



Wednesday Morning, July 12, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR,
James Pollock, of Northumberland co.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
George Darsie, of Allegheny co.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery co.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

- We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.
- JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg, SAMUEL COEN, East Butte, GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township, JAMES E. GILSON, Clay township, DANIEL TRIGGS, Esq., Cromwell township, Dr. J. P. ASHCROFT, Penn township, J. WARREN MATTHEWS, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFY, Jackson township, ROBERT MURPHY, Esq., Franklin township, Col. Geo. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp., JAMES McDONALD, Brady township, GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Butte, JOHN BALISBACH, Waterstreet, Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Todd township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LYONS, Esq., Spruce Creek, Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria, S. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township, SWANEE WIGGINS, Esq., Franklin township, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark, DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

Medical Students.

Medical Students or Physicians, wishing a well selected assortment of Medicines, with Bottles, Jars, and all the necessary fixtures belonging to a Physician's Shop, also a well selected Medical Library, may have on very low terms. For further information inquire at his office.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned has established an agency for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate in Huntingdon county.

Any person wishing to sell or purchase can give us a description of the property, its location, quantity, quality, and terms.

We engage in this agency on such terms as cannot be objected to.

The Agent has the facility of making the property extensively known.

We now have some very desirable land which we offer on easy terms. WM. BREWSTER.

New Advertisements.

Please turn your attention to the New Advertisements.—Notice to the Creditors upon the Main Line of Public Improvements.—Banking House of Bell, Garretson & Co.—Executor's Notice of Moses Greenland and Andrew Shaw, on the Estate of Nathan Greenland, dec'd.

A western editor cautions his readers against kissing short women, as the habit has made him round shouldered.

On last Thursday, a little boy, son of Mr. Diefenbacher, of this place, while playing along the bank of the Canal fell in and was drowned.

No man can do anything against his will, said a metaphysician. "Faith," said Pat. "I had a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will, faith and he died."

A BIG LEAF, or A BIG STORY.—A leaf of the victoria pie plant, in a garden at Adrian, Michigan, is said to measure twenty-three feet seven inches in circumference.

A lawyer wrote *rascal*, in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it opened a complaint in open court against the trespasser who he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

ELECTIONS TO COME.—The political lives are beginning to buzz all over the country as elections are to be held in twenty-five States this coming fall. A majority of the members of the next Congress are to be chosen, and Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and California Legislatures are to be elected, which will choose one Senator each, except that of North Carolina, which will elect two.

UNCLE SAM'S STRONG BOX.—According to the United States Treasurer's statement just published, there was in the treasury on the 26th of June, subject to draft, \$28,888,812. General Almonte received a check for \$7,000,000, on Friday, as the first instalment to Mexico on account of the recent treaty with that republic, thus leaving in the strong box \$21,888,812. No other government in the world has so much extra funds on hand, nor representatives so willing to give them away foolishly.

The Fourth.

The anniversary of our National Independence passed off quietly and orderly, in this place. There were but few strangers or persons from a distance in town. It was celebrated by the different Sabbath Schools of the Borough, most of the citizens participating.—The Presbyterian Church assembled, at an early hour, in the grove near Mr. McCallan's, and were addressed by John Scott, Esq., and Rev. Mr. McLain. The Methodist School, attended by the Huntingdon Brass Band, assembled in the grove near "The Cottage," and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, Mr. R. McDivitt, and John Williamson, Esq. Refreshments of all kinds were on hand in abundance, and quite a number of persons were present at both places. Universal harmony prevailed throughout the day, and all seemed disposed to enjoy the exercises, and to unite in celebrating the glorious birthday of our Nation's Freedom.

The pennsylvanian denounces the "Know Nothings as 'church burning bigots' and the opponents of the Nebraska Bill as 'hounds of treason.' Verily, 'whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.'"

Barnum's Museum, &c.

P. T. Barnum's Grand Colossal Museum and Menagerie, (as it is called,) exhibited at Huntingdon last Saturday.

As it entered the town it was not preceded by the Gorgonian Car of Juggernaut, drawn by Eight Elephants, followed by a long procession of costly cages and carriages.

It was said to comprise a cortege of 140 horses; we suppose it would be nigher the truth to say 40, and about the 100.

The Wax Statuary was just anything but what they were intended to represent.

Along side of the main Pavilion was two others, containing animals; and at the end of town, on the way to the main Pavilion, another, containing a Sea Lion, (a species of Seal,) to the entrance of which, 124 cents was required. Whether those belong to P. T. Barnum's Menagerie or not, is what we do not know, but it creates great dissatisfaction among the people, for they think they should see all for a quarter. Upon the whole, there is a good deal of humbuggery about the whole concern.

The Norfolk Election.

The recent election in Norfolk, Virginia, which resulted in the election of the "Know Nothing" ticket, was entirely independent of party politics, the "Know Nothings" being bitterly opposed and denounced by the presses of both the old parties. Commenting on the results the *Herald* says:—

It is evident that this mysterious organization, so potent for good or evil, is totally unconnected with party politics; and that it is as liable to be affected by appeals to the party prejudices of its members as the rock of Gibraltar to be blown into the sea by a puff of wind. The batteries of four journals, three democratic and one independent, in this vicinity, were all equally and as powerfully engaged in a storm of denunciation, day after day, for weeks; but it only added fuel to the flame which was sweeping all before it; or rather, it only drew closer the bands of this mysterious union which mocked and defied their efforts.

THE CAMPBELL CLIQUE.—The Democratic Union continues its assaults upon the Campbell clique. In its last issue, it speaks thus of them:—

We again repeat, that James Campbell and his jacksall, Forney, have infused into the Democratic party the elements of its destruction; we repeat, that the unmerited elevation of James Campbell was an insult to Pennsylvania, which has excited public indignation, and has led to a formidable organization that now threatens the defeat of the Democratic party; we repeat, that the unrelenting proscription in Pennsylvania, of the friends of the venerable Cass, who was assassinated in the Baltimore Convention by the Campbell clique, has alienated from the general Administration two-thirds of the Democracy of the Keystone State; we repeat, that if these arch intriguers are not repudiated, both at Washington and in Pennsylvania, the people will pass sentence upon them at the next general election—and in proof of the truth of these assertions, we appeal to the future!

Stand aside gentlemen Democrats—the organ has spoken! If you do not wish to be read out of the ranks, look politely to the *Spirit* and observe the Know-Nothings. The clique has gone forth—unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, for the *Spirit* has spoken it—that those who wish to remain in communion with the Democratic church must keep aloof from any organization (the Know-Nothings) whose principles are antagonistic to those of the democratic party. So walk up and declare your intentions and get your certificates, or set your house in order, for the *Spirit* has sworn in its wrath that you shall go? —Chambersburg Whig.

The *Spirit* of last week was furious because some Locofocos joined the Know-Nothings, and it boldly asserted that that secret organization intended to take the Whig party two days after its remarks were issued, the Know-Nothings of Chambersburg elected a Locofoco Councilman over the regular Whig candidate by 152 majority! How is it, neighbor?—to tell!—Chambersburg Whig.

CONNECTICUT AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act, entitled, "An Act for the Defence of Liberty," which provides that any person guilty of an attempt, as principle or witness, to remove any free person from Connecticut as a slave, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison. No depositions to be received in behalf of the recovery of a fugitive slave. &c.

We extract the following from a special dispatch to the New York Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

Important and highly interesting intelligence from Madrid and Paris has reached the Department of State. In spite of all his efforts and all his diplomatic seductions, Mr. Soule has not succeeded either in restoring an *entente cordiale* with Spain or in doing anything toward the purchase of Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles.

The obstinacy which the Spanish Government manifested in refusing to accept the Cuban difficulty is to be attributed to two causes:

First. They are confident of the support of France and England in case of emergency.

Second. They do not believe the U. S. Government is in earnest.

No treaty has yet been concluded between France, England and Spain on this subject; but the preliminary steps for such a treaty were made some time ago, and only failed of consummation because England gave notice that she should insist upon the insertion of a clause in regard to slavery in Cuba which was so obnoxious to the Spanish Government, that the negotiation was suspended.

Since then Spain has offered France ten thousand men to supply the place of ten thousand French soldiers in Syria, on condition that she will pledge her support against the U. S. in case of a war. Louis Napoleon refused the proposition, because alone, he could not enter into a war with the United States. Besides, a war between these two ancient allies would be as repugnant to the Government and people of France as to those of the U. S. The feeling of friendship for our nation is so strong in France that it might become a question whether, if Louis Napoleon was disposed to push his people into a war with us, it would not cost him his throne. For a purely national and palpable cause it is possible that the French people could be brought into a state of mind hostile to the Empire of the United States, for a war in which they felt no direct interest, and into which they should be forced merely to accomplish a bargain, it may be safely predicted they would not engage. However this may be, it is well known that the Spanish Government counts largely on the aid of France, and her hopes lie principally in the influence which the Empire is supposed to exert on the destinies of the country.

The Boston Journal has an article on the probable effect of the existing European war upon the commerce of this country, and the conclusion arrived at is, that in a pecuniary point of view, the United States will not be losers in the end. Our direct trade with Russia is entirely cut off, but an opinion prevails that it will be indirectly increased on through Prussian posts. The cost of transportation and other charges, and the risk of having the Russian merchants seized and confiscated as the property of an enemy, however much, greatly embarrass trade and add much to the cost of the produce thus produced. Indeed, the advance on Russia to produce, although the war has hardly passed the incipient stage, is already about 35 per cent.

From the Daily News of the 6th inst.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Total Destruction of the National Theatre.

The Chinese Museum—The Girard House Severely Damaged.

At 10 1/2 o'clock last night, the National Theatre was accidentally set on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire originated in consequence of the curtains taking fire by the ignition of matches. The manager came forward and requested the audience to leave the building as soon as possible, and they fortunately effected their escape although it was feared three or four persons had perished before they could leave the building.

The firemen were immediately on the spot, but before they could bring their efforts to bear upon the burning building, the flames had spread with great velocity to the adjoining property, and bid defiance to every exertion put forth by the noble firemen. The wall fell in with a tremendous crash, and the flames shot up with awful magnificence and grandeur, scattering the sparks in every direction, and those falling on the roofs of the adjacent buildings, soon set fire to them. The Girard House also caught under the cornice, and was soon enveloped in flames. The Chinese Museum also caught on fire, and was totally consumed with all its contents. There were also a number of buildings adjoining soon wrapped in flames, and despite the utmost efforts of the firemen and citizens; they were also destroyed.

One fireman, while ascending a ladder, fell from the third story of a building and was dreadfully injured about the head. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

The sparks were blown in every direction, and the roofs of buildings for two or three squares, were set on fire in many places, but were extinguished before the flames obtained much headway, by pouring buckets of water upon them. The whole block between Eighth and Ninth, and Chestnut and George streets, were wrapped in flames, shooting up in lurid glare, illuminating the whole city.

The wind swept from the northwest, and carried the sparks in that direction, and a terrible force, making the whole scene appear like one vast ocean of fire, swayed to and fro with burning billows.

In the Chinese Museum, one noble fireman was playing a side stream, when an adjoining wall fell and knocked him down, considerably injuring him; he sprang to his feet, and seized the hose again, and commenced working with all his energies. Such noble conduct is worthy of all praise.

A horse belonging to the Circus Company was so much frightened that he would not leave the enclosure, and the man had to put a rope around his neck to pull him out.

Pigeons were flying about in all directions, and fell in the fire and were consumed.

The whole conflagration presented a scene of unsurpassed grandeur, and the flames lit up the heavens in lurid flames, and shot upward like all the brilliancy of their frightful heavings.

We learn from an authentic source that the fire was caused by an incendiary having set fire to the carpenter shop of the National Theatre.

Our noble and daring firemen stood up manfully, notwithstanding the intense heat, and battled heroically with the flames.

The magnificent pictures of Mr. Earle's Gallery, No. 216 Chestnut street, were entirely consumed, or so much damaged as to render them of no avail to the community.

Mrs. Burk's lace store, No. 212, was entirely consumed.

The magnificent stock of Mr. Evans', No. 214, was damaged to such an extent as to be entirely useless.

Houses Nos. 49, 47, 48, 51, on George street; Oston's Waverly Hotel, N. W. corner of Eighth and George streets; the Bell tavern, adjoining; the Hotel of Samuel Shook, under which the Jewelry store of George R. Fisher; adjoining which the store of R. E. Murphy, were all in flames.

A very respectable looking man ascended the ladder of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, lost his hold and fell to the ground.

Collision at Sea, and Loss of Life.

The ships Olympus and Trade Wind came into collision on the 26th of June, and both sank. The Olympus, Capt. Wallace, sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of May for Boston, having forty passengers, and a crew numbering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron, and general hardware.

The ship Trade Wind, Capt. Smith, from Mobile for Liverpool, sailed on the —, with seventeen passengers and a crew of thirty-four. On the day above mentioned, June 26, in latitude 41 30, and longitude 57 20, at about 11 o'clock at night, it became very dark, and the thick, and the wind blowing fresh, she came into collision with the Olympus. The bows of the Trade Wind were stove, and she filled with in an hour. The Olympus went down within half an hour after the collision.

Ten of the crew of the Olympus, the captain, and 37 of the passengers were saved; and the captain of the Trade Wind, 16 of her crew, and all her passengers. This shows the loss of the Olympus to be three passengers and three of the crew. Eighteen of the Trade Wind's crew perished.

The saved from each ship were taken off by the Belgian bark Stradt Antwerpian, which arrived off Brock Island yesterday morning.—Captains Wallace and Smith, steered a fishing smack, and on board the steamer Bala, arrived in New York Tuesday evening.

The Trade Wind was one of the finest clipper built in New York. She was 2018 tons burthen, about three years old, valued at \$100,000, and is largely insured in Wall street. Her freight is valued at \$50,000, and the cargo at about \$250,000, the latter being principally insured in England. She was owned by W. Platt & Son, of Philadelphia, and Booth & Edgar, and others, of New York.

The Olympus was built in Kennebec, in 1850, and was 744 tons register; was worth about \$50,000, the cargo \$200,000, and the freight \$15,000. She was insured at the Eastward, where it is presumed the cargo or a portion of it is also insured.

Horrid Affair in Tennessee.

Murder of two White Persons by a Negro.

Attempted Rape—The Negro caught and Burned Alive!

A letter from Danbridge, Tenn., to the Knoxville Register, dated June 21st, says:—On last Wednesday night, whilst Elijah Moore, his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Lotzpech, were at home, a servant stole quietly into the room in which they were sleeping, and murdered Moore with an axe. The murderer then violated the person of Miss Lotzpech, the sister of Mrs. Moore. The murderer was apprehended and tied to a tree, in sight of his murdered master's house, a large pile of rich pine was burned around him, and then set on fire and burned to ashes, in the presence of 1200 or 1500 persons, who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to ashes.

The Fire at Louisville.

CINCINNATI, July 7.

The stock of Messrs. Lichten & Lamenthal, clothing, was valued at \$70,000, and insured for \$50,000; portions of the goods were saved. Messrs. Lewis & Wilkes, China warehouse, was entirely destroyed. Loss on stock, \$35,000. Insured for \$25,000.

Benedict & Kennedy, dry goods dealers, were insured, but their stock was mostly saved.

The stock of Messrs. Chamberlain & Bailey, hardware dealers, was badly damaged by water, but was insured.

The buildings were owned by Judge Nicholas, and were insured. Total loss, \$25,000.

DRIVING COMMODORE Perry's last visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a least by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter, a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatics.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Washington and America.

Continued Recreates of the Russians.—Wounding of their Generals.—The Siege of Silistria Suspended.—Treaty of Austria with Turkey.—Dates London and Liverpool.

The British mail steamer Europa from Liverpool, Saturday, arrived here at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, June 30, after a passage of about 13 days.

The United States Mail steamer Washington arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Southampton, bringing 188 passengers and our files of London journals and correspondence from London and Paris to July 21.

The British steamer America also arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing advices from Liverpool and London to June 24, of which we have received a summary by telegraph from Halifax. This dispatch is included below.

The Collins steamer Baltic, from N. Y., on the 10th June, arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the 21st.

The news from the seat of war is of the greatest importance.

The War.

The siege of Silistria has been raised—the Russians defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events was as follows:

Siege operations were commenced on the 17th May, and continued until 15th June, the attack and defense being carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery on both sides.

Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments,—mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to both besiegers and besieged. Mussa Pasha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed by a shell; after which Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

On the 13th of June, a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gorchakoff and Skobeleff. The Russian batteries were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omar Pasha, succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison on the 15th made a sortie. A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gorchakoff was severely wounded. General Scherid had his leg shot off, and other Generals were killed.

The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired, fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of Hoppa, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the Belgrade bank of the river, between the north face of the fortress. Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately retreated, in good order, across the river and destroyed their bridges.

The Russians, at latest dates, were in the vicinity of Kalarash, awaiting reinforcements and orders.

Gen. Liprandi's division and several detached corps were marching in haste from Slatina to them.

This victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having made their appearance.

The siege of Silistria being raised, must alter the whole plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plans of allies. It is surmised that Paskiewitch will have his whole army forced to fall back on Jassy.

Are the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirsowa, Matschin and Usackitcha; and apprehensions of their advance on the Balkans is for the present at an end.

Russian accounts, via Bucharest, admit that operations against Silistria were suspended, but say that the siege is not finally raised.

The Russians have evacuated Mogurelli and Sinibela.

Five thousand Turks have occupied Turtak, and it was reported (but considered doubtful) that the Turkish garrison of Rostuchek had crossed at Giurgiuvo, killed four hundred Russians, and took in nine gunboats and issued a circular on the 7th June announcing the close blockade of the mouths of the Danube; most of the fleet were cruising off Sebastopol, but some six or eight ships were at Varna assisting in the conveyance of troops.

Transports with heavy guns having arrived, it was likely that Sebastopol would soon be attacked.

The Position of Austria.

A report was current that Russia had again made an advance against Austria, but the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the Allies from Turkey. It can scarcely be regarded as true.

A rumor is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate. He is likewise reported to be sick and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has however ordered Prince Delagrodski, his Minister of War, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities and draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a military point of view. This unusual mission produced a sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the Convention between Austria and the Porte for the Austrian occupation of the Moldavia-Wallachian Principalities, was signed at Constantinople on the 14th of June.

At a Cabinet Council at Vienna on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved, that if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward a final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian Government that the French will interfere to suppress any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while the Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

A Russian loan of 16,000,000 rubles—5 per cent.—is negotiating at Hamburg, at 86.

The Baltic.

There has been no news of importance received from the Baltic.

Two English steamers destroyed the wharf and some gunboats at Koni, (Gulf of Botnia), in the English straits, Odia and Vulture landed 150 men at Kalva Karleby, but they were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships with the loss of three officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 25 taken prisoners. Admiral Napier had sent four ships against the place.

All Russian pilots are sent into the interior. The British Admiral Plummer has taken possession of Pornea, unopposed. It was to be fortified as a station for English troops.

Great activity prevailed in the Swedish ports.

Aria.

Safer Pachin is appointed Governor of Circassia and Abasina.

At the latest date Schmyal was in full march upon Tiflis.

Greece.

Advices from Missolonghi to June 14, say that the insurrection was totally extinct at Epirus, but the Turkish troops were marching to Thessaly, where the insurgents refuse to submit.

The U. S. frigates Cumberland and Saranac were at the Piræus.

The Latest Dispatches.

A telegraphic dispatch states that at the Conference at Teschin it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war against Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

General Demaree has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces of the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the General in command.

Gen. Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

From the Baltic—the report of the English loss at Kalmy Karlovo is confirmed.

On the 21st all the steamers proceeded to Cronstadt, and a Sittin telegraphic des-

patch says, the fleet of upwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the western end of the land, off Cronstadt.

By the Peninsula mail we learn that Russian agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Mignolite party.

The views of Moltke had been almost universally covered with blight.

St. Petersburg, June 12.

Several ships arrived with goods, and are likely to find return cargoes.

The officers of the British steamer Tiger it is said are to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The following is a summary of the latest intelligence received by telegraph in Liverpool, up to the hour of the Baltic's departure:—

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 28.—The continental news is very meagre. There is no additional intelligence from the East.

The French three per cent opened at 73f. and rose to 73f. 45c.

On the 23d, Narcissa Escogna, mother of the former Minister of that name, was arrested at Madrid.

The following paragraph, dated St. Petersburg, June 17, is from the *Messenger* of June 27:—

"The damage caused by the blockade of the coasts of the Baltic and the Black Seas may be estimated, from the following statistics of the ordinary rate of the exports and imports: In 1852, 8,800 freighted vessels entered the ports of the Baltic, and about the same number left those ports. The number of vessels which entered the Black Sea was 2,600. Total, 11,500, 000 tons."

India and China.

The express in anticipation of the overland mail has arrived.

The Russian squadron is supposed to have taken refuge on the coast of Kamtschatka.

One of its vessels was seen about 30 days since, at Woosong, where she had put in for intelligence.

After deducting vessels ordered home, the British naval force in those seas consists of 15 vessels of the royal navy, mounting 244 guns; 27 steamers of the Indian navy, mounting 120 guns, of very heavy calibre and metal; and of 12 sailing ships, of the same service, mounting 100 guns—making a total of 54 vessels and 464 guns. To these are to be added the French squadron.

From the Plains.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—By way of St. Louis we have later intelligence from the plains,—the business at Santa Fe was dull, and there is but little news of interest. The various trains were proceeding slowly westward on account of heavy rains, rendering almost every stream unpassable.

The Pawnee Indians were very troublesome, robbing the trains, &c.

Bohlers had broken out among the trains between Fort Kearney and Laramee, and many had died but their names have not been ascertained. There has been no registry kept at Fort Kearney this year of men, women and children who have gone out, or of the different kinds of stock.

It is estimated that not as many emigrants—other than Mormons—by one-half are on the road, nor as many cattle and horses by one-third or one-half as last year.

The first party of Mormons were only out about 150 or 200 miles. Other companies of them go out by Fort Riley, and open a new road to Laramee.

The new mail contractors to Salt Lake and Santa Fe have commenced operations, and they are now stocking the road.

From Barbadoes—Frightful Ravages of the Cholera.