[illegible] Morning Post.

[illegible] HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1849.

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

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

Foreign News.

Owing to the extreme length of the Foreign News a number of articles prepared for to-day's paper, have been crowded out. The Foreign News will be found highly important and interesting.

Lightning Rods.

When FRANKLIN discovered how to control the *lightning*, that discovery marked a new era in civilization. Out of it we have the Magnetic Telegraph which almost annihilates space; and out of it also we have the art of protecting our dwellings from that terrible fluid, which we pray against in the Litany, and which was once considered the swift-winged messenger of an angry God. That any building can be rendered proof against lightning, is now as certain as that an instantaneous message can be conveyed through its agency from separated friends, at extreme points of the country. The honor of inventing the lightning rod belongs to Franklin; but the improvements upon that invention are of modern date, and of the most important has been made by Mr. QUINLEY, of New York. That this improvement is inestimably valuable, the most scientific men of our country have testified. It is no longer an uncertainty but a *fixed fact* that the houses upon which their rods are erected are lightning proof.—The cost of putting up the apparatus is but seven cents a foot; and in itself is so trifling, that every one who has a regard for the safety of his family and property should not hesitate to have them put up at once upon his house. We call the attention of the public to this subject, because we believe that it is important to every one. In our advertising columns will be found the card of Messrs. DECKER & ROBINSON, who are now engaged in this city in erecting Rods on Quinley's principle; and who have been patronised by some of our most scientific and intelligent citizens.

These gentlemen will remain but a short time here, having calls in other places; and those who want to protect their property should avail themselves of the opportunity now presented.

"THE SECOND WASHINGTON."—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Washington, says he had the curiosity to call on old Cincinnatus, was introduced, and after explaining, to his surprise, that Nova Scotia was further down-east than Boston—goes on to say—

"Well, general, I remarked, to change the topic, I am happy to see you have recommended a national fast. Under the circumstances, it is very proper, "Fast—fast!" said the President—"No, I believe not—but what do you mean?" I explained. "Ah," said the President smiling, "that's some of Tom Ewing's work, I'll bet a negro. I never heard of it before, but the fact is, my secretaries bring so many papers for me to sign, that I can't tell what I do put my name to."

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—Many citizens of the upper Wards of the city would like to know why the New Water Works are not urged on more vigorously. It will be a great saving to the city to have them pushed forward to a rapid completion, as well as a great benefit to the people. The present dry season has deprived many hundreds of families of soft water, and some of the wells are beginning to fail, and should a fire occur they would be in a bad way. Labor is cheap now, and this is a fine time to get work done; but it looks as if the Water Committee did not care to have the New Basin finished.

CENTRE AVENUE.

The Indian Outbreak in Florida.

The Washington Republic, of Friday, has the following official statement of this subject, but it will be seen that nothing is said, as yet, of the burning and sacking of houses:

"At the close of the Florida war, the Seminole Indians remaining in the peninsula were assigned, as a temporary residence, a tract of land lying between Charlotte Harbor and the Lake Okeenhobee. Gen. Worth, who made this arangement, in 1822, reported the number of warriors left in the country at less than 100. In 1845, Capt. Sprague, who had been acting in Florida, in the stead of an Indian agent, reported the number of warriors at less than one hundred and thirty; and estimated the entire Indian population, of all ages and sexes, at something short of three hundred and fifty souls. Since that time, we do not know that any report of the number of Indians in Florida has been officially made.

"The recent reported outbreak of the Seminoles has arisen from the following circumstances: On the Atlantic side of the Peninsula, some four families were settled upon Indian river, nearly opposite Fort Pearce. Four warriors visited this settlement recently, where they were received in a friendly manner. After receiving refreshments they departed; but a short distance from the houses they discovered a man by the name of Barker, and another, working in an open field, upon whom they fired. Both Barker and his companion were wounded. They ran, taking different directions. Barker was pursued, overtaken, and killed with knives. The other reached the settlers' houses, and succeeded in making his escape, with all the rest, to San Augustine. Indian river is rather a sound of the sea than a running stream; and the settlers made their way to San Augustine in boats, where the news created a great deal of excitement. The settlements upon Indian river are some forty or fifty miles distant from the tract of country as signed to the Seminoles remaining in Florida.—From this circumstance, it is feared that the murder of Barker is the beginning of a concerted outbreak. No other corroborating proofs have reached the Government; but the war department has made preparations to despatch a sufficient force to the country re repeal the Indians, if they contemplated other hostilities, or to bring the murderers to justice, if this is merely the violence of a few stragglers."

Major Generals.

With some corrections, the following list from the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, we believe to be correct:

Divisions.

1. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia.
2. Charles H. Mathews, of Bucks.
3. George Ford, of Lancaster.
4. No return from York.
5. Wm. H. Keim, of Berks.
6. Francis M. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill.
7. Con. Shimer, of Northampton.
8. Wm. H. Kase, Narthumberland.
9. E. W. Studevant, of Luzerne.
10. Amhurst Carpenter, of Susquehanna.
11. Wm. Brindle, of Lycoming.
12. Seth Clover, of Clarion.
13. Wm. E. Barton, Bradford.
14. Reuben C. Hale, of Mifflin.
15. Henry Fetter, of Perry.
16. John Humphreys, of Cambria.
17. Clymer P. Markle, of Westmorland.
18. Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Allegheny.
19. Thomas W. Clark, of Mercer.
20. Contested between James R. M. Clintick and Joseph Douty.

☞ The Sumter (S. C.) Banner, of the 18th inst., says that, that neighborhood has been almost deluged with rain. Large quantities of corn and cotton were completely inundated. There is scarcely a mill-dam, in the district, or a bridge, that has not "*blown up*," technically speaking.

☞ There was the sum of $5,749,144 in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of July.

Additional Foreign News

BY THE EUROPA.

The British Mail Steamer Europa, Captain Lott, reached her dock at Jersey City, about 7 o'clock on Friday morning. She brings London papers to the evening of the 13th, and Liverpool of the 14th. The details of the political intelligence will be read with unusual interest.

On examining our English files by the Europa, we find no mention of the great Hungarian victory, said to have been achieved on the 1st and 2d July, over the army of Paskiewitch—not even the extract from the Nation, Belgian paper, announcing said intelligence. It is probably without foundation. Dembinsky, who is said to have achieved the victory, was, by the last accounts at Pesth, *having resigned his office*, because he was not permitted to make an irruption into Gallicia. There has, however, been hard fighting in Hungary, with various success.

IRELAND.

PARTING ADDRESS OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

Previous to the departure of the leaders of the late insurrection, they placed in the hands of a mutual friend the following address to their fellow-countrymen:

Fellow-Countrymen—If your efforts to procure a mitigation of the penalties to which we are about to be subjected, had been as successful as you desired we could not have offered to you more sincere and grateful acknowledgments than those which we now tender for the sympathy and solicitude which you have displayed in our behalf.

"At this moment, whilst we are bidding our last farewell to our native land, the reflection that our fellow-countrymen have not witnessed with indifference our removal from amongst them, is a sweet source of consolation; and be assured, that this remembrance will hereafter be a soothing alleviation to whatever sufferings it may be our lot to to endure.

"Knowing that we address many who do not concur with us in political opinions, we do not feel at liberty to offer any observations upon the policy by which this country is governed—upon the policy which gave occasion to our resistance to British power—upon the policy which now consigns us to exile. We are compelled to repress even the emotions which we feel in reflecting upon the awful condition in which we leave the land that we deeply loved; nor is this a fitting occasion to point out the means by which its disasters may be repaired; but we cannot refrain from the expression of a hope that you will not despair of your country; and we may be permitted to offer to our fellow-countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have so long paralyzed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation, and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other.

We feel that it is not necessary to say any thing to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct, know that we have not been animated by consideration of a personal nature in hazarding all that was dear to us for the sake of our native land; but we owe it to our feelings to declare that, whatever may be the sacrifices we incur by devotion to its interests, our latest aspiration will be a prayer for the prosperity, the honor and independence of Ireland.

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,
"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
"TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS,
"PATRICK O'DONOHOE.

"Richmond Prison."

The Freeman's Journal gives the following details of the last sayings of the unfortunate prisoners:

"At that painful moment, when they were about to be separated for ever, perhaps, from their friends and the land they loved so well, they displayed the utmost degree of calmness and fortitude. Their thoughts were still about the country and the good old cause, not what their own destiny or sufferings might be. 'My last words on leaving the country (said the brilliant and devoted young patriot Thomas Francis Meagher,) shall be 'don't give up the good old cause.' At about half-past 11 o'clock, a squadron of the carbineers, under the command of Capt. Custance and Lieutenants Sherston and Philamore, arrived at the prison, and shortly afterwards from the Castle, bearing the order for the deportation of the four State prisoners. The van was then driven up to the door, and the Governor called out the names of William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue from the order, and requested them to take their places in the vehicle. The last moments previous to departure having arrived, the prisoners were once more surrounded by their friends—many of them ladies—of whom they took a tender and affecting farewell. Mr. O'Brien's lady, his sister, and the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, his brother, were with him from an early hour in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Meagher, S. J., uncle to Mr. T. F. Meagher, and several female relations were present; as were the wife, sister, and other relatives of Mr. O'Donohue, and several ladies and others, relations of Mr. M'Manus. The friends of the exiles betrayed the most intense grief; but their own demeanor was marked by the manliness and fortitude that distinguished them all through, and even at a time when their enemies menaced them with the 'traitor's doom.' On taking his place in the van, Mr. Meagher said in a firm tone, 'I feel a prouder man leaving the country even thus than many who remain in it.' 'And so do I,' responded Mr. O'Donohue. The other gentlemen made no observation; but no one that saw them could that, if it had been their fate, they would say, *dulce est pro patria mori*, with as much fortitude and resignation as they now bid farewell to their friends and native land.'

It is currently reported that the captain of the Swift, who sails under sealed orders, has some proposal to make to the prisoners when he opens his instructions, and that they will be permitted to exile themselves.

FRANCE.

General Magnan is to have the command of the army of observations on the Rhine, which is to consist of 10,000 men.

On Tuesday, in the assembly, the motion for raising the state of siege was rejected by a majority of 303 to 141. The vote of thanks to the army of Italy was passed. The members of the left abstained from voting.

The supplementary elections in the Department of the Seine, resulted in the choice of the 11 candidates of the *Union Electoriale* (Moderates) by a large Majority.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Herald* says—"The report is current of a division in the Cabinet on the subject of Rome. The Falloux party in the cabinet are for allowing the Pope to return unshackled by any conditions. The Dufaure party take an opposite view, and, although the latter have the numerical majority, including even the head of the cabinet, yet as Messrs. Mole, Thiers, and the leaders of the parliamentary majority support M. de Falloux, his position is virtually the stronger. A modification of the ministry is not out of the range of probability in consequence of this difference about Rome.

"The Minister of Finance has actually communicated to some of his immediate friends, that the state of the Treasury is so unsatisfactory, that he will be obliged to have recourse to some energetic measures. A property-tax is talked of, as well as revival of the tax on liquors. The uniform postage rate has added greatly to the deficiency."

It is said that the Attorney General of the Republic has submitted a demand to the cabinet, for permission to prosecute five more of the Montaguard representatives. M. Dufaure is reported to have expressed his disapprobation of this measure, but he has been outvoted by his colleagues.

From the London Times, July 13.

Far from being diminished by the revolution, the authority of the Executive power has been enormously increased by the change. M. Barrot and his colleagues have exercised a repressive force over the press and over the public by means of the state of siege; and they displayed an amount of responsible power in the whole affair of the Roman expedition, which no Ministers in France had approached since the first introduction of Constitutional Government in 1815. But the existence of a power so absolute and so single—so intollerant of rivals and so irresistible, is incompatible with all that we understand by liberty. It is an overwhelming despotism, since every individual member of the community may be crushed by the weight of the whole. The same force may sweep away the smallest and the mightiest obstacles. It stoops, in the hands of M. Dupin, to the infliction of the new penalties of censure on refractory deputies, or it may hurl defiance at the world in the name of the ruling passion of the hour. But, above all, the first use made of this great engine has been to proscribe and destroy its authors.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

CIVITA VECCHIA, July 1.—The plan of attack so resolutely adhered to by General Oudinot, under the advice of Gen. Vaillant, was crowned yesterday by an important success, and the bastion No. 8, on the left of the Portia S. Pancrazio, was assaulted, and carried, after a desperate resistance, and at the point of the bayonet. Already 130 prisoners have arrived here, and a steamer is now prepared to escort a still larger number to Corsica, that are expected in the course of the day.

After a cannonade and bombardment of 48 hours, the breach in the bastion having been declared practicable, two columns of attack, one from the trenches in front, and another from the rampart already in possession of the French, rushed forward at the same moment, 8 o'clock in the morning yesterday, and, after a sharp struggle with the garrison, secured a firm footing.

The position was defended by 1,200 Romans, who fought for a few minutes with desperation, but the blood of the French soldier was up after so long a delay before the place, and all opposition was borne down. Four hundred of the garrison were bayoneted on the spot, and 230 prisoners taken; the French losing at the same time 60 killed and probably 100 wounded. Thirteen pieces of artillery found in the bastion were spiked, and then the position was abandoned.

At 5 p. m. of yesterday a courier arrived from the city at the camp with a despatch from Gen. Roselli to Gen. Oudinot, communicating to him the following resolution, voted by the National Assembly in the course of the same day:

"In the name of God and the People.

"The National Assembly declares that all further resistance is impossible.

"The Triumvirate are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Rome, June 30."

The *Genoa Gazette* of the 5th quotes letters from Rome of the 30th. They style as follows:—"A terrible bombardment began at four in the morning, and lasted three hours. Mortars had been planted upon Mount Parrioli. The whole defence almost was detained by the Legion Manara, which was soon, however, overpowered, and obliged to retreat with the loss of three cannon, which were spiked. Manara was killed in the struggle. The position of Vascello was abandoned by the Romans. The damage done by the French artillery is immense. The Spada Palace was struck by thirty-seven cannon balls, and the famous statute of Pompey is no more. The fresco of Poussin, in the Palace of Castagni, is destroyed. St. Peter's, *in Montorio*, is riddled with shot that have destroyed the paintings of Sebastiano da Piombino, and ruined the temple of Bramante.

There was one remarkable feat of arms, viz., the taking of Bastion No. 8, which caused enormous loss to the Romans. Nearly an entire Italian regiment perished at that point, excepting 150 prisoners. One would never have supposed that our soldiers could have been so furious. They did every thing with the bayonet. The officers found it impossible to restrain their ardor. It is true, that the enemy to the number of 1,200 men, under the cover of a loopholed house, had begun by shooting them down point-blank, and that 80 Frenchmen fell dead at the very first discharge. Our Sappers, burst in the doors and the troops rushed forward bayonet foremost.—The enemy flung themselves from the windows, but 500 of them were killed. This affair was one of the most terrible."

"The French troops entered here yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the evening. You will learn from the official reports the details of this military occupation, of which the principal point is the Castle of St. Angelo. The General in Chief ordered the instant removal of the Phrygian cap wherever it was found. While passing along the Piazza Colonna a group of clubbists, on seeing the red cap removed, uttered shouts and cries; the General charged them at the head of his staff, riding whip in hand, and soon dispersed them. The provisional organization of the different services has already commenced; but it will go on slowly on account of the state of misery and dilapidation in which the French army found them. General Oudinot has just published a proclamation. I am as yet unable to forward you a copy, but I can inform you that only indirect mention is made of the Pope. An imposing manifestation has, however, even already been manifested in favor of his speedy return on the part of the judicious and enlightened portion of the population. The first measures, as they are the most necessary, will be at once taken. They have for object—First, the shutting up of the clubs, and the suppression of the journals that every day insulted the French soldiers. 2. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, who, by the way, thought it their dulty to promulgate, with all solemnity, the day before yesterday, the constitution they had been elaborating for the last six months. 3. The disbanding of the Roman troops, or their removal cantonments at a certain distance from the city, until such time as they are re-organized. 4. The immediate expulsion of those strangers whose detestable tyranny has ruined the city and the country. 5. The nomination by election of the municipality. Last night no man dared to offer himself as candidate for these dangerous functions; the poignard was dreaded, as the agitators and the clubbists had not yet departed; three persons, in fact, suspected of sympathy with the French army, were assassinated last night, and the murderers have not yet been discovered. 6. The establishment of the state of seige (which has just been done and is well received,) with Gen. Rostolan for Governor of the city, and General Sauvan for Commandant. 7. The speedy organization of military tribunals to judge all crimes committed against persons and property. Garibaldi left yesterday morning, with his band, composed of from 4,000 to 5,000 men in the direction of Velletri. These adventurers took care before they left to bid a last adieu to the Mint. They took off all they were able to find there. General Morris, at the head of a division, is still in pursuit of them."

La Credit states, "on respectable authority," that the Roman Triumvirs, Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, had succeeded in embarking on board a British vessel, which had conveyed them to Malta.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following:—

It appears that as far back as the 30th of April Armellini had recommended an arrangement to be come to with the French. Armellini is a Roman; Mazzini and Garibaldi, who are not Romans, and care little about the fate of the people, opposed with all their strength the opinion of Armellini, and succeeded in carrying out the idea of resistance. Armellini several times during the continuance of the hostilities renewed his proposition to treat with the French, but always without avail, the portion of the Assembly and of the people by whom he was supported were either intimidated or thrown into prison. The chiefs of the National Guard and the body of officers were set aside, and the National Guard itself eventually disarmed, under pretext of changing their muskets, which had percussion locks, for those of the army of Garibaldi, which had flint ones. During the last days of the siege, another of the Triumvirs, Saffi, united with Armellini in demanding the cessation of resistance, and on the refusal of Mazzini, they gave in their resignations. Mazzini immediately afterwards convoked the people at the Campo Vaccino (the ancient Forum.) A certain number of the Transteverins and the lazzaroni assembled. Mazzini, came, followed by Garibaldi, Avezzeana, Arcioni, and all the chiefs of the band collected at Rome. He harangued the crowd, telling them that he had called on them to decide between his colleagues and himself, and asked them to make known their determination on the question of peace or war. The crowd declared for resistance. "For resistance at any price!" asked Mazzini. The crowd unanimously exclaimed, "For resistance at any price." "Take care," replied Mazzini, "and weigh your resolution well. The question is of resistance to the death, and without any thought of safety." The most violent cries were raised of "Resistance to the death!" At the same time there were shouts for Mazzini to be proclaimed dictator. The dictatorial Power was therefore placed in the hands of Mazzini during the continuance of the danger of the country.

The first act which Mazzini made of his power was to throw his two colleagues of the Triumvirate into prison, as having moderate opinions. He instituted, at the same time, a company of "guardians of public safety, charged to second, or rather to watch, the Carabiniers, and to maintain public order. As to the National Guard, it was forbidden to assemble. The dictatorship of Mazzini lasted two days. When the assault of the 30th June, had delivered up the second inclosure to the French, and crushed the legion of Garibaldi, while the Dictator and his powerful adherents were occupied in rallying their soldiers behind the barricades, when a Committee of Public Safety were deliberating—the National Guards assembled. General Roselli caused the white flag to be hoisted, and the Constituent Assembly, under the pressure of the National Guard, authorized the Roman municipality to proceed to the French General, and treated with him. It was then that Mazzini and Garibaldi quitted Rome. Colonel Manara has been killed, as well as the negro who had always accompanied Garibaldi. The band of the latter was the one which had suffered most; they fought with desperation, because they knew that on the day when they should be driven from Rome they would lose everything. It was their prey which they defended. In order that they might the more readily rally, and be reorganized, they had clothed themselves in red from head to foot, for they felt in constant apprehension of a movement on the part of the National Guard—from whom they had taken almost all their muskets.

SPAIN.

A diplomatic agent will shortly be sent by the Spanish Government to the Pontificial States, with instructions to the effect that the Spanish government will aid in the re-establishment of the Pope in his temporal power, but with the condition that the Pope shall administer his dominions by laymen and not by priests.

ITALY.

The Roman Assembly, in its sittings of the 1st—finally voted that the triumvirs, Armellini, Mazzini, and Saffi, deserved the thanks of the country.

Garibaldi published on the 1st, the following order of the day:

"America paid yesterday her tribute of blood to the Italian cause. One of her bravest children, Andrew Aghiar, fell behind the breach—an example of the affection of the freemen of every country for our noble and unfortunate Italy."

CIVITA VECCHIA, July 5.—The communication with Rome is re-opened. A great number of Lombards have come here from Rome, intending to proceed to London.

A letter from Venice, of the 27th ult. says—"The greatest tranquility reigns in the country: The government has sent away some individuals who wished to excite disturbance. Venice can resist three or four months without further assistance.

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND RUSSIA.

The following account of the last affair at Atsh is gathered partly from Haynau's bulletin, in the *Wiener Zeitung*, and partly from the letter of an officer present:

"The Hungarians have since the 28th, withdrawn the greater part of their forces towards Comorn, so that, besides the necessary garrison, there are about 40,000 men under the walls of this fortress. The Austrians, already passed Comorn, and advanced to Dotis, were not blind to the danger of leaving so large a force in their rear, particularly while the bridge over the Danube, before Comorn, at O'Szolly gave an easy passage to the right bank. They resolved, therefore, to storm the bridge. The battle was of the highest importance. Almost the whole Austrian Danube army, with its reserves, and the Russian auxiliary corps, under Panintin—therefore from 60 to 70,000 men—were engaged. On the Hungarian side, accordnig to Haynau, there were from 40,000 to 50,000 men, with 120 pieces of cannon, while the Austrian artillery counted nearly 200 pieces.

The aim of the Austrians was to bring the Magyars to a decisive battle, and then drive them back on Comorn. Another object was to gain possession of the *idete-de-pont* which stands upon a sand hill at O'Szolly, and commands the passage. But both desians completely failed. The Magyars had drawn a double line of strong entrenchments before the *tete-de-pont* from O'Szolly (Old Szotly) to Uj Szolly (New Szolly). The Austrians first attacked O'Szolly. The Hungarians lured them into the town, where they found themselves suddenly exposed to the fire of the heavy guns from the entrenchments. Presently they made a precipitate retreat, pursued by the hussars, who laid on with unsparing sabres. Upon this occasion the young Prince Lichtenstein was so severely wounded. Meanwhile the Austrians attacked on the other side Uj Szolly. The Parma regiment of infantry stormed, after several unfortunate attempts, the outer line of entrenchment, but were finally driven back again with immense loss. Then the battle reached the neighboring vine-hills, where the Hungarian hussars were drawn up. Here also the Austrians were beaten, although they had been strengthened by reinforcements. At Pasta Herval finally the battle was still more serious and bloody. The village was four or five times taken alternately by either party; and it was here that the Honved jagers fell on the Russian cavalry of Panintin, and gave them a taste of their quality. The Austrians did not gain a single inch of ground, and when night fell both armies remained in their former position.

In the Austrian bulletins the loss of the Hungarians is stated at 8 cannon and 250 prisoners. The Austrian loss must have been very severe. The officers who came wounded to Vienna, stated that half a battalion of Parma infantry had been either killed or wounded.

Six hundred wounded Austrians and Russians were brought to Vienna on the 4th instant. They were a part of those that suffered in the battle of Atsh.

The Emperor of Austria returned to his palace at Schonbrunn on the 5th inst.

The son of Prince Charles Lichtenstein was brought into Vienna on the afternoon of the 4th instant, literally covered with wounds. His left arm was shot off by a cannon ball; his right hand had received a sabre cut, and in different parts of his body he had five thrust wounds.

Accounts from the Russian head quarters confirm the statement that the Roman troops had separated into two columns, one of which, under Gen. Chodeojeff, advanced upon Debreczin, while the other, under Prince Paskiewitch, followed another road, and has arrived at Miskolec, and according to one account at Erlau, whilst it is even said that Cossacks have shown themselves at Hotvan. Under the date of Ferro, June 30, the *Wiener Zeitung* give accounts which report that the Hungarians, 30,000 strong, had resolved to defend the passes through the Carpathian mountains; but that on the advance of the Russians they retired to Tokay, which place about 2000 Hungarians first endeavored to defend. As they posted principally on the left shore of the Theiss, some Cossacks, under Major Goubkine, abandoning their horses, swam over the river, sword in hand, and obtained possession of the Hungarian pontoons. Threatened on their flanks by the Cossacks, the Hungarians then took to flight. On the evening of the 29th, the bridge over the Theiss was re-established, and 26 battalions and 30 squadrons under Gen. Chodeojeff, were preparing to march upon Debreczin.

VIENNA, July 7.—The *Pesther Zeitung* contains some information of the movements of the Russians in the Northern counties. Their troops entered the Teuroz county from Arva, and surprised a small Hungarian corps in a village called Massors, 16 English miles from Kremnitz.

The *Republica* and a Komorn paper contain a bulletin of the battle of Szered on the 21st ult., which somewhat contradicts the Austrian bulletins of that engagement.

Our correspondent informs us that the Imperialist troops have been forced to retreat from the *tete-de-pont* at Atsh, and that Gen. Haynau, whose headquarters are at Raab, is opposed by 80,000 men, under Gen. Georgey.

VIENNA, July 8.—Vienna papers and letters of the 5th inst. contain no news of the state of things at Comorn, but it appears certain that the Hungarians have not yet quitted the banks of the Waag. The Austrian Commander in Chief, Gen. Haynau, has again ordered two villages to be burned down, as a punishment for the disaffection of their inhabitants. The *Presszburger Zeitung* is filled with sentences of capital punishment against the Hungarians and their friends.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The *Weiner Zeitung* of July 2d, contains a very long despatch from the Ban. The sense of the whole is, that Perczel, (Hungarian General,) with reinforcements from the Banat, had got possession of the ruins of Alt Becse, on the Theiss, and had erected batteries, and thrown up intrenchments on both sides of the river, to protect the bridge of boats which is there. The Ban, who saw that this rendered his position insecure, determined to destroy the bridge, if possible, as the only way left for the insurgents to cross to the right bank would be at Szegedin. He accordingly advanced upon Alt Becse with 10 battalions, 18 squadrons, and 13 batteries, and found himself at half-past 7 a.m. on the 25th opposed to the enemy, who, although he had but six battalions, six squadrons, and 30 cannons, was placed in a most advantageous position. After some hard fighting the Hungarians fell back upon Alt Becse, from which place they were driven at the point of the bayonet across the bridge to the left bank of the river. The Ban, who tacitly confesses that the position of the enemy on the left bank was too strong to be forced, after a long cannonade managed to destroy the two boats nearest to the left bank. When this was effected he retired to St. Thomas, that his soldiers might be able to cook their victuals, as they had had no refreshments for 30 hours. At nightfall a battalion, which had left for that purpose, after succeeding in destroying the boats forming the end as the bridge on the right bank, returned to their quarters in Foldvar. A flying column, which had been sent out to scour the country and disperse the Landsturm, found no enemy, but captured 24 barges with corn, as related yesterday.

The above, it must be observed, is Jellachich's version of the affair. A paragraph from some other source relating to the same engagement, is as follows:

There has also been in the south a severely contested fight between the Magyars and the Servians under Kinezanin, at Perlass, on the Lower Theiss. Of a whole battalion, which the Ban sent from St. Thomas to O'Besse [Alt Becse,] only eleven men returned. The rest fell either in battle or by the cholera, or deserted.

Peterwardein still holds out against the united troops of the Ban and those of the Servian chief Mumula, but the bombardment of the fortress has been suspended by the Ban's orders

The latest news from the South is, that the Ban Jellachich has retreated from Zomboc and that the Austrian garrison of Arad has at length been compelled to surrender that fortress.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

Official news from Warsaw confirm the news of the occupation of Cronstadt by the Russians. It appears that Gen. Luders forced the defiles of Tomosh on the 20th ult. It is also asserted that the Russians took two pieces of artillery, and that they captured the Hungarian General Kish, who was wounded in the battle

The citadel of Cronstadt was then attacked, and was forced to surrender on the 21st ult.

It is further stated that Bistritz was taken by storm on the 25th. The united Russian and Austrian column is now marching towards Klausenburg.

The Russian General Englehard is said to have entered that province on the 19th ult. by the defiles of Terzburg. Another Russian corps was to pass the defiles of Oytosh on the same day, but of their success no news has arrived at Vienna.

Vienna papers of July 7th gives us a *resume* of a proclamation which M. Kossuth has lately published at Pesth, and in which he makes a new and imperious appeal to the sturdy patriotism of his countrymen. The priests are ordered to take up the cross and to head their parishoners in the defence of their religion and liberty. The people are to arm themselves as they best can, "with sythes, pickaxes, &c."—The line of the Theiss and the fords of that River are to be defended, and the inhabitants of the towns and villages shall, on the approach of the enemy, leave their houses and homes, and, carrying away all provisions, take refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains and the islands of the morasses. They are further instructed to set fire to the places in which the enemy are quartered, and to molest them by nocturnal attacks. M. Kossuth finally states that the Hungarian army numbers 200,000 men. Our correspondent informs us that the diction of M. Kossuth's proclamation is most eloquent and impassioned, and that it cannot fail to act most powerfully on the Hungarians.

We read in the *Breslaw Gazette*, under the head of Vienna, the 4th idst.—"A sad calamity has taken place before Neusatz. In consequence of the ravages of the cholera, the authorities resolved to expel the inhabitants not favorable to their cause. The Austrians troops blockading the place thinking this was a hostile sortie, fired upon them, and some hundreds were killed."

The Sultan has refused to accede to the request of Russia, that he would order the agents of the Hungarian republic to quit Constantinople.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th instant informs of some severe measures which Gen. Haynau proposed to take in those parts of Hungary which he is conquering. The subjected provinces are being placed under martial law. The persons whom General Haynau's decree of outlawry most specially affects, are the present and former members of M. Kossuth's Committee of Defence, as well as his Civil Commissioners. Besides this, there are provisions outlawing all former Austrians officers whose sons have taken part with the Hungarians. The villages of which the inhabitants dare to attack the Imperialist couriers, transports, &c., are to be burned down, and the Jewish community are subjected to heavy fines.

Dembinski was in Pesth, by the last accounts, where he was received with great demonstrations of joy. He has resigned his post at the head of the army of the north, which has been taken by Visoczky. The motive assigned for his resignation was, that he was prevented from carrying into execution his plan of breaking into Gallicia. Perczel was also at Pesth, and charged with the organization of the "crusade." The number of people who had joined the crusade is reported at a figure truly incredible.

According to letters from Pesth, Kossuth had, on the 1st of July, announced in placards the retirement of the Government with all the ministerial offices, &c., to Szegedin, assigning the approach of the Russian army as the ground. This change was effected on the 2nd. Before setting out for Szegedin, Kossuth issued a proclamation calling out the landstrum. All men from 16 to 60 are called upon to meet at the Rukosfeld, near Pesth, to take up arms against the Russians. The alarm which prevailed at Pesth was naturally great, and the Austrian party in the town were already bestirring themselves. One and not the least of the embarrasments after the retaking of Pesth would arise from the Hungarian bank notes, which are the only money there, being prohibited from circulation by martial law. Haynau presists in enacting the part of an Attila.

A Vienna paper, the Wanderer, of the 7th inst., says that a report was very prevalent at Vienna, that a courier had arrived at Schonburn, with the intelligence that the Russians have occupied Pesth and Waitzen, and that a column has marched against Comorn, by the left bank of the Danube.

At Presburg there was a report on the 6th that Georgey had committed suicide. The chief force of the insurgents is now concentrated at Comorn, where there are at least 80,000 men. The imperial army extends from Acs to Bablona and Totis. No decisive engagement was expected till the arrival of the Russian auxiliaries.

THE INSURRECTION IN BADEN.

The advices of the German papers from Carlsruhe and the Grand Duchy of Baden are of the 9th inst. The fortress of Rastadt continued still to hold out. The bombardment was suspended on the evening of the 8th. None of the captive insurgents had as yet been executed, but still considerable anxiety was felt as to the fate of Professor Kinkel, who it is said remains under sentence of death.

The village of Niederbuhl, in the immediate vicinity of Rastadt, has been set on fire by the bombs of the besieged; the conflagration lasted all night; three streets were reduced to ashes. The fever is raging amongst the Prussian troops before Rastadt, the heat to which they are exposed being intense.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, on July 10, says that a Prussian force of 12,000 men is being assembled at Erfurt.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

We have received our Hamburg letters and papers of the 10th inst. They contain General Bonin's official report of the late battle at Fredericia, and the retreat of the Schleswig Holstein Army to Veile.—The following is an extract of that important document:

"HEAD QUARTERS, VEILE, July 7.

"*To the high Stadtholdership of the Duchies.*"

"The enemy attacked me here yesterday morning at one o'clock in my position before Fredericie, and compelled the army, after a very severe contest against a superior force, to retreat.

"The engagement of yesterday has shown me that I was opposed to the principle force of the Danish army, amounting to 23 battallions, or thereabouts, and consequently our extended position before the fortress was no longer tenable against such a superior force, and a retreat became unavoidable, with the abandonment of a portion of the mounted batteries—some few were blown up before they were left.

"The retreating before the enemy, and the march upon Veile, was conducted in the greatest order, and would have done honor to the oldest troops in the field. I will place myself to-day in communication with Lieut. Gen. Von. Prittwitz. The troops are full of the best spirits, and hope, with me, that very soon an opportunity may be found to meet the enemy in open conflict.

"The Commanding General, V. BONIN."

The annexed is the official report of the General in command to the Minister of War, at Copenhagen:

"NORTH JUTLAND CORPS D' ARMEE, July 6—8 P. M.

"According to the preconcerted arrangements, the avant guard under Major General DeMeza, and the 5th Brigade under Major General Von Rye, cleared the fortress on the night of Thursday, at one o'clock, and, by a vigorous attack, suddenly threw back, the enemy's outposts. By this movement, the cavalry, as well as the 3d and 4th Brigades, gained space enough to quit the fortress, which the reserve artillery was likewise able to do afterwards. Our troops passed forward effectually and speedily, in consequence of which one of the enemy's works after the other was destroyed, whereby a great number of prisoners were made and a vast quantity of booty taken, in artillery, ammunition and other military stores. In artillery, 7 field pieces, about 40, 24, and 80-pounders, for balls, besides several mortars, were taken. After the enemy had been driven from his entrenchments he was closely pursued, having chiefly retreated by way of the Pass of Aavreball to the other side of Nebelare, the other passes of which were also occupied by our troops at Gudsoe, Breetstrup, and Ramsfjord. Many of the enemy's troops were drowned in the Fjord, having been forced by the rapid advance of our troops to fall back that way. After an engagement of ten hours we were masters of the ground, and took up a temporary position. The enemy's outposts are standing in a line from Ettung by way of Steendrup to Nebbegaaed and Holsminde.

"Unhappily this fierce and violent engagement has demanded great sacrifices on our part: foremost in the ranks of the fallen heroes, it is my painful duty to place the valiant General Von Rye; the state and the army will suffer an equal loss in the death of this brave and highly-gifted son of our country. Lieutenant Colonel Von Kassemidet also, who lately returned from another quarter of the globe, found an honorable death in this combat."

(Signed) "BULOW."

A correspondent informs us that the loss in killed, wounded and captured of the Holstein army before Frederice, consisted of 60 officers, 12 surgeons, 240 non-commissioned officers, and 2,800 privates. They lost the whole of their baggage-wagons, battering-train, and ammunition stores. The Danes have buried 1,500 killed on the field of battle.

THE RATHBUN TRAGEDY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We learn that Drs. Pratt and McGregor dressed the unfortunate young man's throat on Monday afternoon, and at 2 P. M., was so far recovered from the loss of blood, as to be able to go to the Lunatic Asylum in charge of Capt. Cook, of the first ward, on a commitment procured by Dr. Pratt. This miserable young man, after his confinement to the bed besought his guards to release him, that he might "finish himself," and said, "he had been to hell, seen the head man there, and was now going back to take his mother with him—he would not leave her here." His wound is not considered dangerous. That of Mrs. Rathburn, who is nearly 60 years of age, is somewhat critical, but the prospect is that she will recover. It should be mentioned that the principal actor in this awful tragedy has on no occasion had his apetite, for that which destroyed his reason, gratified at the bar of the house where the deed was committed. It was the ever-watchful attention of a most affectionate and perhaps too fond mother, that furnished him, even in his lowest degradation with a comfortable bed near her own room, where she would administer every trifling luxury that could add to his comfort or sooth his distempered mind.—*N. Y. Express.*

"Did you ever neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?"

LOCAL MATTERS.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald*, of the 25th. If the Herald keeps on killing our citizens in the same manner, the city will soon be depopulated. There has not been more than twenty or twenty-five deaths altogether in this city from Cholera, and the epidemic has nearly if not entirely disappeared, we hope the Herald will make the above correction:

"The reports in this city have not regularly come to hand, though last advices show a great mortality. The epidemic is now on the decline. The whole number of cases reported up to the 23d inst., so far as we have been able to gather them, are 1,900, and 1,124 deaths."

GEORGINA HAMMOND.—The author of the "Poor Cousin" has given to the world another novel called Georgina Hammond. It is well worth reading.

MEN OF CAPITAL, by Mrs. Gore. is one of the author's very best productions, and may be read with profit. The above, and a general assortment of Cheap Literature, are for sale at Work & Holmes' Literary Emporium, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

WILL BE CLOSED.—To-morrow being first of August, anniversary of the Slave Liberty in the West Indies, Blackston's & Fountains tonsorial establishment, on the corner of Cherry Alley and Water st., will be closed at 12 o'clock. Bear it in mind ye who have long beards.

THE AMERICAN.—Doc Chase has opened the American, formerly the Western Exchange, on Smithfield street, opposite the Monongahela House. He keeps all the "luxuries."

WEATHER.—The fore part of yesterday was melting hot. The rains in the evening cooled the atmosphere, and made a person feel like living a little longer.

POLICE.—There were four cases before his Honor the Mayor, yesterday morning. Three were sent up, and one discharged.

SCARCE.—Yesterday was entirely too warm to venture out, and consequently Local News was scarce.

RISING.—The bottom of the river is getting up rapidly.

MINSTRELS.—The Empires repeat their Concert at Apollo Hall to-night.

☞ An Adjourned Meeting of the VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY will be held this evening, July 31st, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN KENNEDY, Sec'y.

J. T. DECKER & ROBINSON, BUILDERS, AND ERECTORS OF LIGHTNING RODS, ON A SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE. Orders left at the Post Office, or at Mrs. Erwin's, on Fourth street, between Market and Ferry, will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—Prof. Horace Webster, Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. Chester Dewey, D. D., M. D. Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Cassels, and Hamilton L. Smith, Cleveland, O.; G. K. Shoenberger, J. Hawthorn, Michael Jones, J. C. Williams and Capt Good—Cincinnati.

In PITTSBURGH—John H. Shoenberger, Wilson McCandless, A. W. Loomis, O. Metcalf, Wm. J. Totten, John Harper, Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. Childs, Oakland; Col. Morgan, Mrs. Collins, Rev. Mr. Spark, J. D. Williams, Major Harding, U. S. Arsenal; John Irwin & Sons; Allegheny: D. N. White, W. A. Marshall, John Sampson; Major Davis and Mr. Newton, East Liberty. jy31:dtf

Notice.

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned have taken out letters testamentary on the will of John Gibb, late of the Fifth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to call and make payment directly; and any having claims against said estate, will present them without further delay, at the office of J. W. Kerr, Architect, 4th street, Stewart's building.

JOSEPH COLTART, JOSEPH W. KERR, HAY WALKER, } Executors. jy31:w6tT

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the subscriber, 8 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin Road in Pine Township, 30 head of Sheep with red keel mark on the back. 13 head of Sheep with Blue keel mark on the back. 2 " no mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. jy31:3tw* JOHN SANDLES.

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage during the past *FOUR WEEKS*, and beg leave to announce that they will give another of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at

APOLLO HALL,

on TUESDAY EVENING, July 31: on which occasion they will introduce NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c., &c. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. jy31

TO ARCHITECTS.—Just received, The Builder's Guide, a practical treatise on Grecian and Roman Architect, by Chester Hills, Practical Architect, revised and improved, with additions of Villa and School House Architecture, by H. Austin, Architect.

The American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, &c. The designs by Jno. W. Ritch, Architect. JOHNSON & STOCKTON, jy31 cor. 3d and Market sts.

Gold Patent Lever Watch at Auction.

ON this day Tuesday, July 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, 1 fine Gold Patent Lever Watch, an excellent Time keeper, the property of a stranger lately arrived in this country, from Europe, with a large family in great distress, and unwillingly compelled to part with it for want of money. It cost originally in Nottinghamshire, England, $110,00. jy31 JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
JOHN THOMPSON,
Carpet Manufacturer,
No. 156 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Is also appointed Agent for P. W. Byrnes & Co's New York Line of Ships, for bringing Emigrants from and remitting money to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

☞ Sums from five dollars to any amount remitted with despatch, at the lowest rates of discount. jy13

For Sale.

THE Stock, fixtures and good will of a splendid retail GROCERY STORE, now doing a business of $17,000 per year, in an eligible location, and one of the most business parts of the city. Also, the lease of the Store, being for two years, from the first of last April. To any person or persons possessing a cash capital of $2,500 or 3,000 a better chance was never offered for an investment, the present occupant would not sell (under any other circumstances) his stock, &c., was it not on account of sickness and severe indisposition. For further particulars apply at this office.

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortmen of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar21

ETNA STOVE WOKS.

TO DEALERS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers having the exclusive right to manufacture and vend the celebrated Universe, Fulton Patent, Etna Air tight, Enterprise, and Anderson's Patent Cooking Stoves, together with a number of other approved patterns, are prepared to offer the largest variety of Cooking Stoves to be found in the city. We are manufacturing eight sizes of the Universe, three sizes for hotels and steamboats, and five sizes for family use. The Universe being constructed on entirely new principles, and having been tested the past year, has gained the reputation of being the best stove ever offered to an intelligent community, and the only stove possessing the necessary vualities of a perfect operator with either coal or wood.

Dealers from the country supplied at low prices, with the exclusive right, guarantee, for selling in any district or territory that may be agreed upon. Also, a general assortment of Foundry Castings, Plain and Fancy Grates, Office and Parlor Stoves, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.

Office and Warehouse No. 112, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield. Sign of the Gilt Stove. jy28:d1w&wtf A. & C. BRADLEY.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS JUST PUBLISHED.—A compendium of Ecclesiastical History, by Dr. John C. L. Gieseler, Consistorial Counsellor and Ordinary Professor of Theology in Gottingen; from the fourth edition, revised and amended. Translated from the German, by Saml. Davidson, L. L. D.

A history of the United States of America, from the discovery of the Continent to the organization of Government under the Federal Constitution, by Richard Hildreth.

jy27 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON'S, cor. Market and Third sts.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID Family Carriage and Harness, entirely new, at the Livery Stable of Mr. PATTERSON, Fourth street, between Smithfield and Wood. Any person wishing to procure a good article at a fair price, will do well to call and examine for themselves. jy20

NEW BOOKS.—Southey's Common Place Book, edited by his son-in-law, John Hood Harten, D. D. Abbots History of Julius Cæsar, with engravings. Just received at

jy26 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON'S. cor Market and Third sts.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—The store of the subscriber was opened on Saturday night, and robbed of Jewelry and other goods to the value of about $250,00, as nearly as can be ascertained. I will pay the above reward of $50 for the recovery of the goods, or for such information as will lead to the apprehension of the burglars. S. KENNEDY, je 25 tf No. 47 Fifth street.

WANTED—1000 Beef Bladders, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. jy30 corner 1st and Wood sts.

News by Telegraph

Reported for the Morning Post.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30.

There were 1352 deaths for the week ending Saturday, of which 692 were from Cholera. On Sunday there were 155 cases and 52 deaths.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FROM CALIFORNIA!

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE!!

NEW YORK, July 30.

The Herald publishes a batch of letters from California calculated to dampen the ardor of Gold Hunters. One correspondent says:

When the last Steamer arrived at San Francisco it had on board 260 passengers, 120 of these immediately returned on seeing the state of things. He met on his return from California, on his road from Mazatlan to Mexico large numbers of Americans, who were in the greatest misery before getting to Mazatlan, as their money was exhausted before they got half way.

Several Americans have joined the Mexican Robbers and committed many outrages.

The largest piece of Gold he had seen weighed twelve ounces, although he was shown lumps weighing twenty pounds, but they had been joined together.

The average profit of digging is five days expenses in four days. Most of the emigrants are compelled to sell their things on their arrival in San Francisco, as by that time their means has become exhausted.

The "Gaviata," a paper published in Lebec, is paid from the Merchants sixty dollars, to give glowing accounts. The accounts published at the Mexican ports are greatly exaggerated, the papers being in the pay of speculators.

He warns every body who can earn two dollars a day in the States, not to go to California.

Several vessels have been lost on the coast of California.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

From Venezuela!

BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. PAEZ' COMMAND AND THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS!!

NEW YORK, July 30.

By an arrival from Venezula we learn that Gen. Paez landed at Caro on the 2d of July, having under his command 2000 troops.

On the 10th of July he fought with and defeated the Government troops, and then took possession of that part of the country which is called Poraquaner. It was generally understood that Paez was determined to annihilate the Monagese or die.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

BATTLE BETWEEN MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

Five Hundred Mexicans Killed!

NEW YORK, July 30.

We learn from Capt. Canfield, of the Schooner D. C. Foster, just arrived from the Balize Hond, states that a report was in circulation to the effect that a battle had been fought on the 8th July, at Becaler, between the Mexicans and Indians in which the former had lost 500 men.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 30—P. M.

There have been 189 new cases and 81 deaths in the 24 hours during noon to-day.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

There were 61 cases of Cholera and 20 deaths on Sunday, including 21 cases and 4 deaths in the Moyamensing prison and 5 cases and 3 deaths in Blockly Almshouse.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

The Report of the Board of Health give 34 new cases of Cholera for to-day and 13 deaths.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the James River and Kanawha Company in Richmond, until the 20th day of August next, for the construction of the connection of the Company's Canal with the tide water of James River at Richmond, from the Basin along the line of the old locks, and through the Richmond dock. This work will consist of five locks of 13 8-10 feet lift, with short intermediate basins, and culverts, wallst wastes, street bridges, &c., as shall be necessary; the raising of the walls and embankment of the present Dock; the extension of the Dock a few hundred feet eastwardly; and the construction of an outlet lock at the lower end thereof, capable of admitting the largest vessels coming to the port of Richmond.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, until the same date, for the construction of the following works:

1. For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the Rivanna river at Columbia. This work will consist of a canal four and a half miles long, a timber dam across the Rivanna river at Stillman's Mills, a stone guard-lock, and several culverts.

2. For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the James river at Cartersville. This work will consist of a timber dam across James river, the excavation of a basin at Pemberton, and a canal from Pemberton to James river 1000 feet long, with a lock of 15 feet lift.

3. For the construction of the connection of the Company's canal with the James river near New Canton.—This work will consist of a timber dam across James river, the excavation of a canal 1200 feet long, and a lock of 6 feet lift.

4. A wooden bridge across James river at Hardwicksville, 724 feet long, supported by stone piers about 140 feet apart.

5. A wooden bridge across James river at Bent Creek 870 feet long, supported by stone piers about 140 feet apart.

This work will be paid for in current bank notes. Besides the usual reservation of 20 per cent on the monthly estimates, the contractor or contractors will be required to give ample security, satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the time and in the manner specified in the contracts.

Plans of the above work will be exhibited, and specifications thereof delivered to the Contractors, at the Company's office in Richmond, by the 5th day of August next on application to Mr. E. H. Gill the Engineer in charge of the tide-water connection, and Mr. John Cooty the Engineer in charge of the other works above enumerated. After the receipt of the proposals, time will be taken for the consideration thereof until the 23d of the same month, on which day, in case the proposals should be found satisfactory, the several jobs, as above advertised, will be let.

WALTER GWYNN, Chief Engineer J. R. & K. Co.

Richmond, July 18, 1849. jy23:2aw3w

Rosedale Garden.

THE Proprietorship of this beautiful RETREAT, has made every arrangement for entertaining visitors during the warm season. The steamer *Archy Mason* leaves the foot of Pitt street every afternoon through the week, for the Garden—commencing half-past 1 o'clock, making a trip every hour until 10 o'clock, P. M. On Sundays, she leaves first trip at 8 o'clock in the morning. Ice Cream, Strawberries, Dinner and Supper furnished to order. Also, Rooms for Cotillion Parties at all times.

N. B.—The Boat having been thoroughly repaired expressly for this trade, and being the first to open it on Sundays, the owner hopes to gain a liberal patronage.

je21 J. W. MEALEY, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, North Room of the Exchange, Third street, Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Buildings, Merchandize and other property in *town* and *country*, insured against loss or damage by fire at the lowest rate of premium.

MARINE INSURANCE.—They also insure Vessels, Cargoes and freights, foreign or coastwise, under open or special policies, as the assured may desire.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.—They also insure merchandize transported by Wagons, Railroad Cars, Canal Boats and Steam Boats, on rivers and lakes, on the most liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.—Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A. Souder, John C. Davis, Robert Burton, John R. Penrose, Samuel Edwards, Geo. G. Leiper, Edward Darlington, Isaac R. Davis, William Folwell, John Newlin, Dr. R. M. Huston, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, Hugh Craig, George Serrill, Spencer McIlvain, Charles Kelly, J. G. Johnson, William Hay, Dr. S. Thomas, John Sellers, Wm. Eyre, Jr.

DIRECTORS AT PITTSBURGH.—D. T. Morgan, Wm. Bagaley, Jno. T. Logan.

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.

RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Secretary.

☞ Office of the Company, No. 42 Water street, Pittsburgh. (je10:dtf) P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA will make permanent and limited Insurance on Property in this City and vicinity, and on shipments by Canals, Rivers, Lakes, and by Sea. The properties of this Company are well invested and furnish an available fund for the ample indemnity of all persons who desire to be protected by Insurance. WM. P. JONES, Agent, may18 44 Water street.

A NEW WORK ON CEMETERIES.—Designs for Monuments and Mural Tablets, adapted to rural Cemeteries, Church Yards, Churches, Chapels; with a preliminary Essay on the laying out, planting and managing of Cemeteries, and on the improvement of Church Yards. For the basis, Loudon's Work. By J. Jay, Smith, one of the founders of Laurel Hill Cemetery. In two numbers. Just received and for sale by

tjel [Journal copy.] KAY & CO.