The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORN R. KNEASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUMS, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWITLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ Single copies of the Morning Post, may be had at the Store of George M Bridbin & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny City. Advertisements left there before 5 P. M. will be inserted the next day.

☞ **Democratic Committee of Correspondence.**—A meeting of the Democratic County Committe of Correspondence will be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 27th day of May, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. ☞ Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

The following persons compose the committee:

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craig,
Benj. Wilson, of Elizb'h,	J. H. Philips, of Robinson,
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Bishop,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Tomer,	Col. Joseph E. M'Cabe,
Thomas Bailey,	Josiah Ankrom,
A. M'Elwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Ewrell,	Capt. John Noel,
Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

The Foreign News.

The news which we give this morning is highly interesting: though it must, in some of its particulars, we doubt not, be received with considerable allowance. We think it strange, at least, if any of the delegates chosen to represent the People at the national convention are monarchists; and still more strange if such men as Rollin, Pages, and Marrast, are defeated. If, however, this shall have been the case, there is much more reason to fear that the People of France will be again imposed upon, than that they will enjoy the blessings of that "Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity," to attain which they drove Louis Philippe from power.

The details which we now give, failed to reach us in time for our paper of yesterday.

Ruin, Stupendous Ruin!!!

Our canals will become a desert: our rail-roads cease to transport merchandise: our workshops will be closed: our forges and our trip hammers cease to give employment to industrious workmen: our happy country become one vast scene of want and ruin! Such was the language of Federal prophets during the year 1846, in view of the passage of the ever memorable Tariff law of that year, secured to the country by the manly daring, the true patriotism, the calm clear-sightedness of a favorite son of Pennsylvania, the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS. And such, so far as one branch of the industry of Pennsylvania is concerned, has been the aspiration of the leading Federal organ of Western Pennsylvania.

Let our neighbors of the Gazette, look over their doleful, lachrymose article of April 1st, 1848, and then read the following extract from a letter, to the editors of the *Pennsylvanian*, dated on the 11th of this month, from the midst of one of the most extensive, and productive, and flourishing iron and coal regions of the State. Let them read this, and ask themselves how much reliance they can expect the People to place on their statements—such as were made on the 1st of April:—

"I have just returned to my home after a visit to Wilkesbarre. The North Branch canal is in fine order, and already doing a very large coal and iron business, being an increase over any former year.

"The furnaces in that extensive iron region are in full blast—and the proprietors candidly admit that they will shortly be able to manufacture 'pigs' as cheaply as in any part of the world; coal, ore and limestone, are produced in inexhaustible quantities, and are brought to the Works by short conveyance on the North Branch Canal.

"To this flattering prospect in the Mineral world, may be added one equally pleasing to the farmer, and consequently to the entire community. The wheat, though rather thin in wet grounds, could not generally look more healthy and vigorous, and there is not only in valley of the Susquehana, but throughout Pennsylvania, the fairest prospect for an overwhelming crop—rye, oats and grass, all promise well; as the country has recently been visited by most refreshing rains.

"Politically, the prospect is equally cheering—the late glorious events in Europe having given increased energy to the Democracy: which always sympathises with the rights of the people and the cause of humanity, the world over.

"The picture may seem flattering to our State pride, but the prosperity of this community cannot be too highly appreciated. Nothing alarms us but the occasional explosion of a Bank, which, however, being a natural consequence of the present unguarded and preposterous system, is taken as a matter of course."

☞ In Cincinnati they have had *Strawberries and Cream* already. This is discouraging to our population, seeing that we have the same sun that sends its living rays upon Cincinnati, and a soil equal to any in the world; and—we think that we may say—as intelligent and enterprising gardeners as are to be found in the west. We have had cream in all its forms, but no strawberries! Perhaps next week may bring forth something.

☞ Look out for cheap Bacon. It is said, that some of the cheapest Bacon now offered for sale in the city, has been made from the "corporosities" of certain Porkers that were drowned during the late flood in the Ohio. So we say look out.

☞ They do say that a grand supper is shortly to be served up at Greenwood! We shall see what we shall see, and taste what may be refreshing to us.

☞ At Rosedale the same little matter is to be attended to.

☞ OF COURSE.—Forrest drew a crowded house last night—such an one as we seldom see in Pittsburgh. He appears as Othello this evening.

☞ Capt. Schendley and lady are now at the residence of Col. Croghan. They have been here for some days.

☞ H. L. Bollman is at the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP

CAMBRIA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer Cambria arrived at New York on the 14th, in 14 days and 18 hours from Liverpool. Her dates are, from Liverpool to April 29, from London to the evening of the 28th.

The steamship Hermann was to leave Southampton for New York, Saturday May 6th. The United States was advertised to sail on Wednesday, May 17th.

LONDON, April 28th.

The very unfavorable state of the weather for agricultural operations for so many weeks past, has at engthened the wheat market, but there is not much business doing.

No improvement has taken place in the aspect of the fields; the wheat plant is very generally of a yellow and unhealthy color. That there remains sufficient wheat in the country to carry us on to next harvest, we have no doubt.

The state of Ireland attracts just now more than ordinary interest. It is seen that a critical period has arrived, when it must be decided one way or other, whether the government has, or has not, the power at once, and effectively, to restrain the illegal proceedings of a few leaders of the Irish Repeal party; and whether it be possible to repress the turbulent passions of the masses excited by the daring language of such men as Mr. Mitchell.

The English Stock Market is very quiet and steady this morning, being uninfluenced by the accounts from Ireland and the continent.

The Danish war with Germany, in defence of the provinces of Holstein and Schleswig, has greatly changed the character of mercantile dealings throughout the countries interested in the subject, and unless the mediation of England speedily reconciles the contending states, British commerce must be vastly benefited by the rupture. The German trade will, while the war lasts, be carried on in English bottoms, and must prove of infinite benefit to our shipowners, who, from the reverse general in commerce of trade, must in many cases scarcely know how to employ their vessels.

At Hamburg, it is announced that all German vessels will be stopped in Danish ports, and an embargo laid on all Prussian vessels. The Danish government had already seized on 30 Prussian provision transport-ships, lying in the harbor of Copenhagen, and cruisers had captured and brought into port several other Prussian vessels. With respect to Hamburg and Lubec their neutrality, however, would be respected, so long as those states did not side against Denmark. The ships of Hanover are permitted to pass the Sound without molestation.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.—This, the first paddle-wheel American steamer which has ever entered the Mersey, arrived on Saturday afternoon, at half past four, after a rapid trip from New York of thirteen days fifteen hours. The United States is commanded by Captain Hackstaff, and she brought over 47 passengers, who presented the captain with a very flattering written testimonial of their entire satisfaction with the praiseworthy conduct of himself, his officers, and crew, and with the performance of the vessel, which they think cannot be excelled by any steam-ship afloat. We understand she is destined for the New York and Havre line, her owners being about to conclude a contract with the United States Government to carry the mails between those ports.—*Liverpool Chronicle April* 29.

IRELAND.

THE STATE-TRIALS.—The Irish law officers committed a blunder at the threshold; there was a gentleman on the grand jury who ought not to have been on it, and as the law was pretty plain on the subject, the attorney general abandoned the prosecution by means of indictment, and filled an *ex-officio* information against Mr. Mitchell, who on Tuesday was placed under a rule to plead within four days. By this means the error was prevented, by the most contemptuous course, to prevent all argument on the dilatory pleas filed by Mr. Mitchell, and to secure a trial in the sittings after the present term.

Dublin, Wednesday, April 26.—In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the Attorney General entered a *nolle prosequi* to the bills found by the grand jury against Mr. Mitchell, and immediately filed two *ex officio* informations, charging him with the same offences. Copies of the information were handed to Mr. Mitchell. In order to put a stop to the prevailing excitement, the magistrates of the country of Dublin are about to call upon the government to proclaim the meetings of Confederates disaffected. The magistrates throughout the entire kingdom are recommended by government to swear in special constables in every parish.

DUBLIN PROCLAMATION.—The following is an extract from a private letter received in London this morning:—"We have just heard that the Privy Council has ordered the city of Dublin to be proclaimed, and an immediate search to be made for arms." This wants confirmation.

Dublin, Thursday.—At the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench this morning, the Attorney General applied for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Meagher and O'Brien, and tendered ex-officio informations against those gentlemen as in the case of Mitchell yesterday.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien being absent in the country, was allowed until Monday to make his appearance.

Mr. Meagher, being in court, entered an appearance at once.

The traversers made application to appear by attorney, but the application was opposed by the Attorney General, and refused by the court.

The parties who have been most active in drilling and rifle-shooting have had their amusements greatly interfered with during the week, and some of them having been arrested will, doubtless, be made examples of. Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his party have proceeded to the south for the purpose of agitation. This they will easily succeed in stirring up a vast amount of disaffection that can be little doubt; everything throughout the provinces seems ripe for an outbreak; but what settled scheme of organization the parties promoting this movement have, is beyond our comprehension to divine. We can only contemplate a vast sacrifice of human life, should any rising take place, without any hope of accomplishing the ends in view. Government is increasing the precautions already taken. Preparations continue to be carried out on such a scale as plainly to denote that the authorities deem the danger to be near and imminent. Houses in Merrion and Rutland squares have been surveyed and are being prepared for the reception of troops. All the regiments in garrison have been addressed on parole by their commanding officers, and cautioned to abstain from taking any part in any political demonstration whatever.

The most fearful accounts of destitution continue to reach us from the provinces. The withdrawals of deposits of their funds from the provincial Savings' Banks, appear to arise as much from a sense of insecurity of their funds, as from political distrust; and indeed they have no doubt been swelled by the requirements of the depositors for emigration and other purposes. Enormous defalcations have taken place in the Tralee and Killarney Savings' Banks.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The London Times of April 28th says:

The elections occupy the Paris papers of yesterday to the almost entire exclusion of all other topics.—The results were becoming more and more apparent that MM. Lamartine, Dupont (de l'Eure,) Marrast, Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Bothmont, Cremieux, Carnot, Beranger (the poet,) Bastide, Paguerre, and others of the Ministerial and Moderate party, would figure high in the list of elected; while MM. Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Louis Blanc, Albert, and Caussidiere would have little more than the majority, if indeed, some of them did not absolutely fail. During the many weeks of the agitation of the question, the party of order and moderation has been gaining strength, until it has now reached the point at which the best friends of the Republic desired it should remain; it has produced a feeling of confidence, and a sense of security and of permanence, provided that the course whichled to it be persevered in.

The accounts from the departments show that very many of the former Liberal deputies will be returned, with also several whose principles are notoriously not Republican.

The conduct of the Parisian National Guard in coming out with such spirit and unanimity on Sunday, the 16th inst, in defence of the Provisional Government, seems to have secured to them the approbation of their contemporaries in the provinces. The National Guard of Avesne have sent an address to the Provisional Government, enclosing one for the National Guards of the Seine (Paris,) expressive of their admiration, and making to them a tender of their co-operation or assistance if required. This feeling is, we are assured by letters from various parts of France, universal.

The French papers announce that cash was beginning to return into circulation, which they prove by the fact that the Bank received in one day, in silver, 100,000 francs.

The Minister of the United States in Paris, Mr. Richard Rush, waited on Wednesday on M. Lamartine, at the Hôtel de Ville, and formally recognized the French Republic in the name of the American Union.

At a council of the Provisional Government held April 23d, a decree was adopted definitively abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. A pecuniary is to be granted to the slaveowners, the amount and form of which will be fixed by the national assembly. All traffic in slaves between proprietors in the colonies is interdicted from the day of publication of the decree. All introduction by hire or otherwise of negroes into the colonies is also forbidden. This clause is especially intended to prevent the introduction of negroes from Senegal by any system similar to that of the Hill-coolies in the English colonies.

At the same council it was decided that the term on which the railways which are completed and in full operation shall be transferred from the respective companies to the estate, shall be as follows:—The share of the companies will be valued at the average of the prices which they bore, according to the official returns of the Bourse, for the six months preceding the revolution of February, and this price will be paid by the government to the company in five per cent. stock, to be also valued at its average price during the same interval.

The council of government decided respecting the remainder of the railways, viz, the unfinished lines. The shareholders are individually to have the option either of accepting the same terms as have been decided for the finished lines—that is to say, to receive five per cent. stock in exchange for their shares, the value of the one and the other being taken at the average prices of the six months before February; or they may pay up the remainder of their capital and receive five per cent. stock at par for the whole.

The *Moniteur* contains a most important decree of the Provisional Government, ordering, "because of its liability to cause uneasiness to the German States, and to commit the Republic in war with its neighbors," the dissolution and the dispersion of the Germans assembled on the eastern frontier of France.

This has excited considerable surprise, and is said to have reference to an important negotiation which is on foot between the French Republic and some of the continental states. It is said that the Provisional Government of France has opened a negotiation for a treaty offensive between the French Republic, the Italian States, Switzerland, and the portion of Germany represented in the diet at Frankfort, and that the negotiations have proceeded so far that they are on the point of being concluded.

The French army has been enormously increased since the revolution. It now comprises 537,000 men.

La Libertie contains the following particulars relative to a grand banquet to be given on the 4th of May, to the National Guards and the troops of the line, in the Champs de Mars:—"Covers are to be laid for 80,000 guests. A contract has been made by the Minister of the Interior for 60,000 bottles of wine, and 30,000 pounds weight of ham. The guests are to be chosen by lot from the National Guard *(mobile)*."

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

In the provinces, great discontent prevails, and the schemes of the *ultras* to overthrow the Government, still caused apprehension in Paris. A plot to blow up the Hotel de Ville, and to make the Republic more democratic than is meditated by the Provisional Government, has been detected, and a judicial inquiry is now in progress into the alleged conspiracy, which, it is said, will compromise some persons in high station. The National Guards would doubtless preserve order should any such horrible schemes be anticipated.

The position of the Bank of France, which is now keenly watched as the thermometer of the political strength of the French Government, has not improved during the last week. More than 7,000,000 francs have been retired, leaving the amount to the credit of the treasury unexhausted to less than 37,000,000 francs. The coin and bullion diminished 3,500,000 francs. The note circulation was still above 293,000,000, and of the branches 15,000,000 more. The bills overdue have increased more than 5,000,000; the bills dishonored remaining nearly as before. Considerable importations of gold had been made from England into Paris, and evidently large banking operations were going on. The force in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased, in a corresponding degree, more than a million and a half in a fortnight, and this drain has been increased by the demand for gold in Ireland.

SPAIN.

The greatest indignation has been manifested by General Narvaez, at the interference of Mr. Bulwer, who, at the instance of Lord Palmerston, recommended moderation to the Spanish Government in their demeanor towards the Liberals. The feeling is carried to the utmost bound that even diplomatic civility allows; indeed Senor Isturitz has been instructed to apply to Lord Palmerston for the recall of Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister to the Court of Spain.

On the 16th of March, shortly after the French Revolution, and before the Spanish Government had been induced by the subsequent disturbances at Madrid to resort to any measures of extraordinary violence, Lord Palmerston addressed to Mr. Bulwer a despatch, beginning in the style of the celebrated manuve to M. Olarakis:

Sir:—I have to recommend you to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system!" and then proceeding in some 141 net of unexceptional brevity and impertinence to "recommend" the Queen of Spain to turn out her Government, and to call to her councils some members of the Opposition! On the 7th of April, Mr. Bulwer actually transmitted a copy of this despatch to the Duke of Sotomayor, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a note of the Envoy himself, which endeavored to make out some colorable ground for this interference; a rhetorical precaution which Lord Palmerston had entirely neglected. The Duke of Sotomayor replied to this strange admonition in language of great severity and indignation; and he returned the intrusive despatches to Mr. Bulwer as unworthy to be received by an independent government; and he instructed the Spanish Minister in London to demand the recall of the British Minister at Madrid.

It is reported, on the faith of a letter from Gerona, that the centralist chief Bedlera, with Don Enrique, has entered Spain at the head of about 1,000 men.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 20th have been received. Portugal may now boast of a revolution effected in the centre of the Chamber of Deputies by the concession made to the people of the right of electing the national representatives by the direct, or English system, instead of that of indirect elections, which appears to have been resorted to in this country, for the express purpose of facilitating corruption, and suffocating the suffrages of the people. This virtual revolution was effected on Monday, by 61 votes against 36.

ITALY.

The official bulletin of Milan, of the 19th, states that the Piedmontese are actively engaged in fortifying all the most important points of the Mincio, Goito, Valeggio, and Lonzambano, to Peschiera. General Manno is before the latter place with his King's head-quarters are still at Volta Montavona.

Charles Albert has ordered that the national flag shall in future be the Italian tricolor—green, white, and red, with the arms of Savoy in the centre: ships of war have a crown over the arms.

Advices from Milan, of the 20th, quoted by the *Gazetta Piemontese*, announce that a corpse of 24,000 men, composed of Pontifical, Tuscan, and Neapolitan troops, are on their march to join the Piedmontese army, and that a part of them had already effected their junction. 400 Pontifical troops were expected at Padua on the 18th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23d states that the army of the Isonzo has begun its operations. The insurgents attacked an advanced post near Visco, and killed eight men. The Austrians marched upon that place, and, after an obstinate resistance, remained masters of the field.

Radetzki, it is said, offers battle under the walls of Verona; with a force nearly equal in number to that of the Piedmontese.

Milan was perfectly tranquil, the public spirit still unabated, though some murmurs were heard against the dilatory proceedings of the Sardinian army.

A dispatch arrived at Milan on the 20th, from the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack, directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighborhood of Mantua. The Duke of Savoy, (the heir apparent to the Sardinian throne) was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, and in which the Piedmont troops displayed the greatest courage and bravery, the Austrians were obliged to retire, and shut themselves up in the fortress.

An engagement has likewise taken place between the Italian corps of General Zecchi and the Austrians at Visco, a village situated on the frontiers of Illyria. The contest lasted four hours, but ultimately, though not without great difficulty, the Italians succeeded in gaining possession of the village.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 21st inst., contains the following:—The entire of Southern Tyrol has declared in favor of the good cause, with the exception only of the Valley of the Adige, which is kept in awe by the presence of the Austrian troops concentrated at Trentum. Major Trolli, of the Piedmontese army was taken prisoner in a sortie effected by the Austrian garrison of Peschiera. The Piedmontese forces occupy the most advantageous positions near Verona. The heavy artillery has arrived. Two envoys from Parma came to offer King Charles Albert the co-operation of their troops, which he accepted. General Durando, with the pontifical division, was to blockade the fortress of Ferrara."

La Presse of Wednesday, confirms the reported intention of King Charles Albert to abandon the further prosecution of the war of independence. His Majesty has intimated to the Provisional Government of Milan—1st. That he considers the Mincio as the extreme limit between Lombardy and Venice; 2d. That Venice having constituted itself a Republic, he does not intend to enter the Venitian territories; and, 3d. That the Austrians having abandoned Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and Peschiera he considers that his mission would terminate when Mantua and Peschiera should surrender.

Much anxiety is expressed in all the letters which arrived from Northern Italy respecting the result of the contest now going on in Lombardy.

The issue of that contest depends mainly on King Charles Albert. Without the Sardinian army, the Austrians under Radetskey, reinforced as they speedily must be by the troops marching from the north and by those already in the Friouli, would be, ere long, again at the gates of Milan.

It is announced officially that Charles Albert, having ascertained that intrigues were on foot to induce the Lombards to follow the example of the Venetians, and to proclaim a republic, has given notice to the Provisional Government at Milan, that he requires them immediately to establish definitively the form of government of the Lombard States, or he will withdraw his army. The cause of this measure on the part of the King of Sardinia is easily explained. A republican party has been formed at Milan, and is collecting round it numerous partisans. The object of this party is not liberty to Lombardy.

Its speculations extend over the whole Italian Peninsula, and its project is nothing less than to constitute a great Italian republic, comprising Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Venice, Milan, and Genoa.

The city of Brescia has declared for the constitution of a "Kingdom of Upper Italy."

Letters from Botzen state that General Radetzky has undertaken a survey of the whole line from Verona to Mantua, and is strengthening his position; the reinforcements from Austria have left Isonoza and are in full march through the Venetian territory to Verona.

SICILY.

DEPOSITION OF THE KING OF NAPLES FROM THE THRONE OF SICILY.

The *Lega* of Palermo, of the 15th instant, contains the following:—"The Sicilian House of Commons met, on the 13th. At the opening of the sitting, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that Sicily was desirous to join the Italian League, and trusted that she would be able to defeat the intrigues of the King of Naples. M. Paternostro observed that Sicily was bound to shake off her King, and proposed accordingly to decree on that very day that Ferdinand of Bourbon and his dynasty had forfeited the throne of Sicily. The adoption of the decree was then carried amidst the most enthusiastic applause."

The town was to be illuminated the three nights following. On the 14th all the bronze statues of the house of Borbon were thrown down, beginning with that of Phillip V. That of Charles II. alone was spared, because he was a just and beneficent prince. Those statues were to be carried into cannon.

By advices from Palermo to the 17th inst., being four days subsequent to the Parliamentary decree, we obtain the important intelligence that ambassadors or commissioners from the Government of Sicily may be expected in London in the course of a few days, one of the first acts of the Parliament, after proclaiming total independence, having been to dispatch representatives to foreign Powers to announce the new order of affairs, and to negotiate for the interests of the country.

At these dates the greatest anxiety, of course, prevailed to learn the effect which would be produced at Naples, and also throughout Europe, by the bold plunge which had been taken.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

By the Hamburg papers we learn that an action had taken place at Altenhof, between the Holsteins and 1500 Danes, who advanced from Eckernforde, and attacked some 400 or 500 Holstein volunteers, who formed an outpost at Altenhof. The fighting lasted six hours, and the Holsteiners state that they ultimately repulsed the Danes by an onset with the bayonet; but add that they were unable, to pursue the Danes, as the volunteers were unsupported by troops of the line or artillery.

The Hanoverian General, Haskett, is appointed commander-in-chief of the allied army, that is of the Germanic contingent, as well as the Prussian, Schleswig, and Holstein troops. Prince Radziwil will command one brigade, and the Prince of Schleswig, Holstein-Sonderburg the other. The Duke of Brunswick will have no command.

By later advices from Hamburgh we learn that another action has taken place between the Danish troops and the Free Corps. The bands of volunteers from Berlin, Cologne, Hamburgh, and other towns, came into collision with a detachment of Danish dragoons and infantry, on the highway between Kiel and Eckernforde, in the wood of Schnellmarker. The conflict lasted half an hour, when the Free Corps were driven back with considerable loss, though its extent is not yet known. The loss of the Free Corps was reported to be eleven killed (mostly Berlingers) and twenty wounded; that of the Danes not known.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND PRUSSIANS.—A supplement of the *Schleswig Holstein Gazette*, of the 24th, gives the following intelligence respecting the first engagement of the Prussians with the Danes:

"*Rendsburgh, April* 23, 9 *o'clock at night.*—The Prussian troops marched out of this place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. They were followed by an almost interminable succession of the other federal troops, and of our dragoons, who had been quartered in the neighborhood of Remmells to recover after their five days harrassing fatigue at Readsburg. It was not till six o'clock to-day that the last party quitted the town; and a half-past seven several wagons arrived, bringing the wounded and a number of Danish troops prisoners. They brought the intelligence that on the approach of the Prussians the Danes retired from Kropp to Schleswig, and that between two and three o'clock a fierce combat ensued to the west of Bustorf, close to Schleswig.

"At the first point the Prussians, who had vowed to conquer or die, without waiting the arrival of the artillery, stormed the newly fortified Danewirke, and the embankments thrown up at Bustorf. This cost but cost many lives, but terminated in the taking of Friedrichsberg, and the so called Erdbeerenberg, while the dykes at Gottorp are still in the hands of the Danes.

"Simultaneously with the Prussians the Saxon corps advanced to Missunde, towards the left wing. By the first fire they dismounted one of the two batteries of the enemy, then the other, and were in the very act of taking the Ponton. Further down the Schlei, by the canal called Erdbeerenkanal, the Saxon corps crossed at eleven o'clock, the shippers having made arrangements to transport one thousand men across at a time. Thus all probability of retreat was cut off from the Danes, and nothing remained for them but to surrender or fight.

"The *Hamburg Borsenhalle* of the 24th, dated one o'clock P. M., says:—"A letter from Rendsburg of this morning, the 24th, says, 'Schleswig was taken, by the Prussians yesterday. The fortress of Gottorf was still in the hands of the Danes during the night.

"Two divisions of the Danes, together with several dragoons, are said to have gone over the Prussians."

GERMANY.

Hesse Cassel has been restored to tranquility.

In the portion of the Duchy of Baden bordering on the Lake of Constance, the Republicans had seized Donaueschingen, where they established a provisional government; but they were driven thence by some Wurtemberg troops, and it appeared that the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, &c., had already quelled the insurrection. The number of the republicans, who were headed by Hecker & Struve, are very variously estimated, and a considerable portion of them seem to be composed of workmen from France and Switzerland.

Lieutenant General Gagern undertook the command of the troops at Baden, and went to Schliengen on the 19th, when intelligence had arrived that the insurgents had occupied Sonderen. The troops were all *en route* for Gandern, which, at 5 o'clock, was evacuated by the insurgents, who had taken up their position near the city, intelligence was brought that the insurgents desired to capitulate.

Gen. Gagern accordingly rode to the outposts, accompanied only by a few horsemen, and exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, and to renounce the civil war, but they refused to follow his prudent counsels. He remounted his horse, and, at the same moment he was treacherously shot, and mortally wounded by three balls, two of which entered his back, and the third passed through his head. Exasperated at seeing their chief assassinated in so cruel and perfidious a manner, the troops furiously engaged in combat with the rebels, who were forced to take flight, leaving a great number dead upon the field.

AUSTRIA.

It is understood that an arrangement has been effected between the government and the National Bank, according to which the former are to issue exchequer bills, to the amount of 30,000,000 florins, which will be received at their full value, both at the various Government offices and at the Bank. A portion of the State property is to be assigned to the bank as security.

Much excitement has been caused in Hungary by reports that fresh bodies of Hungarian troops would be marched into Italy. A regiment of hussars, which was to have marched from Pesth on the 10th inst., was stopped by the people. Polish and Italian delegates had been received with great enthusiasm at Pesth, and the Hungarian ministry had been petitioned to recall all Hungarian troops from Italy and Gallicia.

RUSSIA.

The *Deutsche Zietung* contains the following letter from Jahonnisburgh, in East Prussia, respecting the Russian armament! "Our intelligence from Warsaw begins to be more rare. Russia, however, appears to be arming with great secrecy. It is said that 200,000 regular troops have already lined the whole of the Western provinces of Posen."

Another correspondent from Tilsit says there are about four times as many soldiers on the Russian side as formerly. All the horses are being brought up for the artillery quarters, for large armies have been provided at Kownow and Mariapol; those who were on furlough after 25 years' service have been recalled. Several nobles in Wilna have been hanged, and several others have been obliged to run the gauntlet. At Kew above 100 students are said to have been hanged.

Proclamations from the Emperor appear daily in Poland. They abound in assurances of peace and *threats of death*.

POOR CHILD.—A woman was arrested in the Diamond, on Wednesday evening, for drunkenness, and taken to the Tombs. She had with her a little boy, about five years of age, whose sorrows at the sight of his mother's situation were terrible. *He was put in the Tombs with her.* Bad as is her conduct, we learn that she is sufficiently sensitive to know that she is not doing her duty to the little one; and has, on several occasions, applied to the Guardians of the Poor for relief for him. This they have refused, so far; for what reason we cannot understand. Whether they have acted right or wrong in this particular case, it is certain that the child requires protection and education at the expense of some one; and if not at the mother's, why the public must and should bear it. It will be much *cheaper* for society to spend a trifle in making a useful man of him, than to permit him to become an outlaw, as he necessarily will if permitted to live as he has done.

ANOTHER WOMAN was arrested on Wednesday, on information of her husband, for drunkenness. This appears distressing, but some folks can become used to anything.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LARCENY.—The steamer Comet was relieved of a small portion of money yesterday, by a very daring and adroit scoundrel. He went aboard about 11 o'clock, entered the clerk's office, and opened the till with a chissel; and took out a few notes, some specie, and a cancelled check on Wm. A. Hill. The fellow went to Hill's office, and offered the check. In reply to an interrogatory, he said he got it from Bagaley & Smith, and afterwards said he got it from a steamboat. Hill, suspecting that all was not right, politely asked the man to sit down till he would examine into the matter. This he declined, and started off, leaving the check behind. He was pursued, and officers informed of his operation. The Mayor's Police arrested him on the wharf; and after a short examination before His Honor, he was committed for further hearing to-day. He gave his name as Hays, but we learn that this is only an *alias*; his real name is Struthers, and he is an old offender.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The case of U. S. vs. Harmar Denny went to the jury yesterday afternoon. Their verdict will be returned this morning. The Judge delivered a fair charge, we should think, as both parties were dissatisfied with it.

☞ In all ages of the world, in every clime, from the frozen regions of the north, to the vernal and sunny lands that lie beneath the tropics, and in every station of life, the human race have been and ever will be a living prey to worms. All children, especially, whether the prince or the peasant, are all alike subject to its ravages. The remedy calculated to arrest this universal scourge is Dr. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa., and recommended every where from the patient, giving immediate relief, improves the tone of the stomach, and leaves the system in a beautiful condition.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POTTER.....Manager and Lessee
EDWIN FORREST.
Friday Evening, May 19, to commence with the Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello.....Mr. Forrest. Iago.....Mr. Oxley.
Desdemona.....Miss Porter.
After which, DANCE BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.
To conclude with the Farce of
HEAD SHOT.
Timid.....Mr. Dunn. Amelia.....Miss Petrie.
☞ First and Second Tier, 75c.; Pit, 38; Gallery, 25.
Private Boxes, $1.
☞ Doors open 1 past 7; Curtain rises 1 before 8.

P. C. Martin.

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, AND HAVANA CIGARS, *corner of Smithfield and Front sts.*, offers for sale, on pleasing terms:

4 half Pipes Otard Brandy		Dark Vintages, 1837 to 1842.
1 qr. " " "		
4 eighth " " "		
3 half " " "		Pale Vintage, 1837 to 1842.
3 qr. " " "		
3 eighth " " "		
2 half pipes Hennessy "		Dark, 1842.
2 " " "		Pale. "
2 qr. " Sazeac "		1837.
2 qr. " " "		
4 half " Seignette "		Dark.
2 pipes Swan Gin.		
2 " Imperial Eagle Gin.		
4 " Black Horse "		
1 puncheon Jamaica Spirits.		
1 " Irish Whisky.		
10 qr. pipes Roucou Port Wine,		Vintages, 1835 to 1842.
10 " " London Market "		
40 " " Burgundy Port.		
12 " " S. S. Madeira Wine,		
12 " " L. M. "		Superior Brands Vintages 1837.
12 " " Symington "		
8 eighth pipes " "		
10 qr. pipes Pemartin Pale Sherry,		
5 " Amontillado "		Vintages 1840.
4 " " Brown "		Choice Brands.
3 " " Golden "		
4 pipes Payal Madeira Wine,		
1 hhd. Claret "		Fresh arrival.
12 hhds. Sauterne "		Direct Importation.
10 hf " " "		
15 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine.		
10 " " Dry "		
100 doz. bts. Brandies,	Various brands.	
150 " " Wines.	Very old.	
15 baskets Crown Champagne.		
20 " Maltese Cross "		
15 hhds. Claret St. Estappe.		
15 doz. bts. " "		
50 bbls. O. R. Whiskey.		
25 hf. bbls. " "		Distilled in 1840 and '42.
5 bbls old Peach Brandy,		
25000 La Vega Regalia Cigars,		
25000 " Rosa " "		
15000 Washington " "		
5000 Rapides " "		
5000 Dos. Amigos " "		
5000 Trinidad " "		
2000 Clemencia " "		
1000 La Antiquedad " "		All Imported Cigars.
8000 Orotava " "		
2000 Emulations " "		
1000 La Bayadera " "		
5000 Esculapio " "		
2000 Cabreys " "		
1000 Hamburgo " "		
10000 Justo Sanz Principe " "		
10000 St. Bi. " "		
10000 Falla " "		
200 dozen Playing Cards.		
9 boxes Bitters.		
10 " Chewing Tobacco.		
4 bbls. Powdered Sugar.		
50 boxes Sardines.		
8 casks London Porter, qts. and pts.		

With many other articles in the line, too numerous to mention. Many of the Wines and Liquors are of my own importation, direct from Europe and the Islands. Country merchants, steamboat bar-keepers and hotel keepers are invited to call and examine a large and well selected stock. may19 P. C. MARTIN.

FLOUR—20 bbls. fresh Family Flour, just received on consignment, and for sale by
JOHN LITTLE, jr.,
may19 Third st., opposite the Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED—8 bbls. Dried Peaches, a good article; 2 barrels Yellow Beesw