The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. GAMBLE,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

☞ We publish this morning full details of the Niagara's news, which will be found more than usually interesting. Want of room prevents us from making such comments upon the present aspect of affairs in Europe as we designed.

☞ We have on file for publication, an exceedingly interesting letter, written by Mr. HENRY EWART, to THOMAS MYERS, Esq., of this city, dated St. Catharine, on the coast of Brazil, S. A., April 7th. The letter will be published in to-morrow's Post.

☞ We have yielded considerable space to our Local Reporter, for the purpose of enabling him to repel the false and libellous assertions of a penny paper in this city. It is conceded on all hands that the account of the Allegheny Fire published in the *Post* was altogether full, fair and impartial; indeed, it was pronounced, by men of judgment, the best report given by any paper in the city.

☞ We are approaching a most important and momentous political contest in Pennsylvania—a contest the results of which, for years to come, will be felt "for weal or woe" throughout every state of this glorious Union. In this contest are arrayed on the one hand the People, the Democracy, presenting their ancient Jeffersonian platform of human and political rights—a platform illuminated by the brightest and holiest lights of Liberty and of Nature, and consecrated by the blood of many a martyr; on the other hand are arrayed the enemies of human rights, those who believe or affect to believe that the masses of the people are not qualified for self-government, those whose motto it is, "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor"—the Federal Whigs, backed by their array of Privileged Corporations and wielding all their accustomed engines of fraud, of falsehood, of corruption and of deceit. Under these circumstances, the first, the paramount duty of a democratic press is obvious and imperative; it is to keep its eye firmly fixed on the progress of the contest, to watch with unsleeping vigilance every motion of the treacherous enemies of popular rights, to detect and expose the false colors they may hang out, the "blue lights" they may exhibit, and to caution and warn the champions of "equal laws, of liberty and right," of the subtile and insidious machinations of their hereditary and bitter foes. We feel the full force of this obligation, and we are are determined, now as heretofore, fearlessly and unflinchingly to perform all the duties it imposes, to the extent of our humble abilities—not suffering ourself to be turned, from our straight-forward course, either to the right hand or to the left.

The *Gazette* and other organs of the Federal party, aided by their Guerrilla allies, have for some time back vainly sought to draw off our attention from the issues involved in the coming contest, and ineffectually endeavored to engage us in paltry personal contests with themselves—aside from those pressing and important matters which have such urgent claims on our immediate consideration. But we readily detected the shallow pretence, and easily avoided the insidious snares they had set for us.

Among the hypocritical schemes and efforts on the part of the Federal press and their allies to which we have referred, we would more particularly allude to that at which the Gazette, for a few days back, has been laboring with such characteristic adroitness and pertinacity.

That paper seems bent on drawing off public attention from the nefarious schemes of the party of which it is an organ, by inveigling, if possible, the Post into an elaborate discussion of the revolutionary tendencies now rife in Europe, of the objects contemplated by the actors in those mighty events, and of the disposable means which they have at their control for the accomplishment of their purposes. And for the purpose of provoking us beyond the restraints of discretion, it falsely asserts that the Post is untrue to its professions as an advocate of human rights, that it has not given the encouragement and support to the republican efforts of the patriots of Europe which they are entitled to at the hands of a democratic press; and it calumniously imputes to us motives which have never yet prompted or influenced one single act of our life either as a man or as the conductor of a newspaper. We have always invariably stood up for what we conscientiously believed to be just and right and proper, in defiance of the most powerful combinations against us, and in disregard of the strongest appeals made to our pecuniary interests.

In regard to the special assault which the Gazette has made on us in reference to this subject, we need only state, in refutation, that we have published in the Post the fullest and earliest telegraphic dispatches announcing the progress of European events; and invariably followed them up with the most accurate and minute details accessible to the American Press. And never yet have we chronicled one indignant resistance to tyranny, one glorious struggle for liberty, without feeling in our own breast a sympathetic throb, and uttering a fervent prayer for its success. In the language of one of the Resolutions passed by the recent Democratic State Convention held in this city, "with struggling freedom everywhere,"—our sympathies have kept watchful company—wherever the people are lifting up their voices in a manly shout for independence, we give them back for answer the full utterance of the heart's best hope that God's blessing may smile upon their efforts."

Having thus briefly disposed of the Gazette's silly and malicious assault, and exposed its hypocritical pretence, we are strongly tempted to make a gentle retort. Had the impeachment of our motives come from *almost* any other quarter, we should doubtless have felt it more, and made a more strenuous effort to free ourselves even from the shadow of imputation. But we know that the assaults of the editor of the Gazette cannot damage us,—any arrow from his quiver, poisoned though it be, falls harmless at the feet of him at whom it is aimed. He has deservedly acquired an unenviable notoriety as the conductor of a newspaper, for all these qualities which, while they forfeit and repel the confidence of honorable men, win the support of venal and unscrupulous politicians. To look back on his many tergiversations which have crowded themselves within the last few years, would be an amusing were it not a sickening retrospection. It is within the recollection of our citizens that the Gazette (and which we speak of him we mean the course pursued in the paper under his control) was at no time the special champion of exclusive Antimasonry, in this county, *when Antimasonry was rampant here*, and the bitter foe and denunciator of what he called "Masonic Whiggery", and he afterwards became not only a deserter but a renegade, and was found battling in the ranks of that same "Masonic Whig" party, which he had previously so bitterly denounced and vilified! At one time he was the brawling advocate of "Abolition" and "Free Soil," and the professed uncompromising opponent of the nomination of Henry Clay; and again we find him, besides of all his previous professions, unscrupulously abandoning the cause he had once supported, and with fulsome eulogy bespattering the man he had before abused and advocating his election to the highest office in the gift of the people! At one time he vilified with savage recklessness the character and professions of General Taylor, and denounced his nomination by the Whigs as an outrage upon, and an insult to that party, and for some days after the action of the "Slaughter house" Convention at Philadelphia was known, he refused to place his name in the columns of the Gazette as the nominated Candidate; and *presto* we find him zealously supporting General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, and lauding him to the skies as a wise, a firm, a profound, a model Statesman!!!

But we stop in the midst of this disgusting catalogue of his tergiversations, and we pause to reply to an inquiry which naturally suggests itself. Might not those sudden and unexplained changes in his conduct, those apparent desertions and apostacies of his, be reconciled with political good faith and honor,—with *disinterested* and patriotic motives? Alas! we wish we could answer in the affirmative, but truth and evidence forbid. The published obligation of the "fifteen whigs," the "fifteen hundred dollars" they undertook to advance and pay for the "treason of the traitor," debar even gentle and white-robed Charity from placing a favorable construction on his conduct, or attributing it to pure, to honest, to disinterested motives!

Said we not right, that the assaults of such a man could not damage us?—that imputations upon our motives, from such a source, fall harmless at our feet? But we take no pleasure in dwelling upon the vulnerable point in our cotemporary's political conduct and character, and we are perfectly willing to say to him, in the full spirit of Christian charity, "Go in peace, and sin no more."

The Family Journal.

This beautiful new paper is on our table, and it would be to doubt the intelligence of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, to doubt its success. The Editor, Rev. JOHN J. BUCHANAN, is a gentleman of fine education and literary taste, besides he is one of the best writers in the West.—We commend this new aspirant for public patronage to that favor which it unquestionably merits.

For the Morning Post.

The Allegheny Firemen.

The atrocious conduct of those Allegheny Firemen, who prevented the Pittsburgh Companies from throwing water, is execrated with an unanimity which shows a healthful state of public morals—though some have inferred the contrary. Now is the time for proper action; and I am glad to see that the Councils of Allegheny have determined on such an organization of the Fire Department, as will prevent for the future such scenes as were enacted at the late fire. The refusal of the Councils to grant $400 to each of the late Companies, has been made the subject of animadversion. Whether they were right or wrong, has nothing to do with the disgraceful conduct of the firemen. No doubt they acted from the best of motives, even if their policy was "penny wise and pound foolish." And it is improper, in my opinion, to associate the action of Councils in any way with the diabolical spirit manifested by those misguided young men who prevented the Pittsburghers from doing a noble act to a sister city. But good often springs from evil. It behooves the citizens of Allegheny now to scrutinize the character of members of Fire Companies. If citizens of property will not enroll themselves in Companies, for self-preservation, they should cheerfully contribute such sums, as are sufficient to keep engines and hose in complete order, for those young men who, without property, are willing to brave the inclemency of weather, and the dangers of fires, to save for others what they do not possess themselves. The firemen of this community, as a body, are not to be excelled in morals or intrepidity, by those of any city in the Union; though, it unfortunately may happen, that they may have some reckless persons as members. It is difficult to avoid this. But it is to be hoped in future that the soberly and orderly will act with such discretion as to take away all reproach from their profession; and that they will be sustained by the countenance and approbation of all ci izens.

CIVIS.

From the Boston Post.

Beautiful Allusion.

The parents of Lamartine were married at the very commencement of the French revolution. They loved each other devotedly, and in the quiet of love and domestic seclusion, they ceased to regard the forgotten thunder-cloud that hovered over them. In allusion to their situation and feelings, the son, in his "Confidences," page 29, eloquently says:—"I remember once to have seen the branch of a willow which had been torn by the tempest, hand from the parent trunk, floating in the morning light upon the angry surges of the overflowing Seine. Or it a female nightingale still covered her nest, as it drifted down the foaming stream; and the male on the wing followed the wreck, which was bearing away the object of his love."

National Life Insurance Company of the United States.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for this new Company, chartered by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, now completing its organization in Montpelier, with ONE MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL, is prepared to receive applications for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital Stock, upon which eight per cent. interest, payable QUARTER YEARLY, is *guaranteed in any event*, and for Life or Health Insurance in sums of from $1000 to $5000 for one or more year or for life, upon the most safe, secure and advantageous terms. A copy of their Act of Incorporation, By-Laws and Plan of Business, showing the yearly cost at any age, from 14 to 60, of a Life or Health Policy, will be furnished those who are wishing to insure, on application to

H. SPROUL.
Agent for Western District of Penna. Office at the new Court House, City of Pittsburgh, where all communications will be promptly attended to; and all information respecting the Company given.

The advantages of Life Insurance in a new Company must be obvious to all.

N. B. In connexion with this Agency are two Local Trustees and one Physician. Local Trustees: Geo. S. SELDON and ALLEN KRAMER, Esqs. Physician: JAMES R. STORER.

☞ Pittsburgh, July 16th, 1849. jy19

Magazines for August,

RECEIVED AT M. A. MINER'S—Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Sartain's Union Magazine, and National Magazine, for August.

The Woodman—a romance of the times of Richard III. By G. P. R. James.

The Man with a Mask—a sequel to the Memoirs of a Preacher. By George Lippard.

Principles of Physics and Meteorology—first American edition. By J. Muller.

Principles of the Mechanics, of Machinery and Engineering. By Jules Weisbach.

Commander Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea and Jordon—fresh supply.

Littell's Living Age—No. 270.

The recent LARGE ADDITIONS to our stock of Books gives us, in point of variety, the *greatest inducements* to Wholesale, as well as Retail purchasers.

☞ Smithfield street, opposite Brown's Hotel. jy19

Lost or Stolen.

A SMALL LEATHER POCKET BOOK, supposed to be lost on the 17th inst, in the morning, during the time of the Mail Delivery at the Post office:

1 Bank Bill of $100, Mechanics and Traders Bank, New Orleans—much soiled and a small piece torn from the left corner.

1 Bank Bill $50, Canal Bank, New Orleans.
1 Bank Bill $50, Ohio—nearly new.
1 Bank Bill $20, State Bank of Kentucky.
1 " " $10. " " "
and about $3 in ones. Together with some memorandums that are of no value to any one but the owner—Also lost: one Due Bill payable 12 months after date; drew April 3d; in favor of L. H. Dwyer, New Orleans. Signed Saml. Johnson.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid by leaving the papers at this office. jy19*

For Rent.

A large store, on Market st., between 2nd and 4th sts., well finished, and handsomely fitted up for dry goods, being a good stand for that business.

E. D. GAZZAM.
Office 2nd st., over Philo Hall—Office hours from 9 to 12, A. M. jy19

FISH—20 barrels large No. 3 Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection, just received and for sale by
REEY, MATTHEWS & CO.
jy19 No. 23 Water street.

LEAD—513 Pigs Lead, received and for sale by
jy19 REEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

OATMEAL—(Of our own manufacture,) constantly on hand and for sale by
RHODES & ALCORN,
jy19 30 Fifth street.

WHEAT MEAL, (for Graham bread) for sale by
RHODES & ALCORN.

RYE MEAL—For Rye and Indian Bread, (our own manufacture,) constantly on hand and for sale by
jy19 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

CORN MEAL—Prime yellow meal, (our own manufacture) constantly on hand, and for sale by
jy19 RHODES & ALCORN.

GROUND FEED—Chopped Corn, Oats, Rye and Barly, constantly on hand and for sale by
jy19 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth street.

OIL MEAL—Our own manufacture, constantly on hand and for sale by
RHODES & ALCORN,
jy19 [Chronicle copy.] 30 Fifth street.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mail.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York at noon on Saturday. We are indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. Adams & Co., for an early copy of Wimler & Smith's European Times, from which with our files of English journals, we make up the following more extended and detailed account of the important news brought by her than was contained in our telegraphic account published on Saturday:—

The potato blight is said to prevail to some extent in the Southern and Western parts of England; but from Ireland the accounts are much more favorable than they were a fortnight ago; and, as far as present appearances can be relied upon, we should be disposed to believe that the disease is much less general than at the corresponding period of last year.

U. S SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The Allegheny, U. S. steam frigate, Captain Hunter, arrived from Tunis and off Tripoli, on the 31st of May, after landing at the last-mentioned port the newly-appointed American consul, and on the 12th instant, left for Gibraltar and the United States. Civita Vecchia, the steam frigate Princeton, Commander Engle At Spezzia, the Constitution frigate, Captain Gwynne (acting commodore.) At Palermo, the Jamestown corvette, Commander Mercer.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—We announced Her Majesty's intention of visiting Ireland during the forthcoming recess.

She proposes to embark in the royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days, the guest of his Excellency Lord Clarendon.

Upon leaving Dublin the royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence across to Scotland.

Her Majesty's visite will propably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.

ARRIVAL M. LEDRU ROLLIN IN LONDON.—M. Ledru Rolin, the leader of the Mountain, is residing at the Sabiniere Hotel, in Leicester Square, having arrived in London, after his flight through France, in the disguise of a livery servant.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 28—*The State Prisoners.*—Up to last night no instructions had been received by the prison authorities with respect to the movements of the State prisoners, and from the answer of the Home Secretary to the question put by Sir Lucius O'Brine, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, it is presumed that some further delay will take place before the prisoners are removed from Dublin.

Whilst the question of their transportation is being settled in London, the Cholera has broken out on board the Elphinstone at Cork, and arrangements have been made to convey them to Van Dieman's Land in the H. M. Swift, which is destined for the Pacific station.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—On the 27th ult., a very crowded meeting was held to receive the report of a deputation on Irish distress The first resolution carried, as proposed by Mr. Ewart, M. P. was:

"That the sufferings of the Irish peasantry, but more especially of that class of small farmers whose condition has been placed before this meeting by the deputation from the Royal Exchange Relief Committee, Dublin, is such as to call for the active sympathy of the benevolent of all classes; and that while we are confident that no amount of gratuitous relief that can be afforded could prove effectually with the existing distress, we feel it to be a Christian duty to do all that in us lies, to save life and afford such aid to these suffering people as may carry them over the present season of distress, and for this purpose that a Committee to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers consist of Richard Cobden, John Bright, Wm Ewart, H. Christy, G. W. Alaxander, P. Scrope, J. Tritton, R. Godley, Wm. Bennett and Charles Gilpin.

POPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE STARVING IRISH.—The Pope has sent Dr. M'Hale 20,00 francs towards the relief of the starving people of the West. The post which conveyed this respectable sum—upwards of £800—was met by another bound for Gaeta with £346, contributed by the people of the diocese of Tuam to the exchequer of his Holiness.

FRANCE.

A correspondent says—"The bill for the gagging of the press, which was introduced yesterday by M. Milon Barrot, is passed over by the newspapers of this day in mournful silence. The most ultra-Moderates—the most retrograde—have not a syllabe to say in its favor; and the liberal papers are held in check by the fear of siege, and dare not give expression to their opinions.

sation, however, there is not the same reason for concealing one's thoughts, and there is not an editor in Paris who does not censure the measure as one which completely destroys the liberty of the press."

The electors of the Charente Inferieurs have expressed an intention to return M. Lamartine at the ensuing election in place of the late Marshal Bugeaud.

The Minister of the Interior went yesterday before the committee charged to examine the proposition for raising the state of siege; and the explanations he gave satisfied it that the proposition is premature and inopportune

THE FRENCH DEMOCRATS IN LONDON.—M. Blanc and his associates in exile in London have sent a note to the French journals, "in the name of the Association of the Proscribed Democrats of France;" bet as, in the shackled state of the press in that country, it had not been allowed to appear M. Louis Blanc made it public in the Daily News of Monday. The writer says:—Now, as it has always been, the question is, if by crowding Paris with soldiers and with cannon; by stifling with violent hands the liberty of the press, by suppressing individual freedom, by invading private domiciles, substituting the reign of terror for that of reason, by unceasingly repressing furious despair, that which there is wanting a capacity to prevent the end will be attained of reestablishing confidence of re-establishing credit, of diminishing taxes, of correcting the vices of the administration, of chasing away the spectre of the deficit, of developing industry of cutting short the disasters attendant upon unlimited competition, of suppressing those deaf revolts which have their source in the deep recesses of human feeling, of tranquilizing resentments, of calming all hearts The state of siege in 1848 has engendred that of 1849; the question is, if the amiable perspective of Paris in a state of siege every eight or ten months will restore to commerce its elastic movements, to the industrious their markets, and to the middle classes their repose. For us, in presence of these insane convulsions of a power preyed upon by the delirum of its own impotence, we believe more intensely then ever in the sovereign efficacy of our doctrines, and of their approaching fulfilment." The note concludes thus: "Serenity, sustained moderation, unflinching firmness—these are all that are necessary for us, and with these we have only to march straight forward, modifying thus a celebrated sentence of Sieyes, 'We are more to-day than we were yesterday.'

(Signed) "LOUIS BLANC, President.
"CAZAVANT Secretary.

Caussidiere, Collin, Millard, Adary, Bourn, Louis, Menard, Dupont, Courrait, members of committee.

ITALY.

THE FRENCH AT ROME.—Letters and papers from Paris, of June 29th, evening. A correspondent thus writes:

"We are still another day without any authentic news from Rome, and the delay has given rise to a variety of rumors. The members of the government do not expect to hear of the capitulation to-day, from which we may infer that they have some news of an unfavorable nature, which enables them to arrive at that opinion. The Romans have, from all accounts, made most formidable preparations for a desperate defence, and boldly declare their determination to resist to the last. On the day previous to General Oudinot's assault on the walls, he made new propositions for a capitulation, but the Romans refused to listen to them.

"The expedition is becoming every day more and more unpopular in Paris, and every party endeavors to throw the blame of it on his neighbor. The President and the ministers are, it is admitted, all equally blameable, (if blame there be,) for the dispatch of the expedition to Civita Vecchia; but, as to the great blunder—that of advancing upon Rome—the President repudiates it, M. Odillon Barrot repudiates it, and every one seems disposed to throw the blame upon the Viscount de Falloux and M. Thiers, both of whom it is said strongly recommended it, under the belief that the Romans would open their gates the moment the French army appeared. The President of the Republic is said to declare openly that, he objected to the advance upon Rome from the beginning, and that he is only to blame in having allowed himself to be over-persuaded by M. M. Thiers, Falloux, and one who can no longer defend himself, (Bugeaud).

The-Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says:

"The Government are said to be in possession of intelligence from Rome calculated to lead to the expectation of a surrender by the Roman government. General Oudinot is master of both walls and of the advanced works, and being in a position which places the city at his mercy, should he have recourse to the horrors of a bombardment rather than engage his men in the streets, he has offered terms of accommodation, which there is reason to think that, through the intelligent agency of M. de Corcelles, will be accepted."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—Oudinot's bulletins have been of the old sort—much braggadocio, with minute details of the number and weight of the shot fired by the French, and very little about the sorties of the Romans and the checks experienced by the besiegers, although the valor of the besieged is admitted. More than ever, if possible, have the French suppressed accounts from Rome, and even from Civita Vecchia; but, in spite of all their precautions, it became known on the night of the 16th, that the Romans had made a sortie with 8,000 men, and had fought with persevering gallantry, hand to hand, with the French in trenches for hours. They were encountered by the 36th infantry regiment, who, according to Oudinot's bulletin's, killed 100 Romans, while they had only ten men killed; for to that number Oudinot frequently limits his losses. On the 16th, 2,000 Romans, covered by the fire of their artillery, attacked the Ponte Molle, with what success is not stated; and we must therefore presume that his silence did not proceed from any bashfulness on the part of the French general, which would prevent him from singing his own praise had he gained any difficulty however trifling. The foundery of projectiles at Porto d'Anzio had fallen into the hands of the French, who had seized there a large quantity of ammunition of all sorts.

This was, no doubt, a heavy loss to the Romans, while every day the Parisians were led to believe they would receive tidings that the French were masters of the Eternal City; and indeed, there were several statements of Rome having fallen, and we perceive that some of our Irish contemporaries, *liberal* Roman Catholic journals, could exult in so nefarious a triumph! In Paris itself there were not wanting persons who wished that their countrymen—rare aspiration among the French!—might continue before the walls, scheming and sapping.

"Till famine and the ague eat them up"—

for it was known that the malaria was becoming more and more fatal. Frenchmen have exulted that the Romans, by resisting inch by inch for many days, tarnished the glory of France!—A breach, however, was effected on the 16th—so at least it is stated, and the event seemed approaching its climax. The *Democrate du Var*, publishes an extract of a letter from a member of the National Assembly of Rome to his brothers residing at Civita Vecchia, thus describing the state of things immediately before a breach was effected.

"It is impossible to conceal the fact that the war against Rome has become a war of extermination. Blood has been shed in abundance, and exasperation is at its highest pitch. The Romans have taken their determination, and they will bury themselves under the ruins of their city rather than consent to return under the yoke of the priests. Every measure has been adopted; the principal buildings are mined, and the streets are covered with barricades. Up to the present time, the French soldiers have only had to combat against regular troops, who dispute every inch of ground; and several of the positions have been taken and retaken six times, with a courage and an audacity it is difficult to describe. But when the French shall have opened a breach, they will find themselves face to face with an armed population of 20,000, who will fight foot to foot in each street."

Notwithstanding this boasted breach—which we do not believe was accomplished half so soon or so easily as French official reports (very meagre things, unless victory is to be announced,) pretend—the invaders seem to have gone on their old way until the 21st. This is by the French Government on Monday last:

CIVITA VECCHIA, June 23.

Admiral Trehouart to the Minister of Marine—Gen. Oudinot writes: "From the Trench, the 22d, at two in the morning. The assault took place last night at 11 o'clock. Three columns have penetrated by the breaches made in bastions Nos. 6 and 7, and the curtain which unites them. The troops marched resolutely, and have carried the positions without great losses. Up to the present moment, the field hospital has received only two captains and eight or ten men. The gabionnade (moveable barricade,) established at the gorge of the two bastions, is much advanced, and the positions will be secured before daylight. Altogether, the ensemble of the operations is most satisfactory."

The Genoa Gazette, of the 23d instant, publishes the following order of the day of General Oudinot:

VILLA SANTUCCI, June 20.

Most of the communications of the enemy with the country are intercepted. The couriers from Ancona, Florence and Albano, are daily stopped and conducted to headquarters. The bridge of Salara, lately destroyed by one of our flying columns, having been almost immediately re-established, a second column, under the command of Col. Poutere, of the thirteenth Light Infantry, was ordered to the bridge, which it reached at 3 o'clock, A. M., and, without striking a blow, captured two wagons laden with gunpowder, their escort and the commanding officer In those partial rencontres, and in the more important operations, our troops have been everywhere successful—so that we may look forward to a speedy termination of the campaign.

OUDINOT, the General in Chief.

THE LATEST FROM ROME.—The Times of the 30th ult., has a letter from its Roman correspondent dated June 22, from which it appears that Rome was not yet taken, and the probabilities were that the final struggle would be a desperate one.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

[From the London Times of June 30.]

We have received our Vienna papers and letters to the 24th instant. The details of the last battles on the banks of the Waag had not yet reached Vienna, though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Waag. On the morning of the 20th instant, they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but they were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the meantime, General Gregory had come up with reinforcements, and the Imperial leader, Wohlgemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive until upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements a fierce battle ensued, which continued until night parted the combatants.

The fight re-commenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout till the evening and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians fought with furious obstinancy, but they could not prevail against the united Imperialist forces; and after a three days' battle General Gregory was compelled to lead his troops back upon Tarkashed, Negyed and Guta. He crossed the Waag at the two first mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta, the fugitive Hungarians made head against their Imperial foes and being surrounded by swamps on each side, and close to the fortress of Komorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and imperialists were almost equal; viz: about 3,000 men killed on either side. It is generally believed that General Gregory, after his retreat across the Waag, fell back upon Komorn, and that his head-quarters are at present at Gonyo on Rabb.

The entry of the Russians into Transylvania is confirmed by the Agramer Zeytung, in which it is stated that Funkirchen was occupied by the Imperialists on the 18th inst. and that the inhabitants are treated with extreme severity.

Our correspondent informs us that the misunderstanding between the Prussian and Austrian Governments is daily on the increase.

Gen. Guyon, an Irishman of distinguished bravery is made Governor of the all important fortress of Comorn.

RUSSIA.

The Warsaw papers of the 22d inst. announce the arrival of his Majesty, the Czar of all the Russians, in the capital of his Polish provinces. The Czar was accompanied by the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg.

The mortality among the Russian troops at Kalish continues. No less than 1,000 soldiers had died of cholera in the last 14 days.

TRIESTE, June 16.—Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison, consisting of 4,000 men, were taken prisoners, with the exception of 1,000, who were put to death. The enemy also took 5,000 muskets and 150 cannon, destroying the most important points of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring height, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

We have intelligence that the insurgent Baden army, concentrated on the banks of the Neckar, was attacked on the 22d inst., along its whole line, and entirely routed by the armies under the orders of the Prince of Prussia and General Peucener. Mannheim and Heldelberg are taken, Mieroslawski and the remnant of his army are in flight towards the line of mountains on the borders of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The free corps have dispersed in the country. This intelligence has since been confirmed by the German journals, but the Carlsruhe Gazette, the organ of the insurrectionary Government, pretends that they retired in good order, and would be able to resume hostilities.

A revolution has just broken out in Wirtemburg. All the country between Friedricheeefen and Schrambberg has risen in arms, the soldiery who formed a cordon on the frontier of Baden have joined the movement. It is said that the people have also revolted at Hechingen.

An extra edition of the Darmstadter Zeitung published some details of the surrender of the city of Mannheim, the late starting point of the Baden revolutionists. It appears that on the evening of the 22d instant Mieroslawski advanced with almost the whole of his army to offer combat to the Prussians under General Hirschfeld. One of Mieroslawski's regiments, namely, the 2d dragoons, was ordered to proceed to Schwetzingen. They refused to obey. Their refractory spirit encouraged the citizens of Mannheim, who, rising against Mieroslawski, effected a counter revolution. Mannheim, thus liberated, almost without an engagement, opened its barricades to the Prussians, who entered the town by the Neckar bridge amids the loud cheers of the citizens.

Hanover is reported to have come forward with a project which is likely to add to, rather than alleviate the present difficulties of the German question. It proposes, namely, that Austria and Prussia shall divide the supreme power between them, not alternately, but conjointly. The chieftom to be supported by a Council of State, consisting of representatives from all the other States of Germany. This chieftom and Council of State is intended to replace the Curatorship of Prussia and the College of Princess, as proposed by the Triple Confederation.

On the 24th instant the Prince of Prussia had his headquarters at Langenbrucken, on the road between Manheim and Carlsruhe. The troops had a number of actions to sustain against the insurgents at Sinsheim, Langenbrucken, and Bruchsal. At Waghaeusel, where Mieroslawski had concentrated all his forces, the advantage remained with the Prussians, but they lost 19 dead, and 124 soldiers were missing. Benst, Mieroslawski's aide-de-camp, was made prisoner, and another was killed, a Mr. Schloefel.

It appears that the insurgents were concentrating round and at Rastadt. The troops of the Reichs and the columns of General Schack had united at Sinsheim. Thus the plan of turning the enemy's flank has perfectly succeeded, and the cities of Ladenburg, Mannheim, Heidelberg, &c., are in the hands of the combined troops.

Telegraphic despatches announce that Carlsuhe was occupied on the 25th by the Prussians, to whom two Baden regiments had come over.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The conduct of the Neapolitan government is such as all those who know the peculiar nature of Bourbon faith, predicted it would be. Every condition of the capitulation of Palermo had been violated. Notwithstanding the publication of the general amnesty, from which only forty-three persons were excluded, several persons who had retired to Messina, and whose names did not appear on the list of the forty-three, have been arrested; and among them is a priest, the Abbe Allegra. A journal, the Forbice, having ventured to complain of this infraction of the law, has, in consequence, been suppressed, and its editor, M. Salafia, has been arrested and imprisoned.

The list of those excluded from the amnesty has been increased in direct violation of the treaty of capitulation, by the addition of the names of 206 other persons, among whom are the Marchioness of Samarine, and several other ladies.

BADEN AND THE PALATINATE.

Letters from Mannheim, Heidelberg, and other places in the Grand Duchy of Baden, bear witness to the total discomfiture of the insurgents in a series of small battles, which were fought on the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. Letters from Karlsruhe inform us of the preparations which the revolutionary Government have made for their flight, by removing part of their troops and the whole of the funds which they had in their power. It is said the money and the Free Corps have been sent to the fortress of Rastadt which fell into the hands of the insurgents by the capitulation of its Austrian garrison.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

A letter from Berne of the 23d inst., announces the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia, on the following conditions:—The evacuation of Alessandria; payment to Austria of the expenses of the war; Modena and Parma to be ceded to Piedmont in lieu of Lombardy; an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Piedmont, and the latter to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men.

[From the London Ship and Merc. Gazette, June 29.]

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The reduced state of the stocks of foreign wheat in the kingdom, and the very sparing manner in which farmers have brought forward supplies, have caused a further advance in the value of the article, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather and the description of work; but as soon as the fields shall have been cleared of that crop we may expect some slight increase in the deliveries of wheat from the home growers, and as we are inclined to think that foreign supplies will not wholly cease we are under no fear of scarcity. The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have certainly been very small, and from abroad we have had moderate receipts. An endeavor was made at the opening of Monday's market to establish a material advance. Factors, taking advantage of the insignificance of the quantity exhibited on the Essex and Kent stands, commenced by demanding prices 4 to 5s. per quarter above those current on that day week; they soon discovered, however, that the millers were determined not to pay that advance, upon which they were induced to lower their pretensions.

Ultimately a clearance was effected on terms fully 2s per qr. above those of the preceding Monday.—Since then no further change has occurred in quotations; on Wednesday scarcely any thing was done, and this morning the operations were likewise unimportant. For the finer descriptions of foreign wheat a good steady inquiry has been experienced. On Monday we had rather a numerous attendance of country buyers, but they acted with much caution, being unwilling to pay the advance of 1 to 2s per qr. insisted on by holders, except for such quantities as they were obliged to take to provide for their immediate wants. Since then the inquiry has rather fallen off, but importers have manifested no anxiety to press business, and the rise established in the commencement of the week has been maintained.

The millers have not altered the nominal top price of town made flour. Foreign was on Monday held higher than at any previous period for some time past, 35s to 36s per sack being asked for fine French and 24 to 25s. per barrel for good fresh brands of American. The sale was, however, restricted, and this morning the article might in some cases have been bought rather below the terms named. The operations in beans and peas have been on a strictly retail scale, and quotations have undergone no change requiring special notice. The Irish demand for Indian corn has fallen off.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, EDWARD FRANCIS GARLAND-MAY, son of Capt. Bernard May, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of Capt. May, on Wiley street, near Washington, at 9 o'clock this morning.

At Natchez, on the 23 inst. of Bilious Dysentery, Mrs. JANE FARCHILD; formerly of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 17th inst., in South Pittsburgh, MARCUS W. son of James Acheson, aged 16 months.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY CITY DIFFICULTY.—We had intended to refrain from again reverting to the unfortunate misunderstanding existing between the Fire Department and the Councils of the City of Allegheny, but inasmuch as we have been singled out by a few malicious and evil minded individuals as taking the part of, and justifying riots and rioters, we are again compelled, reluctantly, to notice the matter.

The sapient and very learned gentleman who has charge of the Editorial columns of a penny daily in this city, in noticing the course pursued by the Press with regard to the difficulty, makes use of the following language:

"The *Post*, with its strange proclivity for wrong, sides with, and measurably justifies the rioters."

A more malicious, base and flagicious falsehood than that contained in the above paragraph never appeared in any paper, except the aforesaid penny daily, which has long since lost all claims to decency and deals in nothing but slander. When penning the above paragraph the Editor knew that he was penning a *lie*, a base and wicked lie, and that too, merely for the purpose of misrepresenting us and satiating his craven appetite for revenge. In our notice of the fire in Allegheny City we said not one word which could or would have been construed by a man possessing one grain of common sense into an attempt to "measurably justify the rioters."

To show our readers how grossly this legal Editor will *lie*, we republish that portion of our article alluding to the matter. After noticing the amount of property distroyed, and giving a statement of the misunderstanding between the firemen and councils, we said:

"The fire, evidently the work of an incendiary, could have been checked when but a trifling amount of damage had been sustained; but the firemen, equally as stubborn and mulish as the members of Council, refused to make a single effort toward checking the progress of the flames, and the fire was permitted to burn on, burn on, until it burnt itself out, and laid four squares in ashes.

We are willing to and always have praised the firemen, when others have censured, believing that they were "more sinned against than sinning." We have said that the firemen of Allegheny City had a perfect right to muster themselves out of service, their time is their own, and they can assist to check the progress of a fire or not, just as they please; but they have no right to prevent others from attempting to save the property of their fellow citizens.

The firemen of Pittsburgh, we understand, were willing to work their apparatus but were prevented from doing so by the firemen of Allegheny city threatening that if they attempted to throw water they would chop the engines to pieces. If this be true their conduct is very culpable and deserving of the strongest censure. The Hose of the Washington Engine we know was demolished and several rows, in which a number of individuals were seriously hurt, occurred in the neighborhood of the Engine, and the Engine finally compelled to leave the ground, but whether it was done by firemen or outside rowdies we are unable to say. The rows was quelled by Capt. Knox, of the Penn, who appeared anxious that the Washington should be permitted to do all the service that she could."

Is there one single word in the above which can be twisted into such a shape, as to "measurably justify the rioters?" Would any but a knave or a fool, say that the article had the least bearing that way? The egotistical hound and most "consummate ass" who has so grossly perverted the meaning of our article, is constantly in the habit of misrepresenting the Press of the city. If others think him too contemptible to notice, we at least are determined that he shall not serve us so with impunity. We have heretofore had occasion to show this fellow up in his true light, and make him the object of universal loathing and contumely. We do not wish to be forced into such measures again. Let him beware how he makes his blackguard attacks.

It is hard to use discreet language in alluding to the malicious attack of this consummate scoundrel, for while he was absent, perhaps sleeping in his office, we were at work endeavoring to save the property in jeopardy; as our brother Local of the *Journal* will testify. We worked, while men of property in Allegheny stood inactive. For this we claim no merit—we did as we would be done by; nor would we mention a simple act of duty, if we were not prompted to do so from the attitude in which a mean, dastardly and mendacious enemy seeks to place us.

Our readers will pardon us for devoting so much of our attention to what may seem to them unworthy of notice. While we, as deeply as any one, regret the lamentable denouement of