burning, scarlet hue, and his black neckerchief and the collar of his coat were sprinkled with vivid red stains.

They could not divine what this was, till one, attempting to wipe it away, had his fingers burnt. It was a large quantity of the strongest *oil of vitriol and sand*. A cry of horror arose in that hall, so recently ringing with shouts of convivality, and at once all was confusion, uproar, indecision, wonder, fear.

Some cried out to fix and barricade the doors, others to send to the barracks and call out a guard of soldiers. Some crowded round the prostrate gentleman; others ran hither and thither about the great apartment, unknowing what to do or where to fly.

At length a gentleman present, who had been exerting himself to produce something like order succeeded in pressing, as it were, two terrified waiters to bring cold water, wherewith to dilute and wash away the acid. He was a surgeon, and the leading person of that profession in the place.

He had him removed upstairs to one of the bed-rooms of the hotel, and renewed his assistive endeavors. But it was plainly of no avail—the hellish scheme had been too well conceived and too adroitly executed. The sand had found its way into the eyes and deep into the nostrils. Part of the face was already a black, burnt, lifeless mass, and it was plain that sloughing or mortification must spread to a fearful extent.

The eyes!—they were already *burnt out*—there was no hope for them. Was there hope for life?—the surgeon sank his head.

Shortly after the unfortunate sufferer recovered consciousness—the agony he now endured must have been dreadful; and though he appeared a man who had great control over his feelings, yet his groans were so harrowing that several people living at the hotel immediately left it for other establishments.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 13, 1856.

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, ON SATURDAY, June 14th, 1856, 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.	

jel-1w

THE WEEKLY POST.

To-day the *Weekly Post*, containing a great variety of news, politics and useful information, may be had at the counting room. There is a variety of articles in this number of especial interest to the voters of the county, such as an article respecting the recent nomination for County Commissioner, etc. etc. In this number, a new and excellent story, entitled "Leah Meriel," is commenced. This paper in clubs costs but $1 per year. Single numbers, in wrappers, five cents.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

The Washington *Union*, of Wednesday, brings us the official announcement of the appointment of Col. James A. Gibson, of Pine township, Allegheny county, as Surveyor of Customs for the port of Pittsburgh, vice John Hastings, whose commission had expired some weeks since.

We were aware that Col. Gibson had received this appointment, and was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday of last week, but we preferred to await the official promulgation of it before announcing it in our columns.

This appointment is one which meets the universal and unqualified approbation of the Democracy both of the county and the State. Col. Gibson is a Democrat with a pure record—a personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan for more than a quarter of a century, and has always been a firm and honest advocate of the best interests of the people.

His qualifications for the office are in all respects such as the public interests demand. He is a gentleman of unswerving personal integrity, great practical experience in business, sound judgment, and universally popular not only with his own, but with all the sensible men of the opposition party. In the State no man could have been selected by the President upon whom this position could have been bestowed with more eminent propriety than Col. Gibson. Both as a tried and consistent advocate of the principles of Democracy for a long series of years, and as a warm and constant personal friend of the great Pennsylvanian who now occupies the highest position in the nation, Col. Gibson occupied a position among the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania which entitled him to public consideration.

This appointment, coming as it has done directly from the President himself, of his own voluntary motion, without solicitation on the part of either Col. Gibson or his friends, is an honor of which the recipient may well be proud, and a pleasant testimonial to the people that their Chief Magistrate, amid all the cares and turmoil and excitement which attend the duties of his great office, does not forget his friends. The appointment of Col. Gibson to the Pittsburgh Custom House will be most heartily endorsed by the Democracy—one and all.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The meeting last night of the Committees of the Board of Trade and the City Councils, to meet a Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia who have visited our city for the purpose of conference relative to making efforts to secure a repeal of the Tonnage Tax, was an interesting one. The plain and common sense remarks of the Philadelphia gentlemen upon the subject, and especially of Mr. Thomas, were of a character to convince Pittsburghers that they had at least an indirect interest in the repeal of this unjust imposition upon the trade of our State. We have given in our report of the proceedings of the meeting a brief abstract of Mr. Thomas's very able address. We have heretofore given our own views of this impost. We believe it in all respects adverse to the interests of every citizen of Pennsylvania. We have long ago ceased to regard with respect that singular prejudice which exists in the minds of some of our citizens against railroads. That they result in great general public good, and in the increased wealth of the State, is a fact which needs no demonstration. The policy of taxing their carrying trade we believe to be unjust. Under the clear headed and far-seeing management of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., the present President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this great public improvement has added millions of dollars to the general wealth of the State, and the policy which aims to prevent a still further increase by compelling the trade of the Great West to seek avenues to market North and South of us, is contrary to the general interests of the people of the State. If this tax is repealed, the Railroad Company will be enabled to reduce their rates by the amount of the tax, and also, by their increased revenues from Western trade, will be enabled to reduce the tariffs upon local trade. This we are well assured will be done if the Tonnage Tax is repealed, as we have little doubt that it will be by the next Legislature, for the narrow view which looks upon this repeal as for the benefit of the Railroad, and not for that of the people who use the Railroad, has already yielded to plain statements of facts and the dictates of common sense. Since Mr. Thompson has been at the head of management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is universally admitted to be the best managed railroad corporation in the country. The masses appreciate its advantages, and even in the matter of discriminations—a policy which every public improvement, with rivals has found it necessary to adopt—the public have ceased to look upon in any other light than a commercial necessity to secure the great advantages of a safe, speedy and cheap means of travel and transportation. The repeal of this Tonnage Tax will not only cheapen freight, but it will reduce the necessity for discrimination by increasing the amount of distant trade, and with the exception of a few whose pride of opinion retains them in a position which they have assumed, in our opinion, through erroneous judgment, the masses of our business men are taking a proper and sensible view of the manner in which the Tonnage Tax affects their interests, and will, at the proper time, advocate its repeal.

Preparations for War.

The New York *Times* states that unusual activity prevails at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The sloop-of-war Constellation, which returned only a few days since, from a three years' cruise, is ordered to be fitted for the Gulf, without delay. Two weeks only remain to complete the time for which her crew shipped, and there is much dissatisfaction at being sent away so soon again, when they are so soon entitled to their discharge. Provisions and ammunition are going on board, and she will be ready to depart by Saturday.—Work on the Savannah and Sabine is being pushed forward with all dispatch. The Naval Department have inquired as to the practicability of fitting the North Carolina for sea, and the probable expense of repairing her. Her bottom is said to be sound, but it would cost as much to razee her and fit her for active service, as to build a new sloop-of-war.

A Grand Concert.

Max Strakosch, Agent of Herr Karl Formes, arrived in the city yesterday to make arrangements for a grand concert, to take place in the course of next week. Herr Karl Formes, who will appear on this occasion, is the greatest living basso, and will be assisted by several distinguished artists under the direction of Maurice Strakosch. As a manager of first class musical entertainments, Maurice Strakosch has won deserved celebrity in this country. He has been most fortunate in having secured Karl Formes, than whom no artist now in the country will prove a greater attraction in the West. Mr. Strakosch's engagement with this distinguished artist is for six weeks. Herr Formes contracts to sing in forty concerts in all the principal cities, receiving therefor the comfortable sum of ten thousand dollars. It is quite certain that this engagement will result to the profit of the energetic manager, as well as that of the great artist. Herr Formes will not be the less warmly welcomed in the West from the fact of his participation in the republican movement in Germany in '48, and he will meet with thousands of his ancient comrades at the barricades. His trip to the West is necessarily brief, as he is engaged in New York for the autumn and winter opera season, and the present will probably be the only opportunity that our citizens will have, at least for this season, of hearing him.

The Election in Washington.

The result of the election in Washington City proves how easy it is to preserve order when the authorities are properly sustained by the citizens. A year ago, the election polls were the scenes of violence and disorder, and the United States troops had to suppress a riot, created by the "Plug-Uglies" from Baltimore taking possession of the polls. Monday, there were intimations that these scenes would be renewed; the authorities, aided by the citizens who were in favor of order and free suffrage, made ample preparations to keep the peace and protect the rights of electors. The consequence was, the election passed off quietly, and at the election polls there was not the least disturbance.—Some of the rowdies managed to get up a fight in another part of the city, but it was quelled by the Mayor.

Washington, Fayette and Greene.

The official vote at the Democratic primary election in Greene county, for nominees for Congress, was as follows:

Jesse Lazear	1,027
W. Montgomery	1,010
Lazear's majority	817

The official vote of Fayette is 46 majority for Lazear.

The election in Washington county comes off to-morrow.

Appointments by the President.

The Washington *Union* of Wednesday contains an official list of appointments made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from which we extract the following appointments for Pennsylvania:

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph B. Baker, district of Philadelphia.
John Brawley, district of Presque Isle.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Chambers M'Kibben, district of Philadelphia.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

John Hampton, Jr., district of Philadelphia.
James A. Gibson, Port of Pittsburgh.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles V. Hagner, Appraiser General.
Samuel Pierson, Appraiser at Philadelphia.
George R. Barnett, Appraiser at Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BONDS to the amount of $2,000, issued to the Connellsville Railroad Company, were sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday at 49.

The Vote of the States.

The admission of Minnesota into the Union has increased the number of electoral votes which are cast by all the States from 296 to 300. Before the election of 1860 comes on, it is probable that this number will be increased by 3 from Oregon and 3 from Kansas, making in all 300 votes, of which 154 will be necessary to a choice. The rapid multiplication of new States renders it more difficult for a combination of a few large States to control the result, which could easily have been done a few years ago. In 1840, the four great States of New York, Pennsylvania Ohio and Virginia, had 116 electoral votes, being only 32 less than were required to elect a President. Now the same States have but 100 electoral votes, being 51 less than are necessary to effect a choice for that office.

—The town of Naples, on the Illinois river, is submerged, and the inhabitants have mostly removed to the high lands in the rear of the town.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE MORMONS.

We publish below the proclamation of President Buchanan announcing the policy that is to guide the Peace Commissioners—Messrs. Powell and M'Cullochs—in their negotiations with the Mormons. The President warns the Saints to beware of the punishment which they will receive by persisting in their treasonable course, but offers a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government. At last accounts the army at Camp Scott was suffering greatly. The weather there was cold and stormy, the duties of the soldiers very harrassing, and the provisions rapidly diminishing, with a certainty of a resort to mule steaks and even coarser fare. There is, moreover, no prospect of any immediate relief for them, as the supply trains have been, it not stopped entirely, at least seriously retarded in their progress across the plains by heavy snow storms and swollen streams.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting at first the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offense but an effort to do their own duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been openly interrupted in the performance of their judicial duties, and the records of the courts have been torn and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to redress them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their assertion is that a new form of government of the country has at length become so violent that no office-bearing a commission from the chief magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory to remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering the state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the Great Salt Lake, for within reach of that place, and to act in case it need be, a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the meantime, I entreated this misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had been misunderstood, that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. They have organized an armed force for from contemptible in point of numbers and trained it, if not with skill, yet with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of defiance and unprovoked enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not been expressed in words, but manifests itself in deeds of the most unequivocal character.

Before this rebellion in Utah, this rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is against the United States, and involves the crime of treason. Persistance in it will bring down the indignant punishment, to ruin and to shame, for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the entire military power and powerful navy of the Union.

If you have allowed yourselves to be misled up in the belief that the authorities of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon a territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and forms part of their territory. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can remain quiet spectators in their very midst a state of things in our country not only in hopeless defiance of law, but in which they will acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religious faith. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all rights or interest. If you obey the laws, keep the peace and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never experienced a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditious and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further clemency, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second. JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Letting.

The allotment of work on this road from Williamsport to Farrandsville, embracing a distance of thirty three miles, was made on Tuesday, at the Company's office, in Walnut street, Philadelphia. There were upwards of six hundred proposals, and the allotment was consequently at low figures; but the successful bidders are men of reputation in their line, which insures a sure compliance with their contracts. The following are the sections, together with the names of the successful parties:

Section No. 41	Riddle & Blackwell.
Bridge Sec. No. 41	Shiffler, Griffy & Co.
Section No. 42	Fields, Bubb & Co.
Section No. 43	Doland & Lane.
Section No. 44	Joseph Nicely.
Section No. 45	Chas. Dougherty.
Bridge No. 5, at Linden	Marr, Griffy, & Co.
Section No. 46	Ira C. Gibson.
Section No. 47	Davis & Bennett.
Section No. 51	Henry Shire.
Section No. 55	Porter & Glasgow.
Section No. 56	Porter & Glasgow.
Section No. 57	Wm. M. Wiley & Co.
Section No. 58	Not allotted.
Section No. 59	Barstow & Ettele.
Section No. 60	M. Malone & Co.
Section No. 61	Wm. Parsons & Co.
Section No. 62	T. A. Mackey.
Section No. 63	R. R. Bridges & Co.
Section No. 64	John Fleming.
Section No. 65	Quiggle & Co.
Section No. 68, Bridge at Queen's Run	Dull, Criswell & Dull.

We learn it is the intention of the Company to prosecute their enterprise with vigor, so that a train of cars may pass from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, before the close of Gov. Pollock's term of office.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

The Indian Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken up.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to reduce the rate of postage to three cents, instead of five cents, as proposed by the bill, for all distances, at all times, and for all weights.

Mr. Seward, New York, said he was ready to vote for totally unprepared to vote on the question of the rate of postage. He thought it was not the proper time to reduce the rate of postage, and also vote against the reduction. He was willing to postpone the whole subject, and mature a system which would be satisfactory to the country. The great distinction has a tendency to alienate the West from the East from the West.

The motion to lay was carried; yeas 19, nays 15.

Mr. Pugh moved that the franking privilege of members of Congress be abolished from March next. Agreed to; yeas 38, nays 4.

Thereafter, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, proposed that the franking privilege of the President and heads of departments be otherwise abolished, which was lost.

Mr. Seward moved that all matter passing through the mails be prepaid, excepting newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers, and prepaid postage. This had virtually the effect of abolishing all franking. Agreed to, yeas 23, nays 20, but was not adopted on a reconsideration. Thereupon Mr. Hamlin moved that all laws conferring the franking privilege be repealed; yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved that from the fourth of March next, that the printing of postage stamps, blanks, warrants, &c., be given to the lowest responsible bidder, which was adopted.

Mr. Slidell proposed that all the printing for the Executive Departments be included, and Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, proposed that the existing system be reserved, neither of which suggestions were adopted. Among other amendments adopted was one for the payment to E. K. Collins of $44,736 balance withheld by the Department, but $113,000 due to the United States. Also, one authorizing repealing the present arrangement of advertising letters lists in the newspapers of the largest circulation, and awarding the advertising to the lowest bidder. Finally the bill was passed—yeas 30, nays 11.

The bill making an appropriation for the support of the revenue was taken up.

Mr. Wilson spoke strongly in support of increasing the army of customs officers, showing that in many instances they were merely superfluous.

Mr. Hunter admitted that there were too many officers, and he was willing to apply the knife to the Department could not go on now without the appropriation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concurred generally in the action of the Committee on the State of the Union, striking out the appropriation of $1,252,000 for fortifications, and agreed to the amendment for the repeal of the laws authorizing the sale of public reservations which have or may become useless for military purposes.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, the further consideration of the case of Judge Watrous was postponed till the second Thursday of December; the principal reason assigned being that there was not time during the present session.

The supplement to the Indian Appropriation bill was received from the Senate with amendments.

J. Glancy Jones explained the Senate amendment appropriating $72,000 for the stipulations with the Sioux Indians in 1856, which stipulated that the United States have broken their faith in not sending the troops withdrawn, the same to the frontier with blood.

The amendment was adopted, and other amendments were acted on.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.—*Evening Session.*—The mail steamer bill was taken up. The amendment of the Senate relative to the Collins Line, was stricken out on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Indiana, on the ground that the United States should be carried out in good faith, and on the ground that a bonus should not be given to any one line of steamers to carry the mails could be carried more cheaply by the Post Office Department.

The amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment appropriating $120,000 for contingencies in the mail services between New York and Europe, was agreed to. All the other Senate amendments were rejected.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 10.—Official intelligence has been received from Governor Cumming, at Salt Lake, by the mail of the 1st inst., that Brigham Young had resigned his office of Indian authority and exhorted the people to obey the laws. There was no the slightest demonstration of hostility by Brigham Young and other prominent Mormons to have left Salt Lake City on the approach of various Mormon settlements have been broken up. The inhabitants are on the point of the formation of Sonora. The news of Gov. Cumming's coming and mournful. The women are in tears, and glad and ill-provided for, and long suffering from the departure from the Territory.

The Postmaster General has made a contract with the Louisiana and Texas Railroad for the conveyance of the United States mails between California, with the private mail, leaving Texas and passengers to the Pacific by the line to Acapulco or at Vera Cruz, or Vera Cruz, $250,000, and at Acapulco, $256,000 per annum. The contract is for one year, commencing on the 23d day of October, so that this will be from New York to Acapulco 20 days, and to San Francisco the same time. If there is no service, it is to be forfeited. This line, with the late arrangement of the contract, the mails from New York to New Orleans in five days and ten hours, will shorten the trip to San Francisco eight or ten days. The great Mississippi and Columbus and Kentucky arrangement to New Orleans, confer on the latter extraordinary advantages.

Railroad Stock Declined.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The stock of the Long Island and Milwaukee Railroad fell 7 per cent. to-day, in consequence of the report of serious floods in the Wisconsin river.

Seizure of Supposed Slavers.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The yacht Wanderer, recently purchased by a citizen of Washington, was seized yesterday by a revenue cutter, on suspicion of being a slaver. The steamer Charter Oak, with stores for the Wanderer, was also seized.

John P. Hale Finally Elected.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The Senate concurred with the House, re-electing John P. Hale, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire.

Afternoon Telegraph Report.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 9.

House.—After considerable debate, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, offered a substitute for the Senate's bill for the increase of the Navy, which was adopted—yeas 84, nays 68. The amendment to the title as the Senate's bill, with the exception of the section to steal five, steam screw war sloops, and one side wheel steamer, for the China Seas, are stricken out, and $1,200,000 are appropriated for their use. The House Committee concurred in the above by one majority.

The House then went into Committee on the Senate's amendment appropriating $1,285,000 for fortifications. The Committee rose with no action on all the amendments.

Adjourned.

June 10.—*House.*—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report on the bill of Mr. Sickles, proposing that, in the event of Great Britain persisting in forcibly visiting, detaining, searching or seizing American merchant vessels anywhere without her exclusive jurisdiction, the President be authorized to employ the naval and military forces to resist and repel all such acts committed or attempted by Great Britain, and for that purpose to employ the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and employ all naval force, together with such other vessels as he shall deem necessary to procure in order to resist and prevent all such aggressions by Great Britain, and to capture and bring into port such British armed vessels thus engaged, with authority given to commanders of crews of American merchant vessels to oppose and defend against all forcible seizures, searches, restraints, detentions or seizures attempted by real or pretended British armed cruisers, and to subdue and capture the aggressors. So much of the laws of 1798, relating to captures, salvage, adjudication, condemnation, distribution of proceeds, &c., is revived, except so much as refers to private armed vessels.

Twenty millions of dollars is proposed to be appropriated, to be placed at the disposal of the President. In a contingency, it is provided in the first part of the bill, that the President be authorized to apply three millions towards fortifications along our seaboard and frontier. It is proposed to put this act in operation at any time, by proclamation of the President, and to continue in force until the termination of sixty days after the meeting of the next session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Postmaster General to make arrangements for carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California, in thirty instead of thirty-eight days.

On motion of J. Glancy Jones, the House resolved to take a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock this evening.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

The Paris Conference held its second meeting. A resolution was adopted declaring the object of the Conference was to consider the question of the French position.

There are rumors of an intended demonstration by the French war steamer against Mexico.

The Duke de Alleda is appointed Governor and Captain General of Cuba.

[illegible]

HAVANA, June 3, via KEY WEST, June 9.—The Spanish mail steamer with dates from Vera Cruz of the 12th ult., has arrived.

The Mexican Congress had adjourned.

Santa Anna was still at Jalapa, but was expected to leave for the capital in a few days.

Gen. Vega had left Tampico with a force of 1,500 men, and was expected to attack Santa Anna.

Gen. Alvarez was at Acapulco, with a force said to be 3,000 strong.

Gen. Comonfort was at Puebla, with a force said to be 4,000 strong.

Gen. Zuloaga was at Tulancingo, with a force said to be 3,000 strong.

Gen. Zerecuaga was at Tlaxcala, with a force said to be 2,000 strong.

Gen. Uraga was at Tampico, with a force said to be 1,500 strong.

Gen. Garcia was at Puebla, with a force said to be 1,500 strong.

Gen. Ortega was at Orizaba, with a force said to be 1,500