THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1848.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK!

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN F. SAENGER, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HER. MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER.

HEZEKIAH HIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

REGISTER.

JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

DANIEL M'COURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.

AUDITOR.

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Taylor, Fillmore, & Johnston Meeting.—The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and the Tariff of 1842, and Free Soil, will meet at Benjamin Sarver's, Franklin township, on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Addresses may be expected from Hampton, Dantz, and others. By the Committee.

Whig Meeting—M'Keesport.—On the 7th of October, the Whigs of M'Keesport will hold a Taylor and Johnston meeting, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Turn out—turn out—one and all, and prepare for battle.

TAYLOR, FILLMORE AND JOHNSTON!
A BUENA VISTA RALLY!!

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION!!!

A meeting of the friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, and JOHNSTON, and all others favorable to the Tariff of '42 and Free Soil, will meet at M'FADEN'S WAREHOUSE, on Penn street, on

Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHNSTON AND PROTECTION, the Pennsylvania motto.

Rally, boys, rally, for the interest of the old Keystone State!

ANOTHER PULL A STRONG PULL AND A UNITED PULL, AND THE DAY IS OURS!

Addresses may be expected from Walter Forward and A. W. Loomis, Esqs., and others.

The different GLEE CLUBS of the city will be in attendance. By order of the Executive Committee.

P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We readers will find the copious selections we give to-day, of the advices by the America, of exceeding interest. Nearly all Europe is still in a state of political commotion, whether from the effects of what is past, or premonitory of what is to come, time alone will develop.

The news from Ireland is not of a very satisfactory character. Judging from such advices as we have, the late rebellion does not look very formidable, and will no doubt promptly be subdued. That it will lead to such reform, as will tend to the amelioration of the distressed condition of the people, is the first wish of every benevolent heart.

The most prominent event, next to the Irish Rebellion, is the fall of Messina, after a most terrible bombardment—involving in its fate the whole Island of Sicily, which has so nobly struggled to throw off the tyrannic yoke of the King of Naples. The redemption of Italy is yet to be wrought out.

France is the theatre of fierce struggles between the friends of social order and rational liberty, and the communist and agrarian levellers. In the midst of these bitter feuds, the "legitimist" party is making head. The whole world looks on with intense interest. If the communists succeed, France will swiftly go back to barbarism, and finally to despotism.

THE TENTH OF OCTOBER!

A Day for the Exercise of a Freeman's Privilege!

As this is the last opportunity we shall have to reach the numerous readers of our Weekly paper before the day of the General Election, we make a last and earnest appeal to them to do their part in securing the success of the Whig ticket.

There can be no regular reader of this paper we think, but what is satisfied that we need a change of rulers, and who has not his mind made up in reference to the approaching election. It only needs, then, to remind such, that on his vote and exertion may depend the result of the Governor's Election. One vote may elect Gov. Johnston, and his success will have a vast moral and political influence upon the whole country.

If there are any who think it is vain to try to deliver Pennsylvania from the power of Locofocoism, and remit their efforts on that account, we have only to say, that patriots never despair of their country, and never distrust the people. The masses may be deceived for years, yet they will finally do right. Pennsylvania has long submitted to the sway of Locofocoism, and her people have been deceived by the word *Democracy*, until they have almost lost sight of the principle—but the State is every year coming nearer the truth, and the day of her final redemption draweth nigh—we believe it to be even at the doors. One more concentrated and powerful effort will break the power of the spoilers for ever.

But we can say to these faint hearted persons that there is *hope*—bright, cheering, glorious hope—of the election of Governor Johnston. Nay, this *hope* amounts almost to a *certainty*. All we ask to secure success, is for every Whig to do his duty. If *you*—you who read this article—will resolve to do all you can, you may save the State. We have the most heart cheering intelligence from every part of the commonwealth. The Whig party is at work every where, and at work, too, under the impression, that all other Pennsylvania Whigs are at work—and if you who read these remarks neglect your duty, you will do great injustice to your Whig brethren, as you may render their exertions abortive.

We do not pretend that we can succeed without an effort. It will take a great, a mighty effort, and the success will therefore be so much the more glorious. All we say is, that there is abundant encouragement for every Whig *to try*—and that if *we all try*, we shall succeed. As we said some weeks ago, we now repeat it—that if the Whig party, in the Whig counties, polls its full vote, Governor Johnston will be handsomely elected. The victory is sure, if you will stretch forth your hands and seize it.

Gen Taylor and Mr. Van Buren.—A writer in the *Chronicle* congratulates himself that he has destroyed the effect of the *contrast* we drew between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Van Buren, in relation to *human rights*,—in which we showed that Old Zack stood on far higher ground than the "Sage of Kinderhook," as his friends love to call him. We stated that among the negroes captured in Florida, by Gen. Taylor, in his conflicts with the Indians, many were claimed as slaves by persons in Georgia. Gen. Taylor refused to give them up. They appealed to Mr. Van Buren's Government, and obtained an order command'ng Gen Taylor to yield them to those making the demand. Gen. Taylor indignantly refused, declaring that he would not consent "to interfere in any way between the Indians and their negroes, which may have a tendency to deprive the former of their property, *and reduce the latter from a comparative state of freedom to that of slavery.*"

The ground of the Chronicle writer's plea, is, that we suppressed an important sentence, which immediately followed the above extract, which is in the following words:

"At the same time, I shall take every means to obtain and restore to his *lawful owner*, any *slave* among the Indians, who has absconded or been captured by them."

Now we affirm that this has nothing to do with this case in hand. The *contrast* we drew was between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren commanding certain negroes found among the Indians to be given up to persons demanding them among the Georgians, without any examination into the *rights* of the parties concerned—Gen. Taylor refusing to comply with a demand involving such gross injustice, and giving as a reason, a sentiment which does honor to his head and his heart—he would not thus aid in reducing the negro *from a comparative state of freedom to that of slavery.*

That fact that he would deliver, as a public officer, to his lawful owner a run-a-way *slave*, who fell into his hands, is nothing more than what we presume Mr. Van Buren would do, even at this day of his popularity.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Cunard Steamer *America*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York Friday afternoon, about half past five o'clock, in a little more than 13 days from Liverpool. Below we give full details of every thing of importance which has transpired since previous arrivals, carefully arranged and condensed.

The Cambria arrived out 15 days.

IRELAND—CAUSES OF INSURRECTION.

The causes which led to the last insurrection in the South of Ireland, an account of which we give below, are thus stated by the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*:

"They are not political but social. They arise from the relations between landlord and tenant—We have been assured that scarcely a load of agricultural produce is sent to market, without a person empowered by the landlord, his agent, the bailiff or *his* agent, accompanying it to market, and *receiving from the buyer the price of the commodity*, giving to the grower anything or nothing—just as he pleased! This has maddened the people, and it is more than feared it will cause a general rising all over at least the South of Ireland. It is said that a seizure of crops was the immediate cause of the outbreak.

The correspondence of the *London Daily News* writes as follows: all who were on the spot and had facilities for ascertaining the facts, agree in stating that the movement was altogether of an agrarian character, and had no political object whatever.—The impelling motives were poverty and privation, not the hope of political amelioration.

COMMENCEMENT OF INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The intelligence received with respect to the renewal of hostilities in the South was confirmed substantially by the subsequent receipt of advices of a later date. In the *Mail* of this evening there appears the following correct summary of the events, so far as they were known up to last night:

"TUESDAY NIGHT.

"The rumors of the last few days have been fully borne out. There was a partial rising in Waterford last night and to-day.

"The first outrage was the stopping of the mail, near Waterford, which was, however, afterwards allowed to proceed. An attempt was then made to blow up the bridge of Granney, over the Suir, and thus impede the advance of military.

"In consequence of an express stating that the Police Barracks at Portlaw had been attacked, Mr. Coulson proceeded in that direction from Carrick with a strong force, and Mr. Tabuteau from Waterford. The former pursued the rebels, who dispersed. The latter arrived at and occupied Portlaw, where, however, the Police Barrack had been successfully defended by six men. The rebels retired after ten rounds leaving two dead.

"This afternoon a reserve of police was directed to be sent to the neighborhood of Slievenamon, and the military at Kilkenny were ordered to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

"The reports are fully confirmed. Several carmen proceeding from Clonmel to the railway at Thurles, met crowds of armed parties, who were all inquiring what occurred at Clonmel and seemed to expect some great event to have taken place.

"The news of the affair at Portlaw was received with much exultation at Waterford.

"The activity of the authorities at Clonmel who had the garrison under arms, and sent out patrols in all directions, saved that town from attack; 300 people, it is said, left it in small parties to join the rebels. Two were arrested by the patrols, when pikes and provisions for three days, consisting of bread, meat, and whiskey, were found upon them.

"The chapel bells of Kilcash and Ballyline rang for attack on Carrick on Suir, but a messenger came out, stating that there were some soldiers coming (the 55th on their march,) and consequently the attempt was not made.

"Colonel Pennefather, a Tipperary man, who distinguished himself greatly in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, is in command there.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* says: The intelligence from Carrick and the surrounding district, received since we went to press last night, has been much more alarming than we had then anticipated. No doubt now remains of the fact of an insurgent force having assembled and shown a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the rebels, said to be 4,000 strong, is encamped on Abeny Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the slate quarries, in this county. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to secure its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O'Gorman is said to be the chief in command, and Doheny is said to be among them. The commissariat is regularly supplied by the neighboring farmers, who voluntarily send in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them by compulsion.

At about 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a detachment from the camp proceeded to the police barracks of the Slate Quarries, which the constabulary had occupied about twenty minutes previously to take refuge at Pilltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house fired through the windows but finding that there were not any persons within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set fire to it, reducing the entire house and furniture to ashes. Rumor states that all the other surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were dis armed, while in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel. The driver and guard of the Cork mail, which arrived here at about 10 o'clock last night, reported that the police had quitted the Glenbower station, and had retired to that of Nine mile house. Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the latter place, a party of insurgents had surrounded the station and demanded that the loaded parties within, numbering about ten men, should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon the insurgents proceeding to attack the house, the little garrison fired out and put the belligerents to flight. The guard states that he saw an athelic young peasant, lying dead on the road, and the people of the neighborhood told him that many had been wounded.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, visiting the insurgent district on the 12th, writes as follows:

At Newtown hill, the insurgents, it is believed, have formed an encampment, and I am assured by a person who traveled close by it, that it is covered with people. The military have formed a camp close by. Last night Curraghmore was attacked by a body of insurgents, for the purpose of taking the swivel guns and cannon, with which the Marquis of Waterford recently fortified it. The Marquis sent for the troops, but I did not hear of the result. A large body of Marines left Waterford this morning, for the scene, having been first served out with biscuit and meat for some days; they were marched off by Major General Macdonald, who is busily engaged at that place, in the disposition of the troops at his command. Everything leads me to believe that we are on the eve of another insurrection. When passing by Coolnamuck wood, I easily perceived that several of the trees had been recently cut down; they consist chiefly of fine young ash, exactly suitable for the purposes for which they are supposed to have been taken—for making pike-handles.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S CANNON TAKEN.

Sept. 13, 7½ o'clock, P. M.—The car from Carrick has just arrived, and by it we learn that on its leaving the above named town the streets were filled with soldiery, and the people were in all directions departing for the mountains. Curraghmore House, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, was attacked on Monday night, and the cannon which he had there were, after a sharp encounter, taken and carried away. In the affray three of his men are reported to have been killed. Several of the Police are said to have lost their lives at Portlaw. Three camps of the insurgents have been formed at Newtown, Curraghmore, and Pilltown.

These are the reports which reached us just as we were going to press. [Tipperary Free Press.]

LATER—TEMPORARY QUIET.

Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

KILKENNY, Thursday Evening, Sept. 14.

The districts of this and the adjoining county of Tipperary, which were disturbed during the beginning of the week, now wear an aspect of the utmost calm, and the people seem to be engaged in the fields at their usual avocations, as if nothing uncommon had recently occurred in the neighborhood. Rumor is of course still busy, and we have flying reports of beacon-fires on the hills around Dungarvan, in the County of Waterford, last night, and of a meeting this morning of a large concourse of peasantry, at a place called Bawndonnell, a portion of the Slievenamon range, but situate immediately on the opposite side of the mountain from Abeny. To these reports, however, I give but little credence, and I have no "revolutionary" intelligence to impart to you which could be considered based upon any authority.

Major-General McDonald is in this city, with his Aid-de-camp, Lieut. McDonald, and his military Secretary, Lieut Colonel Wood. Capt. Roberts, Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary, has also arrived here to take command of the Police force of the District. The battalion of the 60th Rifles, which arrived from Dublin by the late train of yesterday evening, are still encamped in the barrack square here.

It is asserted here that a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of Bawndonnell, and obnoxious to the peasantry, was this morning shot by some of the people. This is stated on authority to which, under ordinary circumstances, credence would be fully due. But at present I would be reluctant to vouch for the accuracy of any report not officially authenticated.

The driver of the Clonmel car, who arived here at eight o'clock this evening, states that the most perfect tranquility prevailed along the entire of his route through Tipperary.

RUMORS OF REVOLT AMONG THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Respecting the latest rebellion, we find the following rather startling disclosures in the *Dublin Evening Herald*:

"The extent to which the correspondence implicates the Popish Ecclesiastical body greatly exceeds what was primarily supposed, for not only does it compromise to the full extent of high treason, certain simple parish priests and coadjutors, but in a less degree four of the Popish Prelates.—One of these mitred traitors is an Archbishop, and all of them are discreditably known to the public already. Their names have been stated to us upon good authority; but, of course, we do not publish them.

"The first great example of the working of the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill is to be found in the following significant paragraph:

"A Galway paper states that the 'most extensive estate in Ireland is about to change hands.' This can only refer to the estate of Mr. Martin, of Galway, which in surface extent may be considered a Principality, though otherwise of sufficiently limited value. The incumbrances thereon are said to be enormous, and the statement made is that the owner is to have £50,000 for his interest, the purchaser assuming all liabilities."

This enormous estate, which is larger than some English Counties, belonged to the late eccentric but humane Mr. Martin, M. P., who was the author of the Act against cruelty to animals. At his death, a few years since, the estate descended to his only daughter, who, about two years ago, married her cousin, a young gentleman of the name of Bell. The estate was mortgaged to the extent of £360,000; and last year some of the proprietor's sheep were distrained for poor rates.—The entrance gate and lodge are about 20 miles from the mansion house.

FRANCE—THE PROVINCES

Letters from Lyons, of 8th instant, announce that a club of Montagnards had been established in that city, which is regularly attended three times a week by at least 2,000 operatives. At the last meeting an historical essay was read in praise of the most celebrated Communists who have appeared since the commencement of the world, whimsically comprising Socrates, Plato, Cabet, Considerant, and Proudhon. The reading of the composition was terminated amidst cries of 'Death to the Aristocrats!'

The accounts from the Department of the Lower Pyrenees state that the insurrection in the Valley of Arros has been appeased, through the interference of several influential inhabitants of the country. A number of the peasants of the valley paid, on the 4th, their arrears of the additional tax of 45 per cent, and the others have abandoned all idea of resisting the payment.

The Constitutionnel states that the elections for the council general, which are taking place in Corsica, have occasioned dreadful disturbances. At Orezza, a little village not far from Bastia, not less than fifty persons, according to a private letter, were killed. At Vescovato, also, there were scenes of disorder,—one man was killed, and four were wounded.

EMANCIPATION IN THE COLONIES.

The commission appointed to regulate the indemnity to be paid to French Colonists, in consequence of the abolition of Slavery, meet every day. It appears that three plans have been proposed. The first denies the right of the colonists to an indemnity; but accords it to their necessities; the second recognizes the right of the colonists to a full indemnity, according to the value of the slaves emancipated; the third plan fixes the indemnity at 120,000,000f. (£4,800,000,) to be divided among the colonists. Several delegates from the colonies have been examined by the commission.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Our latest advices from Paris are not very satisfactory. The Socialists, were mustering their strength; having been very much dissatisfied with a speech made by M. Thiers. The government, it was supposed, would close the Clubs.

It is thought that the Red Republicans will carry the Paris elections.

Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere are not on good terms; the former having in the opinion of General Lamoriciere, leaned too much latterly to the Democratic party.

ITALY—REVOLT IN GENOA.

In Genoa and Leghorn the spirit of revolution seems to be rampant. On the morning of the 2d, the disturbance in Genoa commenced, in consequence of the expulsion of Filippo De Boni, a radical writer, in violation of the Constitution. The people assembled, and a deputation was sent to the Governor to demand satisfaction; but the latter answered that he had received the order from the ministry, who had assumed the responsibility of it, and that the national guard had no right to interfere. The people, however, moved on, with the cries of "Down with the Pinelli ministry" invaded the ducal palace, the saloons of the sydics, and those of the Governor, who, after vainly trying to elude the spirit of the people, was obliged to allow the return of De Boni by a written order in the name of the national guard, who had refused to place himself at its head, was deposed on the spot, and Lorenzo Pareto named to the post by the people. Tranquility was ultimately restored and the expelled writer has returned to Genoa.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION AT LEGHORN —SLAUGHTER OF THE TROOPS.

A fresh insurrection took place at Leghorn on the 2d and 3d instant, and at the date of the latest accounts the insurgents appear to have remained masters of the town. The cause of this rising by the *Gazzetta di Genova* states that, on the evening of the 2d a proclamation was placarded interdicting the meetings of political clubs. To prevent the people from tearing down the placards, police were stationed by them. A young man having torn down one, was wounded in the hand by the police in charge of it. This was the occasion of the outbreak which commenced with a conflict between the police and populace; the former fired, and five of the people were killed and several wounded. The troops were then called out, and fired in the air; but the populace fired with effect, and 112 soldiers fell dead. The soldiers then piled their arms, and fraternized with the people. The Governor, with other detachments, retreated to the citadel, round which the populace collected to besiege it, and a Provisional Government was immediately formed.

Such is the statement of the *Gazzetta di Genova*; but another account says that the number of soldiers killed was considerably less; that the artillery swept the Strada San Francisco and other streets with grape, but that being encountered by a brisk fire of musketry, the gunners dispersed, and the cavalry were also repulsed. The conflict is reported to have commenced at 9 at night, and to have continued till the morning. A letter, written at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, says that the struggle was then renewed, and that the populace was moving towards the Colonette. All accounts agree in saying that considerable numbers of the troops laid down their arms on the evening of the 2d. It was at 3 in the morning of the 3d that the Governor with a portion of troops retired into the forteress. The *Risorgimento* of Turin, says that the number of soldiers killed was 60, and that of the people only 6. Letters of the 7th state that the barricades had been then removed, and the city had returned to its wonted state. A Governing Committee had been appointed until the Grand Duke thinks proper to send down the Prince Corsini to resume his usual authority.

TROUBLES AT ROME.

Rome.—The *Gazzetta di Roma*, of the 20th, again officially denies the acceptance by his Holiness of the terms of the Convention with Marshal Welden. Letters from Ancona announce that the measures for the arming of recruits are all suspended.—On the 26th, an important armed manifestation took place at Bologna on the part of all the volunteers to obtain the resignation of the members of the Committee, who were not considered men of sufficient energy for the circumstances. The resignation of Col. Zuccari was also called for, on account of his having proposed a disarmament, and he was ultimately put under arrest in his own house.

Letters and journals from Rome represent the condition of the Pope as precarious. Five cardinals had left the city at once, namely, Gizzi, Ferretti, Ossini, Lambruchini, and Della Genga.—Report goes so far as to accuse Cardinal Ferretti of having conceived the very unlikely plan of summoning a conclave at Malta for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a new Pope, in case the chair of St. Peter should be vacant.

NAPLES & SICILY—BOMBARDMENT AND TAKING OF MESSINA.

The advices from Sicily are discouraging for the cause of the people. A large body of Neapolitan troops left Naples on the 30th ult. in several war steamers. These troops had effected a landing at Messina, but were subsequently repulsed by the Sicilians.

A shell, fired from the Neapolitan squadron, had struck an English ship and killed one of her crew. The Sicilian Government had despatched an envoy in an English vessel, to demand the assistance of the British forces.

A steamer, which had arrived from Messina at Genoa, and which left the former town on the 3d, announced that the struggle had commenced. At 6 A. M. the citadel had opened a terrible cannonade, responded to by the town with equal vigor.—A few swiss landed, and were immediately cut to pieces; but 2000 men were introduced into the fortress. Enthusiasm was at its height and the resistance desperate. Men and women were armed and fighting. At the moment of the departure of the steamer the firing continued unabated.

A passenger in the Tancred steamer, which left Naples on the 5th, says that on the 3d, at six in the morning, Messina was fired on by 18 gun boats, as well as by the citadel, but that the town answered with such spirit that the gun boats were damaged and compelled to retire. They then went to the Terra Nuova, where they threw a great number of balls to clear the shore of some batteries which were established there. The Sicilians made a feint of a retreat, having spiked their guns, when the gun boats landed 500 to 600 Swiss, upon whom the Sicilians turned with fury, and massacred a part, carrying their heads on bayonets thro' the city, and making prisoners of the rest. At the departure of the Tancred, at half past two in the afternoon of the 3d, the advantage appeared to be on the side of the Sicilians. Several houses were then burning in the town.

The shells passed so close over the British and French ships moored in the port that they were obliged to change their position. The Tancred towed out several merchant vessels which were exposed to the fire. Most of the Neapolitan fleet had gone to Reggio. A frigate and five steamers which had remained entered the harbor to join in the combat, but were soon forced to retire. The gun boats had taken shelter behind the citadel. It was reported that the French and English ambassadors at Naples had united in urging the suspension of hostilities on the Neapolitan Government. As an evidence of the determination shown by the Sicilians, we take the following from a letter published in a Paris journal: "The resistance, will be obstinate, but scarcely a doubt exists as to the issue. The citadel affords the royal troops a decided advantage. The pavement in the streets have been broken up, and strong barricades erected.

Men of all classes, priests, monks, and children, were working night and day to place the city in a state of defence; but the inhabitants, although determined to resist to the death, have no efficient leader; they are badly armed, and their strongholds insufficient. The Neapolitans had landed at two points, under the protection of a heavy fire from their ships of war, and the town was thus about to be attacked on three sides. The French steam frigate Panama remained in the harbor to afford an asylum to the French inhabitants, or to the wives and children of the Sicilians. Toward the evening of the 3d the firing from the city became much weaker, while that from the citadel, served.

Finally, we regret to learn that the important intelligence has been received, by means of telegraph by the French Government, *viâ* Marseilles, that Messina had been taken by the Neapolitan troops, after a bombardment of the most frightful kind.

PRUSSIA—THE CHOLERA, &c.

Up to the 5th, there had been 754 cases of Cholera in Berlin, 484 of which were fatal. In Stettin, on the 5th, there had been 652, of which 433 were fatal. It has also appeared at Magdeburg, on the Elbe, and Vienna.

Letters from Berlin announce the resignation of the Ministry.

AUSTRIAN DISQUIET—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Our advices from Austria are by no means satisfactory. Great disquiet and gloom prevailed there on account of the sullen disposition of the workmen, who, no longer able to sustain themselves in open conflict, had recourse to secret assassination. The *Wiener Zeitung*, the official organ of the Government, states that the negotiations for a peace with the King of Sardinia have as yet made little progress, and that the Austrian Government have resolved to proceed at once with the regeneration of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. Deputies from the different provinces will therefore assemble at Verona to give their advices on the subject of the new constitution of the country, on the basis of the greatest liberty and a proper consideration of nationality. "The interior administration of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom," adds the *Wiener Zeitung*, "will be exclusively Italian."

HUNGARY—CONTINUANCE OF THE SERVIAN WAR.

A battle took place near the Roman encampments between Temim and Sarecck. It lasted two days, viz: the 28th and 29th ult. The Hungarians, under the command of Messaros, were driven from their positions, and thrown back upon Old Ket, where Gen. Bechthold succeeded in rallying the fugitives. Since that time, on the 2d inst., a combat took place at Perlass, in which the Hungarian troops succeeded in storming the camp of the insurgents, taking seven pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Ninety of the insurgents were killed.

A letter from Temeswer in the Banab, in the Oesterreichische Zeitung, states that the city of Weisskirchen has again been attacked by the Servians, who, on the 29th ult. bombarded it for eight hours, but were at length forced to retire, leaving 200 of their dead behind them.

SPAIN.

The Carlist force at present in arms against the Government in that country it is estimated at 9,000 men.

The Madrid journals of the 7th instant announce the sailing from Cadiz, on the 2d, for the Philippine Islands, of the frigate Manilla, with 99 prisoners on board—namely, 12 officers, 33 sergeants, and 54 soldiers. It was believed that Narvaez would himself assume the command of the army, in which case he would be replaced in the Presidency, of the Council by Gen. O'Donnell.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

THE REVOLT IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, 11 o'clock. A. M.

The express received this moment brings on detailed confirmation of the news given. The *Dublin Evening Mail*, by no means reliable authority, says the people would be likely to be successful, and that a serious disturbance has taken place, in which three police barracks were attacked, that a bridge has been dismantled at Garaney, that the rebel camp formed on Abeny hill, was defended by two pieces of cannon, and that Mr. O'Mahony is at the head of a large guerilla band and in the mountains.

Dublin continued in a state of intense excitement up to the departure of the express last night and the Southern mails were anxiously looked for, but the city was tranquil.

All the Government organs affect to treat the insurrection as purely political, for the purpose of silencing the trials: but though it has become so in a great degree, there can be no doubt that it has had its origin in the atrocious system of Landlordism, by which a whole people has been brought to ruin, and even within the last week thousands evicted from their buildings.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

Paris—CAPTURE OF MESSINA.—The report that the Neapolitan troops had captured Messina is confirmed. The city was bombarded for five days, and it is said to be a heap of ruins. The event took place on the 30th ult. 1,000 refugee inhabitants were on board the English and French ships.

The English and French Admirals have called on the Neapolitans not to attack Palermo.

Notwithstanding the departure of the Sardinians the accounts from Florence are gloomy.

Belgium.—The Revolutionary party is described as entertaining most sanguinary intentions.

NORTHERN ITALY.

The Paris paper *Moniteur du Soir*, states that Charles Albert has already 10,000 men under arms: and that by the 21st the number will reach 15,000. The same journal says it believes Albert will absolutely refuse to renew the armistice which expires on the 21st.

LATER FROM PARIS.

The Paris Assembly has rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution pledging the State to find labor for the working people, by a vote of 596 to 187.—The closing part of the debate was most tumultuous. The Clubs out of doors are reviving violent proceedings. The return of Louis Napoleon is said to be certain and cause great embarrassment. The *Legitimists* and *Orleanists* will combine to elect Marshal Bugeaud. Weekly return of Bank of France is favorable.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

Vienna, 11th.—The Hungarian Deputation being highly dissatisfied with the reception which they received from the Emperor, mounted red feathers and cockades immediately after their audience, and left Vienna on their return to report their ill success. In Presburg, however they were badly received; as the citizens and inhabitants are entirely opposed to the Republican tendencies of the Deputies, and the feeling raised against them so strong that they were not allowed to land, and they were compelled to remove their red decorations while in Presburg. The white flag is kept flying. At Oldenburgh, the same circumstances occurred. By the latest intelligence from Agram, the Ban Jellachich would not cross the Drave till 10th or 11th.

CASS A "BOLTER"—The power of "regular nominations" has been a potent spell in the hands of locofocoism, and many persons who despise Cass, have been brought to his support simply because he is the regular Baltimore nominee. But it seems that Hon. John M. Niles, of Connecticut, in a recent speech at Hartford, disclosed a fact which throws a new light on the peculiar character of the "great Michigander," and shows that he was willing, four years ago, to bolt the Baltimore nomination and accept one in opposition to it. Senator Niles thus tells the story:—

"Previous to the Baltimore Convention of 1844, when so many States had declared for Van Buren that his nomination was deemed certain, Gen. Duff Green conceived the project of calling a Convention to meet on the Fourth of July, to nominate an independent candidate. He addressed a letter to Gen. Cass, inquiring whether he would permit his name to go before such a Convention as a candidate. Now, though Gen. Cass would probably consider resistance to 'regular nominations' an offence little short of treason, no matter how irregularly they might be made, he had no such reverence for them at that time. He professed but little acquaintance with the state of public sentiment as he had recently returned from France—thought politicians governed the people too much—was modest in his thoughts of the Presidency—but concluded by acquiescing in the use of his name before such a Convention. It so happened that Gen. Green had not steam enough to get up a Convention, and the project fell through."

MR. LONGSTRETH'S RESIGNATION.—Before the meeting of the Locofoco State Convention, the friends of BIGLER, BLACK AND ELDREN, who were Mr. LONGSTRETH'S opponents, issued a secret circular against his nomination and urging the propriety of his resignation as Can al Commissioner should he be nominated. These are the words.

"If Mr. Longstreth is nominated for Governor, what will be the position of the party? This will somewhat depend on his attitude! He OUGHT TO RESIGN, for DEMOCRACY is now founded upon *strict principles*, and whatever *inconvenience* may result to the party from *his resignation*, its men are too sound to permit *such a sacrifice of principle*, such a *display of inconsistency, as his retention of office would develope*." * * * * Gen. CASS RESIGNED!—General JACKSON RESIGNED!—even Mr. CRITTENDEN, a Whig Senator, RESIGNED, when he accepted the nomination of Governor of Kentucky: and when that good man and true patriot FRANCIS R. SHUNK, deemed his existence during his official term improbable, he RESIGNED IN TIME and for the express purpose to enable *the people*—the only source of power—to elect a successor *at the earliest possible moment*. This is *an example dear to the Democracy of this State*, and WO BETIDE THE MAN *who places himself in opposition to it* BY KEEPING THE PEOPLE OUT OF AN ELECTION FOR A SINGLE DAY LONGER THAN NECESSITY REQUIRES.

Since his nomination, however, there is not a locofoco in the state who has thought of the "sacrifice of principle" which he has made in retaining his office!

THE CONVICT MITCHEL AT BERMUDA.—Lord G. Benedict brought up in the English Parliament the subject of improper favor having been shown to Mitchel, at Bermuda, which he appeared to have partially gleaned from American newspapers. Sir G. Grey, in reply, stated that he had no idea that the instructions of Government had been disregarded, which were to treat him as other convicts were treated. He then read letters from the Governor of Bermuda, stating the reception of the prisoner, and that in consequence of a chronic affection of the lungs and a physical condition of body which rendered him very inefficient for hard labor, he had been transferred to the hospital wards where he would be employed as a writer.

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—A despatch from Nashville, of the 2d, was received by Capt. Miller, of the Cumberland, yesterday. There were twenty inches on the Shoals, with a prospect of a rise.

Com. BIDDLE died on Sunday night, in Philadelphia.

Tremendous Outpouring of the People!

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS IN COUNCIL!

GOV. JOHNSTON PRESENT!

At an early hour last evening, the people began to gather in crowds at McFaden's Warehouse, for the purpose of seeing and hearing the Whig candidate for Governor, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston. In a short time, that spacious house was filled to overflowing, and still the living stream rushed on and asked for more room. The meeting therefore adjourned to the open air, at Murray's Yard, which soon exhibited a vast sea of heads. It was the largest meeting which has been held in this county, by any party, since the commencement of the campaign.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the County Club, who requested the Hon O. Darragh to address the people until Mr. Johnston arrived. The remarks of Mr. Darragh were animated, eloquent and stirring, and were repeatedly and loudly cheered. He is always a favorite with a Pittsburgh audience.

Mr. Johnston having arrived, was introduced to the meeting, and received with tremendous cheering by the vast multitude. His address, for the space of an hour, was the eloquent talk of a plain, common sense Pennsylvanian to his fellow citizens; and he was listened to with the deepest attention and the most profound interest, only interrupted by the frequent demonstrations of approbation. On the subjects of the Rights of Labor, the Tariff, Free Soil, and the Ten Hour System, his remarks were of the most satisfactory character.

Mr. WILLS, a leading Liberty and Free Soil man, followed Mr. Johnston, and declared his intention of voting for the Whig candidate for Governor, as the best and only means of supporting Free Soil principles in Pennsylvania during this election.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, and T. J. Bigham, Esq. each made short and stirring speeches, when the meeting adjourned, at a late hour, with cheers for our candidates and principles.

Banners and Transparencies graced the stand, and our excellent Glee Clubs enlivened the proceedings with their inspiring songs.

We will give, to-morrow, an abstract of Gov. Johnston's remarks, and probably of some of the others.

Don't forget the Torch Light Procession to-night. It will no doubt be a magnificent affair.

We are pained to announce the death, by casualty, at Erie, Pa., yesterday morning, of THOMAS KING, Esq., of that city, aged 68. Mr. King was one of the earliest settlers in that region. His father, a Captain in the Revolutionary war, after serving with credit through its whole period, settled on Big Island, on the West branch of the Susquehanna,—the then border of the Indian country, as a Commissioner of Pennsylvania. In conjunction with Robert Lee, he negotiated, at much personal hazard, a treaty with the savages, which secured that frontier from further depredation. The Legislature voted him a large tract of land at the forks of French Creek, in Erie county, whither he emigrated in 1797, with four sons and five daughters. The subject of this, Thomas, the third son, has been always a prominent and influential citizen.—His death will be felt as a public loss, and to his endeared wife and children, among the latter, our townsman Josiah King, an afflicting bereavement.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter from a Democrat in the Western part of that State, dated the 26th Sept., of the odious Sub Treasury Law. It speaks for itself.

"The operations of the Sub Treasury are becoming more manifest to the public, and its abuses more obviously apparent. What a curse it would be to all the business interests of our country, in the event of a full Treasury. Imagine its effect with the Government out of debt and 40 millions on hand, as was the case prior to the distribution among the States! The machinery of business could not move with such a sum of money locked up in the Government vaults. It is an evil which is only bearable in fair weather. I shall rejoice if I live to see the day when it is repudiated by all enlightened men and *expunged* from the statute books."

This Sub Treasury scheme is the great measure of Mr. Van Buren, which he still glories in.

If any one has need to be satisfied of the necessity of the overthrow of Locofocoism, for the preservation of public morals and political decency they have only to read the Morning