THE SEA OF AZOFF, which the news by the Atlantic informs us, is now completely occupied by the Allied squadrons, communicates with the Black Sea by the narrow strait of Yenikale It is not more than 200 miles long, and its greatest breadth is perhaps 100. It is shallow and encumbered with sandbanks, having in no place more than seven fathoms of water. Its shores are generally marshy, and its commerce, which is trifling, centres at Taganrog, which is at its N. E., extremity. Kertch, which is said to be in the hands of the allies, is a small town on the straits of Yenikale, of not more than 5,000 inhabitants, but with a good harbor. It has a small fort; but contained, as said, foundries for making shot and balls, and powder magazines, from which Sebastopol drew most of its supplies.

CHEERING NEWS.—Our readers will perceive with the liveliest gratfication the subjoined extracts, which we have taken from New York and Boston papers, and which concur in representing the prospects of the grain crops, in all parts of the United States, as promising a most abundant yield. The present pressure of the times, and the exorbitant prices we have so long been compelled to pay for all the necessaries of life, render this intelligence doubly gratifying; and we may well lift up our hearts in devout gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all good gifts, for the bounties which appear to be in store for us, and for the prospect of the poor being again enabled to obtain *cheap bread*. The flour Market is already beginning to feel the effect of coming abundance, prices having begun to fall, even in this city:—

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—With a few limited exceptions, the same story substantially now comes from all quarters of our country —and we might almost say, all quarters of the globe too—the story of fruitful fields and promising crops.—The season, South and West, is now so far advanced, that the wheat promise is well nigh turned into frutition. Indeed, in some of the Southern States, the wheat is alreay being harvested, and new flour is finding its way into the market. This must bring down the famine price at which flour has so long been held; unless the demand from Europe should be much beyond what it has yet been since the war opened. But fortunately, the Transatlantic harvests promise almost equally with our own.

The drought of last season and the apprehensions entertained during a part of the present season, are adapted to remind men of their dependence on an Overruling Providence, and to impress them with the utter vanity of their own efforts, when it comes to make a blade of grass grow or a kernel of wheat swell. Gratitude should fill every heart in view of our present prospects. What would now be the fearful apprehensions of our people, if there was before the land such a drought as was experienced last summer? We have been wont to flatter ourselves that the wide stretching bounds of our country, rendered it all but impossible, that any thing like a scarcity of bread should be experienced among us. But last year we were pretty thoroughly admonished of that vain confidence. Another such a season following that, would have hung the country in sackcloth, would have made it echo with mourning and lamentation, would have brought thousands to the very verge of starvation. And our escape from it should fill every heart with gratitude to God —*Boston Traveller*.

A shocking whirlwind occured lately in the vicinity of O-Plain Station, on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad. It was found to have been of the most terrible character, uprooting and destroying every thing in its path. The house of Mr. Page was totally demolished, and four of the inmates were killed One of the children was found twenty rods from where the house stood its body mutilated in a shocking manner, and stripped of every particle of clothing. The son and daughter-in-law of Mr. Page, and one of their children, were also seriously and dangerously injured. Farther west, a barn was destroyed, and a fine horse and a number of calves were killed;—fences were levelled to the ground, trees uprooted and torn from their trunks, and hail of an enormous size fell;—the clouds were dark and gloomy, and streams of lightning of the most awful and terrific description issued forth the majesty of the angry heavens.

A number of expensive buildings are in process of erection in New York. The Mechanics' Bank, built of Nova Scotia stone, will cost, $100,000. the new Tontine building, Caen stone, $50,000, and the Bank of the State of New York, $80,000.

The authorities of United States have stopped another batch of Crimean recruits, who were about to sail in the brig Joseph Howe, for New Brunswick.

In anticipation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law being enforced in New York, soda water fountains are being rigged up at the corners of the streets of the city, and the demand is so great for eligible sites, that hundreds of dollars are often paid for a three months' lease of them.

It has been discovered by a gentleman in New York, that milk in a solidified form can be kept for any length of time. It is preserved in its pure state by evaporating the water and mixing with white sugar.—In his practice he has used this improved milk for the nourishment of infants with the most gratifying results. He has known it to be kept twelve months without any injury to its qualities.

The price of passage from California to the Eastern States, has been reduced, and many poor miners who had almost given up the hope of ever returning to their homes, have now an opportunity to do so, and are availing themselves of it.

The Newburyport *Herald* learns, that a schooner recently sailed from that port for the Labrador, to gather eggs and feathers. This is presumed to be a new branch of business for "down-easters."

Messrs. Cunningham, Brothers, of Boston, state that the story of landing 50,000 revolvers from their ship the *Samuel Appleton*, at Port Baltihs, is a fabrication.

Captain Ericsson writes a long letter upon the caloric engine, declaring that he has not abandoned it, but is still engaged in the prosecution of experiments for its perfection.

George Law, the celebrated contractor and steam-boat proprietor, of New York, has been placed in nomination for the presidency of the United States, in 1856.

Bulwer, the novelist, in his speech on the stamp duty, remarked, "You have been led to infer that the American press is left in the hands of ignorant adventurers, whereas the remarkable peculiarity of the American press, is that it absorbs nearly all the intellect of that country. There is scarcely a statesman of eminence, an author of fame, who does not contribute to the American periodical press."

THE NEW YORK BABY SHOW.

Ten thousand people visited the show on the first day, yielding Barnum a profit of over $3000, and on Wednesday, 6th inst., the place was more crowded than ever, especially by ladies. A "census taker" was on hand taking taking notes, as to the diet, &c., of the parents and treatment of the babies. The babies are reported to be very noisy. The chief prize bady was elevated on a raised platform surmounted by a crimson canopy. Young and old ladies insist on kissing him, and his superior claims over all other babies is universally admitted. Charles Orlando Scott born in New York, and now in the fourth year of his age, is the fortunate competitor for the prize. The mother, a lady of remarkably fine appearance, and much personal beauty, stands beside her child, and the group is regarded with interest and admiration by thousands of visitors. The *N. Y. Evening Post*, from, which we glean these particulars, says that before noon on the second day, upwards of ten thousand persons visited the show.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Richard B. Kimball, who has just returned from Europe, is preparing a correct history of the Newfoundland and Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Companies, whose operations are now regarded with so much interest over the whole world, in which history proper credit will be given to the original projector, H. B. Tebbetts, Esq., of this city, who so long ago as March, 1852 through his agent, F. N. Gisborne, secured the charter, with important privileges, from the Newfoundland government.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION ON THE RIO GRANDE.—NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—We have advices from the Brazos to the 10th inst.

On the 27th ult Monterey was attacked and taken by the revolutionists. General Cardena, with seven other officers, were taken prisoners. Twenty-six cannon, with other munitions of war, fell into the hands of the opponents of the government.

All business on the frontier is suspended.

It is reported that Carvajal and Capistran had crossed the Rio Grande and encountered the government troops.

The snow on the "Great Ridge" of the White Mountains was said to have been, on the 1st inst., thirty feet deep in some places, and in Tuckerman's ravine fifty feet deep.

Accounts from Trinidad state, that the Sugar Canes were in a most prosperous state, promising more than an average crop of Sugar.

MUNIFICENCE.—We observe from the proceedings in the Free General Assembly of the Scottish Church, that Dr. William Clark, of Western Moffat, has placed at the disposal of the church the munificent sum of £20,000 for the erection and endowment of a free theological college in Glasgow, provided other parties in Glasgow should provide a similar sum, so that £40,000 should be immediately available for the purpose in view. The subscriptions in Glasgow towards this second sum already amount to £14,000, and the major sum of £40,000 may thus be considered as secured. But Dr. Clark's liberality does not stop here. He offers to pay down or secure an additional sum of £10,000 for the same object, provided a like sum of £10,000 additional should be guaranteed by responsible parties within the next twelve months.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—English papers mention the death of a Mr. Roylstone, who ten years ago, was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with a guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culniary art. He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster Bridge.

TOM THUMB.—The *N. Y. Post* contradicts "by authority" the story that the distinguished Mr Tom Thumb is married, and says that the Miss Vintire, to whom rumor had assigned the unspeakable felicity of a union with the little man, has merely been engaged to take charge of him, and attend to his wardrobe.

(*From the Jouranl of the Am. Temperance Union.*)

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

We have not given ourselves much concern in this organization which has of late much attracted the public mind, because, in the first place, there is no reward in searching for that which works in the dark, and second, it is engaged in a matter in which, as Temperance men we have no particular sympathy; nativeism in opposition to our foreign population, to whom we would certainly do all the good in our power. Alienations of one portion of our Republic from another, are of no benefit to any. Assuming, as they do, a character for patriotism, we did suppose that the Know-Nothings, as a matter of course, would throw their almost entire vote for temperance and a prohibitory law. In some cases, they seem to have done it, especially in Pennsylvania, and we rejoice in it. But in this city, a branch, said to be a division, have met in council, and instead of nominating Mr. Clark, or any prohibitory candidate for Governor, have nominated as the man of their choice, Daniel H. Ullmann, Esq., said to be as far from temperance as would be most desirable to any liquor dealer in the State —Now if these gentlemen, or any portion of them, choose to do this, they have a perfect right to do so; all we have to to say is, that neither they nor any other men can establish a party for any purpose which can stand and be prosperous in a rejection of the temperance principle. We have nothing to fear from the Know-Nothings. Not a man will vote against us who would vote with us, if the Know-Nothings were not in existence. We have staunch prohibitory law, men enough to carry the State, without any who are not ready at all sacrifices of club or party to give us their votes. If any obstreperously warring against foreigners are disposed to make a league with foreign consumers of rum and lager-beer, let them so do. They will have their reward.

BANK OF WESTMORELAND.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors, &c., took place at the Banking House, on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:—

OLIVER JONES,
JOHN HUMPHREY,
MICHAEL S. HARRIS, } *Esquires.*
JOSEPH F. ALLISON,
WM. STEADMAN,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Oliver Jones, Esquire, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

A statement of the affairs of the institution was laid before the meeting, which was highly satisfactory to all present.

A Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year has been declared, leaving about £330 as a reserve fund, this makes the dividend for the year 8 per cent., and the reserve fund about $650 in all.

The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting, viz:—

"That the Stockholders record with pleasure, their entire confidence in the Officers of the Institution, and their full approval of the management under their respected President in conducting the business of the Bank during a period of unusual commercial depression; and they continue to rely with equal confidence on the same untiring energy, and laborious application, in the discharge of his duties for the future, as he has exhibited during the year now past." And further

Resolved, that the Stockholders, as a mark of approval contained in the foregoing resolution, recommend that the sum of One Hundred Dollars be voted to Oliver Jones, Esquire, as a testimony of their approbation of his services, in addition to any amount that may be allowed him by the Board of Directors, as President of the Westmoreland Bank"

The Hon. E. B. Chandler was then appointed Solicitor and Standing Counsel.

It must be gratifying to the Stockholders to find the affairs of the Bank in such a satisfactory condition, and we only hope it may now be in the power of the Directors to afford the public such accommodation as we are satisfied they have the disposition to do, if business matters would warrant an extension of the discount sheet, although in this particular they are in precisely the same position as older and more extensive Institutions of the same description.—*Westmoreland Times.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 30, 1855.

Passing by Mr. W. B. Dean's Store the other day, we observed a carriage of rather singular construction, carefully mounted on steel springs, and furnished with a novel kind of dray; on enquiring its use, we were informed that it was employed in journeying through the country, for the purpose of collecting eggs, to be shipped to the United States. This may appear to some a small matter, and in truth so it is, but the consequences may be much greater than many imagine. The true source of wealth and riches which are the exuberance of wealth, is an attention to small things. Gold and diamonds are found in detached and small even minute portions, and must be separated from the dross and extraneous matter with which they are surrounded at a great expense of labour and skill, nuggets and koh-i-noors are merely exceptions and only more clearly prove the rule. A dozen of eggs or even a gross we pass over as matters of every-day occurrence, but when the aggregation of thousands of dozens with the corresponding values are presented to our consideration, we become astonished at an article so trifling in value as a single egg, becoming valuable from the mere fact of accumulation. But this is not all; the fact of the construction of such a vehicle, and the daily expence attendant on a man and pair of horses, serve to shew that the article is becoming sufficiently abundant, and will not only reimburse the collection, but enable him to reap a profit by the transaction. It is opening a new branch of trade, it is giving to housewives and their daughters in the country, a source of emolument which has hitherto been a very precarious one. The very incentive to domestic industry and the prospect it holds out to the younger branches of a family, of realizing by a little care and pains, a means of adding to the general store, and thereby contributing to the general happiness and comfort of the family. The rearing of poultry may, with care, be made of great advantage to the farmer. There is no one species of manure that contains so much of the nutrition of plants in so small a compass as the ordure of fowls. The beds of guano in the Islands off the coast of Peru, are composed of the droppings of flocks of marine birds, their virtues concentrated by the lapse of ages. The poultry house, if properly constructed, and the floors strewn with saw dust, wood ashes or mould, would yield a large quantity of manure, little inferior to guano. As one of the compounds of liquid manure, it is invaluable.