

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hostilities have recommenced between Denmark and Prussia. A Danish fleet in attempting to capture the fortress of Eckeford on the 5th inst., were utterly defeated, and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the former commander. The line-of-battle ship grounded, and taking fire shortly after, exploded with seven hundred men on board. A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing thirty hundred men, twenty-four pieces of cannon and forty wagons.

On the 7th inst., Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan Government and on the 31st of March the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced. A despatch of the 3d inst., published the strict blockade of the German ports of Cammin, Sevenmunde, Wolgast, Greifswald, Stralsund and Rostock, by Denmark.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion. The King of Prussia having refused the imperial crown made to him by a small majority of the Frankfurt Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy. The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa and assembly is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria. Rome though quiet is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta. The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has been hitherto restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a general election, to be held in the month of England is quiet, but with less glowing prospects of the revival of trade.

In Ireland, Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding with, but the result will not be known till to-morrow. DENMARK AND THE DUCHESSES SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.

A Danish squadron consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers, entered the Bay of Eckeford on the 5th inst., and opened a fire against the batteries. At 6 A. M. one of the steamers was crippled by a shot and made off. The fire continued without intermission on both sides till half past 12 o'clock, when the Danish Admiral Paludan hoisted the white flag, and sent a flag of truce on shore, demanding the battery to cease firing, and he would withdraw, or else he would bombard the town. The commanding officer Jungm replied, "He might as well be pleased, even if he had been destined for the ships." The flag of truce went backwards and forwards till 4 o'clock, when the firing recommenced.

In an hour the frigate Gefion struck her colors, and a little after seven the line of battle ship Christian also, and Admiral Paludan and officers delivered their arms to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and the men came on board of a Danish vessel. The Gefion was a 44 gun frigate, the Christian was an 81 gun ship of the line. On the Gefion the complement was 300 men, of whom 100 are prisoners, and 200 have fallen. The Christian had 800 men on board, of whom nearly 700 are prisoners; the remainder fallen. It was one of the most brilliant affairs on record. In the result 123 guns, and 1,100 men striking the Danes, together with 20 pieces of cannon, 150 medals, and the remainder, the Christian was in flames and blew up.

Measures have been taken to equip immediately the Danish Frigate, and to equip another line of battle ship, also the S. H. Gold of eighty guns, it is expected they will be ready for sea by the sixteenth.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOWN OF BRESCIA, SLAUGHTER OF THE INHABITANTS, AFTER A SIEGE OF EIGHT DAYS.

Brescia, or rather the ruins of what was once Brescia, is in the possession of the Austrians. The town was bombarded for six hours and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive.

The Cholera is making sad ravages among the troops who are quartered in the temporary barracks erected in the several quarters of Paris. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has much contributed to the development of the disease. Measures have been adopted for their removal into more healthy quarters.

Letters from Perpignan state that Count Montemolin and his companions had been lying quite close to the frontier, where he was expecting some of the Carlist chiefs to come and receive him. He was subsequently betrayed by a guide whom he had hired to lead him to a place called Gualand, the traitor who guided him by his company instead of conducting him across the frontier, the Prince believed, led him into French villages, where he gave him up to the authorities. On being searched, the sum of four thousand francs was found on his person.

A letter from Dublin, of the 9th, says, on Friday the prisoners of Burgos arrived here under a strong guard. Barkes and Abbott are placed in the cell; Danqu and Florio in another; Raspall and Subrier and Puentes in a third.

The Gazette de Bas Linguasque says, that the discovery has just been made that the Cub men of Wilmer had organized themselves so as to be able to act as military. The Socialist army as it is called, consisted of companies led by the names of Barkes, Barkes, Ross, Ripper, &c.

of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the extreme impotence of the unhappy peasant of France, and under sufferings he had no parallel in the history of the civilized world. A clergyman from the parish of Connaught says that his whole district is almost a wilderness. Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of this parish four years ago, I am sorry we have not 6000 at present, and as for landholders, I am positive there is not one out of five remaining, so that the creatures that still live are moved here by mercy, rather than by any desire to be there.

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA!

The Democracy have made a clean sweep in Virginia. The "mother of States and statesmen," as she has been appropriately termed, is true as steel to her ancient faith. Glorious old Commonwealth! We glory and love her. She can neither be humbugged, bribed nor seduced from her political integrity. The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday, thus sums up the result of the Virginia election, in a few words:

FOR CONGRESS.—The following members are certainly elected: Democrats—Thomas H. Bayly, John S. Hill, James C. Seddon, B. W. Hooper, Alexander Holladay, James McDowell, Richard Parker, Alexander Newsum, Thomas A. Edmondson, Pauls Powell, Thomas S. Biscoe, Thomas H. Averett, Fayette M. Mullen—Whigs—Jeremiah Morton (elected by Democrats) 1. The Kansas Territory has not fully heard from, though the returns are favorable to the success of Beale. Do we carry him, Virginia will send to Congress 3 Democrats and 1 Whig; or rather, as a wag says, 14 Democrats.

ERIE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 8th, under the above heading, says "our friend Mr. Darsie, thinks the Erie folks are pluming themselves on their cunning in cheating the Legislature without any foundation. He says the act in which they rely was well considered, instead of being muzzled through, as they (the Erie folks) claim."

Now, in the first place, the "Erie folks" have never claimed that the act was "muzzled through," but that it was "well considered." The papers here have quoted from the Harrisburg and other papers in the interest of the Central Railroad, in which it is true, such language is used, but they quoted from them, not for the purpose of showing or admitting that the Legislature was cheated, but for the purpose of showing that the Erie was conceded by those in an opposing interest, that the right to construct a Railroad from Erie to the Ohio line was included in the act referred to. Again who is this Mr. Darsie, whose opinion is to determine the construction of an act of the Legislature? We have heard of a loquacious little man of that name, who happened to be speaker of the Senate, and knew he was a mighty great man (in his own estimation) but had not before learned that his opinion was to govern the state, or that he had been constituted the supreme tribunal to determine the constitutionality of its legislative enactments; nor did we even suppose, nor do we now after reading the Gazette, suppose that his opinion is worth much more than a constitutional lawyer, much less a judge. Better lawyers than Mr. Darsie are of a different opinion, and the Pittsburg Gazette will find itself resting on rather too thin a foundation in the opinion of Mr. Darsie. The road will be made under the law referred to.

POWELL'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.—After a successful season of three weeks, the Theatre under the management of J. H. Powell, will be brought to a close this evening. The crowded houses which they have drawn will here, even to the last, is positive proof of their ability and merit. The gentlemanly conduct of the performers of the stage has done so much to advance their welfare as their ability on the boards. To-night is their last night and the bill for performance, in point of interest has not been surpassed. Of course a good house will be there. They have given entire satisfaction here, and we commended to the patronage of the good people of Sandusky, when they intend making their next stop.

THE LOUISIANA was towed into Connecticut by the steamer Michigan, and subsequently to Buffalo by the Queen City for repair. She will be out again in a few days.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE came to anchor, on Saturday morning last, about a mile below the peninsula, during a heavy gale from the N. East, which continued to blow with great force during the day. The boat having become sprung, and her bow broken, she was obliged to attempt to make Buffalo, but was unable to get into a shelter, and was therefore obliged to ride it out. She was brought in Sunday by the Southerner, and is now being repaired.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES. The Chamberlain Repository, has passed from the hands of Messrs. Denny & Gehl, and will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. D. L. Stager and J. W. Boyd. The Haldiburg Whig has been sold by its former editor, J. L. Heutz, to Messrs. George Raymond and Win. T. Wilson.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of "The World as it Moves," a weekly publication of 38 pages, published by Lockwood & Co., 459, Broadway New York. The mechanical portion of the work is good, and from a hasty glance at the contents we should think it worthy the patronage of the public. One year will make a volume of 2980 pages or the sum of \$5. Address the publishers as above.

WARNING FOR CALIFORNIANS.—In Dunk county, Ohio, a number of individuals have been indicted and found guilty of, in serenading a wedding party with tin-pan music. The Judge (Holt) in his charge thus comments upon the custom:

"Some of the witnesses have spoken of a custom in that neighborhood to honor weddings with music of this kind. Such a custom is illegal, it belongs not to civilization, and should not receive the sanction of a court, and yet existing in a civilized community. It has been said that:

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," It must indeed be a savage breast that can be soothed by the hideous sounds of cowbells, horse fiddles, rams' horns, and like instruments rattling, ringing, and commingling together, and interspersed with the occasional explosion of gunpowder."

Here, also, in our usually peaceful town the above practice of serenading newly married people has become quite a nuisance. We should be happy to see some of the young men, make an example of somewhat in the same manner. We think it would be a benefit to them if not to the public.

WE ARE GLAD to receive intelligence from and old friend and correspondent "Omego."

An interesting communication from his pen will be found in another column.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1849.

MR. STILES has been absent during the past week, on business which will account for the leanness of the editorial columns.

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MR. EDITOR.—Horrors! everything relating to the manners, morals, religion, customs, scenery, productions, &c. of Mexico, had to be the public a certain interest, and whilst our army was here, all eyes were turned this way for topics of excitement. Assuming then that there yet remains some curiosity concerning a country, which up to the moment last referred to, but little was generally known, and that it must be reviewed under circumstances disadvantageous to a civilized people, I have thought proper to renew my acquaintance with you, and herewith forward you a short account, in journal form, of a journey just completed to this place. If it suits you, can give it to the public, if not, you can play Congress on it, and "refuse to print." In the latter case I loose time, pen, ink and paper, and you my sweet fellow the postage—of course it be.

MEXI, Jan. 3, 1849.

This place is said but little altered from what it was eight months ago, except indeed its present state of exceeding dullness. The roll of the drum and the blast of our bugle no longer echo in the plaza, and the easy independent swagger of the Yankee soldier is missed in the streets, gone is the sheen of his bright bayonet, no more the prancing steed with his rollicking mischievous rider—Buller's Dragoons, nor does that accomplished officer any longer hold sway, but the angel of peace has spread her soft wings over the land, and the rule of the alcalde is the counties to hear from, we shall probably give up the war to be continued—money was plenty, labor commanded high prices, whilst stealing was but seldom detected and punished—(was a harvest for the poor. Not so with the aristocrats, I'm told that when it was known that the last of our troops had passed homewards, all the alcaldes and co's assembled, and over a bottle of black-stout justified, until the crowd got gloriously tipsy. But they left their American very kindly, of whom there are a few more left, will strange men they are too—one has a scheme by which a fortune is speedily to be amassed merchandizing, another knows of a mine, which Spanish tradition represents to contain hoards of silver, but that just as the earth was about to open up her rich stores, the water struck in like a river and stopped all further progress, or the "revolution" broke out, and the Spaniards, who worked it were immolated in that terrible strife. One tells a yarn of golden heaps on the head of the Helo, or of sparkling stones supposed to be diamonds, in the far off deserts of the west. Each too, has his story of border strife, almost a prisoner at Perote or at Mexico, his trials, almost a prisoner at Perote or at Mexico, chased Buller, with the Arapaho, of spies at Breu's Fort, and life in the mountains. This is a fine sunny day, the "northern" which for a few days past has been chilling every body to the bone, having at last broken, the birds are singing merrily from the fig and orange trees, and chirping from their cages, now hang out to sun. About eleven this morning I saw a cortege of very genteel dressed females, bearing and escorting a small coffin, covered with flowers and blazoned with ribbons, as they neared me, the speaker of the party, begged in the name of God and the saint they had with them to give her a shilling. This parade was made over a very rude little well, and I observed the Mexicans, when one bestowed his bounty claim as a privilege, to keep the glass in front of the image. A half an hour afterwards the bells of the church pealed out, and every fellow within hearing (Americans excepted,) drew his sombrero, and on turning into the Plaza, we there saw one on his knees in front of the church, performing his devotions. Poor folk, in what miserable nonsense are they steeped! There's no appearance of any improvement, things are going on, and I believe anything they are more dirty and slovenly in their houses than formerly. What appeared to me a kind of topsy-turvy state of matters, consequent upon the war, is but natural with them. Occasionally there is a fandanglo, a feast or saint day, a merchant wagon passes through bearing the produce of our industries, looms to the Mexican consumer, and here ends the variety of life in Meri. But

What's this that you talk of? I'm bent on my reasoning, moreover I am going to leave. Two wagons loaded with merchandise for the friend Mr. F. was just gone to Alacales to obtain our passes, for all persons must carry them here, our horses, when the delay, the rifles are loaded, and I close for the road.

MONTREUX, Jan. 8, 1849.

Mounting our horse at Meri, Mr. F. and two drivers, in all four, armed to the teeth, sallied out of the town. The country this side of Meri does not become interesting for some distance, and if it had been I cannot say I should have enjoyed it, so severe were the galls of my horse, it was impossible to perform the very intellectual office of tobacco chewing, whilst riding; I was obliged to strap down my pen knife and tooth pick; who must have been trained by some quick doctor, "whose medicines it was necessary" to be well shaken before taken."

Every one we met were armed, like ourselves. In peace or in war this is the custom here, but just now there is a great cry of Indians, who have the country under such a state of terror as to be permitted to murder and rob within twenty miles of this very city. The first question they propose is, do you see any Indians? Cerozo appeared to me brighter, cleaner, and much improved since the troops left. The people were very kind, and seemed quite anxious to renew their acquaintance with their Yankee friends. Meri has also lightened, the people displayed much good feeling, and as we wound through the valley, we noticed a very perceptible exertion to set matters to rights in houses and farms. Wall-cut Springs, with its fine Oaks, looked as green and fresh as of old, we observed a number of crosses leaning against the walls of all the countrymen, (there are no walls built by the military, upon one, we read "I. Woods," and on another "Hazel." With other gallant men their bodies have been dis-interred, and carried back to rest in their native soil, where their friends might see their graves with flowers, and nourish them with their grateful tears.

Within sight of the city we heard the beating of trumpets and the clatter of a military band, but not at all in accordance with the regulations of a Mexican force, we passed a far famed mine, at a distance of 20 miles, although at the time we were filled with troops? They were dressed in our own blue, ascertained in Yankee Land, and sold to the Mexican Government out of our surplus supplies, at the close of the war. They were never never clad in their lives, and seemed themselves to know it. In the city there was no appearance of business, and no stir except that produced by the military, we saw their mount guard in the Plaza, patrolling marches, and counter-marching through the streets, and quartettes of officers standing about, and heard at intervals the calls sounded from four or five different points. The town is like a barracks, a great deal more annoying to the people than our occupation of it, they will not live in the Fort or the Castle, but seek themselves in the very heart of the place. We were told that Minyon, the Commanding General had quartered on them 200 soldiers and 350 officers, but that an order from General Keene had a few days previous, robbed them of the very large majority of 150 of the officers. You should see "hoarfrost" as it is practised here, I am quite convinced these people have brought it to a greater state of perfection than any other. Thieving too is here reduced to a science, we are conscious ourselves of being the sufferers to the amount of a very fine pair of Holster pistols that were taken "occasionally" Great nations, the people are too lazy to work, and they steal, the Government too poor to pay their troops, and they steal, the more aristocratic are too proud to do anything honest and they steal, and every body knows the church steals—

MOND—Keep out of Mexico.

RIVERS DONK AWAY WITH.—An invention has recently been produced in Boston by Mr. Samuel Pratt, by which sheets of metal of any length, bands, hoops, or any easily and quickly be joined together, in any form of the boiler, ribbon, or the band of the hoop, or in the ends of the sheets, or band, to dovetail into the other, when a blow from the hammer joins them as effectually as by riveting, and effects a great saving in time.

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE BY RAILROAD.—The Mexican family that was sojourning at the Broadway Hotel, last week, says our friend George, left on Sunday in the cars for Sandusky City. While at the hotel, a little love affair sprang up between the daughter—a beautiful girl of Mr. Bocanegra and a Mr. Eckley, a young gentleman who resides in the city of New York. On board the cars he made a proposal, which was accepted, and anxious to have the nuptial knot tied, he induced the arbiter Mr. Doherty, the conductor, to stop the train for a few minutes at Morrow, to make the train one flesh.

A CONVENTION is being held at Frankfort, Ky., to take into consideration the abolition of slavery in that State. The following points were recommended to be inserted in the state's new constitution: First, the absolute prohibition of the importation of slaves into Kentucky; second, that complete power be lodged with the people of Kentucky to perfect under the new constitution a system of gradual prospective emancipation of the slaves.

SENKA LAKE STEAMERS.—A beautiful steamer of the largest class is being constructed at Geneva. The Gazette says: "Her length of keel is 250 feet—breadth of beam 30 feet—including guards 58 feet—depth of hold 10 feet. The engine is to be 500 horse power. The model is a beautiful one, and we expect in the course of another season to see a floating palace upon our waters unsurpassed by any in the state."

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-TWO.—The St. Charles Illinois People's Platform nominates Hon. Thomas H. Benton for the next Presidency, and John a Dix for Vice President. The Hopkinsville Delta nominates James K. Polk. The Baltimore Clipper and the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle declare their preference for John M. Clayton for President. The St. Mary's Ohio Sentinel nominates Lewis Cass. General Taylor and Henry Clay have been nominated for the next Presidency by several papers. The Florence Alabama Gazette nominates Edward A. Hannagan.

ROAD TO SANTA FE.—In accordance with Government directions, a detachment of United States Dragoons and Infantry was to move from Fort Smith, Arkansas, about the 17th inst., to survey, mark out, and cut a road, under the direction of a corps of engineers, from that place, to Santa Fe, direct.

THE SURVIVORS of the Mablehead California Company have arrived at Mablehead, after having experienced considerable distress during their absence. They report that a man named Guay, belonging to a New York California Company, had been dreadfully lacerated, and finally murdered, by the Mexicans.

IN PORTLAND John Smith has obtained a verdict for \$120 against F. O. J. Smith, in the matter of the old Daily Courier.

THE PAPERS tell of a young gentleman lately bathing in the Missouri river, who, on observing some Indians approaching, drew himself out from beneath a extreme delicacy. Overreaching modesty to be sure!

IN CINCINNATI a young man named George died of cholera administered by a physician, to enable him to undergo an operation.

A WHITE PEARL was found murdered near Rush Furnace, Md. Mrs. Preston, an aged widow who lived in a cottage in Buckley town, Md., was found dead on the 23d inst., of a dose of strychnine poison, money which she was known to have was missing.

AN ELECTRIC is a candidate for the French assembly. She says a legislature composed exclusively of men is not fit to make laws for men and women.

THE REPUBLICAN WRITERS, since the French revolution of February, is a hundred and eight years imprisonment and three hundred and ten thousand francs amercement.

FINK AT RAVINE.—Mr. Tucker's warehouse at Ravine was burnt on the 3d inst. It contained some 35,000 bushels of wheat, a part of which was owned in Chicago. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; probably covered by insurance.

GOLD DUST.—The Ship San Pedro, which arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, on Wednesday last, brings eight hundred and eighty-six ounces of gold dust.

FAIR DEMAND for wheat and steady market, also on 1st 101. Prime Genesee at \$1.20, some 60 sales were made at \$1.21. Market for Meri for sales at \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.15. Market for Meri for sales of 400 bushels, for the new loan 10th day of the month. Treasurers approved a closing 4-10-12.

THE ELECTORAL for Mayor and Officers of the city resulted in the choice of Burgess for Mayor, who received 710 votes, Scattergood, 410. The common term all Whigs.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Dispatch and Philadelphia papers.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The cabinet had under consideration the New York appointments to-day. Ex-Major for Brady appointed Major. Sheldahl has been appointed Marshal for Iowa, and Benj. Bond, for Illinois.

THE GOVERNMENT intend fitting out forthwith two national ships in search of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic Seas, one to go round Cape Labrador and the other west to Baffins Strait.

ASHTON PLOON.—We have to record another loss to the Allegheny. The river commenced rising on Sunday day night, and on Monday morning was almost full. The destruction of property was immense. We noticed that several of the Lumber dealers lost boxes of boards, &c., and would have lost much more, had they not kept men employed on Sunday, making repairs to the floating lumber. Many rafts were swept away and on the pieces of the bridges were many victims of wreck.

THE LATEST accounts from Montreal represent affairs entirely quiet. Since the late outbreak, the most perfect tranquility has been maintained.

THE LEGISLATURE of Connecticut met in joint session Thursday, for the purpose of electing a Governor—Thurnbull, Whigg, was elected on the first ballot, Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Both branches of the Virginia Legislature late Democratic.

THE STEAMER Sophia Walker, from Valparaiso, arrived at Boston this morning, with eighty thousand dollars worth of California gold.

THE HERRALD and Courier have dispatch from Boston, dated yesterday, which states that a fire broke out during the night, on Boundary street, and consumed the buildings before it could be subdued.

The buildings were mostly small and occupied by poor persons. There was an instance of eighteen dead persons.

The steamer Washington, from Southampton, arrived at Bremen, arrived this morning, after a passage of 21 days. Her news was uninteresting, she says.

The new gold dollars have made their appearance in Philadelphia.

A telegraph dispatch states that the late fire at Charleston is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The authorities are taking action to provide for the unfortunate persons who lost their all by this disaster. Several persons supposed to have been connected with the robbery of Newell & Co., at St. Louis on the 12th March, have been arrested at Newark. They are probably guilty parties. Considerable amount of property purchased with the stolen money has been detected. The whole amount stolen was \$10,000.

The Post Office at New Orleans has been robbed of a package of diamonds, valued at, between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

We learn that Dr. J. A. Salisbury, who was accused of counterfeiting about a year since, sentenced to State Prison for seven years, has been pardoned by President. We also hear it reported that he has been named to his Presidency at Dexterville, though we saw no Journal says nothing to the effect.

ROBERTS, May 10, 1849.

The Halifax papers of the 5th have come to hand. They state that the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were building three vessels to convey a portion of the population to Australia. Others would emigrate to Cuba and the United States. This population is soon to be disintegrated at the tenure of the lands. A portion of California is soon to be sold from Mexico to the United States.