted about the Arsenal. About two hundred armed men are on guard.

The following appeared this morning:—The citizens of New Orleans, after years of disorder, outrage and unchecked assassination of the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies and their affections centre, have at length risen in their might, and have quietly taken possession of the arsenal and buildings in the Jackson Square, and have established there the headquarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficacy of the laws themselves, left unwhipped of justice. For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superceded. The Mayor and the Recorders, we understand, are yielding up the power they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the Vigilance Committee will, therefore, provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice, or political bias. All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves, without delay, at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far; all will continue noiselessly, dispassionately and justly; but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined.

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Afternoon Telegraph Report.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3.

Senate.—Mr. Seward's resolution to extend the session of Congress till the 21st instant, was voted on and carried, yeas 33, nays 20, but Mr. Hamlin's amendment, to terminate the session on the 14th, was then voted on and adopted, yeas 39, nays 17. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to reconsider, but the vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, it was confirmed, yeas 32, nays 21, consequently, if the House concur, the adjournment is fixed for the 14th.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections concerning the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat as a delegate from the territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Harris said that Mr. Kingsbury was elected under the forms of law, and for Mr. Phelps to claim a seat as a delegate from Dacotah, when no such territory was recognized as such, was a piece of presumption and impertinence which ought not to be tolerated for a moment.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, remarked that the question was whether there was an existing territory of Minnesota. If not absorbed or destroyed by the admission of the State of that name, then Mr. Kingsbury was entitled to a seat.

The House, by 22 majority, settled the question by the adoption of Mr. Hughes' resolution declaring that the admission of Minnesota into the Union operates as a dissolution of the territorial organization of Minnesota, and that so much of the late territory as lies without the limits of that State is without any distinct and legally organized government, and that the people thereof are not entitled to a delegate in the House until that right is conferred upon them by the statute.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A despatch from Leavenworth the 31st, says that no further outbreak occurred at Fort Scott. A detachment of troops are now there, to be replaced by companies of the Second Infantry, and the fourth column under Col Morrison. They marched this morning. The fifth and sixth columns are in readiness to move and will be pushed forward immediately. It is understood that Gen. Harney and staff will take the field about the 10th of June.

A despatch from Leavenworth to the 1st, says that intelligence from Camp Scott to the 6th of May has been received at the Fort. On that day, two Mormons came into camp from the city, having despatches from Gov. Cumming for Secretary Cass. The troops were expected to move towards the valley, by the end of May. Nothing was known at camp at this date of any proceedings within the city. The foregoing came by mail to the Fort. The expressman who brought it supplies the following additional particulars: He left Laramie on the 18th inst. At Fort Kearney the commanding officer directed him to inform Col. Monroe that he had information that Governor Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City; that the Mormons were in arms, determined to resist the army to the last, and requesting Col. Monroe to push on as speedily as possible. This communication, it is understood, was received at Fort Kearney through the mail brought by the messenger, to whom it was communicated verbally for lack of time.

Col. Hoffman's command was met seventy-five miles beyond Fort Laramie; they had encountered snow from two to three feet deep; they lost many animals. All the streams are very high.

The Peace Commissioners had passed Laramie and were obliged to swim the Platte at the latter post. It is reported that the troops at Camp Scott are living on mule meat. No official information has been received at the fort, but the authority of the foregoing intelligence is regarded as unquestionable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3.—Attorney-General Black, in an answer to the Secretary of the Interior, says that it has never been doubted, as a general principle, that the Virginia land warrants ought to be settled and adjudicated according to the laws of Virginia, by such tribunals as she may see proper to charge with that duty. What each soldier is entitled to, is a question of law, and the Secretary therefore cannot go behind the adjudication of the Governor and Council, which is in the nature of a judicial exposition of the law, and therefore binding.

It is understood that, however much the President may desire to visit the West during the recess of Congress—which, it has been reported, was his intention—the pressure of public business will prevent him from so doing.

Trial of Gen. Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Gen. Walker's trial is concluded. The jury disagreed; ten were for acquittal and two for conviction. Judge Campbell's charge is extremely partial and stringent. A new trial will be urged by Gen. Walker.

The District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in Walker's case.

An American Vessel Fired Into—One Man Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 9.—An American vessel was fired into and one man killed, being the first blood shed in this connection so far as reported. The United States steamship Fulton has gone in chase of the offending vessel.

POINT BOX FACTORY.—BUSHA & GUTENDORF Manufacture to order, BOXES suitable for Soap and Candles, Hardware and Variety Goods, etc., etc.
☞ Orders promptly filled. my22:1y

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the assessments for Grading and Paving, made under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed May 16, 1857, and of an Ordinance of Councils enacted August 31, 1857, are now completed, and the same are payable at this office, as follows:—One-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1859; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1860; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1861; one-fifth on or before the 1st day of July, 1862 WM KICHBAUM, my18 City Treasurer.

Free Trade in Money.

Gov Packer, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill which had passed the Legislature "regulating the rates of interest." We have not seen the bill, but its grand effect is to make money a commodity—to be bought and sold like any other commodity. In this respect it is an emancipation act. It emancipates both lender and borrower from disabilities prejudicial to each. It subjects money to the great laws of demand and supply. Doubtless the bill contains some restrictions which experience has shown to be wise, but in removing the severe interdictions which have operated upon capitalists, it will have broken down the monopoly of money-letting and made extortion disgraceful. Money under this free system will find its level and always keep it. Where there is a demand there will be a supply, just as there is a supply wherever there is a demand for flour or potatoes or beef. Pennsylvania, under her Democratic administration, has taken an enlightened step, which other States will find it their interest to follow. Indeed, they will find themselves under the necessity of following it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nervousness, or Weakness of any kind.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprises.*

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

☞ DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER is one of the most common, as we l as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros, of Pittsburgh, Penn'a, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and althoug thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the search of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors, Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Penn'a, of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* (29) (je4:1wdaw) FLEMING BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed to perform the duties required by the act to establish high and low water lines, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—give this public notice that they will hold a meeting on THURSDAY, June 17th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Commissioners Room, No. 3, of the City Councils Chambers; at which time and place they will hear any parties who may be interested in the matters specified in said act.

WILLIAM WADE,
WILLIAM DILWORTH,
JOHN MORRISON,
Commissioners.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH HIGH AND LOW WATER LINES in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county.

WHEREAS, The lines of lands on and along the shores of the rivers at and near the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have never yet been clearly ascertained, and as it is important to owners of such lands, the persons navigating the waters of and the corporations adjacent to such rivers, and to all parties interested, to know and have their several rights and privileges in extension and limitation ascertained and defined, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the District Court of the county of Allegheny be and it is hereby authorized and required, at any time before the 1st day of June next, to order and appoint three discreet and disinterested freeholders as commissioners, none of whom shall reside on, or be the owners of any land abutting on the said rivers within the said county thereof, who shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some competent authority, and well and faithfully to perform the duties required by this act, to the best of their ability, without favor or partiality; and in the case of the death, resignation or inability to act of any of the commissioners appointed aforesaid, before the intended purposes of this act shall have been fulfilled, it shall be lawful for the said Court to appoint another or other persons to supply such vacancy or vacancies, who being qualified as aforesaid, shall proceed and act as if appointed in the first instance.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners appointed and qualified aforesaid, after giving due public and timely notice of their time and place of meeting, for at least ten days, shall proceed, taking to their assistance an able and competent surveyor, and examine the shores, surveying and marking thereon lines of ordinary low water, and lines of ordinary high water, along the rivers Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio, within the following limits, namely: From a line crossing the Allegheny river, at the North-eastern line of the borough of Sharpsburg; from a line crossing the Monongahela river, opposite the mouth of the Four Mile run; and from a line crossing the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Woods' run; and ascertained the shores of all the lands on the rivers aforesaid, excepting such parts of said shores where said lines have been already established, by law; such lines of low and high water to be laid down along said shores aforesaid, in such manner and position as will most perfectly secure and perpetuate the navigable channels of said rivers, and best promote the safety and convenience of vessels, rafts, and persons navigating the same, and as will be most suitable to the adjacent owners of land.

Sec. 3. That the said commissioners may hear parties interested, and examine under oath, administered by one of their number, experienced hydraulic civil engineers, scientific men, and other persons, if they shall deem it necessary to enable them to obtain more accurate information in regard to flowing water in navigable streams, and in regard to the location of the lines aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That the said commissioners, when they shall have completed their surveys, and shall have determined the limits and located the said lines of low and high water mark shall cause to be made a correct map or plan of the same, with such descriptions and explanations as may be necessary to a perfect understanding thereof, and shall return the same authenticated by their respective signatures, and that of the surveyor to the District Court aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of said court to receive and file said map or plan in his office, for public inspection and examination; and to give notice in at least three daily newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh, that on a day certain, to be appointed by the court, the said court will hear any objections which may be made thereto by any person or parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by the adoption of the same; and the said court, after hearing the objections, shall adjudge and determine whether the same shall be fully established or be returned to the commissioners, either in whole or in part, for their re-examination; and if so returned, the said commissioners shall proceed to consider the same, and thereafter shall return to the said court in the manner aforesaid, said map, with such alterations and amendments, if any, as they shall deem necessary and proper. The said court, after such determination, shall direct said map or plan, either with or without such alterations as shall have been made, to be recorded, and thereafterwards the said map or plan so recorded, shall be taken and allowed for the purposes herein mentioned and contained, and the lines so approved shall forever after be deemed, adjudged and taken firm and stable for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That all riparian right now vested in the State, lying between high water lines and the rivers, within the district aforesaid, shall from thenceforth thereafter be vested in the several corporations within whose limits the same now is or hereafter shall lie.

Sec. 6. That the commissioners who may be appointed under this act, shall be entitled to receive five dollars per day for their services, and the expenses incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the said Allegheny county.

Sec. 7. That all or any acts of Assembly that conflict herewith, either in whole or part, be and the same are hereby repealed. G. NELSON SMITH,

Speaker *pro tem.* of House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight. je4

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HAND STREET LOT.—On TUESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at 8 o'clock, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold, by order of Dr. Robt. Wray, Executor of Wm. Teese, deceased, that valuable lot of ground on Hand street, near Duquesne way, having a front of forty feet on Hand street, extending back parallel with Duquesne way one hundred feet to a four foot alley.

The above adjoins the fine warehouse of John Black & Co., and from its central location is very desirable for business purposes or private residences.

Terms—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest P. M. DAVIS,
je3 Auctioneer.

PUBLIC PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The following United States Property not being required for public service, will be sold at the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa., by order of Major John Symington, commanding, on THURSDAY MORNING, June 10th, at 10 o'clock, viz:—

Ten 12 pounder Iron Guns;
One 6 do do
Seven 24 do Iron Howitzers, heavy;
Two 24 do do do light;
24,460 lbs. Scrap Iron,
Twelve pair Gun's Carriage Wheels;
One Tubular steamer Boiler;
Forty-eight Flint Lock Muskets;
Seven do do Pistol-;
Seventy-nine Artillery Swords;
Ninety-five Cavalry Sabres, various patterns;
Twenty-three Non-Commissioned Officer's Swords;
Seventy-three Hall's Carbines, percussion and breech loading parts, small arms; Artillery and Gunners' Implements; Accoutrements; Scrap Steel; Strap Leather; a variety of Tools, &c., &c.; also a first quality Eastern Made Rockaway and set of one-horse Harness.

Terms cash—specie funds.

je4 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

SHEEP SHEARS, SHEEP SHEARS.—We have just received a complete assortment of Sheep Shears, direct from the manufacturers, which we invite the attention of farmers to the quality and finish, for sale at
je4 BOWN & TETLEY'S, 136 Wood st.

DOG MUZZLES.—Just received a complete stock of all s