The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HIGLER, of Clearfield,
DAVID D. WAGONER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORN H. KNEASS do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do.
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WIDNOR, 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. SWEYLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS 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 CARSWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. HOWMAN, 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.

FOR CONGRESS,

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

REGISTER,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR,
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER,
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CORONER OF THE COUNTY,
BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

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.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *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 Agent, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Meeting of the County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are requested to meet on Wednesday the 26th inst at 11 o'clock, at the St. Clair Hotel, formerly Washington Hotel.

H. S. MAGRAW, Chairman

Rody Patterson,	J. Large,
J. Coyle,	R. Donnaldson,
Jas. Cunningham,	Thos. Donnelly,
John D. Miller,	J. K. Moorhead,
John Birmingham,	T. Farley,
Jas. Cooper,	Thos. S. Hart,
J. H. McElhenoy,	M. I. Stewart,
J. C. Dunn,	Chr. Beltzhoover,
Jas. C. Heron,	Wm. W. Guthrie,
Jas. Watson,	C. Barnett,
J. B. Guthrie,	Jas. B. Sawyer,
A. Carnahan,	R. H. Keir,
John Layton,	J. H. Phillips.

Hon. James Buchanan.

At the instance of a number of distinguished Democrats, a letter was addressed to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, to ascertain whether he would permit his name to be used as the Democratic candidate for Gov. of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing election. In his reply declining that honor he states it is his desire to return to private life on the day when he confidently expects to witness the inauguration of Generals CASS and BUTLER, and that it would illy requite the Democracy of his native State for all they have done for him, if he would now solicit new favors at their hands, or stand in the way of worthy Democratic friends, who may desire to become candidates for the office of Governor. The following is the letter referred to above:

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1848.

CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, Esq., Pittsburgh:

Dear Sir:—In answer to your kind letter of the 11th instant, I hasten to say that I shall not be a candidate for the office of Governor. It is my desire to retire to private life on the day when I confidently expect to witness the inauguration of Generals Cass and Butler.

I have been long and uniformly sustained by the Democracy of my native State, and am content with the public honors which they have already conferred upon me. I shall bear with me into retirement, a deep devotion to their principles, and a heart overflowing with gratitude for all their kindness. Indeed, I should but illy requite them for all they have done for me, were I now to solicit new favors at their hands, or stand in the way of worthy Democratic friends, who may desire to become candidates for the Governor's office.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Dr. Gazzam and the Visiter.

We publish with pleasure the following note from Dr. Gazzam, denying that he is to become the Editor of the abolition print, called the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter. There is evidently a great misunderstanding between the Doctor and Mrs. Swisshelm about this matter. They can settle the affair to suit themselves—we care not how.

For the Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1848.

Mr. Editor: Your paper of yesterday contains a statement to the effect that I am to act as editor of the Saturday Visiter, during the absence of Mrs. Swisshelm. This is an entire mistake. Mrs. Swisshelm must have misapprehended my declarations, which were, that I would not act as editor of any paper—that position being wholly incompatible with other demands on my time. When strongly urged by *Van Buren* men, to write in favor of the cause identified with the nomination of that distinguished and able Democrat I did say that if the Visiter or any other paper in this country run up the Democratic Van Buren flag I might occasionally write *communications* for its columns. Will you do me the justice to insert this correction? and oblige

Your obedient servant,
E. D. GAZZAM.

Professional Character.

The editor of the Wheeling Argus, speaking of his neighbor of the *Times*, gives him the following endorsement of unenviable character:—

"The editor of the Times is an exception among whig editors. We believe the like of him, for low, contemptible slang in reference to his political opponents is not to be found on the face of the earth."

The editor of the Argus must have an exceedingly small number of "Whig" newspapers on his exchange list,—or he does not examine them very closely. We think he does gross injustice to the majority of "Whig" editors, in placing the Times man at the head of the profession. Why he is the merest tyro compared with some we could name—in a city not further from Wheeling than our own city of Pittsburgh.

Blackwood's Magazine.

We are indebted to Mr. Morse, No. 85, Fourth street, for the reprint of the July number of this able and truly valuable publication; which is furnished to American subscribers at about one-third the cost of the original publication. Mr. Morse, we understand, is appointed sole Agent for the publication in this city, in the room of Messrs Johnston & Stockton.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

A Short Biography of a Patriot.

LEWIS CASS.

Born October 9, 1782, at Exeter, New Hampshire, Son of Major JONATHAN CASS, a brave SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Emigrated to the West at the age of 17, with barely ONE DOLLAR in his pocket, and settled at Marietta, county of Washington, in the Northwestern Territory.

Elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1806, drafted the law which crushed the memorable

BURR CONSPIRACY.

And also an address to THOMAS JEFFERSON, expressing the attachment of the people of Ohio to the Constitution of the United States, and their confidence in that

ILLUSTRIOUS MAN.

In March, 1807, appointed by Mr. Jefferson

MARSHAL OF OHIO.

At the breaking out of the War of 1812, elected a Colonel of the Ohio Regiment, in which he greatly distinguished himself, being

THE FIRST MAN TO LAND IN ARMS ON THE CANADA SHORE!

July 15th, 1812, has a severe conflict with the British at Aux Canard fifteen miles from Detroit, the enemy's head-quarters, causing them to seek safety in flight. Drafts an eloquent and high-spirited proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada, and on hearing of Hull's disgraceful surrender at Detroit, indignantly breaks his sword upon his knee, and dashes it to the earth!

In 1813, appointed a Brigadier General, and joins the army under Gen. HARRISON, to whom he renders gallant and efficient services at the

BATTLE OF THE THAMES,

Pursuing the British General PROCTOR for many miles, in his retreat from the field of battle. October 9, 1813, appointed, by President MADISON,

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN,

at that time one of the most important civil offices in the gift of the Executive. As Superintendent ex-officio, of Indian Affairs, he formed 21 treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their title to nearly *one hundred millions* of acres of land! on terms perfectly just and satisfactory to themselves.

In 1831, appointed by ANDREW JACKSON,

SECRETARY OF WAR,

and became the associate in the cabinet of such men as Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, and Roger B. Taney. The affairs of the War Department were never more ably conducted. Held the place with distinction until 1836, when he was commissioned by "OLD HICKORY" as

MINISTER TO FRANCE,

Where he immortalized his name by his celebrated pamphlet on the "RIGHT OF SEARCH."

September 17, 1842, resigns his French mission on account of the Ashburton Treaty, and returns to the United States, greeted by the plaudits of millions of his grateful countrymen.

A prominent candidate for the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency in 1844.

In the winter of 1844, elected by the Legislature of Michigan,

UNITED STATES SENATOR,

In which body he defends our title to Oregon, assists in the passage of the Independent Treasury and Tariff of 1846, supported with zeal and eloquence the Mexican War, and is a very "pillar of strength" to the administration of JAMES K. POLK.

May 23, 1848, is nominated by the National Convention held in the City of Baltimore, as the Democratic Candidate for

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

to which, the highest and most honorable civil office in the world, he is sure to be elevated by the free suffrage of the American people, the Inauguration taking place, MARCH 4, 1849.

In every station, and under every responsibility, LEWIS CASS has manifested honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution, a firm attachment to Republican principles, a patriotic devotion to country; and has shown himself throughout his whole life, to be

A Patriot, Statesman, and true Democrat!

Constant Encouragement.

Our political friends, in almost every part of the Union, are every day encouraged to persevere, in their efforts for the permanent establishment of those principles, asserted by the fathers of our glorious Republic; and which have been made the subject of such a continued scene of contest, by the enemies of Progress; of the moral and political elevation of the masses; and of that social and political equality, which is at the foundation of our republican institutions. Hundreds and thousands of the members of the old Democratic party; who had from various causes become estranged from their first political faith,—and who joined the money-power, led by Nicholas Biddle; or the *Conservatives*, under Tallmadge or Rives; or some other equally dishonest or contemptible faction;—having become tired of dallying with the political Delilahs, in whose unholy embraces they could find no consolation;—are now returning to the object of their young, and ardent, and pure affections; and, by the promise of more faithfulness, and the renunciation of their former errors, give promise that the future of their lives shall be spent in usefulness, and devotion to the cause of the Democratic masses. Almost every paper we receive, gives to us some proof of the state of circumstances we have mentioned, as at present surrounding the Democratic party.

One of the most important changes that we have recently observed, is that of General JONATHAN M'CARTY, formerly a leading member of Congress from Indiana, and now a citizen of Iowa. General M'Carty was an early, zealous, and intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and sustained his administration throughout. He was, however, one of the few men who had not and could not have confidence in Mr. Van Buren, and for this cause (a very insufficient one we think,) sustained Gen. Harrison, in opposition to the nominee of his political friends. From that time, we believe until very recently, Gen. M'Carty, has been identified with the opponents of the Democratic administration. As we learn from Indiana papers, he now takes the stump, manfully and cheerfully, in favor of the election of CASS and BUTLER, contending, with great truth, that no two men in the country enjoyed, in a higher degree, the confidence and esteem of the *Old Chief* than they did; and that, therefore, all who had confidence in him may safely trust them.

Gen. M'Carty is a gentleman of fine talents, excellent qualities as a man, and one of the best stump orators in the whole West. Such was his popularity, while acting with his old political friends, that he could carry his Congressional district with scarcely a struggle—though it has since been constantly in the hands of the Federalists, except when a division in their ranks secured the election of the beloved and lamented Kennedy. We sincerely trust that Gen. M'Carty may pursue such a course in future, as to prove to his friends that their former love was not unmerited; and that he may be held in far greater esteem among them, than he ever was—greatly as he was once beloved by the Democracy of the Hoosier State.

Taylorism in Western Virginia.

The Wheeling Times, the organ of No-party No-principle Taylorism in Western Virginia has lowered the name of Taylor, which had been at the head of its columns for some time past. What can the matter be? Is the editor of the Times going over to the *free* party? or what is the matter?—By the way, there is a degree of *freedom*, in political matters, becoming somewhat fashionable of late, such as was fashionable many years ago, in relation to other matters, about the meridian of *Baritoria*; and we are disposed to look upon its advocates as equalled in honesty only by the celebrated band who made that region their head-quarters. They are destined to share the same fate.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at her wharf in Jersey City, on the 21st inst., about a quarter past eight o'clock.

The news is extremely favorable. Paris continued perfectly quiet—an armistice of three months had been concluded between Denmark and Germany—England was mediating between Austria and Italy.

In consequence of these events, and of the unexpectedly favorable returns of the British revenue for the quarter ending June 5th, the funds have risen in London more than three per cent. in one week.

Cotton has advanced an eighth,—breadstuffs remaining about as before. Business affairs generally in an improving state.

The American steamer Hermann, which left New York on the 20th June, arrived at Southampton on the 3d July, after a run of little more than twelve days.

The Acadia, which sailed from New York on the 21st, and Halifax on the 24th June, arrived in the Mersey on the 5th July, after a passage of a little more than thirteen days, inclusive of her detension by calling at Halifax, and a delay of twelve hours off that port in fog.

A large number of peers and members of the House of Commons have memorialised the British Government in favor of the suppression of the Repeal clubs in Ireland.

Mr. Hume's motion for parliamentary reform was last night rejected by a majority of 351 to 84—a great majority in a house in which there are already so many universal suffrage members.

THE REVENUE.—The returns show a decrease in the ordinary revenue of the quarter ending the 5th of June, 1848, as compared with the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter of 1847, of 327,741l. The ordinary revenue of the quarter ending 5th of April, 1848, was in excess of the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter in 1847 by 67,391l. The ordinary revenue, therefore, of the first half year of 1848, falls short of the ordinary revenue of the first half-year of 1847, by 260,350l.

Liverpool, July 8.—When we state that since this day week the funds have advanced over *three* per cent., it will at once be conceived that an important improvement has taken place in the general tone of commerce. Two causes have mainly contributed to this end. The first is, that the half-yearly returns of the National Revenue shows somewhat better than had been apprehended, and the second, that order has been restored in France, with the prospect of the establishment of a much stronger government.

In every department of trade there is more confidence, and a greater extent of business doing than for some months past, and there is an abundance of capital in the country, only waiting an opportunity for profitable investment, it is no more than reasonable to assume, that we are on the eve of a great change for the better.

IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is somewhat more subdued, yet the accounts as given in some of the more violent of the Repeal papers would tend to show, that there still exists a determination on the part of the leaders to harrass the Government by all the means in their power. In the mean time the Government are acting with firmness and determination. Some of the confederates have been convicted of offences, and two of them have been sentenced to transportation, one for fifteen and the other for seven years. A number of other persons are to undergo the milder punishment of imprisonment, although for considerable periods. In consequence of the avowedly treasonable object of the publications in *The Felon* newspaper, a warrant has been issued against the proprietor, Mr. John Martin.

The potato blight has again made its appearance in Ireland.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Perfect tranquility has been restored, and the Government appears stronger than at any period since the establishment of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers of Wednesday announce the election of General Le Breton as Questor of the National Assembly in the room of General Negrier, killed in the late insurrection. On the third and concluding ballot there were for Gen. Le Breton, 399; for M. Laboissiere, 319; majority, 80.

Rumors of the intention of the Government to arrest distinguished members of the National Assembly, as conspirators against the State, were still in circulation in Paris on Sunday and on Monday morning. The name of M. Lamartine was openly pronounced as one comprehended in the intended arrests, but coupled with an expression of disbelief that he had committed himself.

The Government have issued a decree dissolving the national workshops, independent of which, and the dispersion of the menacing and seditious army which composes it, General Cavaignac would appear to contemplate a vigorous effort for resolving the problem, "Is a Republic practicable in Europe?" and pending the experiment to keep in check the turbulent and the disaffected of the capital. With the former view he is said to have determined to seek for co-operation in whatever party he can find capacity and honesty. The latter object he will seek to attain by keeping in Paris a large garrison, and in its immediate vicinity (at St. Denis, near Vincennes,) the establishment of a camp of 40,000 men. With these objects, and with the prosperity of his country at heart, General Cavaignac was said on Tuesday to intend announcing all idea of foreign propagandism and of foreign war. The army of the Alps is to be broken up forthwith, and a large portion of it marched for the metropolis.

The fact of the insurgents having received large sums of money in every day keeping concealed. It is said that in the hospital of the Prize alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded amounted to the sum of 159,000f (£6,000.) The wife from the insurgents' head-quarters, at the 5th Marie, too, is said to have amounted to 35,000f (£1,400.) One individual arrested in the Rue Grange-Belles carried 2,100f in gold (£84) in a belt, and 30f in silver. Many others, who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f, 100f and 200f.

The amount of arms already seized is probably 150,000. This is a loss to the parties still disposed to insurrection which nothing but treason, or a criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Government, can ever enable them to repair.

The National Assembly is divided into fifteen sections or *bureaux*, consisting each of 60 members, and that these meet on the first day of every month, to choose a president and secretary of each committee for the month. These occasions have always served to intimate the prevailing political color of the committees and consequently of the Assembly. The elections of Saturday have, therefore, peculiar significance as indicative of the altered position of parties in that body. These elections are looked to with particular interest, because the plan of a new Constitution is to be discussed in the committees in the course of the present month. The appointment of President was warmly contested. The result was, that MM. Theire, Berryer, Dufaure, Vivien, Dupin, Billault, de Tracy, and Gustave de Beaumont, members of the late Constitutional Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, were chosen, while M. Francois Arago, member of the Provisional and Executive Governments, was the only one of those bodies who obtained a similar honor. M. Armand Marrast, after a second ballot, was defeated by M. Vivien.

According to the returns published in the *Moniteur* the number of wounded remaining in the hospitals of Paris on the evening of the 2d inst. amounted to 1169, and those lying in temporary hospitals to 374; in all, 1543.

It was said in Paris on Tuesday that the idea of conferring on General Cavaignac the office of President of the Republic, for one year at least, is every day gaining ground.

A manufactory of gunpowder, cartridges, bullets, &c., was discovered on Monday, in a house of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Two thousand cartridges were seized, with a large quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, &c.

An attempt was made, on Saturday night last, to set fire to the prison of St. Pelagie, in which 300 of the insurgents were confined.

No conclusion has yet been arrived at with regard to the place whither the insurgents, sentenced to transportation, are to be conveyed.

The Bank of France has fixed the dividend to be paid on its stock for the first six months of the present year at 20f. The payment of this dividend cannot be commenced until the 2d of July, in consequence of the number of bank clerks engaged in the National Guard.

The *National*, referring to the bill authorizing the government to take possession of the railroads, which was presented to the National Assembly by the late Minister of Finance, and which has been erased from the orders of the day, does not regard that fact as decisive of the fate of the measure. It believes M. Goudchaux, the present Minister of Finance, to be favorable to the principle of the project.

M. Carnot, an ultra Republican, has been replaced as Minister of Public Instruction, by M. Balbaldie.

M. Bureaux de Pusy is appointed Prefect of the Police.

Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized, which will show from whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection. The number of troops of the line in Paris was only 10,000 on the 22d June. There are now 60,000.

Documents have been found implicating Girardin in having received money from Russia, the Carlists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. Russian roubles have been said to have been found in his apartments.

A great number of balls extracted from the wounded of the national guard and army were composed of pieces of iron, which, by a refinement of cruelty, were pierced, and a piece of copper wire introduced which projected on each side. In many cases this has prevented the extraction of the ball, and the wounded have consequently died.

The greatest embarrassment is produced by the enormous number of prisoners arising out of the late insurrection, which now exceeds 10,000. It is said that of those who have been examined already grounds have been elicited for prosecuting 2,000.—It has been ascertained that at least 40,000 persons either constructed barricades, fought against the defenders of order, or committed assassination!

The provinces are represented to be in a very excited state; bodies of workmen are pillaging the different country houses and arresting travelers on the high road.

One of the French papers proposes to macadamise the principal streets of Paris, so as to get rid of the paving stones, which are so convenient for making barricades.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that M. Bourbon, the editor of *De Faubourien*, who fought in the ranks of the insurgents, died of his wounds on the 28th ult. MM. Napoleon Lebon and Kersausie were arrested on the 3d inst., and M. Raspail, the editor of Sobrier's paper, the *Commune de Paris*, has also been arrested as implicated in the insurrection.

The following is the latest report of the superior officers killed and wounded in the insurrection:—General Negrier, killed; General Brea, assassinated; General Francois, killed; General Regnaud, killed; General Borgon, received a ball in the thigh, since dead; General Corte, wounded in the leg, his state satisfactory; General Damesme, his leg has been amputated; General Duvivier, wounded in the foot, more dangerous than first supposed; General Foucher, wounded in attacking a barricade in Faubourg du Temple; Gen. Lafontaine, since dead. Thus ten General officers have been either killed or wounded. The number of colonels and superior officers put *hors du combat* is immense.

Notwithstanding the reports of extensive losses of the Garde Mobile, it seems that not more than 300 of this corps is put *hors du combat*.

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Caussidiere. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shunk from any active share.

The rigor usually attendant on a state of siege is now considerably relaxed, and such of the tradespeople of Paris as are not bankrupts, have reopened their shops and bureaux. A notice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police that they are authorized to reopen. The theatres, however, show no intention of responding to this.

Departure of Lamartine from France.—A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The report is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

SPAIN.

On the 28th ult., Pezuela, Captain-General of Madrid, gave notice in the *Gazette*, that the state of siege, imposed May 7th, was taken off the capital.

It appears, by Bayonne letters of the 1st inst., that Gulpuzcoa had pronounced in favor of the Carlists, and risings were expected in Alava and Biscay. Cabrera has also entered Spain and joined the bands of Boquica and Gomez. Armed bands are appearing everywhere. Elio is already at the head of 400 men in Navarre. Official advices have been received at Vich, that, on the 25th instant, a body of 800 insurgents had taken possession of the town of Ripoll, and some apprehensions were entertained at Vich for the safety of the column of the Queen's troops in garrison there, and which had marched out to reconnoitre the evening before. Ripoll contains 2,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the river Ter. A band of Montemolinists have also seized on the town of Mollet, containing a population of 500 inhabitants, and situated at 18 miles distance from Barcelona and 12 from Mataro, and carried off the member of the municipality, which had refused to pay the tribute demanded. They also seized on all the horses in the place.

Ten thousand men had already been despatched from Vittoria to arrest the progress of the revolt.

ITALY.

The Pope is reported, on the authority of a private letter, to have had another severe epileptic attack.

It is said that England is to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, to settle the question of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom. A compromise is said to be contemplated, by which Venice, or a portion of the Venetian territory, should be ceded to Austria.

A telegraphic despatch, from Marshal Nugent reached Vienna on the 27th, with the intelligence of the surrender of Palma Nuova to the Austrians on the 25th, the whole of the material of war, including a large park of siege artillery, were among the trophies gained. The communications between Lombardy and Vienna through the Venetian provinces are opened by the surrender.

Advices from Peschiera state that the Piedmontese forces are concentrating themselves around Verona to attempt a decisive stroke. The 12,000 men of General Durando will be marched to Alessandria to relieve that garrison, which will then take an active part in the war.

A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established.

The *Ventidue Marzo*, of Milan, publishes an order of the day of General Pepe, dated Venice, the 18th, announcing that the Venetian Government, with the consent of Lombardy and the Pope, has placed him at the head of all the troops their armies, filled from all parts of Italy to wage war against the Austrians.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 22d announces that the Piedmontese have occupied Cerano, which intercepts the road from Rovercdo to Verona.

The most perfect tranquility prevailed at Rome on the 25th. The President of the Supreme Roman Council, Monsignor Muzzarelli, had resigned that post. The Roman Chambers had decreed a levy of 20,000 men, and a war tax of two millions of scudi (£400,000).

The total number of the Austrian troops in the Venetian territories, exclusive of those under the command of MM. Radetsky and Nugent, amounts to 21,500 men, with 18 field pieces and 4 mortars. So says *L'Italie del Popolo*, of Milan.

Letters from Naples state that the King continued to be an object of universal animadversion, and that he must ultimately fall.

A revolt had taken place on the 25th among the galley-slaves at Procida. It was said that this originated in the refusal of the government to liberate those who had completed their term of punishment. Some contend that the movement was political. In the morning, while the authorities and troops were occupied in a religious procession, 1700 of the slaves armed themselves with swords, axes, and crow-bars, and attacked a body of about 100 men left in charge of them; the latter was soon reinforced by the islanders and a portion of the national guard. The conflict continued several hours, until reinforcements arrived from Pozzuoli, and from Naples. At length the insurrection was subdued. About 500 of the prisoners were killed and wounded, about half that number, at least, being killed.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Parliament, after much hesitation and long debate, has elected the Archduke John Provisional Emperor of Germany. The choice is unexceptionable. Born in the purple, yet deservedly popular, the old country gentleman and ironmaster of the Styrian hills is perhaps better fitted for the post than any other man in Germany. Thus for the first time for centuries, Germany has a common head, and a common Government will necessarily follow.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

We quote the following extract from Hamburgh letters of Friday evening, June 30th:—

"We are awaiting almost hourly intelligence from the scene of operations of some important affair, as the allied troops have advanced from Flensburg and the vicinity towards the north, leaving the Holstein and Hanseatic troops behind to garrison that place. Both the allied generals left Flensburg on the 28th, and the free corps of Major Tann had broken up from Apenrade in a northerly direction.

An armistice of three months has been convened between Germany and Denmark, on the following conditions:—

1. The Swedes to withdraw from the Danish territory.
2. The Germans to withdraw from that part of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein called Schleswig.
3. Schleswig to remain neutral ground.
4. The blockade by the Danes of German ports to be raised immediately.
5. The vessels captured by the Danes to be released after the settlement of the act of contribution levied on Jutland by the Prussian army.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Prague of the 27th ult., announce the proclamation of martial law in the circle of Czaslau.

The Archduke Stephen had suddenly arrived at Innspruck, accompanied by two Hungarian Ministers, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of conducting the Emperor to Pesth, or receiving a fresh decree against the Ban of Croatia.

Accounts from Agram, on the other hand, allude to the enthusiastic reception of the Ban on his return from Innspruck, and state that the inhabitants had resolved to raise a force of 12,000 men to aid Field-Marshal Radetsky in his endeavors to effect a favorable peace in Italy.

A letter from Vienna in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 29th ult. states that the Archduke John arrived there on the evening of the 24th, and proceeded at once to the Imperial Palace. He had declined the honors of a festive entrance into the town, but was nevertheless serenaded by part of the National Guard and the Academical Legion.

Vienna papers of the 1st announce the withdrawal of the Italian fleet from the waters of Trieste.

The Archduke John has been appointed mediator between the Hungarians and the Illyrians.

PRUSSIA.

The new Ministers have declared, in their programme, that they desire the permanent establishment of a constitutional monarchy, and that they are, therefore, partisans of two Chambers, and advocates of the principle that the two Chambers and the King should jointly exercise the legislative power. The new cabinet, however, declares that the first Chamber must be based upon a more popular foundation than that proposed by the draft of the constitution laid before the National Assembly by the late Government.

HUNGARY.

The *Weiner Zeitung* states that disagreeable information has been received. 700 insurgents marched on the 23d ult. upon the city of Weisskirchen, and desired the commander of that place to submit to them. Without making the smallest resistance, he gave up the town, with three pieces of artillery, 215 muskets, 20 cwt. of powder, and one company of soldiers. He is evidently a traitor, as he might also have had 1200 National Guards, if he would have called them out. The insurgents proceeded on the 24th from Weisskirchen into the vicinity of Temeswar, where an engagement was expected to have come off on the 26th ult.

RUSSIA.

The Silesian Gazette says that a letter from Riga mentions the fact that serious disturbances had taken place at St. Petersburgh. The authorities succeeded in quelling them, but several hundred persons have fallen victims. No details are given.

Orel, a town in Russia, was destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, and most of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. Upwards of 1,337 houses, including 50 of stone, 800,00 tschetwerts of grain, 100,000 poods of flax, and four bridges, were destroyed.—The four stone churches were much injured. The whole of this loss is officially estimated 3,425,000 silver roubles. The Emperor has forwarded the sum of 50,000 roubles to be distributed amongst the poorer people, and the ministers have also sent 10,000 for the same purpose.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh, of the 24th June, state that the cholera had broken out there on the 21st, and many deaths had already ensued. Six large hospitals were opened in that city, and others were in the course of preparation.

At Moscow it raged with great violence, and out of 222 cases 123 were fatal.

Many other places are suffering from the disease.

INDIA.

The Indian mail reached London on Saturday.

The affairs of Moultan were growing rather complicated. Moulraj was raising troops and fortifying Moultan. He was reported to be preparing thirty thousand men for his defence. He gave 10r. per month to the foot soldiers, and 25r. to every horseman.

The disaffection amongst the Sikh troops was described as extending itself, and some of them were anxious to join the standard of Moulraj. Moulraj had sent three thousand men to occupy Mittenkotee, near which all steamers going up the Indus must pass. He is also said to have sent three thousand to intercept Captain Edwards from Peshawur, but that gallant officer had reached Lahore.

The British authorities at Lahore were on the alert. Artillery, cavalry, and a brigade of infantry had been sent to protect Govindghur, the celebrated treasury fortress of Lahore, where all the spare money of that state was collected.

Latest News from the Continent—By Special and Extraordinary Express.

LIVERPOOL, July 8, 1848—3 o'clock, P. M.

Our special express from London has this moment arrived, and by it we are in possession of later advices from Paris and Madrid, a brief synopsis of which we append:—

In Paris we find that it was considered necessary on the day of the funeral procession, (Thursday,) to disarm a large portion of the Faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of a plot made to assassinate General Cavaignac and Lamartine. Notwithstanding the contradiction given, such a plot seems to have been in existence.

General Oudinot has been elected President of the Council of War, in the place of General Bedeau, whose declining of the post of foreign affairs has been complied with.

M. Thiers has made another speech in the discussion on the constitution. He is an advocate for a Senate as well as a House of Representatives. He argued that a republican government with only one chamber would have all the harshness and rudeness of a despotic government. Under a feeble President there would be the worst of despotism, the despotism of a single assembly. Under an energetic President, supported by popular favor, there would be the despotism of a favorite of the multitude; and if neither was disposed to yield, there would be a death struggle between the President and the Assembly, without an intermediate body to soften and conciliate the contest.

A second Assembly discussing, and ever opposing the decisions of the first, would be liberty itself, it would be examination, reflection and discussion. M. Thiers dwelt much upon the example of the United States, where the Senate had done so much good, and he declared that he had been urged by several eminent Americans, his personal friends, to come forward and urge the absolute necessity of two Chambers, if they would really form an enduring republic.

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, giving an unequivocal denial to all the insinuations dealt out against him in complicity with the insurgents.

Vice Admiral Trehouart is to be second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

It was rumored yesterday morning in Paris that a collision took place on the night previous, in the Faubourg St. Martin, in which some of the rioters were wounded and taken prisoners.

Paris generally was perfectly tranquil. Several arrests and seizures of arms were made on Thursday in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and it is said that it was this circumstance that gave rise to the rumor of an infernal machine having been discovered.

The premium for sale of Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and by John Thompson, 126 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. jy25

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the miracle has had unprecedented sales. Nothing like it has ever appeared. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of medical men, have yielded to it, and the locality are using it in their practice. A large number of northern agents are in its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Call on Agents, in our paper, whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 21 Liberty st, near Canal Basin.

DAN RICE & CO.'S
Metropolitan and Hippo-Dramatic
CIRCUS!

AND YET ANOTHER!

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1848!

TWO performances will be given to-day, in compliance with the desire of many of the citizens of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock,

THIS AFTERNOON,

and at the usual hour,

THIS EVENING!

Admission, 25c. only.

Doors open at 7½ P. M.—performance commencing half an hour thereafter. jy26

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A COUNTRY STORE, comprising Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, &c., at Auction.—To-morrow, Thursday, July 27th, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, will be sold at M'Keown's Auction Rooms, No. 114, Wood street, 3 doors from Fifth, by order of the Administrators of the estate of T. W. Mellinghen, deceased, the balance of his stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, queensware, &c., comprising in part, French and domestic linens, bernize ginghams, calicoes, bleached and brown muslins, book, mull, Swiss and jaconet muslins, alpacas, mous de laines, merinoes, bed ticks, sheetings, cravats, and pocket handkerchiefs, ribbonds, suspenders, superfine broad cloths, various colors, cassimeres cassinetts, spler did cashmere, merino and delaine shawls, gloves, hosiery, sewing silk, patent thread, spool cotton, with a large variety of fancy goods. Also, a lot of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, cutlery. And, immediately after, groceries, queensware, glassware, crockery, &c. Terms, cash, per funds.

F. J. WARREN,
W. COATES, Administrators.
JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

jy26

BONNETS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—Will be sold, the remainder of our Bonnets, Fissues Summer Silks, Linen and other Ginghams, &c., &c., without regard to profit. Remnants of Lawns and Calicoes will be sold without regard to cost, at

R. D. THOMPSON'S,
No. 110 Market street, 3 doors from Liberty.

jy26

A LEECH & Co.'s *Cow Office*, on Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant. jy24-y

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION.—By the annexed communication, our readers will observe that the patriotic draymen of this city have presented Mr. THOS. REGAN, a returned volunteer, a splendid dray and horse. There is something peculiarly appropriate in such a presentation, after the war is ended, and the soldiers have returned. To give a sword seems too much like a desire to make war a trade, and is evidence of a lack of faith in the prophecy that the time will come when nations shall war no more. After the laying aside of the sword, the musket and other instruments of battle, what can be more proper than an invitation such as the above really is, to return to the old familiar, peaceful and honorable calling. We hope Mr. Regan may never be required to leave