Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, June 7, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Candidates of the Democracy.

The result of the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention is now before the public.—Borne on the wings of lightning, by means of the electric telegraph, the news of the nomination of CASS and BUTLER has penetrated the remotest portion of our wide-spread Republic, in a space of time, which four years since would have appeared impossible. This nomination is now the property of the Democracy—the National Convention has ceased to exist—and they have a right to investigate its proceedings and reflect and comment upon its action, as becomes Democrats and honest and independent men.

To these nominations, we feel ourselves bound by every consideration of duty to the Democratic party to submit—and in raising the names of the nominees as the candidates of the Democracy, to the head of the Reporter, we stated that we done so "cheerfully." We hold that private or sectional prejudices should not preponderate in matters of this kind—that personal feelings should promptly give way for the harmony and success of the great party under whose banners we have so often battled victoriously. It is not necessary for us to say, that our first, or our second choice, was not LEWIS CASS,—but he has been nominated by the body whose action we are wont to regard as binding and conclusive, and all our preferences, our antipathies, and our prejudices shall be

"Deep in the bosom of the ocean buried."

The *principles* for which the Democracy are called upon to do battle in this contest, are identical with those which were emblazoned so conspicuously upon the banner of the party in the memorable campaign of 1844. Should the great "embodiment" of the Whig party now be their candidate, we may expect to see the same issues again presented, which were so strongly urged by them in that contest. Although the Bank is apparently an "obsolete idea;" the "ruin" which was to overwhelm all classes and conditions from the effects of the Tariff of 1846, no where to be found, and its predecessor the exploded humbug of 1842, slumbering in deathlike stillness; the sub-treasury,—out of which Whiggery made so much in 1840, as an institution dangerous to the liberties and interests of the country—successfully in operation, and daily demonstrating its utility and the wisdom of its great projector, MARTIN VAN BUREN; yet the nomination of Henry Clay will galvanize into spasmodic existence these, with the other issues which Whiggery clings to with such tenacity, and the Federalists will desperately battle for the fallen hopes of their Idol. We have no fears for such a contest; there is a potency and a charm for a portion of the Whig party in the very name of Henry Clay, but the people have repudiated his measures, and sealed them with their condemnation.

A contemporary gives the following brief sketch of the services of our candidate for President, since he has been in public life:—General CASS commenced an active life in the uncultivated and uninhabited wilds of the Northwestern territory when but a boy of seventeen. Possessed of excellent natural abilities and unwearied industry in their cultivation, he soon became one of the ablest and most prominent among the civilians and politicians of that country. He was foremost in its councils, respected by all and admired by that great apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, who appointed him Marshall of the district, in which station he remained until the war of 1812. Having served his country as civilian, from an ardent desire to promote its interests, he volunteered in its defence against British injustice, fought in the prominent battles of the Northwestern campaign until its close. Having sustained President Madison in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and, distinguished himself by courage and ability, the President, on 9th of Oct., 1813, appointed him Governor of Michigan, at that time a station of high responsibility, being both a civil and military governor. In this situation he distinguished himself for fortitude and ability in treating with the Indians, with whom he formed twenty-one treaties. In 1831 he was called on by President Jackson to take charge of the War Department, the duties of which he discharged with ability and satisfaction to the government. In 1836 he was appointed Minister to France, and immediately resigned his post as Secretary of War. In this important situation as agent for his government, he displayed abilities second to no minister ever sent from it: and his devoted integrity to his country and his success in thwarting the designs of England by the quintuple treaty, have raised a monument of respect for his memory that will never decay. In his capacity of Senator from a sovereign State, as a sound statesman and able debater, he stands on the platform with the wisest and most experienced, and on the great questions of interest that marks with proud distinction the present Administration, he has shown himself their bold, uncompromising advocate.

Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, our candidate for Vice President, is now in Mexico, at the head of the armies of the United States. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Kentucky at an early age. He is a farmer, and has been frequently a member of Congress from Kentucky, never having been beaten in a district which gives 4000 federal majority. In 1844, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and came within a few votes of being elected.

When the war with Mexico commenced, he volunteered his aid, and has distinguished himself in the most memorable battles of the campaign. He combines every qualification necessary for the office for which he is the candidate.

The New York Difficulties.

The proceedings of the National Convention show that the State of New York presented two sets of Delegates to that Convention, and that the question as to which delegation was entitled to a seat in that body, was the subject of much acrimonious discussion, and of great excitement. The question was finally decided by the admission of both into the Convention—a mode of procedure foolish in the extreme, and which, so far from adjusting the difficulty in that State, has only aggravated it. That both delegations were *not* entitled to seats, is apparent to every one; and it was the duty of the Convention, boldly, fairly, to decide the question; to reject one set and admit the other. The consequence of this puerile movement was—that the Utica delegates very properly withdrew from the Convention—and the great State of New York—comprising one-eighth of its numerical strength, was not represented in its deliberations.

We see much in the tone adopted toward the Radical Democracy of the State of New York to disapprove. Surely, if merit had any influence with the Convention, they would not have been turned away—or had but half-justice reluctantly done them, accompanied with insult, injury and contumely. They had seen a preceding Convention sacrifice a favorite son of the Empire State—in accordance with the dictation of the South—and they had gone home, and by the name and influence of the purest and best man who was ever betrayed and sacrificed, they had nobly carried the nominee of that Convention to victory. They had with a self-sacrificing spirit of Democracy worthy of all commendation, offered up their feelings upon the altar of our faith. They were worthy, in every respect, the especial regard and consideration of the Convention. And how were they met? They saw their places to which they were rightfully entitled, by all the customs and precedents of the party, contested by a set of men, who had come there prepared to sell the Democracy of the State, to betray them, and make them like goods and chattles in the market, the property of the highest bidder. With such men, they had no sympathy, nor could they affiliate. Had they consented to occupy their seats in partnership, they would have made themselves contemptible in the sight of honest people, and unworthy of sympathy or respect.

That they are honest men and sincere Democrats, is apparent from their refusal to submit to any ignominious test or pledge. Why should it be demanded of the Radical Democracy of any section of the Union that they be put under bonds? What will this great Moloch of the South next demand? Must we come cringing and fawning and suppliant to their feet, or be told, stand back, you are not Democrats but "factious whigs in disguise"? "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad"; our Southern friends in whatever section of the Union they may be found should bear this in mind, and that "There are some *causes* which will draw fire from ice." We ask why the Utica delegates should be asked to *pledge* themselves to support the nominees? Was it because they advocated Free Soil? Or that the South were determined to commit a gross outrage upon those who dared to be Free?—There were other Free Soil Delegates in that Convention, who were required to submit to no such humiliating process before permitted to take their seats. Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Florida had declared they would not support any man for the Presidency who did not pronounce their Shiboleth,—*does any one for a moment doubt but they would have been as good as their word?* They were not asked to pledge themselves, although standing in almost open rebellion, with their arms in their hands, offensively declaring that the nomination would be a nullity, unless *all* their demands were granted. The New York Democracy, on the contrary only asked that a man should be nominated who was not committed upon the question of Free Territory. They came to the Convention in the full assurance of the justice of their claims. They demanded no concessions, made no threats, would submit to no insults, or no degradation. In the consciousness of the enduring nature of the great truths by which they are guided, they calmly awaited its decision—and when they found it was derogatory to their honor, and to comply would compromise their principles they quietly and rightfully withdrew. They now stand in an elevated and important position—a position which has no parallel in the history of former conventions. They are not actuated as were the Virginia delegates in 1835, by a factious and disorganizing spirit,—but by a feeling that they have suffered injury and insult until forbearance has long ceased to be a virtue. Their action hereafter will be of immense importance to the progress of human liberty and the welfare and purification of the Democratic party. They are made up of pure and able partizans, and we are certain will be actuated by the motto of their important State—"EXCELSIOR."

Future events *may* more fully develop the intentions and actions of the South. The nomination of the Convention should satisfy them in all particulars. But South Carolina's delegate, who, elected at a parish meeting, was allowed to represent her *nine* votes in the Convention, as soon as the Convention had settled upon their candidate, very complacently announced that the support of *his* State must not be hoped for. This was certainly cool—but not more than could be expected from our erratic sister. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, whose especial prerogative it was to denounce and drive from the Convention and the support of its nominees the advocates of free territory, unhesitatingly declared the South were not satisfied—in which declaration Mr. Moses, of Florida, concurred. This feeling may be the precursor of the most important events—of the total disbanding of the party in the South, and their unanimous support of a Southern Slaveholder. We believe that the very delegates who made this nomination are ready to forsake it and support Gen. Taylor. Time will demonstrate this more fully—but that the next six months will witness events of momentous importance somewhat out of the usual order of political campaigns, we have not the least doubt. "Those who sow the whirlwind must reap the tempest."

GEN. CASS resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate on Monday week. He has replied to the Committee of Correspondence of the National Convention, who announced his nomination to him. He says he has carefully read the resolutions of the Convention, laying down the platform of political faith of the Democratic party, and he adheres as firmly to, as he cordially approves them.

☞ We would advise the editor of the Washington Union not to refer so often to his files of the Richmond Enquirer just now. "Old documents are dangerous things," and he may bring to light some unpleasant reminiscences.

Ratification of the Treaty.

We rejoice to announce that the Treaty of Peace with Mexico has been ratified. The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 3d inst., has a telegraph despatch, announcing upon unquestionable authority the glad tidings of the ratification of the treaty, and consequently of the end of the war with Mexico.

The Convention and the Proviso.

It is fortunate that the declared intentions of the Hotspurs of the South were not fully carried out in the late Democratic National Convention, or the party would have been shattered into a thousand fragments, from centre to circumference, and "chaos come again." The sound sense and discretion of those who would not see our country's best hopes and welfare wrecked within the terrific maelstroom of Slavery, whose abyss yawns so portentously to engulph us—prevailed, over the incendiary and proscriptive attempts of those whose "one idea" renders them insensible to liberal or patriotic feelings. The Convention, in a spirit of wisdom and conciliation, refused to incorporate their peculiar notions into the Democratic creed; but adopted the resolutions of 1844, entire, without amendment—with a few additional resolutions demanded by the state of affairs in this country, and the progress of Freedom in the Old World. This "platform" was adopted by the Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, and before the question of Free Territory became a theme of public consideration. The resolutions assert the doctrine of "State Rights," as maintained by the friends of the Proviso—and deny the right of Congress to interfere with the question of Slavery—as then existing; truths, which meet the hearty concurrence of all in the North.—A portion of the South vehemently objected that these resolutions did not go far enough; that they did not meet the wishes of the slaveholders. A resolution which was offered, directly repudiating the "Wilmot Proviso," was *withdrawn*. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, moved a resolution embodying the principles put forth by his state, and sustaining the efforts of the slavery propagandists, which was *rejected* by a vote of 36 yeas, to 216 nays. Thus, the Southern fanatics failed to accomplish that, which for months they have believed must be the prominent and leading act of the Convention.

We rejoice that the Convention acted thus discreetly. To have endorsed the demands of the South, would have severed from the support of the nominee, the friends of Free Territory, in a body, and effected a Revolution in parties, such as has never yet been seen. It would seem as if the South were bent on degrading their Northern brethren to the lowest depths of political vassalage and subserviency—of making of them mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their own interests. We warn them to beware. The Rubicon once passed, and though we have long been "dough-faces," they will find there is a spirit in the North, which once awakened will learn them that two hundred thousand slave-holders cannot control and dictate to millions of freemen. This spirit—though slumbering long—is now just beginning to develop itself. It may be retarded by circumstances, but it cannot be stopped: It is the great Truth of Freedom and Equality.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

The principles of the Proviso were never so firmly fixed in the public mind, as now. It may succumb for a period to other influences but it has taken root in a genial soil—the hearts and minds of American freemen,—and it will grow only the stronger, and flourish the more liberally, from any impediment it may receive. The time will come when those who have opposed the interests of the Freemen of the North will have a heavy reckoning at the bar of public opinion. The territories of this Republic, are the great fields of action for our posterity. Their interests demand that they should not be blighted thus early with the curse of human bondage. This incubus upon their growth and prosperity must be avoided. While the nations of the Old World, are struggling for freedom from Oppression and bondage, shall this Republic, now quoted as a model, retrograde? Shall we foster and diffuse a cause which always overwhelms us with its portentous aspect, and from which there is no escape except in keeping it within its present limits, and watching patiently and hopefully, its gradual and total extinction? The voice of *eleven* free states has declared for this great Principle, and millions of Freemen hold it as the hope dearest their hearts. Their wishes *must* be respected, and their just demands granted, or they will assert their rights, in a voice whose thunder tones will cause those who subserviently pander to the South, to stop abashed and rebuked in their course.

The Meeting in Columbia Township.

We published, last week, in accordance with the resolutions, the proceedings of a meeting held in Columbia township, relative to the appointment of Collector of that township by the County Commissioners.

We are assured that there is no cause for the complaints put forth by the meeting. That the appointment *was* offered to one of the persons returned to the Commissioners, and by him *refused*; and that the present Collector was then appointed. He has given ample and sufficient bail; and thus far has discharged the duties of the office promptly and satisfactorily. The legal right of the Commissioners, to make such a selection as they please, has long since been decided by the Supreme Court; and they saw fit to exercise that right, in this instance, rather than have an appointment forced upon them. And, in addition to all this, we are very credibly informed that the appointment of Mr. Furman is not objectionable to the citizens of Columbia township generally, but *particularly* so to the whig assessor who made the returns, and at whose instance the indignation meeting was conjured up.

☞ Some pliant tool of *Simon Cameron*, disgraced this State, by admitting him into the late National Convention. We do not see that he was required to submit to any pledge, although but a few months have passed since he was endeavoring to defeat the re-election of our present worthy Governor, Francis R. Shunk.

THE UTICA DELEGATES have issued an address to the Radical Democracy of the State of New York, and have called a Convention to be held at Utica, on the 23d inst., to take into consideration the State of affairs.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred in N. York, on Friday morning last, which consumed the extensive stables of Kipp & Brown, the great Omnibus proprietors, together with 150 Horses, and all their Omnibuses. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

Arrival of the Steamer United States.

Great Confusion in Paris—Attempt to Overawe the Government—The National Assembly Invaded by the Mob—Arrest of Blanqui and others of the Disturbers—Grand Demonstrations in Favor of Poland—Raising of the Danish Blockade—The Austrian and Italian War—Sanguinary Battle at Verona—Austrians Defeated.

The U. S. Mail Steamship United States arrived at New York on Wednesday with four days later news, which is highly important.

Since the departure of the Hibernia on Saturday, no material alterations has taken place in the aspect of trade or the general current of financial and political events, although mercantile operations do not seem to have encountered any positive retarding influences. Still the increasing accession of war intelligence from the Continent have contributed to inspire hesitation, and called for the exercise of increased vigilance and caution.

Notwithstanding the favorable expectations entertained on the 13th, of the speedy formation of a permanent Government in France, and restoration of tranquility in that country, a serious misunderstanding has arisen, which well nigh threatens not only entirely to overthrow the schemes of the Moderate party, but to induce the return to a state of anarchy.

The Danish Blockade has been raised.

The opinion gains ground that the Emperor of Russia will reintegrate Poland as a separate monarchy, under his son-in-law, the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

There is nothing new in England.

Lord Ashburton died on the 14th inst., in his 75th year.

The peace of Ireland continued undisturbed.

A great battle has been fought at Verona between the Austrians and Italians. The Austrians were defeated.

In Spain there has been a recent and sanguinary fight.

In Prussia, the proposition for the Prince to return was creating more disturbances. The people protest against his coming back.

From Poland, the announcement of the unconditional surrender of Mieroslawski is considered premature. It is true that he sent a flag of truce, and a sort of armistice took place. In the other parts of the Grand Duchy the conflict continues with unbated vigor.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to have arrived at Warsaw.

IRELAND.—Mr. Mitchell, editor of the United Irishman, had been arrested by the British Government under the new law for felony.

The trial of O'Brien has closed—the jury not being able to agree. Mr. Meagher's was proceeding, but would probably have the same result.

FRANCE—ATTEMPT TO OVERAWE THE GOVERNMENT.—Matters have taken another and an unexpected turn in France. The ultra-democrats are determined to do all in their power to retrieve the ground lost at the election, and have chosen the question of interferences in behalf of Poland, as the cloak to hide their designs.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on the morning of the 15th, says:—This being the day fixed for a great demonstration on the part of the Paris clubs, in favor of the Poles, the city is in commotion. The Government appears to be more alarmed about the matter than would appear necessary, were it not under the pretext of supporting the cause of Polish nationality, that the clubs are suspected of concealing views dangerous to the peace of France. An attempt upon the part of the clubs to intimidate the National Assembly, would, at any time, cause just alarm and excitement in the capital; but on the present occasion the excitement is greatly increased by the postponement of the fraternity feast, which was to have taken place yesterday. The demonstration of to-day in favor of the Poles will be a formidable one.

The apprehensions entertained of a design on the part of the populace to intimidate the Chambers were not without grounds, as may be inferred from the character of the latest news received.

On Monday morning the populace, composed of the clubs, the ateliers nationaux, the provincial delegates, and other violent democratic associations, began to assemble, and by half-past eleven, upwards of fifty thousand persons marshalled under banners, and marched in procession to the Chambers, the numbers augmenting as they proceeded.

The workmen from the *Ateliers Nationaux* left their national work and came forth with their banners to join the manifestation; then the clubs, with their respective banners, each surmounted by the blood-red cap of liberty and streamers of black crape, emblemical of the mournful fate of Poland. The various denominations of these clubs and inscriptions on the banners it were in vain to communicate. There was the emancipation of the People; the Society of the Rights of Man; the wounded of the July Revolution; those of this last business; the different trades and delegates from the departments who have been defrauded of their *fete*; officers of National Mobile, and all sorts of guards, including the most sable of all guards, who, certainly predominate in numbers. On came the moving masses down the Boulevards, shouting "*Vive la Pologne!*" singing the eternal *Marseillaise* and chaunt *Du de Part*, whilst the crowd, who were seated in the noble peristyle of the *Madeleine*, joined the chorus.

On arriving at the bridge, finding the passage interrupted, the procession turned towards the Chamber, and arrived at the gate in the Place Lafayette. General Courtais, who, justly or unjustly is suspected of being a party to the affair, had previously ordered the bayonets to be taken from the muskets. Some of the people seeing this, were encouraged to escalade the railings: others followed, and the court of the Chamber was soon filled. General Courtais then advanced to them with conciliating language; but in fine, the gates were soon forced open, and the populace entering the Chamber, rushed to the tribunes, and, instantly mingling with the members of the Convention, filled every part of the hall.

Much uproar ensued, and all authority ceased.—The delegates of the clubs spoke from the tribune, and proposed motions, which were carried by acclamation. The Chamber was declared dissolved, and a new Government was appointed, consisting of Blanqui, Raspail, Hurbert, Ledru Rollin, Barbes, Louis Blanc, and others.

The troops of the line, infantry, cavalry, and artillery were called out, and the national guard and guard mobile were placed under arms.

After much uproar and confusion, the populace become intimidated by the troops, left the Assembly, and marched to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a committee of public safety. Meanwhile, the Assembly resumed its session, although many were maltreated.

An impeachment of high treason, brought against General Courtais, was carried.

The affair is said to be at an end. The clubbists reached the Hotel de Ville, intending to proclaim a Committee of Public Safety, but the National Guards dispersed them without bloodshed. The principal leaders are understood, to have been arrested, including Blanqui, Barbes, Hurbert, and General Courtais.

M. Bethmont has resigned the Ministry of Public Worship, which, it is said, will be united with that of Public Instructions.

It is said that M. Lamartine intends to propose to the National Assembly to address a proclamation to the General Courts, demanding the reconstitution of the Polish Nationality.

The postponement of the *fete* of the Camp de Mars, which is now announced for the 21st inst., is said to have produced much discontent. Large numbers had arrived by railway, only to learn the postponement of the spectacle which they came to enjoy.

The gardens of the Palais Royal, Paris was crowded on the 14th, with national guards from the provinces, who came to take part in the national *fete*.

All seemed very much discontented at the postponement of the fete, and seemed also much, astonished at the reason given therefor, namely, that there was not sufficient time for the delegates from the provinces to reach Paris by the 14th.

SPAIN—BLOODY MILITARY INSURRECTION.—We have received the journals, and correspondence of Madrid of the 17th, containing the particulars of an insurrection which took place on that morning, commencing at daybreak.

It appears that the movement was commenced by one or two battalions of the Regiment Espegna, and was soon joined by a portion of the populace. The military was immediately called out, having been prepared for the emergency by previous rumors, and cannon loaded with grape and shrapnell were freely used. The fighting continued for about four hours, after which the insurrection gave way. Gen Fulgosio, the Captain General of Madrid and brother-in-law of Christina was mortally wounded.—The capital was declared in a state of seige. The military casualities are said to amount to 600—80 of the insurgent soldiers and 30 including civilians, many of the upper classes, were taken prisoners.—The chief of battalion was killed. Three thousand reals were found in the pocket of one sergeant and six hundred in that of a soldier.

SANGUINARY BATTLE NEAR VERONA.—AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS, VERONA, May 7th.—A sanginary combat took place in our immediate neighborhood yesterday. The enemy, whose numbers have been considerably increased by numerous free corps, amounted nearly three times as many as ours. The Austrian troops fought like lions, but unhappily lost many brave men, among whom the valiant Gen. Salis who was shot through the breast, and Lieut. Lauzendaart.

The 10th Jager Battalion, consisting chiefly of lower Austrians, suffered the most materially, lost nearly four times the number of the enemy, were disabled, the cannons roared incessantly for seven hours, and from 11 o'clock to 2 in the afternoon were so close, that enemy's balls fell at our gate—the town has been and remains quiet. According to a letter from Venona, date May 6th: 10 o'clock at night, the right wing of the Austrians commanded by D'Aspre, and the left by Wrateslaw, were on the other side of the Etsch; the strength of the Piedmontese was estimated at 50,000 men—they fought valiantly, especially the Swiss Guards.

Radetsky's battalion troops gave way, while they, the German fellow-combatants, manfully maintained the honor of the German arms. At St. Lucia and San Massimo three companies maintained their ground against four battalions for six hours, without giving one inch to the enemy.

The object of King Charles Albert was to destroy the field works, and entrenchments made within a few days to defend the several villages in front of Verona, from San Vito, on the Upper Adige, to San Lucia, at some distance from Villa Franca. The operation was successful; in every part the Austrians had been driven back; on the whole line their field works were all destroyed, and the Piedmontese army was close to the walls of Verona. It was said that the Adige had been passed, and a report prevailed that Verona had been entered; but these accounts were not confirmed.

The news from Friouli is also favorable. It seems now certain that the Austrians, under Gen. Nugent, have been compelled to fall back on the Tagliamento, and that Palmanova had not surrendered, but was still occupied by the forces under General Zucchi.

Advices from Somma Campagna of 8th inst. say:—In the different affairs of the 6th inst, under Verona, there were 659 wounded. The brigade Aosta, the grenadiers and chasseurs, five or six regiments, the brigade of Savoy, and Parma suffered the most severely. The greater number of wounds are in the leg and not severe. The killed are 99. Col. Cacchia, of the 5th regiment, has since died of his wounds. The Marquis del Caretto, lieutenant of artillery, the Marquis Colli, and the Chevalier Bulbio, aid-de-camp of Gen. Sommarvia, have been made prisoners. The first line of our troops continues to hold the position from the Po to the Adige, passing round Mantua, Goito, Vitafranca, Somma, Campagna, Sona, Sa Guistina, Pustrengo. The enemy does not dare to come beyond the protection of the cannon of his forts.

The sappers of the engineers have begun their operations against Peschiera. The Napolitan troops, two battalions of the 12th regiment, protect the important passage of the Mincio at Gotto, and join our troops to the Tuscans. 12,000 men, are soon coming to rejoin them, after having triumphed over the diplomatic difficulties which opposed their passage across the Pontifical States. The Tuscan troops under the orders of Gen D'Arco Ferrari, amounting to 4000, surround Mantua, on the right of the Mincio. The Neapolitan squadron has disembarked 4000 men at Venice.

Field-Marshall Nugent has sent a bulletin, dated Conegliano, the 6th of May, to Vienna, in which he states that the province of Belluno had surrendered to the Austrians. Belluno itself surrendered on the 5th after a slight defence. The bridge of Capo di Ponte, on the Piave, has been burnt, but the stone bridge near Belluno was complete, and Count Nugent intended to pass the Piave by it.

The Italian force being assembled at Treviso and the environs, Count Nugent will pass the Piave with less risk of being annoyed by the enemy.

The Sardinian Parliament was formally opened at Turin on the 8th inst., by Prince Eugene, of Savoy the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

THE TROUBLES IN HAYTI.—The Boston Traveller, by a recent arrival from Port au Prince, is furnished with a connected account of the troubles there. The outbreak commenced by the President accusing the mulatto Generals at the parade, of a conspiracy to overthrow the government. This ended in a fight, in which the mulattoes were routed and about fifty of their number killed. The refusal of the mulattoes to disperse, was assumed at the palace as treason against the government, and on the following morning about eight or ten of them were shot by order of the President. A French corvette was lying in the Roads, and the French consul demanded of the President an amnesty on threat of bombardment. This had its effect, and a proclamation was issued granting pardon to all except twelve whose names were given in the proclamation. This notice enabled the twelve to escape in disguise on board vessels in the harbor. No further disturbance has since taken place, yet very little confidence is felt that peace will continue many weeks. The President has set out on a tour through the south, to restore order, and untill he returns no further demonstration will be made. The commercial agent of the United States hoisted his flag in the troubles: and his house, in common with the other consulates, became the asylum of the persecuted mulattoes. The same paper has also a letter giving an account of some troubles at Aux Cayes, where, in the absence of General Dugue Tamor, who had been called to Port au Prince to answer a charge of conspiracy, General Seliem took up arms against the existing government. A general revolution had taken place, and the inhabitants were flying for their lives. The "Pichets or mahogany cutters had taken possession of the town. Robbery and murder were among the common events, and American vessels were filled with woman and children, praying the protection of the American flag. All persons under 60 years of were ordered under arms. Business was at a stand, and anarchy and general ruin were looked for, unless some foreign power interposed to save the inhabitants from the lawless armed mob.

GENERAL BUTLER A BARNBURNER.—During the last war with England, Gen. Butler performed one of the noblest deeds of heroism on record. In one of the severest battles with the British and Indians on the Northwestern frontier, a large number of the savages had found their way into a *barn*, from which they poured a deadly fire upon the American troops. The American commander said "that *barn* must be burnt," and inquired "who would volunteer to perform the perilous task." After a long pause the youthful Butler gallantly stepped forward, and providing himself with a torch, proceeded to the barn amid a shower of bullets from the rifles of the Indians, and soon fired it so completely as to envelope it in flames, and returned unharmed to the American lines, when every spectator considered his death inevitable. The firing of that barn deprived the enemy of his strongest position, and soon gave the victory to the Americans. Gen. Butler is, therefore, the right sort of a barnburner—he burns the barns occupied by his country's enemies.

MAINE.—The House of Representatives on Thursday, elected Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator by a vote of 92 to 45.

Destructive Fire in Allentown, Pa.

We hasten to announce to our readers the painful intelligence of the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in our borough. That beautiful square commencing at the market house and extending up to Hagenbuch's tavern on Hamilton streets, taking in both sides of the streets, and ranging far enough down to include all the back buildings on either side, which yesterday morning presented so fine a business aspect, now lies in ruins, presenting to the eye an unsightly mass of smouldering ashes and blackened walls. The fire originated in a stable back of the store of Grim & Renidger, owned by Mr. John Eckert, about 4 o'clock, P. M., and a strong north west wind blowing at the time, the fire was soon communicated to the adjoining wooden buildings. There being a lamentable scarcity of water, the flames spread with such rapidity, that in a very short time, the splendid stores of Yaeger & Weidner, Wagner & Reninger, E. R. Newhard, J. Weiss' jewelry shop the Allentown Post Office, and every other house on the north side of the street within the above limits, together with the entire stocks of goods, were entirely destroyed. On the south side, the new Odd Fellows' Hall, and nearly all the adjoining buildings shared the same fate.

The office of the Lehigh Patriot (German paper) and Reporter, with all their materials, were entirely consumed.

We have not time now to collect further particulars, or do more than barely announce the terrible calamity that has befallen our town. As soon as the details can be gathered, they shall be given.—*Allentown Democrat, extra, June 2.*

THE POTTSVILLE EMPORIUM of the 1st says: On the 6th ult. Mr. Edward Kearns, a respectable citizen of this county, was robbed of $1027 while on board of a Canal boat, commanded by Capt. Elliott, on the Pennsylvania Canal, about three miles above Harrisburg. Mr. Kearns, who has a large contract on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Lewistown, had just drawn from the company at the Harrisburg Bank, about $1700, which he carried in two separate packets in his coat pocket. Finding it uncomfortably warm on the boat, he laid his coat upon a table and sat down beside it for a time, and then left it for a moment to get a glass of water; on returning he found that one of the packets containing the sum first named, had been abstracted from the pocket by some daring villain, who, in his hurry, seemed to have overlooked the smaller package containing $700. Neither money or robber has yet been heard of.

LIEUT. DEAS.—Everybody will remember Lt. Deas, who, at the commencement of the Mexican war, swam the Rio Grande, Leander like, to meet a Mexican maid and, was taken prisoner. Since that time, Lieut. Deas has been actively engaged in the service, and for his gallant conduct at Monterey was promoted to the captaincy of the 4th artillery. But it appears from some cause or other that he has got into more trouble with that strict disciplinarian Gen. Wool, and has been court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed the service, which sentence was approved by Gen. Wool, at Monterey. He is now on his way home, to await the issue of an application to the Executive in his behalf by many influential personal friends in the army and elsewhere.

FROM OREGON, we learn that the Legislature of that territory assemble early in December, and proceeded to business. On the 7th, Gov. Abernethy sent in his annual message, and on the 8th a special message, announcing that the Cayuse Indians had committed a horrible massacre at the Missionary establishment of Dr. Whitman, and recommending prompt action in the matter. Dr. Whitman, his wife and twelve others were cruelly butchered; the cause is attributed to the fact that a considerable number of the indians had died of fever and dysentery, and a belief on the part of the tribe that the Doctor had poisoned them.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—The Wilkesbarre Farmer & Journal, of May 31, gives an account of the suicide of Miner S. Blackman, Esq., of that borough, who put an end to his existence, (the manner not stated,) on Thursday, the 25th ult. Mr. Blackman was laboring under temporary derangement caused by sickness and the harsh measures adopted by some of his fellow townsmen, acting under the apprehension that the disease with which Mr. B. was infected, (the small pox) might spread through the neighborhood. Mr. Blackman was a member of the bar, and of town council, both of which held meetings to express regret for the unfortunate event, and to bear testimony to the excellent character and qualities of the deceased.

GEN. BUTLER'S CHARACTER ENDORSED.—The N. Y. Tribune, (Whig) which does not think much of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency speaks as follows of Gen. BUTLER, the candidate for the Vice Presidency: "We are inclined to think our adversaries have put up a good sort of a man for Vice President. Gen. BUTLER is not a great man, but we have always considered him honest, brave and manly, and we know he made a capital run for Governor in 1844." The National Intelligencer having passed Mr. Cass, both the nominees stand endorsed as good men, (excepting the politics,) by their opponents.

GEN. CASS' CHARACTER ENDORSED.—The National Intelligencer (whig) in speaking of General Cass says, "In nominating Mr. Cass, it must be admitted that the Convention have selected for their candidate a gentleman of talents, of respectability and of exemplary personal character." These worthy traits it thinks are more than counterpoised by the political views he entertains.

HOMICIDE.—We learn from the Lycoming Gazette, that a little boy, named Wm. Lockey, aged about 12 years, was recently stabbed by another boy of only 8 years, named Isaac Haney. Young Lockey died in a few hours afterwards, and young Haney is in jail, to have his trial at the September Term. Their parents reside in Brown township, Lycoming country

THE RESULT IN IOWA.—The official returns of the late election in the State of Iowa, elect Mr. BENTON, Democrat, Superintendent of Public Instruction, by a majority of seventeen votes: giving to the Federal candidate all the votes cast for himself, and more then a thousand more cast in another name, though intended for him.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC.—From the returns of the recent election, received from this young State, we find that Rock county is the only one that gives a Whig majority. The Democratic party have therefore a fine permanent basis upon which to build up their principles.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—On Sunday the large Cotton Factory of John Knox, together with sixty dwellings, were completely distroyed. Loss not less than $150,000.

Died,

At the residence of his brother, DENCIN FOX, in the Township of Towanda, on Sunday the 4th inst., PHILIP FOX, in the 80th year of his age.

The deceased had been for nearly if not quite 50 years a professor of the religion of Christ, and a member of M. E. Church. In his declining years, and in view of the approach of death, he found the grace of God abundantly sufficient to sustain him, and give him a complete triumph over the king of terrors. He has left a large circle of friends in this State and in the State of Ohio from which he came on a visit to his relations here about two years since, to mourn his loss. "He sleeps indeed in the profound silence of the grave, but he sleeps in Jesus. "Peaceful be his slumbers" until "the voice of the Arch angel and the trump of God shall awaken his sleeping dust, and this mortal shall put on immortality," and the saying be brought to pass, "Death is swallowed up in victory."