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J. A. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription.—A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill conducted is the ... Popular States must inevitably be supported or overthrown—
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines ... ature ... Men, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XXXVII. 47690 EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. No. 23.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding one square, (12 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the publishers, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

SHELL LIME.

100.000 bushels Shell Lime, for sale on accommodating terms, by
Skipton, Apr. 30—tf T. HOPKINS, Jr.

A. B. PRITCHETT, CABINET MAKER,

AT the Old Stand opposite Beaston's, is prepared to execute all orders in his business on the most accommodating terms.

The COFFIN MAKING promptly attended to as heretofore. mar 4-y

New York Castings.

THE subscribers have constantly in store a large supply of the above CASTINGS, which are said to be by experienced farmers, greatly superior to those manufactured here or in Baltimore. They are the exclusive agents for the sale of the celebrated *Minor & Horton* Ploughs and Castings.
apr 15 S. MACKEY & SON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. A. J. SHANNAHAN would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to her New stock of *MILLINERY* and *FANCY GOODS*, which she has just opened at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where she will be pleased to show them to all who may favor her with a call. She is now prepared to execute all orders in the Millinery line in the best style, and warranted to please. [Easton, Apr. 22.

County Commissioners' Notice.
ABATEMENTS & TRANSFERS.

THE Commissioners of Talbot County will meet at their room in the Court House in Easton, on *Tuesday, the 24 of May*, and on Friday, the 5th, and on every subsequent Tuesday and Friday during the said month, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making abatements and transfers of the assessed property in said county.

Persons making application for abatements and transfers of property will be required to comply with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed at December session 1847, chapter 266, section 15, entitled "a supplement to an act entitled an act for the general valuation and assessment of property of this State, and to provide a tax to pay the debt of the State, passed at March session, 1841, chapter

"SECTION 15.—*And be it enacted*, That whenever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners, of Appeal Tax Courts, as the case may be, to make him or her an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss, destruction or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money, it shall be the duty of said Levy Courts, Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate such person, on oath, in reference to the said property or security and disposal of the same, and especially to require him or her by whom said property has been sold or transfered, the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected and paid and how the same has been invested, and it shall also be the duty of the Levy Courts—Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate the said persons, on oath, in reference to any acquisitions or investments in whatever description of security, shall be added to the assessable property of the person so applying and charged accordingly and if the said person refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed as aforesaid, no deduction shall be made on his or her assessment."

Persons having removed from Talbot county and applying for abatements and transfers, will be required to comply with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, passed at January session eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled "an act to provide for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state" chap. 237, section 14.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where abatements from Tax levied under this or any other act of the General Assembly shall be demanded on account of removal of residence from one county to another county of this State, or to the city of Baltimore, or from the said city to any county as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the appeal tax court of said city, or the county commissioners of said county where such abatement may be claimed, to grant the same; provided, that the person so claiming, shall present an office certificate, signed by the judges of said appeal tax court, or by the Commissioners of the county, to which such person shall state that he has removed, which certificate shall signify that he or she has actually changed his or her residence, and has been duly assessed on the books of the same, and the abatement claimed shall thereupon be made to the amount, and no more, so certified to by said county commissioners or appeal tax court. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
apr 29—5t THOS. K. ROBSON, Cl'k.

LINENS.—I have a very large assortment of *Irish Linens*, of the best makes; also, *Pillow Case Linen*, Huckaback Towelling, Crash, Bird-eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers.

Also a fresh assortment of Bleached Muslins, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4, to which the attention of purchasers are invited; believing that in point of quality and prices they cannot fail to please.
apr 29 J. H. GRACE.

Fresh Supply of Lumber.

I AM now receiving at Easton Point my Spring stock of LUMBER, and am prepared to fill orders for any amount that may be wanted. Persons living on the creek can have Lumber landed on shore free of charge. Terms cash, or will be exchanged for Corn, Wheat, Oats, Dry Hides, &c.
apr 29 R. THARP.

NEEDLE WORK.—Worked Handk'ffs, Chimizettes, Collars and Sleeves, Swiss and Cambric Edging and Inserting;
Floss, Crochet,
Tidy, Knitting and
French Working Cotton,
Floss Threads and Silks, in every variety.
may 6 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

CRAVATS—36 in. best Lustring Cravats; also, Napoleon and other ties for Gentlemen, together with a variety of Gingham and Lawn Cravats; also, in store a fine lot of Gents Linen Cambric and Silk Handk'ffs, in white and colored for sale by MANSFIELD & HARRISON,
apr 29 St. Michaels.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!
Kid, Silk,
Thread and
Cotton,
in every variety.
may 6 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

LONDON BROWN STOUT—A fresh supply of genuine London Brown Stout, favorably known as a pleasant beverage, and an invaluable strengthener to invalids. For sale by
apr 22 C. H. HAMMOND.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.—We have just opened a beautiful selection of French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, &c., to which we call the attention of Ladies.
apr 29 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

SCRUBBING BRUSHES—Families in want of a new, convenient, superior and *cheap* scrubbing brush will call at
may 6 DAWSON & BRO's.

HATS HATS—Just received a fine assortment of Straw & Wool Hats which we will sell at small profit.
may 6 J. NEDBAUN & Co.

For the Easton Gazette.

"IN SCENES OF SORROW AND OF JOY."

I

In scenes of sorrow and of joy
My heart still fondly turns to thee—
Thine image shadows every thought
When thou art dreaming least of me;
Years have gone by and on my brow
Impartial time hath set his seal,
But they whose locks to silver grow
May wane but do not cease to feel.

II

And now I bid a long adieu
To scenes that held my heart in thrall,
To cherished dreams of brightest hue,
And thee—the sweetest dream of all!
Henceforth adieu!—each form I loved
Will fade behind me one by one—
And I shall wake in other lands
To sigh for thee and sigh alone!

III

I've felt the gush of many tears,
But ne'er the unavailing sorrow
That shrouds my sky with clouds to-day,
And mingles with the sad to-morrow—
Farewell!—thy quiet converse here,
Thy gentle smiles no more I share—
My soul dwells on thee as a thought
With which no earthly wishes are.

IV

Farewell!—when pleasure's dizzy throng
Shall circle round that path of thine,
I ask thee not to turn aside,
Or give one passing thought to mine—
But when at morn or silent eve
Thy form is on the bended knee,
Oh! sometimes blend me with thy thoughts,
And in thy prayers remember me?

CUTTING A FELLOW OUT.

I ONCE attempted to cut a fellow out, that is, to poke my nose into his business, meddling with the affections of his gal, and got kicked for my pains. She is a nice gal, a fine gal is Mary Haines.

Levi Smith had been her acknowledged admirer for several years. He attended to her little affairs of amiability, and it was said that they were, and for a long time had been engaged to be married—that I believe is the explanation. I would not say a word against Levi for the world but somehow, it had become impressed upon my mind that, he was a spooney; besides he kicked me—I can't forget that—I would forget it if I could. 'Twas the happiest moment of my life: I felt proud and tickled, to think I'd been kicked by a Smith. Smith, he kicked me with a heartiness that convinced me he was in earnest, and thought he was serving me right. True I felt mortified at the same time, not that I was kicked, but for what I was kicked. Oh! Smith! you kicked me in the presence of Mary Haines—and for what?

Smith courted Mary about five years before I ever thought of upsetting his apple cart. Every body, because it is customary to meddle with business of every body else, wondered why he didn't get married: old folks said it was scandalous, young folks said they would not stand it: and the girls occasionally said they would sack him off. I considered the matter and concluded to cut him out and take her myself, go the whole figure, beseige the fortress and carry off the prize. I long had cherished a sneaking notion and now I determined to let my feelings have full sway. Accordingly I opened a talk with Mary on the subject—I appealed to my admiration for her, love for pork and beans—I tickled her conceit with a long straw of flattery: I pitched into Smith until her dander raised up—I convinced her that Smith was trifling with her affections; that fixed her flint, and she launched into my arms with a rush—it was all over. I loved her and she loved me. But how to get rid of Smith! For three weeks we held two hours conversation each day, and every day grew fonder of each other, but how to get rid of Smith! It was the first thing thought of when we met and the last thing thought of when we parted. At last we settled upon a plan which we deemed honorable, and just the thing for our own comfort. To tell the truth I did not feel altogether tranquil when I reflected upon the fact of my going the whole length into Mary's affections, knowing that she was engaged to him and that she was deceiving Smith or myself, possibly myself, more probably Smith. One day Smith came to our house on a business errand. I drummed up sufficient courage to invite him on a walk with me down to the brook, a goodly distance from the house where we could not be interrupted. Once there I seated myself on a rock, and invited him to help himself to another, and the following conversation then took place:

'I should like to know why you have trotted me away down here?

'Smith,' said I emphatically, and at the same time putting on a look of awful portent—'Smith: I will tell you.'

'Well, out with it—what do you look so devlish silly for?'

'Silly, Smith do you love Miss Mary Haines?'

'None of your business.'

'Business, Smith?' Do you intend to marry Mary?

'Why, you infernal Donkey!'

'Donkey, Smith? are you fooling Mary Haines?'

'Fooling the devil! What's the matter with you?

'Matter, Smith? I love Mary Haines—I intend to marry her.'

'I have a good intention of giving you a thrashing!'

'Thrashing, Smith? I would not fool Mary!'

'No, I don't think you would, you're too big a fool for that.'

'Am I, Smith? Look here Smith, I am going to cut you out.'

'If you go there, I'll kick you out.'

'Now, Smith, keep cool and listen. You have courted Mary Haines for five years.'

'That's none of your business."

'And everybody says you are fooling her. Now, if you are courting for the sport of it, then, I calculate that I have a perfect right to go in for the sport too; but it you intend to marry her, I won't intefere. Now—

'Well, what next?'

'Do you intend to marry her?'

'As I told you before, that is none of yo[ur] business, and if I catch you poking you[r] ugly nose round the house I'll punch you[r] head for you. Now don't open your lips again, but just think over how you can best profit by my advice to you. Be carefu[l] your stupid pate, that's all.'

Levi Smith travelled. I stuck to t[he] rock.

At first he stunned me with his stupidity, in not appreciating my disinterested intention: then indignant that he treated me so cavalierly, by and by furious to think tha[t] I had condescended to inform him of the laudable motives which induced me to cut him out. Finally, I pulled off my boots and went wading after polly-wogs, in shallow water, thinking it might cool me off, and thinking of Mary Haines I got out of my depth and put my foot into a hole, and down I went all over into the creek, which instead of cooling my ardor, aroused my fierce desire to flog Levi Smith, not forgetting that he was considerable of a man and I considerable of a boy, some six or seven years his junior, and in size I bore the same relation to him that a pile of chips does to a cord of wood. For all that, I felt that my pluck was equal to his big body, and if opportunity had offered just then I would have taken the most efficient measures to secure to himself a most comfortable thrashing—I have not the least doubt of it.

Night came. I was boiling over with indignation, and as snappish as a hyena after a brisk stirring up, and in that very pleasant state of mind, made Mary Haines a visit. Walking in the front door in my usual way without announcing my approach by a series of raps on the door casing, I made direct for the parlor, and as I stepped over the threshold was struck hard enough to fell an ox, by the discovery of Levi and Mary snugly stowed away in one corner engaged in the animating and gratifying (to them) pastime, sometimes denominated hugging and kissing. I made a sort of a sto[p] sudden—'Good evening,' said Mary, in n[o] wise disconcerted. I dropped into the nearest chair and brought my left leg to a horizontal resting over my right knee, then hug my straw hat over my boot and then stumped Levi to knock it off.

'Stump me, do you.'

'I stump you—dare ye.'

No sooner said than done. Smith stepped promptly up and give my hat a kick that sent it flying out of the parlor into the entry, and then applied the toe of his boot to me in such a manner that sent me out of the front door. I thought I had never encountered a fellow more powerful in the legs. He did not follow me out—if he had, hang me, I don't think he [illegible] with something that would have [illegible] him to renew the operation. Mary [illegible]lingly passed out my hat and advised me to run right home. The advice I considered particularly good, and availed myself of it immediately. But the way I pitched the rocks into Levi Smith's chicken coop, [illegible] passed his father's house, wasn't lazy, ha[illegible]

Well, the very next Sunday, the town clerk after the forenoon service was over, rose up in the gallery behind the pulpit, and read from a slip of paper, 'the proposed marriage of Levi Smith to Mary Haines.'

About a month after, I danced at their wedding: I have ever since comforted myself with the reflection that if I did not succeed in cutting him out, I stirred him up to his duty. Mary will never forget it.—She named her first boy after me—a smart little fellow about seven years old now. She has five besides, all younger. A darling wife, a treasure of a wife, is Mary Haines that was—but Levi Smith will never forgive me for hurrying up his cakes of matrimony.

A PRINCESS IN DISGUISE.—Some months ago, a lady, calling herself Madame Monliart, arrived at Lisbon, by the packet from Gibraltar, alone and unattended even by a servant. The good people of the house where she lodged for some time, and from whom I have got my information, were strangely puzzled to know what to make of her. Her conduct was irreproachable; but there was something in her habits provokingly mysterious. Shabbily attired herself, her trunks, of the contents of which a glimpse was caught now and then, were full of the richest satin, silk and velvet dresses.

Rising before dawn, she used to begin at once writing, an occupation which, with very brief intervals, for two almost ascetic meals, and half an hour's walk about noon, was continued till eight o'clock in the evening, when she retired to rest, to resume the same course next day Her intercourse with the family was confined to giving her orders for whatever she required, and, as she received no visitors, her days were passed in almost total silence. To the mistress of the house she spoke English, to the servant in Spanish: and the books lying upon her table showed that she understood various other languages, including Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The mystery is out at last, however, and Madame Monliart turns out to be the Princess Augusta of Savoia Carignano, a sister of the late Charles Albert, and aunt to the present King of Sardinia. She is now at Oporto, superintending the erection of a cenotaph to the memory of her late brother.—*Lisbon Correspondence of the Morning Herald.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—A telegraphic despatch from Akron, Ohio, states that James Worthington, a colored barber, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting, but it was rumored that the real cause of his arrest was that he was a fugitive slave. The citizens turned out and prevented his removal. There was much excitement, and serious trouble was feared.

A MAN DROWNED.—On Monday night last, as the schooner Alert, from Somerset county, was entering Annapolis harbor, the captain, Mr. Asbury Dungan, was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned.

[illegible] ISLANDS.—A correspon[illegible] New York Courier, written from [illegible] Peru, under date of April 10th.

[illegible] Callao for the Chincha [illegible] 24th. There we found one [illegible] and sixteen sail of ships and barks [illegible] with guano. Of this number eight [illegible] American; and the St. Mary's is [illegible] United States man-of-war that has [illegible] these Islands. Several complaints [illegible] made at Callao of the insolence [illegible] with which American ship mas[illegible] the Chincha Islands were treated, [illegible] arrived there we found that [illegible] complaints had been very much exag[illegible] so much so indeed, that among all [illegible] vessels lying there, our Cap[illegible] one written complaint [illegible] of woolen [illegible] strength [illegible] said to [illegible] on the Islands [illegible] Captain [illegible] Boston, made a complaint of having [illegible] assaulted by two natives, on one of the [illegible] and of being unable to obtain the [illegible] ishment of the offenders at the hands of [illegible] Governor. Our commander wrote a [illegible] spirited letter to the Governor, demanding the punishment of the offenders, [illegible] received as an answer, that the Government of Peru did not allow its local municipal authorities to interfere in questions of dispute between natives and foreigners, and that the case must be referred to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Lima. But as he, at the same time, assured the captain that the two men had been whipped severely the affair was dropped.

Although the shipping is so numerous here and it was said there were fewer ves[illegible] than had been at [illegible] (for the last three months,) [illegible] of entry, and ves[illegible] loading have to go away up to Cal[illegible] clear. This is running directly to le[illegible] as the S. E. trades blow here from [illegible] end to another, and this makes [illegible] a week or ten days, which is [illegible] in the eyes of merchantmen. [illegible] obliged to go to Callao, before [illegible] get their charter party. Each [illegible] "lay days," that is, she [illegible] ten days for every hundred [illegible] and for every day [illegible] that she detains [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] $700 [illegible] Clifford to [illegible] by 10 means load [illegible] This we cannot [illegible] are ready to receive [illegible] the home [illegible] intend for the [illegible] simply because we [illegible] original prices of our infl[illegible] compelled to sell at the [illegible] bations. RED[illegible] TO THE REA[illegible] THROUG[illegible] or of the Chinchas. [illegible] NOU COVE[illegible] eating is carried on [illegible] ESSINGS [illegible] the guano trade. The [illegible] ket the spoils. We've LOW P[illegible] came into of[illegible] have [illegible] credit for a suit of [illegible] manufa[illegible] that was in 1851; *now* he [illegible] with thirty millions of dollars! This [illegible] credible, but the Government agent, in command of the Middle Islands, told [illegible] that from his Island alone, during the last year, three hundred and forty thousand [illegible] of guano had been shipped, whereas the Government, in their official reports [illegible] Treasury, state that only sixty four [illegible] were shipped from *both* Islands. [illegible] imagine what guano must be worth, when the Peruvian Government pays American ships $18 and $20 per ton for freight!

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—The steamer Texas has arrived at New Orleans, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 18th instant. On the eve of her departure, a report reached there that a battle had taken place between Santa Anna and Alvarez, near Acapulco, and that his "Supreme Highness" had been victorious. The report needs confirmation. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on the 5th. The diligence between Mexico and Vera Cruz had been attacked by robbers, and Count Cosato, a wealthy gentleman from Piedmont, killed while defending himself. *Trait d' Union* newspaper had been seized at the capital for intimating that Santa Anna's Ministry were embarrassed. The U. S. ship Portsmouth, it was reported, had arrived off Acapulco, to force the blockade, on the ground that it had been established without the customary warning to foreign powers. General Bravo, whose name is identified with Mexican independence, is dead. The French Government has communicated to Mexico its condemnation of Count Raousett's invasion of Sonora. No despatches had been received at the capital from Santa Anna since the 12th of April.

Later.—Total Rout of the Rebels.—The New York Tribune of yesterday, which has advices from Acapulco to April 27, says Santa Anna is in full possession of the city, and had probably captured the fortress and brought the rebellion to an end. On the 18th of April the forces of Alvarez were completely routed, on the favorable military position of the heights of Coquillo and Peregrino. The rebels were entirely dislodged and compelled to beat a precipitate retreat. A considerable number of prisoners fell into the hands of the Government troops. The leader, Alvarez, secured his own safety by a seasonable flight to Acapulco. Santa Anna dispatched a brigade of cavalry in pursuit of the fugitives, which succeeded in overhauling them on the 19th, and, after a skirmish, completely defeated them.

On the same day the party of Abarca, consisting of 300 men, was broken up in Chamisyahuacan, and their leader slain.—His head, fixed on a pike, was set up in his native district, as a warning to the traitors.

Gen. Santa Anna continued his march upon Acapulco, arriving there on the 27th, and personally directed the military operations against the castle in which the rebels had put in their last refuge.

[illegible] working [illegible] their [illegible] the go[illegible] worsh[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of the Sulina—Another Battle and Defeat of the Russians—Capture of Peta by the Turks—The Government of Greece Implicated—Rumored Capture by an American Privateer.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Steamer Europa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of May 6th.

The cause of the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople was the discovery of a conspiracy to murder the Turkish population.

Twelve Polish officers has been shot near Bucharest charged with intended desertion.

THE WAR.—The news is important. The allied fleets have bombarded the Russian [illegible] Sulina mouth of the Danube.—[illegible] and result of the bombardment are not known.

An important battle was fought on the 25th, between the Turks and the Greek insurgents. The Turks took Arta by storm in 50 minutes, and great slaughter ensued. The Greeks were led by Karais Kakis and Savellas. The Greek leader, Glovas, had fled. Except the Piraeus, all the coast of Greece is closely blockaded by the allies.

On the 18th, a battle occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins at Nichsick. The latter were commanded by their Wonode, George Petrovich. Hostilities have fairly commenced, and it was reported that Austria will occupy the province.

A letter from Dobrudscha, of the 17th, says:—

"Deserters arrived here from the Russian army state that the Danube had overflowed its banks, and carried away all the bridges. Communication with the south bank of the Danube had been entirely cut off. The Russians numbered 60,000 men, and they lost in passing the river, 4,000. The place on which they are encamped, is marshy, and hundreds die daily."

Advices from Galatz to the 15th say that Russian vessels permitted the few English vessels in that port to leave. The Consuls of England and France had received notice to leave within eight days.

It was reported that Marshal Radetsky had stated to the Duke of Cambridge on his late visit to Vienna, that the Russians must evacuate the principalities, and if they cannot be got out by fair means they must be got out by force.

The Russians had abandoned the Siege of Silistria.

The success of the Turks near Czernavoda was confirmed.

The number of Russian merchant vessels captured by English men of war [illegible] years from all accounts to have been about twenty-five, besides seven or eight destroyed. A great number of vessels liable to capture have been sold to neutral and other houses, and now hoist a flag which insures their safety.

By letters received on Monday from the Baltic it is stated that the blockade of the Russian and Finnish coasts has already been felt by several neutral vessels.

The news of Prussia having signed the last protocol, it is said, produced great dejection in the mind of the Czar.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Syra on the 20th, but set out again the same day for Constantinople.

It is said that the French government contemplates establishing a camp of 60,000 men near Boulogne, with a view to an expedition to the Baltic, if required.

It is again positively stated that the French contingent to the army of the East will amount to 100,000 men. It appears that the orders given by the Emperor of Russia were for the Russian army the moment it entered the Dobruscha to march on without delay to Shumla, and strike the blow before the allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

London.—The Paris correspondent of the Times of Thursday evening says:

For some days past, unpleasant rumors have been circulated respecting the State relations existing between the French ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish cabinet, or rather minister for foreign affairs. The dissatisfaction does not extend to the French government, but is confined to their representative; though I believe they are perfectly aware of the fact, and have been so for some time.

A telegraphic despatch is said to have been received by the government last night, announcing a victory by the Turks, and that Omer Pacha succeeded in cutting in two the Russian army in the Dobrudscha. The despatch, however, is not regarded as sufficiently authentic, therefore was not published.

Vienna, Friday morning.—According to a Turkish despatch, several vessels of war and powder magazines were destroyed at Odessa.

From a subsequent despatch published in the third edition of the Times, it appears that on the 22d of April the allied fleet destroyed, in a few hours, all the fortifications, batteries and military stores. Two powder magazines were blown up and 12 vessels of war sunk. The merchant vessels were saved.

The loss on the part of the allies was five killed and six wounded.

Thirteen Russian vessels, laden with munitions of war, were taken.

The allied fleet left in the direction of Sebastopol.

The above highly important and interesting news is confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from the British Consul at Belgrade, which was read in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, by the Earl of Clarendon.

Paris, Friday.—An imperial decree in the Moniteur re-establishes the Imperial Guard. It will form a mixed division, under the immediate orders of the Marshal of the Palace. Its service will consist in guarding the person of the Emperor.

A picked corps of cavalry, called the Hundred Horse Guards, has also been established.

Russia had demanded the withdrawal of the French Consuls from Warsaw, Odessa and other ports.

France ordered the Russian Consuls to leave Havre, Toulon, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

A Turkish manifesto declares that no one shall be persecuted for his political opinions.

All the ports of Greece are rigidly watched by the English and French war vessels.

Pirates swarm the Archipelago.

The London Mercantile Gazette of the 5th, says:—"Intelligence has been received by the Admiralty that an American clipper, the Grapeshot, has captured a French merchant ship, off Lands End. The Grapeshot cleared out of New York on the 22d of March, for St. Thomas, with 1,500 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing 500 muskets, and supposed to be bound to Finland and, failing debarkation there, to the Mediterranean."

[The Crescent City, at New York to-day, reports seeing the Grapeshot riding at anchor, near New Orleans, on the 12th, therefore she could not be off England.]

Vienna, May 3.—The following report circulates in Bucharest:

Omer Pacha advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dobrudscha. On the 18th of April a battle took place with Luders' corps between Silistria and Rassova. During the night Omer Pacha had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and when the battle was at its height on the next day, this corps attacked the Russians in their rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation.

Luders retreated towards Czernavoda.—It is said the Russians lost many guns and even their military chest. On the 20th the Turkish flying corps crossed the Danube below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced to Kalarash, where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought like lions, but being terribly overmatched, were ultimately [illegible] retreat.

London.—Respecting the bombardment of Odessa, the Times says the ships of war said to be destroyed can hardly be supposed to form an important part of the Russian fleet. They were probably vessels of small force lying in the harbor of Odessa. A formidable force of row boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet from shallow waters.

Eight hund[illegible] already enrolled. [illegible] bled at [illegible] &c. [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] GOLD [illegible] that [illegible] plied [illegible] for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row boats can.

The Danish government still lingers on the side of Russia.

The gold usually stored in the Citadel of St. Petersburg, is being removed to Moscow.

In St. Petersburg a war tax is levied of 300 silver roubles on merchants of the first guild; 160 on merchants of the second guild; 100 on the third, and 10 per cent. on all house rents. The emperor is extremely active, and goes backward and forward between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg almost incessantly.

Prince Paskiewitch had granted permission to neutral ships, at present in the different mouths of the Danube, to depart freely until the 20th of May.

England.—There was a debate in the House of Commons on the 4th, relative to the Cuban slave trade.

Lord John Russell replied that recent assurances of the Spanish Government as to existing treaties on the subject were satisfactory.

The capture of the French brig had created great excitement in London. Liverpool steam vessels were sent in pursuit of the vessel making the capture. The press denounces the outrage in strong language and says every one of the ruffians should be strung up at the yard arm.

Markets, Liverpool, May 6.—Flour was in fair demand for consumption at 6d a 1s decline for the week. Wheat firm. Corn has declined 2s. The demand was moderate, and holders were not pressing sales.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.—We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation.—Our plan has been simply this: As soon as our garden has been ploughed and spaded we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished us an abundance of young and tender radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during the last hoeing they received.

It is well known that on some soils radishes do not grow well, but by our plan of scattering them in every part of the garden, we have always hit upon some spots just suited to produce the nicest roots. Where they happen to be in the way of other vegetables, or where they produce tough, strong bulbs, we cut them down with the hoe and cover them with earth, and they aid to enrich the ground. Thus used, a comparatively small amount of seed, will yield a more satisfactory and economical supply, than if a special plot were devoted to their cultivation.—*American Agriculturist.*