The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

☞ The Latest News, Market Reports, &c., will be found under Telegraphic Head.

School Tax Blanks.

We have now printed, at this office, a lot of approved Blanks, for Treasurers and Collectors of School Funds, made out carefully, in pursuance of new Act of Assembly. We will furnish them to Wards, Boroughs or Townships, at very low prices.

☞ The details of the Niagara's news, which we present our readers, excludes editorial and other matters prepared for this day's paper.

Federal County Convention.

We publish elsewhere in this day's paper, a full report of the proceedings of the Federal County Convention, which met at the Court House yesterday. The ticket nominated by our opponents is an odd mixture of discordant materials. So far as we have heard an expression of opinion, our whig friends are much dissatisfied at the result. A prominent individual in that party last evening declared in our presence, that it was "the meanest ticket ever nominated by the Whigs of Allegheny county;" but notwithstanding this opinion, we predict that the disaffected will be lashed into the traces before the election. The Assembly ticket is truly a beautiful specimen of the talents and intelligence and decency of the great whig party!! Contrary to our predictions, Mr. Swartzwelder has been defeated; but when we take into consideration the superhuman efforts made by the old bunkers of the party to effect this result, it can excite no special wonder.

Mr. Swartzwelder, without any doubt, was the ablest Representative the whigs of Allegheny county have had in the Legislature for many years. He was always at his post, active, faithful, and true to his constituents. But he voted for the ten hour law and the elective judiciary bill; and this is the "head and front of his offending!" Had he been the obedient tool of the monopolists of his party, no opposition would have been urged against his re-nomination. In this shameful treatment of Mr. Swartzwelder, the whigs have published to the world their own base hypocrisy and recklessness. Before the last election, in order to secure the votes of the workingmen, the leaders of that party professed to be the peculiar friends of the ten hour system, and they even went so far as to pass resolutions in their conventions to that effect. Governor Johnson took a decided stand in favor of that measure; and now, Mr. Swartzwelder, an honest and true whig, is sacrificed, because he carried out in good faith the *professions* of his party! Let the people remember this—let the working men, especially, remember it, when the false and treacherous leaders of whiggery approach them, begging for their votes.

Mr. Lee, who has been successful over Mr. Swartzwelder, is a purse-proud aristocrat, without a single redeeming quality to recommend him to the support of any party.

Mr. Benton's Great Speech.

We have received the St. Louis Daily Union, of the 30th ult., which contains the first part of the great speech of Col. Benton, delivered at Jefferson City, on the 26th of May. It is very lengthy, which is the only reason why we are unable to present it to the readers of the Post. Like everything emanating from "Old Bullion," it is able and argumentative. He has entered into a full history of the question of slavery, as applied to the new territories, and reviews, at length, the position of Mr. Calhoun and the South generally, on that subject.

The editor of the Union, Capt. Phillips, is determined to give the Missouri Senator, a fair hearing, which we think is nothing but right. The Union says:

As everybody will read this great speech, we forbear any comments for the present. Suffice it to say at this time, that, "as far as we have got" we like it much. Like everything from the mind of this great statesman, it bears indelible marks of great labor and research. It is, in fact, as far as we publish to-day, a complete history of the slave question, in all its bearings, from the inception of our government to the present time. Much that was mystified, Mr. Benton has made as clear as the sun at noon-day; and to some of the popular errors of the day, respecting the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery on the Territories, he has given a quietus forever more. But we shall not at this time expatiate on this speech, but shall merely commend it to the notice of the whole reading public—the friends and the foes of this statesman alike. After it shall be thoroughly perused and reflected on, we may desire to have communion with these readers, on the man and the subject he has discussed, as we shall all be enabled by that time to speak understandingly as to his position and his measures.

Gov. Johnston at Washington.

The following is copied from a letter to the Baltimore Sun, written from Washington, June 4th:

Gov. Johnston, of Pa., who left this city on Friday, after a short visit, did not, as was rumored, interfere in the matter of the Sixth Auditor's Office. He urged a candidate for that place, but he warmly pushed the claims of a friend (Mr. C., of Philadelphia,) for the Liverpool consulate. It is determined however, to give that consulate to Mr. Crittenden, son of Governor Crittenden. It was rumored, a while ago, that Mr. Crittenden was to come here to succeed Col. Bliss as private secretary.

Gov. Johnston is the first executive of Pennsylvania, we believe, who has left his post at Harrisburgh, to interfere in appointments at Washington. Not only the appointments for this city, but most of those in the State, were made at the special instance of the Governor. This species of official dictation, has disgusted the great body of the whigs of the State.

Lieut. Beall's Dispatches.—Lieut. Beall, who has just arrived from California, was presented on Friday to the Secretary of the Navy, and delivered him four despatches. The Secretary, (we learn from the Baltimore Sun) declines to publish them. They relate principally to private matters connected with the squadron. The specimens of gold presented by Lieut. Beall, created quite a sensation. He exhibited some of them to Gen. Taylor, who was very much interested in them, but still more in the good order which prevails in the country and the general good health of the emigrants.

The Mobile Manufacturing Company has made arrangements for bringing machinery from the west and contracting for the building of a cotton mill, which will employ five thousand spindles and two hundred looms, employing about six hundred workmen. It will begin early in the autumn.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

☞ Why is it that new cotton mills are being erected in every part of the country, North, East, South and West, when the Tariff of 1846 is "ruining" the manufactures? Explain this, ye croaking conservatives and panic whigs!

Henry Clay--Request to Resign.

At a meeting of the citizens of Trimble Co., Ky., held on the 29th ult., at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, *without* any distinction of party, the following resolutions offered by John Robert, Dec., a Whig, were adopted:

Be it further Resolved, That the doctrines published to the world by the Hon. Henry Clay, in relation to emancipation, are calculated, if carried out, not only to violate the constitutional rights of this Commonwealth, but greatly to injure the condition of the slaves, by corrupting them.

Be it further Resolved, As the senses of this meeting, that with the opinions of the said Henry Clay, now made manifest, upon the subject of abolition or emancipation, that he is no longer deemed a fit instrument to carry out the wishes and defend the rights of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and therefore, as the first act of the next Legislature of Kentucky, he, the said Henry Clay, should be formally requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mrs. Fogg's Last Concert.

Mrs. Mary Shaw Fogg, who has delighted our citizens with two Concerts, we are pleased to learn, has been prevailed upon, to give her last and farewell Concert this evening (Thursday,) at Apollo Hall. The reputation Mrs. F. enjoys is well merited. We have spoken to several of our Professors and many of our Amateurs, who all have one opinion. We hope that all lovers of good music will attend to-night. The Concert will commence with a Poutpouri elegantes, for four hands, composed by H. Cramer, and will be performed by Professor Rohbock and one of his young pupils. The pupil, we are told, is a little girl of quite tender age. This is an attraction seldom enjoyed.

☞ Will our good whig friends of the Baltimore *American* favor us with an exchange? We make this request, because we are frequently asked to copy advertisements from that paper, when it is not convenient to have access to it in this city.

Factory Meeting at Reading.

A meeting of the citizens of Reading was held at the public house of Isaac Ehrn, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the practicability of organising a company to construct a Cotton-Mill, or Mills, under the provisions of the general manufacturing law, passed by the last Legislature. Dr. Isaac Hiester, was President of the meeting, assisted by seventeen Vice Presidents. A. M. Salade and William Betz, acted as Secretaries.

Mr. Salade stated the object of the meeting, when the following Resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens, of whom the President shall be chairman, be appointed to adopt the best means in their estimation for promoting the general objects of this meeting, to report at the earliest day convenient, to a general meeting.

The chairman then appointed the following gentleman in accordance wiht the above resolution, viz: William Darling, Benjamin Tyson, Jacob Hoffman, H. H. Muhlenberg, J. Glancy Jones.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. D. Luther:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Reading possesses to a rare extent, facilities and advantages for the successful establishment of manufactures—that the business is eminently calculated to ensure its continued growth and prosperity, and we therefore commend the enterprise to the aid and support of our citizens.

Addresses were delivered by J. Hoffman and Wm. Darling, Esqrs.

Dorrism.—The Newport (R. I.) *News*, a Whig paper, speaks thus on the unjustifiable conduct of the French Republicans, in striking for freedom:

"The manner in which Louis Philippe was dethroned, was the worst kind of radicalism—rank Dorrism; and so long as the leading men of France openly acknowledge the right of the people to revolutionize the government for slight and transient causes, (!) just so long will reasonable and sensible men have just reason to fear for the salvation of the nation."

For the Morning Post.

The Education Question.

The High School is lost—for the present. The election on Tuesday presented an anomaly of rather a curious character. While men of wealth were earnestly engaged in opposing the measure, on the ground of its adding to their taxes; poor men were voting against it, under the belief that it was a school got up for the benefit of the rich, to be supported at their expense! The dishonesty which was practiced will yet recoil on the heads of those who carried their point. In one manufacturing establishment in this city every hand voted against the High School; and in another large establishment every man voted in favor of it. In one case or in the other deception is used. Every intelligent mind will be able to decide which of the employers in these establishments were the true friends of the workingmen and their children; for the employers in both concerns spoke to their hands on the subject, advocating opposite views. The wealthiest man in the Seventh Ward, worked all day against the School, and he succeeded. *Squire A.* deserves to have a monument built to him for his philanthropy! If the High School was for the benefit of the children of our wealthy citizens, truly the gentlemen who signed the famous memorial to the legislature against the passage of the bill did an act of great disinterestedness, and their kindness to the people should ever be held in memory. But there are some plain—possibly obtuse—people, like myself, who cannot discover that those patriots have evinced as much love for the people as they professed. An ugly thought will sometimes start up that they have not acted the part of true friends to the poor man's child, by denying to him a school in which his intellect could be as highly developed, without money and without price, as it could be in the best University. But the people agree with the signers of the Harrisburgh protest, and I have nothing more to say.—The following anecdote will show how intelligently some voted: A citizen in casting his ballot against the High School, said to the directors. "I am opposed to your building a *high* school—ain't the walls strong enough to add another story to the old house?" The following table will show the vote, I believe, accurately:

Wards.	For H. Sch'l.	Against.	No. votes.
1st Ward.	74	133	207
2d "	69	114	183
3d "	100	188	288
4th "	99	164	263
5th "	190	103	293
6th "	136	99	235
7th "	25	56	81
8th "	43	52	95
9th "	40	3	43
	776	912	1688
		776	
Majority,		136	

The Overflow at New Orleans.

The following from the Crescent, of the 24th ult., is the latest intelligence we have, by mail, in relation to the overflow:

The Crevasse.—We were greatly in hope that the experience and ability of Mr. Grant, the gentleman who now superintends the work of stopping the crevasse, would have enabled him to speedily stop the breach, and relieve us from the further ill effects of inundation. We have not yet lost all hope that such will ultimately be the case; yet we must confess that the accounts received yesterday from the scene of operations was sufficiently discouraging.—No progress seems to have been made thus far: the water rushes through the breach with as great a velocity as ever, and the most that has been done is to prevent the opening from becoming any larger. There has been one death, and there are now some cases of sickness.

The Overflow.—The rise of the water still continues, and that the area of the inundated district is, we are sorry to say, becoming more extended. The condition of affairs is sad, indeed, yet we do not see any likihood of remedying it, except by going to the source of the evil and stopping the crevasse. The plans of relieving the city by cutting through the Metairie Ridge, and by deepening the D'Aquin and Labauve canals, although they sound very well, will, we think, fail of success. Let us for a moment estimate the quantity of water which flows through the crevasse. Admiting the dimensions of the opening to be in width 100 feet, in depth 10, with a current of 15 miles, the quantity of water coming through would amount to 79,200,000 cubic feet per hour.—It is evident that unless this much be carried through the various openings made with that view, the city will not be at all relieved. We question whether this can be done. The principal canal yet cut in the Ridge only carries off 45,000 cubic feet per hour, which, in comparison with the amount coming in, is scarcely an appreciable quantity. Again, we do not believe that a thousand drains would carry off as much as comes in through the crevasse, even admitting the fall to be as great. Until the volume of water between the Ridge and the levee becomes as great as that in the Mississippi, it is impossible that so great a current can be obtained as exists in the crevasse, for the pressure, and consequently the momentum is less. For these reasons, we think the only effect that can be produced, in the manner proposed by Mr. Preston and Mr. Communy, will be to prevent a further advance of the water, and that only in the event that the quantity coming in and going out are equal.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

DETAILS OF THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

INTERESTING FROM PRUSSIA.

Our advices from Berlin are to May 15:

The conference of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon, and Hanoverian Plenipotentiaries, called by the Prussian government to consider the draught of a Federative Constitution, is sitting. Its labors are likely to come to a more speedy termination than was expected, as considerable progress is already made with the work. The basis of the new plan will be the provisions of the constitution as drawn up by the National Assembly, with alterations necessary to remove the already expressed objections of the above powers. The new confederation will form an union with Austria, and in this manner two reigning powers will be formed, one exclusively German, the other German, Sclavonian and Magyar, under a royal German house. They will form a power of middle Europe, including 70,000,000 of people. Of course the calculation is made on the supposition that Hungary continues united with the crown of Austria; but as the event of the war is so uncertain, much reliance must not be placed on that part of the scheme that creates a mixed German and Hungarian band.

The telegraph between this city and Frankfort has been broken, and our intelligence thence is in arrear. To-day the Assembly will receive the call of the Prussian deputies, which must prove a last and fatal blow to its present constitution; but there is little doubt those who are left will form a "rump" or convention, and endeavor to keep at the head of the movement it has created throughout Germany, but which, in some places, has got beyond its control. It will be driven by necessity to "feed contention in a lingering act; and if it can procure itself to be at all recognized in its reduced form, as the German Parliament, even though Austria and Prussia have deserted it, and Saxony and Bavaria must soon do the same, it has, in the excitement and political enthusiasm of the people, a great source of power. It will have its difficulties as well as the government: for unless the avowed republicans of that body become the majority, the central power must act repressively against such movements as that reported from Rastadt, where the military have turned against their officers, killed four of them, seized that important fortress, and proclaimed the republic. Hitherto, the function of the Assembly has been to incite to resistance; will it be able to maintain its influence if it begins to put down and suppress them?

In Elberfeld, the barricades still stand in all their pride, it may be said, for, as before stated, many of them are highly ornamented. To explain this fact, it should be remembered the military retired soon after the outbreak, being too few to act with any effect; and since then, the barricades have been cultivated to their present perfection with a species of foppery. One of them is described as containing property to the amount of 50,000 thalers. The people are complete masters of the city, and have, for four days, held the brother of the Prussian Minister of Trade, Van der Heydt, prisoner, as a hostage, with threats that he will be hanged, if the government make any hostile attack on the city. The house of M. Vander Heydt was with difficulty preserved from destruction. The citizens have been able to keep order in this extraordinary state of affairs so far, that there has been little or no plundering; though it may be guessed they keep a sharp eye on the barricades, illuminated with their wax tapers, and draped with their silks, for more reasons than one. To-day was fired by the military authorities of the district for bringing the reinforcements from Cologne against the place, which will be taken by force, if not surrendered. In either case, the measure which has been taken every place else, will be adopted here also—the citizens will be disarmed, and the state of siege declared. Some of the inhabitants think if the barricades were left alone the people would grow tired of the inconvenience they cause to traffic, and remove them of themselves; and that things would return to their usual state without bloodshed, if no attack is made by the troops.

In Dusseldorf, Breslau, Leipsic and Dresden, there has been no disturbance since the suppression of the riots; Berlin is also tranquil; the only movements have been attempts to hold one or two public meetings, which have been prevented by the police and military.

M. Nicolau, the director of the orchestra of the Royal Opera, died suddenly two days since; the funeral took place this morning, and was attended by all the members of the establishment. His opera, founded on Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," was produced only a short time since, and is still occasionally performed.

The *Staatsanzeiger* contains the following royal proclamation:—

"TO MY PEOPLE.

"The enemies of the country, pretending to favor the cause of Germany, have hoisted the standard of rebellion in Saxony, and in some parts of Southern Germany. I have found to my deep grief that some deluded people in some parts of true friends to the poor man's child, by denying to him a school in which his intellect could be as highly developed, without money and without price, as it could be in the best University.* But the people agree with the signers of the Harrisburgh protest, and I have nothing more to say.—The following anecdote will show how intelligently some voted: A citizen in casting his ballot against the High School, said to the directors. "I am opposed to your building a *high* school—ain't the walls strong enough to add another story to the old house?" The following table will show the vote, I believe, accurately:

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"That Assembly by having now altogether quitted the path of right, of law and of duty, after its having accused us of breaking the peace, merely because we granted our help to a distressed neighbor—after its having summoned the people to resist us and the other governments which refused their assent to the fatal provisions of the constitution—after all this, that Assembly has broken with Prussia. Its majority is now no longer composed of men in whom Germany places any confidence. A number of members resigned their seats when the path of destruction was entered upon by that Assembly, and my decree of yesterday recalls all its Prussian members. The same steps will be taken by other German governments. Germany is now lording it over the Assembly—a party which is allied with the men of terror that pretend to fight for the unity of Germany, but who are engaged in a cruel war of godlessness, of perjury, and of rapine, against the thrones, against justice, freedom and property. The shocking scenes of Dresden, Arnsblau, and Elberfeld, are sad proofs of this statement. Other deeds of horror are now doing and preparing. Such crimes destroy all hope of ever seeing the unity of Germany brought about by the Frankfort Assembly; nevertheless, I, with royal loyalty and perseverance, have not despaired of it. My government, acting with the plenipotentiaries of other German States, has resumed the work of the German constitution.

"That constitution is speedily to give to the nation what it justly claims and expects—its unity represented by an executive power, and its liberty secured by a popular representation, with legislative authority (*befugn ss.*) It is founded upon the constitution of the Frankfort Parliament, and some such points have been altered, which, resulting from the conflict of factions, are derogatory to the welfare of the country. This constitution shall be submitted to the examination and assent of a Diet of all the States which will join the Federal State. Let Germany rely on the patriotism and the nice sense of justice of the Prussian government.

"Such is my way. It is but madness and the spirit of lying which in opposition to such facts can dare to pretend that I have been faithless to the German unity and to my late convictions and promises.

"Prussia is called to protect Germany against foreign and domestic enemies. It will and must fulfil that duty. Therefore, do I call my people to arms, to restore order and law in our land, and in other German countries. We are called to found the unity of Germany, and to protect her against the terrorism of a party that would immolate civilization, honor and loyalty, to its passions.

"The danger is great, but the work of falsehood cannot stand before the sound sense of my people; the ancient Prussian fidelity and the ancient glory of the Prussian arms will answer to the voice of a Prussian king.

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"Charlottenburg, May 15."

Baden and Bavaria.

The armaments in the Palatinate are proceeding on a large scale. The revolutionary government in those provinces is now fully organized, and has issued several proclamations, summoning all able-bodied men to join them, and threatening to chastise those who should refuse doing their duty to the country. A similar summons is addressed to the soldiers. The insurgent forces are under the command of a person named Fenner von Fenneberg, who played a conspicuous part in the Vienna riots October last year.

The last news from Mannheim is, that an insurrection has broke out upon the news of the Grand Duke's flight, and that the whole of the garrison of Mannheim have joined the people.

Another mutiny has broke out among the Badish regiments at Freiburg. The soldiers assembled and dismissed their officers. The mutinious regiments were almost immediately threatened by the advance of some Wurtemburg troops under General Muller, who insisted upon their unconditional surrender. After some negotiations, a truce of twenty-four hours was agreed upon, which had not expired when the post left. The last act of the mutineers was to elect some officers from the ranks, but it was found that none dared to accept the proffered command.

An insurgent deputation from the Odenwald arrived at Darmstadt on the 14th inst., making the most extravagant demands. Another letter from Darmstadt, of the 15th, asserts that the Grand Duke of Baden has quitted his own territories. He was in danger of being captured by a body of armed insurgents.

Hanover.

The *Kolner Zeitung* has a letter from Hanover, of the 16th inst., stating that the kingdom has just resolved to join the Zollverein.

Austria and Hungaria.

Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 13th inst. We learn from them that the last news from Pesth, which had come to Vienna, was most uncertain and contradictory. It was asserted that the Hungarians had attempted to storm Buda. The only thing certain is, that hostilities did commence on the 5th, between the garrisons of Pesth and Buda.

The news from the scene of war, near Presburg, is to the effect that no change has taken place in the positions of the contending armies.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on the evening of the 12th inst. The news from Prague is, that the city and its environs are tranquil under the influence of martial law.

Piedmont.

A private letter, dated Turin, May 13, states that on that day Prince Carignan, the Commander-in-chief of the National Guards of the kingdom, had reviewed the National Guards of Turin. A new act of treachery had been discovered at Venice, by the confession of one of the conspirators: It was intended to set fire to the Arsenal, and while the troops, 50,000 thalers. The people are complete masters of the city, and have, for four days, held the brother of the Prussian Minister of Trade, Van der Heydt, prisoner, as a hostage, with threats that he will be hanged, if the government make any hostile attack on the city. The house of M. Vander Heydt was with difficulty preserved from destruction. The citizens have been able to keep order in this extraordinary state of affairs so far, that there has been little or no plundering; though it may be guessed they keep a sharp eye on the barricades, illuminated with their wax tapers, and draped with their silks, for more reasons than one. To-day was fired by the military authorities of the district for bringing the reinforcements from Cologne against the place, which will be taken by force, if not surrendered. In either case, the measure which has been taken every place else, will be adopted here also—the citizens will be disarmed, and the state of siege declared. Some of the inhabitants think if the barricades were left alone the people would grow tired of the inconvenience they cause to traffic, and remove them of themselves; and that things would return to their usual state without bloodshed, if no attack is made by the troops.

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The *Kolner Zeitung* has a letter from Hanover, of the 16th inst., stating that the kingdom has just resolved to join the Zollverein.

Austria and Hungaria.

Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 13th inst. We learn from them that the last news from Pesth, which had come to Vienna, was most uncertain and contradictory. It was asserted that the Hungarians had attempted to storm Buda. The only thing certain is, that hostilities did commence on the 5th, between the garrisons of Pesth and Buda.

The news from the scene of war, near Presburg, is to the effect that no change has taken place in the positions of the contending armies.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on the evening of the 12th inst. The news from Prague is, that the city and its environs are tranquil under the influence of martial law.

Piedmont.

A private letter, dated Turin, May 13, states that on that day Prince Carignan, the Commander-in-chief of the National Guards of the kingdom, had reviewed the National Guards of Turin. A new act of treachery had been discovered at Venice, by the confession of one of the conspirators: It was intended to set fire to the Arsenal, and while the troops

A few days after his arrival, Gen. Grabbe, presented his credentials, and officially opened his negotiations; and the following are the bases of a definite arrangement determined upon between him and the Porte:

1. Russia demands the occupation of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russian troops, until the complete reorganization of the interior administration of these two countries.

This has been granted by Turkey, with this modification; that the occupation shall be half Russian and half Turkish, and that, at the end of a year, both powers will evacuate the principalities simultaneously.

2. Russia demands the nomination of two hospodars, to be appointed by the two powers, without consulting the local assemblies.

Granted, with this modification: that the two hospodars, shall, before being nominated, be persons who have been approved of by a vote of the assemblies.

3. Russia proposes the revision of the organic statutes of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the suppression of the liberty of the press.

Refused. The Porte merely consents to restrict the liberty of the press within sage limits.

4 Russia demands of the Porte that the Russian troops should have permission to enter the Ban at, in the event of their being called for by the patriarch.

Refused.

5. Russia proposes to the Porte that the two powers should enter into a new treaty, offensive and defensive.

Refused. Such are the bases of a treaty, as far as agreed on, and it will be acted on by both sides.—The treaty is to be called an act preceded by a protocol. There are some questions of detail yet to be settled.

The treaty gives satisfaction at Constantinople.—The firmness showed by Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, are the subject of universal eulogium.

Important from Central Germany.

We have accounts from Frankfort of the 13th inst. A letter of that date says:—Last night the margrave Maximilian, brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, arrived here from Carlsruhe with very distressing accounts. The authorities at Rastadt, not considering that fortress a safe place to keep Struve and Blind in, (the republican leaders of the insurrection in October last,) directing a detachment of troops who were still faithful to their oath, to transport the two prisoners to Bruchsal, where a fine prisoner on the Pennsylvanian principle was to shelter the wretches. They fulfilled their mission honestly, but spent a few hours in drinking at Bruchsal. The consequence was that as they returned through Carlesruhe in the evening, they began a great row there. Now being drunk and calling "the republic forever" is one and the same thing with a German soldier of these southern States. No long time elapsed before a regular fight commenced in the streets, a portion of the Carlsruhe garrison siding with them, while the whole Burgher Guard assisted the rest of the troops, under the command of General Hoffmann, to put down the mutiny. During this severe fight, it appears that Margrave Maximilian was despatched by the government to Frankfort to request immediate help from the central government. He was on the point of leaving the town, when the Grand Duke and his family declared they would not stay during the midnight conflict, and joined him. Executed by artillery and cavalry, they left Carlsruhe in carriages, in order to reach one of the next railway stations. Here, then, in the bustle and confusion of the night, it is reported that the Margrave lost the Grand Duke and his suite, and that he arrived in Frankfort without knowledge of what has become of them. We are without accounts, too, of the result of the nightly battle.

The sham meeting at Offenburgh resolved unanimously that either the Grand Duke must name M. Brentano, (a pestilent demagogue of Mannheim,) his prime minister, or be deposed, and a republic proclaimed.

A provisional government was attempted yesterday afternoon at Rastadt—Christ, Brentano, &c., are its members.

May 13, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The good burghers of Carlsruhe succeeded, with the help of some faithful battalions, to protect all the military stores and establishments, and finally drove the mutineers out of the place; but they are said to be in great terror of the provisional government, which was first constituted at Rastadt. That place begins already to form the basis of the revolutionary movement. Poles and Frenchmen manage to get in; and of the 25,000 men actually under arms in the Rheinpfalz, a goodly number are on their way to the fortress. Many families have arrived in the hotels at Frankfort, in the course of the day, from Carlsruhe, and from Manheim, which place, though, was perfectly quiet up to the moment of our last news.

10 o'clock.

The Grand Duke's ministry, although not dismissed, are so entirely superceded that all persons on trial for political offences have been quietly let out of prison, and two of them, Struve and Blind, have entered the gates of Carlsruhe, surrounded by their partisans, as memoers of the provisional government. From that town they begin to extend their salutary influence, and one of their friends, Peter, has arrived already in Heidelberg, as commissioner, with unlimited powers. Struve's government will not be viewed with content by any portion of the middling classes, for the man, in all his publications last year, declared that contributions, in a ratio increasing with the fortune of each rich man, must take the place of taxation altogether. Gen. Hoffmann narrowly escaped being hanged whilst attempting to persuade the Rastadt mutineers. He lost a portion of the troops accompanying him, and remains in the neighborhood unable to do any good. Mannheim is quiet.

To-day a constitutive majority was for the first time won in the National Assembly, where Mr. Schloeffel had moved that all troops of such States as had not accepted the constitution should be ordered out of Frankfort. This was negatived by 189 against 121.

The Prussian government is at present unable to send troops to serve under the central government, for the suppression of the republican movement in the south of Germany; for the Rhine province requires the presence of every soldier on the spot.—Besides, the governments in Thuringia have called upon Prussia to protect them, if an imitation of the rule in Saxony should be performed over them.

In the sitting of the Frankfort Assembly of the 16th ult., the following resolutions were agreed to:

"The Harliament places the Bavarian Rhine-Pfalz and its movement in favor of the constitution, under the protection of the empire, petitioning the regent to take immediate steps for the realization of that protection to which all rights and interests are entitled." And—

"The Parliament resolves to urge the regent to send two commissioners of the empire, with extended powers, into Baden, instructing them to take all necessary steps in the interest of the country, the empire, and the constitution."

Denmark and the Duchies.

Our Hamburg papers and letters are of the 16th instant, they contain advices from Berlin of the 15th instant, stating that the foreign ambassadors at the Russian Court have been officially informed that Prussia had requested the Danish Cabinet to send a plenipotentiary to Berlin to open the negotiations for peace.

The latest news from the seat of war in Jutland is to the effect that the Schleswig Holstein troops were blockading the fortress of Frederica, and that they were entrenching themselves to prevent the garrison from making a sally. Most of the inhabitants of Frederica have taken flight for fear of bombardment. The Jutlanders have to furnish 48,000 rations a day to the invading German troops, which is no doubt a great hardship to them. The Holstein government on the other hand, seems to be thoroughly tired of the war. They have published a long proclamation, in which they discuss the state of the country, and the chances of a peace; and having expressed their readiness to do all in their power to obtain so desirable an end, they express their anxiety to have the preliminaries drawn up by a conference of delegates from Denmark and the Duchies.

☞ Books! Books!—Clement Larimer, or the Book with the Iron Clasps; by Angus B. Breach.
Dermot O'Brien, or the Taking of Tredage; a Tale of 1624; by H. W. Herbert.
The Crimes of Paris; by Robert F. Greeley.
Martin, or the Foundling; by Eugene Sue—fresh supply. For sale by WORK & HOLMES,
Third street, opposite the Post Office.
je7

THE LAST CONCERT
OF MRS. MARY SHAW FOGG,
WILL take place place at APOLLO HALL, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 7th. Prof. ROHBOCK will preside at the Piano. A young pupil of Prof. R. will take part in the performance.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
☞ Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Monongahela House, Mellor's, Morse's, and at the door. je7

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... C. S. Porter.
Acting and Stage Manager ..... W. H. Crisp.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents.
Family Circle or Second Tier ..... 25 "
Mr. W. H. Crisp as Young Norval.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th,
Will be presented the celebrated Tragedy of DOUGLAS.
Young Norval, Mr. W. H. Crisp; Glenalvon, Mr. Prior;
Lady Randolph, Mrs. Madison.
DANCING—By Miss Homer and Master Wood.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.—Diggory, Mr. Brown; Nicodemus, Mr. Rogers; Aldwinkle, Mr. Archer.
☞ Friday, Mr. Murphy's Benefit.
☞ Doors open at half past 7; Curtain will rise at 8

200 BOXES RAISINS;
40 " No. 1 Rock Candy;
20 " White " "
100 " Lemon Syrup; just rec'd and for sale by
JOSHUA RHODES, No. 6 Wood st.
je7

RYE—300 bushels, on hand and for sale.
RHODES & ALCORN.
je4

LOCAL MATTERS.

Whig County Convention.—Pursuant to call of the State Central Committee, the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the fall election, met at the New Court House at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Convention was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross Township.

Vice President—Mr. Lewis Peterson, East Deer, Mr. Pennock, Fourth Ward.

Secretaries—*Alexander Franklin, John E. Parke, Thomas Steele.*

Mr. James B. Murray read a list of the wards and townships which he moved be used as a roll.

Mr. Hultz thought that the roll was used for the purpose of chisselling, and was opposed to it. A Committee of Conference was finally appointed to settle the matter.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—B. C. Sawyer, and James Gracy.

Second Ward—James B. Murray, and Thomas Steele.

Third Ward—Robert Curling, and Robert Hill.

Fourth Ward—Joseph Pennock, and Frederick Lorens