THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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 DAILY 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.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
CAPT. JOHN HERRON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
JONATHAN BUSH.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The near approach of the city election reminds us of the duty of enjoining upon our Whig friends the policy and propriety of supporting our regularly nominated tickets for all the offices. The gentlemen nominated according to the party usage, have a right to demand, in all fairness and courtesy, the party support; and it is only in this way that we can keep up a thorough and efficient organization.

The Post and its Democratic friends are endeavoring to gain support for Mr. Adams, the regular nominee of that party for Mayor, on the pretence that he is the 'Citizens' and Working Men's Candidate.' If there are any Whigs who are deceived by any such shallow pretences, they must be weak indeed, and if any number of such should succeed in assisting the Locofocos to elect their candidate, they will have the consolation of hearing it bruited all over the Union, that the Democrats of Pittsburgh have gained a great victory over the Whigs, and that there has a mighty reaction taken place in old Pennsylvania. However, we have no fears of any such result. The Whigs of Pittsburgh are not so silly as to assist the Locofocos to elect a Mayor on false pretences; and such an attempt by the Post and its friends, will only tend to unite the Whigs more cordially upon their own candidate.

AN INSANE HOSPITAL.

The pressing necessity for a Hospital for the insane has frequently been mentioned in this paper; and we embrace the occasion presented by a case which shows this necessity in a most striking light—which the reader will find under our local head—once more to call to it the attention of our benevolent and public spirited citizens. Such cases as the one referred to are a disgrace to any Christian people, and ought, if any thing can, to arouse the active exertions of those whom God hath blessed with reason and competency.

If we may be permitted to give our opinion in the premises, we should say, that there exists a far greater necessity for an Insane Asylum, than for a General Hospital, and that the money so liberally subscribed by our citizens for the latter purpose would be more wisely and humanely applied to the former. The Government Marine Hospital, which is now in process of construction, and the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, which is actively engaged in the good work, will afford relief sufficient for the destitute and the stranger, at the present, while the unfortunate insane are left to rot in jails, or perish in the streets. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech the Directors of the Hospital Fund, to take the calamitous situation of the Insane Poor under consideration, and to make such change in their contemplated work of benevolence, as will wipe away our reproach.

The 'Chronicle' says that Mr. Adams '*is the regular Democratic and Working Men's Candidate.*' Will the Chronicle inform us on what authority it awards to Mr. Adams the distinction of the '*Working Men's* candidate? Have the working men of Pittsburgh, in convention assembled, nominated that gentleman to represent their interests in the approaching municipal election? If not, we presume the distinction is wholly gratuitous and unwarranted, and is applied to Mr. Adams for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage over Mr. Herron.

WHEELING TIMES.—We see that our friend J. B. CLARKE, Esq., has taken possession of his late purchase, the Wheeling Times, and has gone to work with a vigorous resolution to make a good paper. Let him persevere, and he need not fear any competition, fair or unfair. The people are not slow to appreciate the efforts of an industrious, experienced, and enterprising man, and they will reward him by their patronage, because he makes it their interest to do so. Mr. Clarke has our best wishes for his success.

GEN. CASS.—The Washington Union gives, "from a reliable source," the following extract of a letter in relation to Gen. CASS:

Extract from a private letter, dated
DETROIT, Dec. 21, 1848.

"I am happy to inform you that General Cass will be unanimously returned to the United States Senate."

The Union says this announcement "will be hailed by the Democracy of the country with universal satisfaction."

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Every body has heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," and of the shocking tragedy enacted there, but it does not equal in our estimation, the horrors enacted on board a British steamer, a few weeks since, which the reader will find related among our foreign news. The officer who was guilty of the foul act, was, either a fool or a brute, and deserves the severest punishment.

COMPLIMENTS TO EDITORS.—The Whigs of Bourbon county, Ky., have presented a magnificient silver Pitcher, beautifully chased, and ornamented with appropriate emblematic devices and inscriptions, to George D. Prentice, Esq., the talented Editor of the Louisville Journal, as a mark of their approval of his general course, "and more especially to express their admiration of the genius, zeal, and efficiency, displayed by him in the cause of the people, and in the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency in 1848."

The Democrats also remember their friends, and they have presented Samuel Treat, Esq., the able editor of the St. Louis Union, with a splendid gold Watch and chains, as a testimonial of their personal regard, and their appreciation of his "most able advocacy of the cause of Democracy."

THE CHOLERA ON THE STEAMER ST. CLOUD.—The Cincinnati Atlas has corrected a report in regard to this boat: "The St. Cloud arrived here on Saturday, and from the statement of the Mate, who was reported dead of the cholera, but who appears there as usual alive and well, it seems that the report is all incorrect, except as to the Captain and one of the deck passengers. Capt. Smith was unwell at the time of leaving here, and was attacked with the cholera after leaving New Orleans. On the arrival of the boat at Vicksburg, he was found to be so low, that the mate deemed it best to wait until the result should be known.—The disease terminated fatally, and in so far the report is true, but the report that the Mate, Clerk, and one of the Pilots, died of the cholera, and that the crew all left the boat, is incorrect."

FROM PANAMA.—We have via New Orleans and Kingston, Jam., accounts from Panama to the 15th of November. We find no mention of any large number of persons being there, as was reported, on their way to California. The British schooner Cohetana had arrived, with stores for the vessels sent in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. The search had proved vain, and the vessels were expected momentarily, at Panama.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Joseph T. Smith, of Mercer, Pa., has received a unanimous call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore lately become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Green.

☞ THE CABINET.—A letter from Washington, in the Charleston News, says that Joseph Gales, Esq., of the Intelligencer, is spoken of for the office of Secretary of State in Gen. Taylor's cabinet.

R. T. CONRAD Esq., has become one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia News, and the paper has been changed from a penny to a two penny type, etc.

Further Intelligence by the Europa.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Particulars of the Pope's Flight.

For the following extended summary of the Foreign News by the Europa, we are indebted to the Baltimore Sun. It is exceedingly interesting.

FROM FRANCE.

The late news from France confirms Louis Napoleon's increasing popularity, and Cavaignac's downfall. The returns from the Provinces are even more decisive, as we anticipated, than the suffrages of the Parisians. In Paris the absolute majority of the Prince over all his competitors, was nearly 20,000; and in the Banlieue suburbs, he had a majority of 20,233, and an absolute majority of 16,411 votes out of the 36,000 votes polled for all the candidates. At Bordeaux 10,000 voted for Prince Louis, whilst 6,000 voted for General Cavaignac.

Judging from all the reports which have reached us, the Prince will have an immense majority. The Cavaignac votes have mostly been procured by Government influence. Already lists of the new ministry are circulated, some of which place Marshal Oudinot among the ministers.

LATER YET.

Louis Napoleon's election engrosses all the attention of the people.

Gen. Cavaignac was burned in effigy amidst a large concourse of people assembled at the Place de Throne.

FRANCE—BEFORE THE ELECTION.

Letters from Paris, of Saturday evening the 9th, describe the state of that city as alarming in the highest degree.

Military preparations are being made in every quarter. The police force throughout the city has been doubled, on account of some serious disturbances and rioting that had taken place.

Louis Napoleon's friends met, and organized, to suppress outbreaks in case of his election.

Gen. Changarnier has officially resigned the candidateship for the Presidency.

M Lamartine's friends were making great exertions to secure his election.

On Saturday evening, all Paris looked like one electoral meeting.

The Bonapartists were accused of an intention to assassinate Gen. Cavaignac.

One of those persons who fled with Louis Blanc and Caussidere, had arrived in Paris on the eve of the election.

Letters received in Paris on Saturday, from the provinces, state that Louis Napoleon's election would be the signal for a great monarchical rising.

A large body of the National Guard have been ordered under arms for Sunday.

The troops, Garde Mobile, &c., would be confined to their barracks on Sunday, the day of the election.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the expedition intended for Civita Vecchia had returned to anchorage, but the troops had not yet been disembarked.

Notwithstanding all the excitement regarding the Presidency, funds had risen. The five per cents on Saturday closed at 59f. to 15c.

Letters from Paris, on Tuesday morning, say that the election for President of the Republic had definitely closed all over France, and enough was known to secure Louis Napoleon a larger vote than was expected by his most sanguine friends—he receiving a considerable more than a majority of votes over all the other candidates.

Accounts from the different departments announce that the election was everywhere conducted on calm and dignified principles.

ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Mail, of the 16th, announces that the basis of the new postal arrangement with the U States which has all been settled, making a considerable reduction on American letters, will be sent over the by the present steamer.

The steamer America arrived out in 12 days, and the Acadia in about 13 days. The Washington arrived at Southampton on the 5th of December, having left the United States on the 20th of Nov. The Herman sailed on the 12th for New York.

Further intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope confirms the news of the termination of the war, and of the complete dispersion of the insurgent Boer.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on board the steamer Londonderry, plying between Sligo and Liverpool, by which seventy lives were lost. The steamer had on board three cabin passengers, and about one hundred and fifty Irish emigrants for America. Towards night on the 1st December a heavy gale came on, and it soon blew so hard that the decks were cleared, and the poor emigrants were forced into the fore cabin—room a little more than 18 feet by 11. It was fitted for about 40, and 150, of all ages, were crowded into it and the companion—the only aperture for ventilation was closed and a tarpaulin nailed over it!

The steamer went on her way, and it was not until morning that the seamen were aware of the awful tragedy that had been enacted during the night beneath their feet.

Out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion ladder a few hours before, seventy two were found to have perished! Men and women and little children, husbands and wives, sons and mothers, were heaped about the floor of the cabin in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and faces lacerated, some with their features trodden into mummy by the livid shod "brogues" of their fellow sufferers; a father locked in the arms of his daughter; there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenances black and distorted with the convulsion produced by suffocation.

The following is a discription of the scene which met the eye of the mate when a steerage passenger who had, at last, forced his way out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence:

The mate instantly became alarmed, and obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance.—Such, however, was the foul air of the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it too was extinguished. At length, on the tarpaulin being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay, in heaps, the living the dying and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle to appal the stoutest heart.

"Men, women and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, and distorted by convulsions, bruised and bleeding by the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead, and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one half of the whole number.

"The coroner's jury have found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate, guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms, their abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the other seamen on board throughout this unhappy transaction."

IRELAND.

Profound tranquility continues. The evictions, voluntary and involuntary, together with the past emigration continues upon an extensive scale. The Lord Lieutenant returned last week to Dublin, and seems to be addressing his intentions to the organization of all sinecures. Many offices in the Coast Guard service, the post office and board of public works, having been abolished or transferred to London. There was even a rumor of the transfer of the business of the Irish Court of Chancery to the English metropolis, but we altogether discredit this.

Duffy is now the only remaining prisoner in Newgate. His trial commences on Thursday.

The agitation in favor of restoring the Irish Parliament, makes no progress.

The applications made by Lord Fitzgerald for support, seem in many cases to be repulsed in unequivocal terms.

Smith O'Brien and his associates remain in Richmond Bridewell. It is rumored that if the Judges of the Queen's Bench decide in favor of the writs of error, the Crown will withhold the requisite sanction for an appeal to the House of Lords.

It is reported that Mr. Mahoney has effected his escape to Paris.

The Grand Jury of Dublin had returned true bills against Mr. Duffy for felonious articles which appeared in the columns of *The Nation*, and the letter to Mr. Smith O'Brien, urging him to rebellion, which was found in that unfortunate gentleman's portmanteau.

The Southern and Midland newspapers of to-day are filled with heart-rending accounts of deaths by starvation throughout Ireland. There have been extensive evictions among the tenantry.

The flight of tenants towards the emigrant ships is exceeding great.

Violent outrages among the starving people are being committed in all their disgusting variety.

SCOTLAND.

There were eight cases of cholera and four deaths in Glasgow, during the last three days, and on Friday twenty-six new cases and six deaths, and on Saturday there were nine cases and three deaths. The cholera is evidently subsiding in Scotland.

GERMANY.

From Frankfort the news is important. The National Assembly has just decided by a majority of 225 to 141 that nobility, as a distinct and political class, shall be set aside; and by a majority of 253 to 170, that all titles not attached to an office should be abolished.

SPAIN.

We have continued reports of the Guerilla warfare carried on by Cabrera without any apparent result. He seems to hover about the towns in the northeast provinces, harrassing the inhabitants by forced imposts or plunders, and the Queen's troops seem quite powerless to put a stop to such a mischievous state of things. On the 24 inst. Cabrera was at Cabella, a small town between Genoa and Barcelona, at the head of 800 men.

PORTUGAL.

This country, which during so many years was the scene of strife, whilst all Europe was tranquil, is now perfectly quiet, whilst the Continent has been convulsed from one end to the other.

NAPLES.

The King has prorogued the Chambers to the 1st of February. He has remonstrated against Tuscany sending a Minister to Sicily, and great coolness existed between England and Naples on this account.

ROME—FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

Pope Pius IX left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, disguised as a servant of Count Spohr, the Bavarian Envoy, who planned his flight, and mounted upon his carriage. He reached Gaeta on the 25th, where he was received by the King of Naples in person. After suitable preparations the Pope went to Naples, where he remains as a guest of the King.

Before his departure he left a letter announcing his departure, and saying that all in the palaces were ignorant of his attention. He also addressed the following manifesto:

"PIUS IX, TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

"The outrage in latter days committed against our prison, and the intention openly manifested to continue these acts of violence (which the Almighty, inspiring men's minds with sentiments of union and moderation, has prevented) have compelled us to separate ourselves temporarily from our subjects and children, whom we love, and ever shall love.

"The reasons which have induced us to take this important step—Heaven knows how painful it is to our heart—have arisen from the necessity of our enjoying free liberty in the exercise of the sacred duties of the Holy See, as under the circumstances by which we were then afflicted, the Catholic world might reasonably doubt of the freedom of that exercise. The acts of violence of which we complain can alone be attributed to the machinations which have been used, and the measures which have been taken by a class of men degraded in the face of Europe and the world. This is the more evident, as the wrath of the Almighty has already fallen on their souls, and as it will call down on them sooner or later the punishment which is prescribed for them by his Church. We recognize humbly, in the ingratitude of these misguided children, the anger of the Almighty, who permits their misfortunes as an atonement for the sins of ourselves and those of our people.

But still we cannot, without betraying the sacred duties imposed upon us, refrain from protesting formally against their acts, as we did so verbally on the 16th day of November of painful memory, in presence of the whole diplomatic corps, who on that occasion honorably encircled us, and brought comfort and consolation to our soul, in recognising that a violent and unprecedented sacrilege had been committed. That protest we did intend, as we now do, openly and publicly to repeat, inasmuch as we yielded only to violence, and because we were and are desirous it should be made known that all proceedings emanating from such acts of violence were and are devoid of all efficacy and legality. This protesting is a necessary consequence of the malicious labors of these wicked men, and we publish it from the suggestion of our conscience, stimulated as it has been by the circumstances in which we were placed, and the impediments offered to the exercise of our sacred duties. Nevertheless we confide upon the Most High, that the continuance of these evils may be abridged, and we humbly supplicate the God of Heaven to avert His wrath, in the language of the Royal Prophet—'Memento Domine David, et omnis mansuetudinis ejus.'

'In order that the city of Rome and our States be not deprived of a legal executive, we have nominated a governing commission, composed of the following persons:—The Cardinal Castricane, President; Monsignor Roberto Roberti, Principe di Roviano, Principe Barberni, Marquis Bevilacque di Bologur, Lieut. Gen. Zucchi.

'In confiding to the said governing commission the temporary direction of public affairs, we recommend to our subjects our children, without exception, the conservation of tranquility and good order. Finally, we desire and command that daily and earnest prayers shall be offered for the safety of our person, and that the peace of the world may be preserved, especially that of our State of Rome, where and with whose children, our heart shall ever be, when we in person may be within the fold of Christ. And in the fulfilment of our duties as Supreme Pontiff, we thus humbly and devoutly invoke the great Mother of Mercy, and the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, for their intercession, that the city and State of Rome may be saved from the wrath of the Omnipotent God.

Gaeta, die Nov. 28. 'PIUS PAPA IX.

Great excitement was occasioned by the publication of this document. None of the persons named in it as commissioners, would act—but all ran off. The next day the following was placarded:—

"PROCLAMATION.

'A paper, said to bear the Pope's signature, and dated from the Cathedral of Gaeta, would annul the acts of our Ministry, and create a state commission, the members of which have no sooner learned that they were named in it than they fled the country. Your representatives have had their attention drawn to that paper, and, to protect the constitutional rights, to secure public order, to grant indemnity to Ministers for the exercise of their legal functions, and disappoint the intrigues of foreign powers, we have met and resolved—

1. The Chamber of Deputies recognizes no character of official authority in the paper from Gaeta, at variance as it is with all the constitutional forms, to which the Sovereign is subject as well as his people; and we declare that the present Ministry, in the urgency of the case, shall continue, until further orders, to administer the affairs of the country. 2. A deputation from our body shall forthwith wait on the Sovereign to request his return to Rome. 3. The upper House is invited to join us in the deputation. 4. The national guards throughout the States shall be called on to rally round their banners, and preserve the same order as hitherto.'

The two deputies from Bologna had resigned on account of the murder of Count Rossi. Only six Cardinals remained at Rome. All the foreign ministers, except the Sardinian Envoy, had also left the city.

A number of the Cardinals had reached Naples, but, it is said, the Pope has ordered them to Malta, in order to form a conclave there, in the event of his decease.

There has been a great movement of the Austrian troops towards the frontiers of the Papal States.

The Tempo, of Naples, contains the following letter of the Pope to Cardinal Patrizi:

'If there was ever need to address God with fervent prayers, it is at this moment. Sins, blasphemies, sacrilegious acts of all kinds, and contempt of the most holy things, force us to have recourse to the Divine mercy. Cause, therefore, Mgr. Cardinal, prayers to be offered up—prayers are always good—prayers for us, poor pilgrim, now become a cause of dispute. To that end we give you full powers. Receive from us our apostolic benediction, which I give with eyes bathed in tears, to you, to all good men, and in particular to all who pray for me.' PIUS IX.'

Nov. 24, 1848.'

PRUSSIA.

The king of Prussia, wearied with factious opposition, has dissolved the Parliament and promulgated the new Constitution, in which all the liberties conceded to his subjects in March last, are confirmed, with such modifications as the state of the monarchy seems to require. There are to be two Chambers—an upper Chamber, consisting of 160 members, to last for life, and a lower Chamber, consisting of 350 members, to last three years—both to be elective, and the power of summoning and dissolving the Chambers to rest with the king. The franchise touches universal suffrage.

The King has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly, but the Chambers are convoked to meet in Berlin on the 26th of February. A modification of the Brandenburg Ministry has taken place, but the King seems to be now resolute to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Olmutz, and every thing tends to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian Courts. Foreign journals may now be transmitted to Berlin free of duty, the stamp on newspapers having been removed.

There were alarming riots at Memel, on the 4th inst. The town was completely in the hands of the populace for four or five hours, during which time great excesses were committed.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Charles—a youth of eighteen—who has formally taken upon himself the duties of the high office. It is supposed that much good may come of the Emperor's abdication in this way; that his successor will not be bound as has his predecessor, by painful antecedents, but will be at liberty to follow such a course as accidents of the times may render necessary.

The military executions for political offences still continue. An ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army, named Leseczyski, has been sentenced by a court martial to twenty years imprisonment in a fortress, for having taken part in the late insurrection. Another individual, named Urban, has also been condemned to twelve years hard work, in chains, for a similar offence. It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in military uniform, and also when he gives audience to deputations. The cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

VIENNA.

Private letters mention that the abdication of the late Emperor of Austria, had produced a very favorable impression, increased by the hope that the new Emperor would again establish the Court at Vienna.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY SPECIAL, EXPRESS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The New York papers, have the following intelligence by the Europa, up to the latest moment.

LONDON, Saturday morning, Dec. 15.

I have just obtained information, on which I can rely, that the much vexed question of postage between this country and the United States is finally agreed upon—that is, as far as the British government and the American Minister here are concerned.

I learn that the ship letter postage is fixed at sixteen cents for half an ounce. The postage on newspapers to destination at two cents each way. An inland postage of five cents to be paid on each letter. Letters may be prepaid or not, just as the sender pleases. Letters from America for France and other ports of the Continent of Europe, are to pass through England free, under the American seal, and in care of a mail agent. Letters and papers from England for Canada, to pass free, in like manner through the United States. These are the chief points of the treaty. It will be observed that it is one of complete reciprocity.

THE LATEST FRENCH NEWS.

PARIS, Friday morning.

The city continues quite tranquil. The returns continue to be hourly received from the departments and scrutineers are incessant in the prosecutions of their arduous labors. They have just made known the following as the result of their labors, so far:

Louis Napoleon	2,300,000
Gen. Cavaignac	620,000

It is expected that Louis Napoleon will be proclaimed President on Thursday next, as previous to that time, all the votes, except from Algeria and the more distant colonies, will have been received and will present so large a majority that nothing unreceived can alter it, and it has therefore been resolved that proclamation shall be made without waiting for them.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our correspondent states that before closing his letter a statement was made at the Hotel de Ville, where the scrutiny is proceeding, that Louis Napoleon had received four millions of votes, whilst those of Gen. Cavaignac were only nine hundred thousand. The funds rose one per cent in consequence of the increased confidence felt in the new government.

THE LATEST IRISH NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 o'clock, A. M.

We are just in possession of our correspondent's letters, dated Dublin, Friday night. The chief feature in the news has reference to the State prosecution against Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, who has been imprisoned on a charge of felony. The law officers of the crown have used every dodge possible to try and ensure a conviction of Mr. Duffy; but although two commissions have passed over his head, from the shuffling, and we should say, shameful manner of conducting the prosecution, he has not yet been brought to trial.

The internal state of affairs in Ireland are, we regret to say, without any improvement, or even the hope of a change for the better. Between the poverty and destitution of the small farmers and the crowded state of the workhouses the awful amount of poor rates which are refused, and the discontent which prevails, the country is in a frightful state. The eviction of insolvent tenants is the order of the day. A large and influential meeting has been held in Portarlington, for the purpose of inducing the House of Commons to institute a searching inqury into the whole working of the present poor laws in Ireland, in order to effect the legitimate purpose of the poor laws. At Skibbereen a meeting has been held, at which a committee of intelligent gentlemen has been appointed to visit and report on the present state of the poor, which is at present really awful.

From the N. O. Bee, of Dec. 23.

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

Our fears ridiculed by some as visionary, sneered at by others as groundless, have proved but too well founded. The Board of Health assembled yesterday and declared the Cholera to be epidemic.—The deaths at the Charity Hospital have been gradually increasing for several days and the report of last evening shows a steady progress in the ravages of the pestilence.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:

Admitted of Asiatic Cholera,	41
Originated in the House,	2
Admitted of other diseases,	22
	—65
Discharged cured of Asiatic Cholera,	2
Deaths of Asiatic Cholera,	22
" " other diseases,	6
	—28

BOARD OF HEALTH.—As we have already stated, the Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, [the official proceedings of which will be found on Monday,] and reluctantly came to the conclusion that the Cholera now prevails in an epidemic form. The Board passed resolutions recommending the various Municipalities to adopt forthwith sanatory precautions.

The following are the bills of mortality for the last 24 hours.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

List of interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Dec. 23d, at 12 o'clock M.

Apoplexy	1	Drowned	1
Brain, Softening of	1	Enteritis	1
Cholera	45	Fever, typhus	2
Consumption	6	Found dead in a box	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Injury of Chest	1
Dysentry	2	Old Age	2
Diarrhœa	2	Tetanus,	1
Delirum Tremens	1		
		Total	69

Of which 56, were white, 13 colored, and 6 under 10 years of age.

Where Born.—New Orleans, 3; Virginia, 1; Mexico, 1; Ireland, 23; New Foundland, 1; New York, 2; Germany, 4; Canary Island, 1; Prussia, 1; France, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; Denmark, 1; uncertain, 24

A. D. CROSSMAN, Pres't.

A. HEYTER, Sec'y.

THE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF OF '46.—The miner's Journal, of the 30th ult., in an article on the disastrous effects of the Tariff of 46 upon the industry and labor of the country, states the following facts.

We learn that at Danville two Furnaces have gone into blast, because the laborers have offered to work at greatly reduced wages—so low that the proprietors have been induced to stake themselves of the capital invested, and make an effort to compete with the Foreign Manufactures of Iron. In many instances, our informant from Danville states, that men offered to work for but little more than their board, but could not obtain employment.

In this Region, also, we learn that one of our operators started a Colliery a few days since, at the earnest solicitation of the hands formerly engaged at the works—the laborers agreeing to work at $3,50 per week' and take pay in store goods'—and even at these low rates he cannot join us in the deputation. 4. Hot national guards throughout the States shall be called on to rally round their banners, and preserve the same order as hitherto.'

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There has been a great movement of the Austrian troops towards the frontiers of the Papal States.

The Tempo, of Naples, contains the following letter of the Pope to Cardinal Patrizi:

'If there was ever need to address God with fervent prayers, it is at this moment. Sins, blasphemies, sacrilegious acts of all kinds, and contempt of the most holy things, force us to have recourse to the Divine mercy. Cause, therefore, Mgr. Cardinal, prayers to be offered up—prayers are always good—prayers for us, poor pilgrim, now become a cause of dispute. To that end we give you full powers. Receive from us our apostolic benediction, which I give with eyes bathed in tears, to you, to all good men, and in particular to all who pray for me.' PIUS IX.'

Nov. 24, 1848.'

PRUSSIA.

The king of Prussia, wearied with factious opposition, has dissolved the Parliament and promulgated the new Constitution, in which all the liberties conceded to his subjects in March last, are confirmed, with such modifications as the state of the monarchy seems to require. There are to be two Chambers—an upper Chamber, consisting of 160 members, to last for life, and a lower Chamber, consisting of 350 members, to last three years—both to be elective, and the power of summoning and dissolving the Chambers to rest with the king. The franchise touches universal suffrage.

The King has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly, but the Chambers are convoked to meet in Berlin on the 26th of February. A modification of the Brandenburg Ministry has taken place, but the King seems to be now resolute to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Olmutz, and every thing tends to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian Courts. Foreign journals may now be transmitted to Berlin free of duty, the stamp on newspapers having been removed.

There were alarming riots at Memel, on the 4th inst. The town was completely in the hands of the populace for four or five hours, during which time great excesses were committed.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Charles—a youth of eighteen—who has formally taken upon himself the duties of the high office. It is supposed that much good may come of the Emperor's abdication in this way; that his successor will not be bound as has his predecessor, by painful antecedents, but will be at liberty to follow such a course as accidents of the times may render necessary.

The military executions for political offences still continue. An ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army, named Leseczyski, has been sentenced by a court martial to twenty years imprisonment in a fortress, for having taken part in the late insurrection. Another individual, named Urban, has also been condemned to twelve years hard work, in chains, for a similar offence. It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in military uniform, and also when he gives audience to deputations. The cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

VIENNA.

Private letters mention that the abdication of the late Emperor of Austria, had produced a very favorable impression, increased by the hope that the new Emperor would again establish the Court at Vienna.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY SPECIAL, EXPRESS AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The New York papers, have the following intelligence by the Europa, up to the latest moment.

LONDON, Saturday morning, Dec. 15.

I have just obtained information, on which I can rely, that the much vexed question of postage between this country and the United States is finally agreed upon—that is, as far as the British government and the American Minister here are concerned.

I learn that the ship letter postage is fixed at sixteen cents for half an ounce. The postage on newspapers to destination at two cents each way. An inland postage of five cents to be paid on each letter. Letters may be prepaid or not, just as the sender pleases. Letters from America for France and other ports of the Continent of Europe, are to pass through England free, under the American seal, and in care of a mail agent. Letters and papers from England for Canada, to pass free, in like manner through the United States. These are the chief points of the treaty. It will be observed that it is one of complete reciprocity.

THE LATEST FRENCH NEWS.

PARIS, Friday morning.

The city continues quite tranquil. The returns continue to be hourly received from the departments and scrutineers are incessant in the prosecutions of their arduous labors. They have just made known the following as the result of their labors, so far:

Louis Napoleon	2,300,000
Gen. Cavaignac	620,000

It is expected that Louis Napoleon will be proclaimed President on Thursday next, as previous to that time, all the votes, except from Algeria and the more distant colonies, will have been received and will present so large a majority that nothing unreceived can alter it, and it has therefore been resolved that proclamation shall be made without waiting for them.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our correspondent states that before closing his letter a statement was made at the Hotel de Ville, where the scrutiny is proceeding, that Louis Napoleon had received four millions of votes, whilst those of Gen. Cavaignac were only nine hundred thousand. The funds rose one per cent in consequence of the increased confidence felt in the new government.

THE LATEST IRISH NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 o'clock, A. M.

We are just in possession of our correspondent's letters, dated Dublin, Friday night. The chief feature in the news has reference to the State prosecution against Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, who has been imprisoned on a charge of felony. The law

Local Intelligence.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

FALSE ALARM—EXAGGERATED RUMOR.—A very foolish rumor gained considerable currency in some parts of the city, on Wednesday, that there were three cases of Cholera in the county jail, and that there had been one death. The rumor was further circulated, that application had been made to the coroner to hold an inquest on the body, which he refused. This was certainly getting along mighty fast—holding inquests on persons as likely for life as any of us. The whole story originated in the temporary sickness of a mulatto woman—Elizabeth Butler, from Cincinnati—who had an attack of hysteric cholic, to which she is subject. Our reporter, on hearing the rumor, proceeded at once to the jail, and ascertained the real state of the case. The patient—for there was only one—had pretty hard convulsions, but not the least symptom of cholera, and on the following morning was in her usual state of health. No rumor could be more grossly magnified in the course of a couple of hours than this. There is excitement enough, in all conscience, on the subject of the cholera—but we trust that our citizens, while they do not shut their eyes to the danger, will, at least, be cool enough, and brave enough, neither to increase nor magnify it.

The grand jury had, that very day, inspected the jail, and expressed their high gratification at its cleanliness and salubrity.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—PROFESSOR LEE'S LECTURE.—A lecture should have been delivered last night at the Apollo Hall, by Professor Lee, of Washington College. At the hour for commencing the lecture, however, the attendance was so thin that it was deemed advisable to postpone the lecture till this evening. Professor Lee stands high as a literary man; and the subject of the proposed lecture—*Materialism and its tendencies*—affords fine scope for an excellent discourse. We hope Mr. Lee will have a crowded audience. The time fixed for the lecture is 7½ o'clock.

THE POST.—This paper announced yesterday morning that there were *five* cases brought before the Mayor on the morning of Wednesday, and, after describing them somewhat minutely, assures his readers that on the morning in question his honor had not a *single* case. This looks somewhat contradictory. It was, however, only a slight mistake, for our neighbor had got a little stale news, and forgot to give it the right date.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—The two men who were arrested the day before yesterday for coat stealing were yesterday indicted—true bills having been found against them. They were arraigned in the Court, but the whole operation was so speedy that they were not ready for trial, and a little time was given them to prepare their defence. They will be tried to day.

THE COUNTERFEIT CASE FROM M'KEESPORT.—The jury in this case brought their verdict into court yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock—'Not guilty—County to pay the cost.'—The verdict seemed to give general satisfaction in the court—There were two other indictments against Mr. Baker, but they followed the verdict in the case of the first.

ELEVATION OF JUDGE PATTON.—Yesterday, a recently imported Irishman appeared in court, making a complaint against a very refractory son. It appeared, from all accounts, the father was not without fault; and on its appearing so to the court, he became a little alarmed, and addressing the judge, said, 'If your *Lordship* will look over the matter for this time, there 'll never be the like o't again.' The poor fellow 'Lordship-ed' the judge several times, to the great amusement of the lawyers.

WINCHELL THE HUMORIST.—In our paper of yesterday, mentioning the proposed entertainment of Mr. Winchell, we mentioned that he would give his first at Philo Hall on Monday evening the 5th inst. 'Twas a mistake of the compositor.—The date was night, the day of the week was wrong. The entertainment will be given this evening.

ACCIDENT.—As the stage from Freeport and Kittanning reached the Post Office, last night, one of the horses—the off wheeler—slipped on the ice, and came down with a heavy fall, snapping the tongue of the coach in two. Fortunately, no other injury was sustained.

MORE COAT STEALING.—Yesterday a man applied at the Mayor's office for a warrant against a person not yet arrested, for stealing a coat on the 3d, inst., of the value of $9. The warrant of course was granted.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Business at this office is dwindling into a small compass. His honor had four cases yesterday morning, all of the usual kind. Two were committed for ten days each, one for twenty four hours, and the last was fined sixty seven cents and costs.

The length of our local reports to day, oblige us to lay aside several matters of local interest.

AN ENTERPRISING COMPANY from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumley, in Southampton, Bucks, county. This mine was worked some years since by Wm. Rodman, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, the digging was discontinued.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.—The Green Bay Advocate announces that a treaty has been made with the Stockbridge Indians, by the Hon. M. L. Martin, acting for the United States, whereby a valuable and partially improved tract of land, is thrown open to settlers.—The tract lies along the east bank of the Fox River, some 49 miles from Green Bay, is traversed by the Military Road, and is represented as being very fine farming land.

THOMAS DEVIN REILLY, one the Irish patriots, is about to publish a weekly paper in New York City.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manif