THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT. Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson.
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher.
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin.
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson.
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle.
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew;
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis.
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley.	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance

OF NEW YORK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of 'W.' on the 'Fourth Ward Schools,' and that of 'Concord' on the 'Ten Hour Law,' shall appear in our next.

FRANCE—THE TERRIBLE AND BLOODY CONFLICT IN PARIS.—We again give up the largest portion of our space to Foreign News—confined on this occasion to the awful conflict in Paris. The details of the sanguinary strife are truly horrible—sufficient to cause humanity to shudder and to weep over the depravity and sufferings of our race. And where is it all to end? Is France never to know peace, quietness, and security, until her fair fields are drenched in human gore, and her people impoverished and wretched, sink to savage barbarism?

France must have a strong government, if she will have quiet. There are too many wretches in her midst, who degrade liberty into licentiousness and robbery, to permit her to rest in quietness, unless kept down by the strong arm of power.—The Republican Government has obtained a great victory over the robber horde, at a terrible sacrifice of life, and we hope efficient measures will be taken to prevent, hereafter, the possibility of such terrible scenes.

Welcome to the Volunteers.

A second detachment of Volunteers—consisting of seven companies of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Wynecoop, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and were received by an immense crowd of citizens, with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and every demonstration of enthusiastic patriotism and joy.

The arrival was later than expected, so that the arrangements for a procession, &c., were somewhat broken through with, though the returning soldiers must have been truly gratified with the hearty welcome which beamed from every countenance of the thousands of citizens who covered the wharf.

The companies which have arrived, are as follows:—On board the steamer Brooklyn—company C—Monroe Guards, from Philadelphia, Lieutenant A. Haines; company G, Philadelphia, Capt. Moorehead; company I, from Wyoming, Capt. Dana. On the Schuylkill—Company A, Pittsburgh Blues, Lieut. Ferguson; company E Capt. Binder, from Philadelphia; company D, Capt. Hill, Philadelphia; company H, Greys of Philadelphia, Lieut Breece.

Three companies are yet to arrive, on the Jewess—consisting of the Duquesne Grays, Capt. Herron, of this city; the Light Guards, of Phila., Capt. Bennett; and company B, Capt. Nagle, of Pottsville.

These volunteers look remarkably well—healthy and well attired. Col. Black was heartily greeted, and looks very well,—more robust than when he left.

The procession formed, as arranged, and marched through the streets.

Complaints, loud and deep, reach us from various parts of the State, in reference to the conduct of the party friends and advisers of Gov. Shunk, in the matter of his resignation. An impression prevails that it was wrung from him against his better judgment, and the fact that it was consummated at the last moment, and on the Sabbath, gives color to the impression. The Evening Bulletin, of Philadelphia, a paper neutral in politics, remarks:

But, while all praise the style of this letter, all condemn the indecent hurry with which it was wrung from the invalid. The Governor has been sick for a long time, *and known to be in danger;* why, therefore, was this resignation not obtained from him before? That it was finally secured on the *Sabbath day*, and in the bedroom of his family, look as if it was the work of selfish and heartless politicians, who, prowling around the dying chamber, rushed in when they found the sufferer left a moment alone, and extorted from his signature, almost "*in articulo mortis.*" The whole transaction wears the appearance of a gratuitous insult to his family—of a wanton outrage to the Governor himself, considering his helplessness and his known religious feeling. Think of the weak, old man, beset by these harpies—turning from one to the other with imploring eyes, perhaps looking longingly to the door in hopes, that some one would come to his rescue—yet allowed no respite till he had signed the act of resignation. Think of the horse leeches around the bed crying "give, give" We have only to finish the picture by imagining him sinking back exhausted, after the deed was done, and exclaiming "leave me, oh! leave me to repose."

NEW YORK DELEGATES TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.—The friends of the nomination of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, in the city of New York, met on Monday evening in their respective districts, and choose the following delegates to the Utica Convention that is to assemble on the 13th, of September:—1st district, Ruel Smith, 2d district, Thomas M. Tucker; 4th district, George W. Purser; 5th district, Joseph E. Coffee; 6th district, Wm. S. Coe.

BARNBURNERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The feeling is spreading in this State. A general demonstration is about being made in the northern counties. A large meeting was held at Hopesdale, Wayne county, last week, at which strong resolutions in favor of Van Buren, and against Cass, were passed. Mr. Dimmick, a prominent Locofoco presided.

THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Locofocos are sadly perplexed as to who they had better select to be beaten this fall. We hear and see the names of John Ritter, of Berks; Judge Eldred, of Dauphin; Col. Bigler, of Clearfield; Judge Bell, of Chester, &c.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Telegraphic Despatches to the Post, state that the Loco Foco State Convention to nominate a Governor is ordered to meet on the 30th of August. This will leave room but for a short campaign.

WHIG MASS MEETINGS.—The Whigs of the eastern part of the State are making arrangements to hold Mass meetings.

The first of the great Mass Meetings will be held at Easton on the 25th inst.

The second one will be held at Lancaster on the 5th of August.

The third one will be held at Lebanon on the 7th of August.

Hon. Wm R. King has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr Bagby's resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.
ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP NIAGARA.
ONE WEEK LATER.
EXCITING NEWS.

Terrible Disturbances in Paris—Four days and nights fighting—Ten thousand killed, among whom are fourteen General Officers, and six Members of the National Assembly—The Archbishop of Paris murdered—The prisons filled with the Insurgents.

The royal mail steamer Niagara, arrived Wednesday morning at Boston, on her second trip from Liverpool, having made a most successful voyage, accomplishing the distance between the two cities, including the usual delay at Halifax, in less than 11 days.

The telegraphic account, by the last arrival, of bloody work having commenced in Paris, is terribly confirmed, but it is satisfactory to know that the result has been at least a temporary defeat of the insurgents, and a sustaining of the Government authority, such as it is.

The fighting continued four days and nights, and must have been furious in the extreme to be attended by such a frightful loss of life,—10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded. Among the killed, it is reported, were fourteen generals of the National Guard.

The Archbishop of Paris was murdered—by whom or under what circumstances, we are not yet advised.

The report informs us that Thiers is at the head of the Government. This being the case, it follows inferentially, that the Executive Committee found it necessary to resign, as reported by the last telegraphic dispatch from London. Or it may be that coercion was employed, either by the Assembly or by the troops of the line and perhaps the National Guards. It becomes an important question, now whether Thiers will use the power confided to him for its perpetuation in his own hands, or direct it to the re-establishment of monarchy in the interests of the Prince de Joinville.

The following is the telegraphic communication forwarded to the associated press, in New York, and published by them in Extras.

BOSTON, July 12—12 M.

One of the most ferocious and obstinate insurrections which the enangumed history of France has had to record from her earliest annals has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris by the absolute annihilation of the revolted party, and triumphant success of Republican arms.

After four days and nights of incessant fighting, the insurgents had been utterly vanquished with a loss on both sides of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded, which is believed to be much beneath the true estimate.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been made by a deputation of workmen, who waited upon M. Marc at the Luxemburg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th of May, said to the men "you are not the slaves of the man who can state your grievances for you."

This expression was distorted among the workmen that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators who had organized a vast movement to commence their operations.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards were called out. On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the River Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river; while on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the Cite, the Faubourgs St. Marceau, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques.

The communications of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Germain, a part of the quarter of the Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame and the Bridge of St. Michael.

By these extensive lines of operation the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which if they had succeeded in taking might have secured the first victory on their side.

On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more in fortifying their position, than in actually fighting, but whatever success the government troops may have had in various quarters where conflicts took place, as at St. Dennis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city.

M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac, through Paris, to quell the insurrection, but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the position of the insurgents; but still Friday passed, and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of seige; the executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and at 1-2 past 10, the members of the executive had resigned.—They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor, had they withdrawn by fire. As sedition is a public peril, they only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly.

Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly—and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac, to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. In the afternoon of Friday, the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible.

During the whole of Friday night, and until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the roar of artillery and the noise of muskets were incessant. In this frightful state of things, the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only suppressed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the capital was in awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents, having rendered their position almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the force which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the Government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their intrenchments, in the fauborg St Antoine, where they were now driven and put the whole to the sword.

The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday the reinforcements Gen. Lamoricier had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents from the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realized.

At about half past ten, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the Government troops every where prevailed, and the insurrection being broken the insurgents were either slain, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction toward Vincennes. The Eastern quarters, comprising the faubourg St. Antoine, du Temple, Menilmontant, and Pepingcourt, were the last subdued.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated Pere la Chaire, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific; no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put *hors du combat*—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon.

Four or five members of the National Assembly are among the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, toward the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished and has since died.

The editor of the Pere Ducherse, M. Laroche, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the dress of a workman, he was fighting at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably never be correctly ascertained to what extent this sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from 9,000 to 10,000 slain.

The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds 5000. All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands, and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands or some transatlantic French colony.

A decree has been proposed with that object. We have no space to recount many acts of individual heroism.—Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged the war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages.

The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, reeled and died. It seems to be conceded, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their admirably concerted plan of operation, and having advanced their line and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, had followed up the river, the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed, the words "pillage" and "rape" are said to have been inscribed on their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been siezed and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

From the London Times, July 2.

The City of Paris stands in the valley of the River Seine, in such wise, that whilst the most central part of the city occupies the islands and the stand of the river, the streets which diverge at right angles from this point rise by a somewhat rapid ascent to the high ground on each side of the valley. The center of the insurrection was established on the low ground by the river. Its wings rested on these opposite heights. The Hotel de Ville was its most advance post in front, but all the narrow streets and the quays from that building to the *Faubourg* St. Antoine were in the hands of the insurgents. The attack was carried on up on this point by Gen Duvinier, but such were the preparations of resistance made that, according to the written statement of the Mayor of Paris to the National Assembly, the whole district was converted into a vast fortress, which could only be reduced by time. The streets were barricaded, the windows were lined with mattrasses, behind which a murderous fire was poured down on the troops, and the gangway of internal communication had been opened from house to house, which supplied ammunition or means of escape to the besieged.

The progress of the force from this point was accordingly very slow and it was in the rear of this position that the final stand of the insurrection was made on Monday afternoon, but the operations were carried on with equal skill and courage at the two wings, for that term may strictly be applied to the positions which the insurrection has assumed.

On the left bank of the Seine the left wing extended to the Pantheon, by the steep and narrow line of the Rue St. Jacques, which was completely barricaded and even fortified with cannon.—The attack on this position alone cost 15 hours' hard and uninterrupted fighting, yet it was the first which was reconquered by the troops. The attack on the right which extended to the Clos St. Lagare, was conducted by Lamoriciere, who gradually forced his way on the third day to the barriers, and then effected his junction with the central division of Gen. Duvivier. It may be inferred from the regular distribution of the insurrectionary forces, that their plan was to exhaust the troops by a fruitless attack on the barricades, and then to assume offensive operations by an advance of the two wings upon the National Assembly and the west end of Paris, so as to place the Government between two fires, and reduce it to inevitable destruction.

The extent of organization which the execution of such a plan, extending over a line of several miles in length and maintained for the last four days, disclosed, is perfectly inconceivable. Every species of artifice was employed to convey communication. The pails of the milk women, the couches of the wounded, and even the coffins of the dead, were found filled with gunpowder and cartouches. Large sums of money in gold and notes, were discovered on the persons of men apparently in extreme poverty and young children. The women of Paris took a most active part in the struggle. They conveyed orders and again and again led the hottest fire. They carried off the wounded—some of them perished in the barricades or fired from the houses on the soldiers, while some are even reported to have inflicted the most refined barbarities upon their wretched fellow citizens who had fallen prisoners into their hands. None were spared by the chance or the indiscriminating fury of this general slaughter. The Archbishop of Paris, who in the sublime exercise of the most awful duties of a Christian Priest, sought to bring back the outrageous multitude to reason and peace, was basely shot from the back of a barricade; and the General Negrier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa, fell in his manœuvers parley with the savages of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Strange and terrible overflow of the strongest passion and emotion of human nature. So vast and horrible a desolation wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory, and the name of a stranger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy, if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities or inflict her doom.

From the London Times, June 23.

The position of the insurgents throughout the line, I have mentioned, was immensely strong.—The barricades in advance of the barriers were as formidable as regular engineers could have constructed them. The houses covering them occupied the means of passing from one to another; the tall houses of the barriers were occupied by them, and the windows removed. The houses on the side of the Boulevards were, moreover, in the possession of the rebels, and manned with marksmen. What formed, however, the strength of their position, was the perforation of the walls of the city, which is twelve or fourteen feet high, at intervals of eight or ten yards, and the creation by that means, of several hundred loop-holes. When those who have been at Waterloo, learn that for more than a mile, the wall of the city of Paris was as perfectly furnished with loop-holes as was the garden wall of Hougemont, they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented.

When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were composed of paving stones of a hundred weight each, or of cut stones for a hospital in process of erection, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to or commanding them, and that on occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday, a constant, unerring and deadly fire was kept up on the assailants by an almost invisible garrison, they will not be surprised at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of life among the troops and National Guards, that unfortunately occurred.

What will be the astonishment of all the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that these works were defended by between 80 and 150 ruffians; the largest number stated was 400.

How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday, at the barrier Roche-bhouart, think you, while the loss of the armed force was about 1000?—two! One of them was shot through the brain while firing through a loop hole, not six inches in diameter. Five were wounded; they ran from from loop hole to loop hole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cover of the wall to seek ammution, of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply.

I was shown the mark of the crucible under the wall, in which they melted lead for bullets, during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gun powder. Against these men were brought as fine an army, and as serviceable a park of artillery as the world can produce, and nothing less would have sufficed to dislodge them. Their position had been turned, if they had been attacked in the rear.

Let us recollect, however, also that on 800 other points of Paris the troops were occupied in contending with the rebels, at the same moment, and how this must have embarrassed the generals, that the usual means of obtaining information were not available, nor when information was obtained to be relied on.

When these facts shall be taken into consideration, there will not be so much surprise at the offensive and defensive efforts of the rebels who, though comparatively few in number, were intimately acquainted with the ground and strongly fortified and supported by the sympathies and the positive co-operation of the whole population of the district lying to the south of that, borders the Boulevards.

Latest.

From the 3d Edition of London Sun, June 30, 7 P. M.

The Constitutionel states that among the mass of papers found in the lodgings of Lieut. De Flotte, were discovered several letters from Lamartine, together with a passport signed by him, and another by Louis Bluno. Orders have, it is said, been given for the arrest of Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, and La Grange.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces had been generally quiet; the only exception has been the Marseillaise. An *emeute* broke out there on the 22d; barricades were formed, and after a loss of 50 National Guards killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down. With the exception of a small portion of the Northern Railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications had been maintained.

The latest advices disclose some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seem wound up to a high state of excitement.

Upon the debate, if it may be so called, upon the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Caussidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty, and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists that the insurgents were supported by the *Montagnards* of the Assembly. Already several legions of the National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry. The following Ministry have been appointed:

General Cavaignac,	President.
Bethmont,	Justice.
Bastide,	Foreign Affairs.
Senard,	Home Department.
Lamoriciere,	War.
Le Bland,	Marine.
Goudchaux,	Finance.
Recurt,	Public Works.
Tonnes,	Commerce.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed Changarnier Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau, Governor of Paris. The National Assembly will this day proceed to elect a President in the place of M. Senard, and M. Dufaure has been started as the candidate of the moderates. The committee of Inquiry into the conspiracy, and its connection with that of the 15th of May, sits in permanence, adjourning only for short intervals. During the day Athas addressed a circular to the law officers of the Republic throughout France, requiring them to send with the utmost expedition the telegraphic despatches that they received. The documents which they have in their hands, and, in a word, all the political information which has any relation to these two events; and also the result of such enquiries as they may be enabled to make.

Startling disclosures.—The Government, it is said, was quite aware for some days previously, that the insurrection was about to break out and the Minister of War consequently gave orders for the fresh supply of troops to be sent to the capital, which orders were to be transmitted to the military authority in the provinces by telegraph. These orders, it seems, were never sent, and as the telegraph is in the department of the Minister of the Interior, it remains with him why they were suppressed. Some of the insurgent prisoners do not hesitate to assert they have friends in the government who would have moved in their favor had an opportunity occurred. This may account for the manner in which the insurgents were allowed to complete the barricades without interruption.

One of the principal prisoners, M. de Flotte was found to have in his possession a *laisser* paper in the handwriting of M. Lamartine and another in that of Louis Blanc. Several letters from M. de Lamartine were signed at his house. It is now ascertained that at one time the insurrectionists were as near possible gaining the victory.

Further Details.

One hundred thousand insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and National Guards on the other. All the anarchist journals are suppressed. The Presse and the Reforme are also suppressed. M. de Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of National Guards, and boldly advanced on the barricades. M. Lamagne, one of the editors of the Commune, and an associate of Sobrier, was arrested on Monday. M. Wairin, Lt. Col. of the 6th Legion, was arrested after having been admitted to the conference on the plan of the attack. He was taken in the ranks of the insurgents.

The 8th, 9th and 12th Legions of the Paris National Guards, and *La Chapelle, Belleville*, and other National Guards of the *Banlieu*, were disarmed on Tuesday. Napoleon Lebon, and Kersendie, both chiefs of the insurrection, have been arrested.—The rallying sign of the insurgents was a small *osier* wand that each of them kept concealed in his sleeve. Those borne by the chiefs were forked at the end. Evidence has been obtained that besides their general plan of operation, the insurgents had a revolutionary government organized. The military committee at the Palace of the Tuilleries has already examined upwards of 300 prisoners, all of them were in possession of pieces of gold, some of them had each five louis d'or. We saw, says the O'Tiech, a box full of money which had been taken from the insurgents. Several of the prisoners, when asked by the judges why they did not surrender before, replied, we had to earn the money which had been given us.

None of them have as yet betrayed the names of the infamous instigators of this terrible plot. The following account of the termination of the insurrection, is from the National of Monday morning, 9 o'clock. The barricade on the Rue Grande de Ville, Faubourg du Tarple, and Rue Dargonleme had been carried and the insurgents retreated into the Faubourg Montmontant and Popirlecourt.—About 11 o'clock, the Guard Mobile and the line, crossing the canal, dashed into the Foubourg Montmontant, by order of General Lamoricere, and effected a junction with General Perrion, who commanded the troops in the Faubourg St. Antoine.—The battalion of the National Guards beyond the canal was ordered to maintain their position until further orders. The cannon and howitzers having arrived, they were placed in positions and ready to fire. The insurrection thus concentrated, was surrounded on all sides by imposing forces, and no doubt existed but that it would speedily be crushed.

General Cavaignac has ordered up a regiment of Engineers from Arras, with all the material necessary for a siege. All was therefore ready for a last attack. General Lamoricere, whose energies and activity were unremitting, and who exposed himself to every danger, only waited for the attack in the Faubourg St. Antoine to commence.

Gen. Cavaignac, whose prudence equalled his energy and firmness, wishing to avoid bloodshed, had sent a last summons to the insurgents to surrender. Their answer was anxiously expected, and Gen. Lamoricere counted minutes. At last a message reached himself from the assembly saying that the insurgents had surrendered and that the Faubourg St. Antoine was occupied by the National Guard and the troops. At this news officers and soldiers walked around General Lamoricere, uttering cries of "Vive la Republique," pressing him in their arms and thanking him for his noble and brilliant service.

From the Second Edition of the European Times

Further accounts from Paris state that several changes had taken place in the new Ministry.—Admiral L'Hlanc declined the offer of Minister of Marine, and M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed in his place. Gen. Bedeau had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Marie, late member of the Executive Government, is appointed President of the Assembly.

The Democrat Pacifique of the 28th ult, which strongly recommended General Cavaignac as the future President of the Republic, was extensively circulated in Paris. Every representative, as he entered the Assembly, had a copy thrust into his hand.

Assassinations take place in great numbers in the quarters where the discontended population reside, and generally at night in the streets. The insurgents, although conquered, are by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they may attempt to renew the struggles. At present, however, they confine their attempts to poisoning and secret murder.

Courts Martial were being held on the prisoners as rapidly as possible.

At the meeting of the Assembly on Thursday, 3,000,000 francs were voted to the National Guards and 1,000,000 to the Guard Mobile. The son of Gen Morier was nominated Sub. Lieu in the 7th Regiment of the Line, and a pension of 2,000 francs per year given to the widow Nevertask, and to the children of the General.

On one of the insurgents was found the draft of a decree written in pencil. Article 1st. "All the citizens who pay more than 300 francs in taxes shall be deprived of their civil and political rights for ten years. Art. 2d. All the property both real and personal, belonging to citizens who have exercised public functions or any nature since 1815, is confiscated. Art. 3d. Constitution of France is that of 1793. Art. 4th. The Army is disbanded.

The Memorial de Rouin, says, "yesterday morning when the roll of the liberated convicts in our ventiaries at Rouin was called over, it was found that 800 were absent." This is a very significant fact. The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 15,000 as the total on both sides, whilst others give only ten thousand. The number will, we have no doubt, exceed 15,000. Only 40,000 insurgents, it now appears, were engaged in the struggle.

THE PRESIDENCY, No. 3.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The great and exciting struggle of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia being over, the result points to the policy and proclaiming the duty that devolves upon the Whig party and upon each member of the party. It is embraced in a few words—a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether—There are some who think that this can be done only at the sacrifice of feelings long cherished, and hopes unexpectedly blasted. Some may pause to recover from the reaction—If they should, it is but claiming indulgence for those weak laws of our nature, often two strong to be controlled. A little time and prudent reflection will cure all this, and then we may expect to see the Whig party moving in solid column, a unit in purpose and action.

The friends of the several candidates presented to the Convention were too many and too ardent in behalf of their respective preferences, to authorize the belief that the result could be acceptable to all. We have therefore heard the surmises of disappointment and discontent, with no surprise.—It is natural and was to be expected. But it is as natural and as much to be expected that these feelings will ultimately give way to the high demands of a noble patriotism and the honest desire to make common cause for the success of those great principles intimately connected with the weal and glory of our beloved country. To expect less than this, would be to impeach the honesty of their motives, and their fidelity to their party in the face of every sound admonition, some one man here and there, under the influence of morbid feelings and passions fed by madness, like those who commit suicide, may receive an imprecation, or like the prodigal son may wander from friends and home; but communities never commit suicide and the fate of the prodigal son will be an admonition to every sane mind.

Who is there that is a true Whig, and claims the obligations of membership, that will desert his party now, or be delinquent in any one duty, simply because he failed in getting the candidate of his choice at the late Convention. It would be apostacy without one plea of extenuation. It would be desertion in the face of the enemy, and on the threshold of action. Will honor follow the recreant who requires that the usages of parties, the obligations of good faith, and the overwhelming voice of a majority shall be made to yield to his perversity, that his will and his way may have the mastery! No, no; common sense repudiates the folly. Can he hope to build up for himself a party to share his fatuity, and shield his disgrace? No, he will find himself a wanderer in solitary places, or enlisted by the recruiting sergeants of the enemy.

It should be remembered by all who shared in the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, or who recognized it as a proper party measure, that the obligations were correlative and binding on all in the choice of the candidates, whatever the dissenters of opinion previous to its final action. Without this reciprocal obligation, the Convention would be a nullity. It is most evident that all could not succeed in their preferences, and it is equally evident that all were bound by the final decision. No one subdivision of the party, (made such by a preference for a particular candidate,) had any exclusive right over those belonging to others, and that which now binds the majority, was obligatory on all, in any and every contingency. Had the majority of convention decided in favor of either of the defeated candidates, would not the friends of the nominee now before the country, have had an equal right to rebel, if rebellion be tolerated as a reserved right. Surely they would, because all their rights were reciprocal, identical.

Where would this principle of defection and perverse independent action lead us? To inevitable and humiliating defeat. It destroys all the benefits of convention, by repudiating its obligations, and leaving the party without concert of action and identity of purpose.

This plain simple fact is before our friends.—Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass will be the next President. No state of things that is likely to arise can prevent it. If our friends be sincere in their condemnation of the measures and policy of the Locofoco party, and desire it to be changed, will they not make the small sacrifice of yielding an unprofitable perversity, to unite in the great effort to give victory to their party, or will they turn traitors to their duty, by giving a virtual support to the cause of their enemies? It is now emphatically true, that *those who are not for us are against us.*—Will our wayward brethren hesitate at such a moment? Passion must give way to reason, and disappointment to duty. A spirit of magnanimity must fulfil its high office, and the brotherhood of Whigs must be preserved unbroken, that shoulder to shoulder we may march to victory. O. P.

THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The first movement in the reported attempt to establish a northern republic in Mexico on the U. S. troops leaving, was actually made during the preparations for the departure of Col. Gates from that city. The N. O. Delta says

When the American flag was lowered by Col. Gates from the lofty staff which was erected in the Place of Tampico to the honor of Santa Anna two opposing parties of Mexicans rushed forward with two different flags, to run in the place of the stars and stripes. One party had the old flag of the Republic of Mexico, and the other the flag of the new Republic of Sierra Madre. These two parties commenced a very animated and belligerent struggle, which became so serious that Col. Gates had to interfere and stop the quarrel, by cutting down the flag staff. The party in favor of the new Republic then offered Col. Gates three hundred, five hundred, and even a thousand dollars for the staff, but he refused and ordered it to be cut up. The party of the old Republic, however, having gained the pedestal, rigged up a staff, and hauled up the eagle of Aztec, whilst the Sierra Madre Republicans betook themselves to some prominent public building and threw out the new banner from the loftiest turret.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.—*Twenty Slaves burned to death.*—The Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany says that, Gov. Johnson recently had a negro house burnt and twenty negro children, out of twenty-eight in the building were consumed with it. The children were removed to this building for better care and protection; when the house taking fire from some accident during the night, the calamity occurred. One woman was saved by leaping from the window of the second story.

Brigadier General Kearny
Washington, July 11, 1848.

Brigadier General Kearny, nominated as Major General by brevet, was rejected by the Senate on Saturday. Col. Benton can tell the reasons why.

Local Affairs.

THE RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Being desirous of sharing in the pleasures of the reception of our brave volunteers, we, together with hundreds of others, left for a season the confines of the smoky city, and swiftly glided our way down the Ohio, on the steamer Consul.

In hoving in sight of Beaver Point, we were led to believe from the great stir along the wharf, that something unusual was going on, and on approaching nearer we found by the waving of the flags of our Union and the cheering sound of martial music in the distance, that our brave boys were nearer at hand than we had supposed, and that the steamers Schuylkill and Brooklyn, which we expected to meet at Wheeling, had arrived at Beaver Point about 12 o'clock on that day, where they had landed for the purpose of conferring funeral rites upon the remains of private Wm. Thomas, a member of Capt. Hill's company from Philadelphia, and awaiting the arrival of the Jewess, with the Duquesne Greys under Capt. Herron, the Philadelphia Light Guards, Capt. Bennett, and the Pottsville company under Capt. Nagle. The Consul rounded to just in time to witness the departure of the funeral procession as it took its solemn march along the road to the burying ground on Beaver Hill. We were here reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of a further trip on the Consul being desirous of awaiting at this point the arrival of the Jewess.

About six o'clock in the afternoon, the Lake Erie, with the Reception Committee on board, was seen in the distance proudly gliding her way down, crowded with passengers; and the stirring sounds of martial music which arose from White's far famed brass band, made the thousands on shore forget for the moment the funeral dirge which had just passed from their hearing.

At a later hour the Pennsylvania arrived crowded to overflowing with passengers, among whom were the Firemen's Committee of Reception. The scenes which then commenced beggars description; suffice it to say, that the time which elapsed from the arrival of the Pennsylvania until a late hour at night, was spent in the kind and hearty greetings of long absent friends, and the recounting by our brave volunteers of the stirring scenes and incidents in Mexico "during the war."

Saturday morning dawned, and the Jewess had not yet made her appearance. It was then resolved to await her arrival until 12 o'clock, a little after which a steamer was seen some distance down the river, and, supposing it to be the Jewess, the Lake Erie, with White's Band on board, passed two or three miles down, but returned disappointed. The boats then all left for Pittsburgh—the Brooklyn and the Schuylkill leading the way. The trip up was one fraught with scenes of deep and thrilling interest—scenes which to our latest day we can never forget. The beautiful villages and country residences along the river on either side, appeared fipe for the occasion, and the general expressions of joy and gladness which seemed to burst forth in kindly greetings from the hearts of all, was most happily reciprocated by the noble hearted volunteers and the citizens in escort, and the very air was made to ring with the general expressions of joy and gratulation on both sides. Too much cannot be said for the ladies on this occasion, scarcely a place of any note was passed, that large groups were not seen merging from the shady lawns of the foreground with their white k