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☞ 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.*

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

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*" has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

DEMOCRACY versus WHIGISM.

The editor of the Mercury is a very pleasant, and we believe, well meaning man. We do not think he would wilfully misrepresent the Whig party, and we are somewhat surprised that he should have permitted the prejudices of his political education, or his desire to propitiate some unreasonable Democratic friends, so far to warp his judgment and mystify his understanding, as to lead him so far wrong in his attempt to show the difference between Democracy and Whigism. In the following sentence he has probably been guilty of more injustice than he is aware of—

"Whigs advocate Protection for Protection sake, and high revenues amounting to prohibition of importation, which would impose a heavy tax upon the public, and STIFLE *enterprise and industry, by giving monopolists a premium.*"

Let the reader weigh this sentence well, and its gross injustice to the Whig party will be most clearly evident. That our party has favored, and does favor protection, we admit, but it is such as will encourage and foster "enterprize and industry," not "*stifle*" it—it is such a protection as will disseminate its benefits to all, not by "giving monopolists a premium."

"Whigs advocate protection for protection sake," says the Mercury—which, being interpreted, we suppose, means that Whigs, in laying a tariff for revenue, discriminate in favor of protection for the sake of the benefit it confers upon the industry of the country. We can see no other meaning which can be attached to the phrase, unless the editor means that the Whigs advocate protection for the purpose of taxing themselves, and not for any desire to benefit the industry of the country. This is a species of folly which we can hardly suppose the Mercury will charge upon any body.

But let us take facts. The Whigs, when they had the power, passed the Tariff of 1842. Will the editor of the Mercury say that that tariff "imposed a heavy tax upon the public, and *stifled* enterprize and industry by giving monopolists a premium?" Here is a tangible fact—the Whig theory reduced to practice, and does it justify the language of the Mercury? So far from this, the assertions of the editor are untrue in theory and in fact. There is nothing in the past conduct and present creed of the Whig party to justify the statement.

The Whig party ask for just as much protection, and no more, as will enable our own citizens to compete for the American market, on fair terms, and allow our operatives fair wages. That such protection can impose no tax upon the public, is indisputably prove, as *home competition* has invariably improved the quality and reduced the price of every article adequately protected, and such, we believe, will ever be the result. That it cannot "stifle enterprize and industry," and give "monopolists a premium," is clear to any person of common sense, as all American citizens are placed upon a par, and come into direct competition with each other; and it is clear that a high duty gives no privileges to monopolists that a low duty does not, so that the argument is equally strong against all protection.

We have treated this matter more seriously that it probably deserved, but the Mercury made its appearance among us, we understood, as a friend of protection; and for this reason, its unjust assault upon the only party in the country which inscribes protection on American Industry upon its banners, called for a decided rebuke.

☞ The last thing we will notice in the Mercury's parallel between Democracy and Whigism, is contained in the following quotations:—

"Whigs, now-a-days, not only employ public offices as rewards for adherents, but strive to vindicate proscription of all who do not agree with them. *Democrats hold proscription to be unjust and evil.*"

This is decidedly cool, and is worthy of the genius of the Post. We shall attempt no answer, for it needs none. There is not a tyro in politics, or a smatterer in the political history of the last twenty years, but will laugh at the assertion so seriously made by the Mercury editor, that "Democrats hold proscription to be unjust and evil." There are some assertions so preposterously absurd, that it is only necessary to state them, to cover their authors with ridicule. Of such is the above.

The Post is publishing long lists of extracts from Gen. Taylor's letters, which the editor says the old General is not living up to. The sum and substance of these extracts are, that he would be the President of the people, and not of a party—this is all that can be deduced from them by the most liberal interpretation. The strongest language used is in the following extract:

"I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country. If elected I would not be the mere president of a party, I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes."—*First Allison Letter.*

The Post says that the President, in these professions, committed a fraud upon the American people, and that he is daily violating his pledges, by removing Locofoco partizan office-holders, and appointing Whigs in their places. The conclusion, however, is not justly drawn from the premises. Gen. Taylor found all the offices of the country filled by members of one party, and by active and violent partizans of that party, who had used the influence of their position for political purposes.

If he had retained them in office, he would truly have violated his pledges, by building up party projects, and favoring party schemes. He has taken the wise and just course of changing these political partizans for moderate, upright men; and if they transgress the rule he has laid down, by using their offices to build up a party, and for partizan purposes, and he does not remove them, he will then be liable to the charge of inconsistency, and not till then. The Post will ask why he makes choice mostly of Whigs for his new appointments? The answer is plain—He follows the old Jeffersonian rule of equalizing the offices between the two great parties. He found all the offices in the hands of Locofocos of course; in removing partizan office-holders, he was bound to appoint Whigs, until something like an equality was arrived at. Some Democratic office-holders will be permitted to remain, and some may be appointed, so that it will be time enough to complain when the Whigs have more than their share under the Jeffersonian standard. There is another reason for the appointment of Whigs. It is difficult to find Locofocos who will not use their offices for political purposes. It is a part of their creed—a doctrine which has been inculcated—a practice which has been notoriously acted upon. Gen. Taylor is, therefore, necessarily compelled to go to the Whigs for office-holders, unless he would violate his pledges. If it is said, that the Whigs will be just as bad as their opponents, and will use their offices for the same ends, we reply, this has to be proven. They have been so carefully excluded from office in the General Government, for the last twenty years, that they have never been tried. The "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and Gen. Taylor having found the Locofocos such desperate partizans, has naturally turned to another quarter for material for officers, in order to redeem his pledges; and we feel confident he is not mistaken in his men.

NEW BOOKS.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, for May, has come to hand, and is well filled with original articles, and a great variety of mercantile and financial matter, as usual. A most excellent publication.

"THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, AND THE ANVIL," for May, presents a very interesting table of contents. We hope a good many of our manufacturing and farming friends will encourage this useful periodical. J. R. Weldin, Agent.

"A DESK PAD," is the name of a very neat and useful article, for lying on a desk or table, to be used as a portfolio, and a pleasant and elastic support for the paper and hand when writing. We are much pleased with the article, and consider a it decided acquisition to the writing desk. For sale by Johnson & Stockton, Market street.

WE SKETCH below another of the interesting Lectures on the Harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, being delivered by Rev. Mr. Porter, in the Cumberland Church. This is the fourth, in the course, and engaged the attention of a good auditory, on Wednesday evening.

The topic of the Lecture was the progressive [illegible] of Creation. After a statement in reference advance toward a stage of perfection, the Lecturer remarked that Creation was progressive, according to the observation of all. Stalactites and Stalagmites in caves—the chalk formation of England—the green sand of New Jersey, corresponding to the chalk of England composed almost entirely of fossil remains—the recent formation of Pea Patch Island, at the head of Delaware Bay, on which Government was now erecting a Fort—together with a number of curious examples of a similar character, were referred to.

It was stated that progressive creation was different from, and even opposed to, the theory of the transmutation of species. The existence and superposition of the strata of the crust of the earth, made another illustration. The fossiliferous strata were found to be loaded with remains of varying conditions of life, and many of these genera and species were now extinct. There seemed to have been a succession of creations.

A number of satisfactory arguments were adduced to show that the Mosaic Deluge had not caused all the phenomena on the surface of our Planet. The existence of extinct fossil genera and species—strata deposited in calm water, and of different mineral ingredients and texture—were some of these proofs.

The science of Geology refuted the idea held by Herodotus, the modern Chinese, and Indian Historians, as to the great antiquity of the human species. This refutation should be considered as no small service done to the Religion of the Bible.—Infidels would not receive the teaching of Inspiration on that subject—Geology hushed all their objections to silence.

Crystalization was deduced as a proof of the progressive nature of Creation. The forms of Crystals resulted from the forms of the ultimate atoms of matter; these atoms in crystallization combining in definite Chemical proportions. Probably these ultimate atoms by inference of chrystaline forms imparted by Deity in Creation, were the only forms in the physical world not subject to change. Crystals of Quartz in many cases presented the appearance of ice congealed in muddy water, and therefore the crystals were once in a liquid state.

In conclusion, a satisfactory inquiry was instituted as to the physical condition of the Millenial state described in the Scriptures, being much of it, effected by Geological changes: and that past catastrophes prepared the mind for confidently expecting the grand conflagration described in the same sacred book.

In these sketches we do not pretend to do justice to the style and manner of the learned and eloquent Lecturer. Though apparently a young man, yet he seems to have been improving his time, and bids fair to attain a high rank in his profession.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1849.

The usual cabinet meeting for Friday was postponed until to day. I understand that a considerable amount of business was accomplished. Many changes are said to have been made in the minor class of appointments, and Wm. F. Tallmadge was made Marshal of the southern district of New York, in place of Moore, the defaulter. All things are going on satisfactorily, though very quietly. In some states, the work is nearly completed. In Alabama, for instance, I learn that a solitary democratic office holder, whose commission issues directly from Washington, is left as a monument of Whig clemency. He is a receiver at a land office, and discharges his duty well and faithfully. He will not be disturbed. His friends were congratulating the inspector of timber on the public lands in this state, a short time since, that he was safe, and at length "out of the woods." They were mistaken; he was then comfortably in the woods, but he has been put out to day. The southern Whigs insist upon these things being done up with neatness and dispatch, and really they have not been disappointed. Louisiana, and Florida, and Texas, the extreme southern States, have been duly attended to, insomuch that already the Whig portion of the population find themselves represented in the federal offices, in about the same proportion as their political adversaries.

It must not be supposed that the lists, appearing in the papers of this city, from time to time, comprise all the appointments made within the time, which those publications would appear to embrace. I understand that upwards of twenty appointments were made on Wednesday, that were not announced in the papers here, or sent by telegraph. If the list, reported to have been settled upon to-day, does not duly make its appearance in the morning, I will endeavor to procure it for your journal.

The continued delay in deciding upon the disposition of the more important offices at the North, as collectors of the great cities, marshals, district attorneys, deputy treasurers, and so forth, is attributed to the prolonged absence of Mr. Preston, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Johnson, Attorney General. It is desirable to consider these appointments, upon the propriety and fitness of which so many important public interests depend, only in full cabinet. The case of the New York marshalship was only made an exception, because of the peculiar situation of the office. The District Attorney has been summoned here to advise upon the proceedings to be taken in that case and has arrived. As the absent members of the cabinet are expected to return at the beginning of next week, there need be little doubt that the offices in Philadelphia will be disposed of before the close of it. The rumor is, that Gen. Peter S. Smith has overcome all formidable opposition, and that he is tolerably sure of the collectorship. But I have observed that there is nothing sure in politics, and my intelligence has been called to the fact lately, that those who finally succeed are, in the majority of cases, those who have never been commonly known as applicants.

Among the Philadelphians, who do not seem perfectly satisfied with the condition of things, is a very worthy gentleman by the name of George Lippard. He has sundry followers, called original Taylor democrats. George himself is an "original." He and his disciples have been for some time fairly seeking a channel for the outpouring of the ir discontent through the Whig papers.

With sorrow and pain,
Again and again,
But always in vain,

have they applied for the insertion of the tale of their wrongs in regard to the patronage. People seem to think their disappointments about the appointments quite a matter of course. At length, relying upon the late good natured pledge of father Ritchey, to lay before the world the wrongs of the victims of the administration,

All weary and faint,
With no little constraint,
They brought their complaint

to their open hearted step father of the Union, who spreads it out at full length before an indignant public. The pith of the tale with these democratic originals seems to be, that Gen. Taylor, before his election, promised to give office to all who were capable and faithful, at least as long as the places held out, and to make no distinctions between the different sorts of Taylor men. They have not yet received any, and *hinc illa lacrymæ* and the tender sympathy of the editor of the Union, what seems very remarkable in respect to that distinguished and indiscriminating assailant of the administration, his sufferings appear to be equally acute, whether democrats are turned out or democrats fail to get in. I do not mean to say that the claims of the Lippard men will not be favorably considered by the President and his advisers; but it certainly does seem a little strange to see them flying into the bosoms of their most unrelenting opponents for relief and consolation.

Some if the democratic journals are publishing a very erroneous table of members elect of the next House of Representatives, which seems to show that the democrats are likely to have a majority in it. The facts are, that there have been elected one hundred and fifty eight members, of which the Whigs have eighty four, the free soilers thirteen, and the democrats, sixty nine. Of the free soilers, a majority have been connected with the Whig party, and retain sympathies and affinities which would lead them in case of a naked choice between the two parties, to side with the whigs. Of the seventyone members still to be chosen, the democrats had, last Congress, eight majority. If they should neither gain nor lose strength in the coming elections, the Whigs would still have three majority in the House over them, and the free soilers would still hold the balance of power.

I expect no union between the Hunkers and free soilers. It is probable that the latter will force one or the other party to put up some man not objectionable to them, and then help to elect him. It does not appear within the reach of contingencies that the Hunker or old Democrats can gain possession of the House.

One thing I consider pretty well established by the Virginia election, namely, that clemency or moderation is not the way to woo and win demo-

THE TRUE PATHOLOGICAL NATURE OF CHOLERA,

AND AN INFALLIBLE METHOD OF TREATING IT, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

BY GEORGE STUART HAWTHORNE, M. D.

NO. III.

Late senior Physician of the Belfast General Hospital, &c., and now of Liverpool; author and original discoverer of the new mode of Ventilating Hospitals, Ships, Prisons, and Public Buildings, by the agency of heat, and other works.

GENTLEMEN.—In my last letter I remarked, generally, yet briefly, upon the history, character, and symptomatic features of Cholera. In the present letter, I propose to treat of the means of cure. Before entering upon this subject, however, it is necessary, in a medical point of view, that I speak of the prognosis of the disease, and of the various forms in which it presents itself.

As the prognosis in Cholera, I would briefly state it to be—

Favorable Symptoms.—The disease commencing with cramps of the voluntary muscles; heat of skin at or above the natural standard; pulse soft, full and strong; little thirst; bilious vomiting and purging.

Unfavorable Symptoms:—No pains nor cramps at the beginning; pulse small and feeble, heat of skin below the natural temperature; tongue a pale white, clammy, flowing with saliva, cold, relaxed, and broad, having apparently lost all contractile power; no secretion of urine; serous and watery purging and vomiting, and no smell emitted from the discharges.

Disposing of the prognosis thus briefly, I proceed to observe that the disease presents itself in four distinct degrees of malignity, which it is necessary for me to describe, as information on this subject is an essential preliminary to a judicious use and properly modified adaptation of general rules of treatment. I shall take these up in the order of their malignity.

1st. In the least dangerous form of the disease, the attack commences with spasms of the stomach, bowels, and voluntary muscles; heat of the body at the natural temperature, with a strong, full pulse, and slight retching or vomiting, unaccompanied by purging.

2d. The next in point of danger is, when the disease begins with pain in the stomach, less or more severe; oppression about the precordium, headache, numbness of the extremities, with a prickling sensation over the skin, succeeded by purging and vomiting, or vomiting and purging—in some cases, of bilious matter, in others, of a whitish-colored fluid.

3d. A more dangerous form of the disease than either of the preceding commences with violent pain of the stomach, increased on pressure; intense pain across the forehead, and in the eyeballs; flushed face; pulse quick, hard, and bounding; a painful sensation felt over every part of the body, similar to that experienced at the beginning of fever; heat of skin increased to a morbid degree; tongue exceedingly white, deeply coated, and furrowed; intense thirst, with deadly sickness at the stomach; vomiting and purging—first of the natural contents, after which, the fluid matter discharged from the bowels is of a greyish white color, granulated, and mixed with particles resembling powdered ochre, and emitting a peculiar and intolerable fetid odor, exceeding any thing of the kind observed in almost any other disease.

Though this is not the most rapidly fatal form of the disease, still it is fraught with great danger, requiring prompt and active treatment; and the recovery may be more tedious than even where the disease has assumed the most malignant type.

4th. In the last and most malignant form of the disease, the attack comes on with giddiness of the head, ringing of the ears, and purging—first of the natural contents, then of a fluid resembling thin mucilage or barley water; pulse small and feeble; heat of skin below the natural temperature; without any vomiting, pain, or cramps. Attended with the greatest danger, and, if the disease be not instantly checked, the patient may go down into collapse in less than half an hour.

Upon this form of the disease I would observe, that the most rapidly fatal attacks in Cholera commence without any vomiting, pain or cramps, or previous warning whatever; and while, under all circumstances, underall more or less severe attacks of the disease, the earliest recourse ought to be had to remedical means, I wish to impress the importance of being specially prompt when the disease begins in this most malignant and most rapidly fatal form, in which a delay of a very short period might be attended with fatal results. I have seen much of the fatal consequences of an error of opinion in this respect, the patient imagining that it could not be Cholera with which he was affected, because he had no vomiting, or pain, or cramps, when, in point of fact, it was the most fatal form of the disease; and when the vomiting and cramps did come on, they were only the fearful harbingers of collapse and death.

In the most malignant form of the disease, the first discharges always take place from the bowels, and the patient does not vomit till the disease has carried him into hopeless collapse, or till he is, at least, verging on that stage. A knowledge of this fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of the public. As far as my recollections serves me, all the cases of hopeless collapse to which I have ever been called, during my experience, were of persons who assured me that they had applied at the moment when the vomiting commenced, and that, in the absence of that symptom, they had contributed the previous purging to some other cause than Cholera. I would observe, that the danger in every case bears a proportion to the rapidity and amount of the discharges from the bowels.

Having thus disposed of much preliminary matter, I now proceed to specify the proper remedies to be employed in the treatment of Cholera: and to state, from the nature of the disease, a malignant case of it could not be cured by any other means.

It has been already explained that the primary cause of the morbid action in Cholera is a specific injury inflicted on the brain and nerves, which paralyzes their tone and energy, and gives rise to a train of symptoms which result in the escape of the serous or watery part from the blood; and that such serous fluid passes off in the discharges from the stomach and bowels.

The indications of cure are, to restore the tone and energy of the brain, and to prevent a further escape of serum; and not only so, but to restore to the blood whatever portion of its natural fluidity may have lost by the previous escape of the serous fluid; and lastly, to re-establish in their healthy action all the natural functions which may have been suspended during the attack.

Now, the remedies which I shall place before the reader furnish ample means to accomplish all the objects demanded in all these several indication of cure; and, if promptly and skilfully handled, enable the medical practitioner to set at defiance all the assaults of this hitherto fell destroyer.

These remedies I would briefly state to be—*The Horizontal posture of the Body*—*Opium*—*Cordial Stimulants*—*Perspiration*—the latter to be produced by the application of external heat, and to be continued by the same means, while mild, warm diluting drink is to be freely administered, to furnish an abundant supply of suitable fluid to the circulating vessels, and to the secretion of a vigorous action by the perspiration.

Upon these several remedies, as means of cure, I shall make some general remarks, describing their mode of action, and their fitness for the exigencies of the disease, and showing how they fully and efficiently meet all the requirements of cure. I shall do before prescribing in detail the manner in which they are to be used in the treatment of the disease.

Such a course will, I conceive, be attended with advantages. When I come to direct the proper mode of treatment, the reader, who shall have brought my observations along with him, will be prepared, not only to see the adaptation of the means of cure I shall prescribe, but will almost be able to anticipate me in this matter. I thus hope to carry his understanding and conviction along with me. I shall take up the remedies severally. First:

The Horizontal Posture of the Body—All who have read attentively the observations in my second letter on the symptoms, and the reason and cause of the symptoms in Cholera, will at once perceive the necessity of immediately placing a patient affected with the disease, or even with its premonitory symptoms, in the horizontal posture. I explained that the primary loss of the tone and energy of the brain in that disease, immediately leads to a loss of power in the circulating vessels; that this diminution of the circulating power leads to a further loss of the tone and energy of the brain, and, consequently, to the increased paralyzation of the resisting power of the vessels to which the fluids in the progress of the disease, determine, and through which they make their escape.

The advantage of the horizontal posture is, that it aids in the weak circulating power, and favors the more forcible influx of the blood into the brain, affording to that organ more efficient bracing and support, and thus contributing to the restoration of its tone and energy. That such is the effect of placing the body in the horizontal posture, when the circulating power is weak, is every day exemplified in the relief afforded by this means to persons fainting from weakness by loss of blood or other causes. When the individual who has fainted is placed in the horizontal posture, so as to favor the influx of the blood into the head, the brain immediately regains its tone and energy, and resumes its healthy functions.

Further, the horizontal posture aids in arresting the escape of the serous fluids into the stomach and bowels. By improving the tone of the brain, it increases the resisting power of the vessels through which the serous fluid escapes; and it relieves the discharging vessels from the great superincumbent pressure they would have to sustain in the erect posture.

The effect of posture in increasing or diminishing the pressure on the circulating vessels, is familiarly exemplified in the swelling of the lower extremities, from long standing, and in the remedial effect of elevating those extremities, either to a level with, or slightly above the level of the body. Thus much will suffice to illustrate the advantage of confining the patient to the horizontal posture in this disease.

Opium is the next remedial agent which claims our notice; and, amongst the few remedies which are really necessary in the treatment of Cholera, this one holds a most important place. Taken internally, opium increases the energy of the brain; contracts, in a remarkable degree, the diameter of the circulating vessels, which include, let it be observed, the excretory ducts through which the serum in this disease escapes; and diminishes all the secretions and excretions, except the cuticular discharge which it increases;—in all these several respects being most precisely adapted to the requirements of cure in this disease;—in all these respects being severally fitted for restoring the tone and energy of the brain, for resisting the determination of the fluids to the internal surfaces, and for counteracting the effects of the vascular depletion, which is sometimes so excessive; and these are precisely the objects upon the accomplishment of which the cure chiefly depends. And

which was wrapped in a copy of the *N. Y. Herald*, of March 26, with some care. The newspaper enclosed a strong mahogany box with a slide lid. Mr. Warner proceeded to draw off the lid with great caution and very slowly, and discovered a faint blue light, and immediately warned his family to fly for their lives. All instantly left the room and closed the door, and they had but just passed into the hall leading into the rear yard when a tremendous explosion took place, after which they passed around the house and discovered the front basement to be on fire and the windows shattered to pieces and blown out of place.—Mr. Warner with some persons who had stopped at the house then entered the room and extinguished the flames, and as soon as the smoke had subsided it was discovered that the basement door was completely shattered, the partition wall broken and very much displaced, the dinner-table at which they were a few minutes before sitting very much broken, and a picture of Gen. Washington, and the door perforated with slug-shots. The box in question was about the size of a small cigar-box, and contained a cannister filled with powder and slugs, and several bundles of friction matches, which were so placed that on withdrawing the lid, on the inside of which a piece of sand paper was glued, they would instantly take fire and cause an immediate explosion. Mr. Warner's caution in withdrawing the lid is the cause of the wonderful escape he and his family experienced.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary, from the European Times, of April 21, presents a bird's eye view of the condition of affairs on the Continent of Europe, at the departure of the America.

Continental events continue to succeed each other with uninterrupted rapidity. The war in the Danish Duchies has not been signalized by any remarkable circumstance since our last. There have been one or two partial encounters, in which the Danes are reported to have had the advantage, but the overwhelming forces of the Germans make it very probable that the Danish outposts have been attacked and carried near Duppel, as it is reported. It is also confidently stated that the Danes have retired the greater body of their troops from the main land, and that they will carry on the war by means of their naval forces. We have flying rumors of that some settlement of the difficulties respecting the Duchies is at hand, but at present we see nothing to justify their hopes. All the German posts are now strictly blockaded, and captures by the Danes continue to be made. There is nothing further settled respecting the central power in Germany; Prussia has given an evasive reply, something definitive shall shortly be arranged; almost all the smaller powers have expressed a desire that the King of Prussia should take the crown offered him, but the other great powers are as much opposed to it as ever.

There can now be no doubt but that the war in Hungary has gone against the Imperialists. Putting aside the desultory conflicts which have taken place in many districts, it is now certain that the Hungarians have got to Waitzen, from which city there is nothing to prevent them from continuing cating with Comorn, the siege of which is probably abandoned, and we shall not be surprised if the Austrians are compelled to quit Buda and fall back on Raab. Prince Windischgratz has resigned the chief command, and Welden succeeds him. In the mean time it is positively asserted that a large force of Russians has entered Transsylvania, and that a further body will follow. Bem is expected at the Hungarian head quarters at Waitzen; and we are therefore wholly unacquainted with the events which are passing in Transsylvania. The success of the Hungarians must have an important effect upon the events in the east of Europe, and a long time must elapse before affairs can settle down peacefully. No one can foresee the results. It will be seen that the French have resolved to interfere in favor of the Constitutional Goverment of the Pope, but without any reaction in his favor. The Red Republic of Rome is already tottering to its ruin, and the people of Tuscany, having recovered their senses, are now as loud in their acclamations for the recall of the Grand Duke as ever the Italian mob was in shouting "down with all the Italian Princes." In Genoa the military party has been complete. Avezzana, with his 11 rebel chiefs, kept the city of Genoa in a complete state of anarchy during about nine days. However, General Marmora having invested the city, and the English ship of the line the Vengeance, together with the American steamer Princeton, having taken up a position close to the town, so that the friends of order could not be plundered by the convicts and ruffians who were proposed to be let loose upon them, the rebels had no alternative but to surrender. Avezzana (who, it appears, was formerly a trader in New York, where he failed,) together with his 11 rebel comrades, were permitted to escape on board the Princeton, and all parties seem to concur in ascribing the salvation of Genoa from pillage to the judicious conduct of the English and American commanders. Marmora entered the city after the surrender of the rebels; order has been re-established, and the trade of revolution has been put a stop to for some time to come. The bombardment which took place has not done much injury.

The Dorian Palace is only slightly damaged, and the presence of the foreign vessels has effectually protected the property of the merchants.—Next week we trust we shall have the satisfaction to announce the restoration of order in the other cities of Italy. Tuscany is already in reaction has taken place. The Assembly is dissolved, Guerazzi is a prisoner in his own house, and the whole population has pronounced in favor of the Grand Duke, who will be immediately recalled. But in Sicily the war has recommenced. All the ports of Sicily are blockaded by the Neapolitans, and it is stated semi-officially that the city of Catania has been taken by the Neapolitans after an obstinate resistance, and has been given up to pillage. Syracuse has surrendered at discretion. The rash Sicilians have thus unhappily brought all this misery upon themselves, without possessing the means of coping effectually with the Neapolitans, they stood out for impossible terms, and all the friendly endeavors of France, to bring about an honorable pacification, were frustrated. We fear that the whole island must shortly yield to the superior forces of the Neapolitans, and a frightful sacrifice of human life and property, will, we fear, be the consequence.

The news from Spain confirms the statement of the arrest of Count Montemolino, who is returned to England; but our old enemy, Cabrera, seems to be still alive, though upon his last legs. The neck of the Carlist rebellion seems quite broken, and it is believed that Cabrera must quit the country if he can get away alive. M. Lesseps has been succeeded by M. Napoleon Bonaparte as French Envoy at Madrid; and we believe the general offices of the latter will be employed in endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation with the Spanish and English Courts. It is believed that a reduction of the Spanish tariff is about to be proposed to the Cortes before it is dissolved, the Ministers taking powers to bring it into operation before it is formally approved. Portugal remains undisturbed.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

MARSHALS.

Henry F. Talmadge, to be Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in the place of Eli Moore, removed.

Frederick G. Smith, to be Marshal of the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

Grafton A. Jones, to be Marshal of the District of Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robertson, removed.

William Paine, of Maine, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine, in the place of Rufus McIntyre, removed.

Stephen B. Shelladay, of Iowa, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Iowa, in place of Gideon S. Bailey, resigned.

Benjamin Bond, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, in the place of Stephen H. Anderson, removed.

ATTORNEYS.

Octavius N. Ogden, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

Samson Mason, to be District Attorney for the District of Ohio, in the place of Thomas W. Bartley, removed.

Absalom Fowler, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Arkansas in the place of Samuel H. Hempstead, removed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Luther Jewett, Collector, Portland, Maine.

LAND OFFICERS.

John M. Hughes, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Plattsburg, Missouri, in the place of Bela M. Hughes, resigned.

John L. Green, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio, in the place of John Hough, removed.

Cyrus W. Wilson, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the place of Lemuel R. Lincoln, removed.

Lorenzo Gibson, of Arkansas, to be Serveyor General of the Public Lands in Arkansas, in the place of Wm. Pelham, removed.

Silas Noble, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, in the place of Seth B. Farwell, removed.

Cyrus Aldrich, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dixon, Illinois, in the place of John Wallace, removed.

Samuel Merriweather, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in the place of David G. Bright, resigned.

Henry F. Mooney, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, Arkansas, in the place of Henry L. Biscoe, removed.

Lorenzo D. Maddox, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Arkansas, in the place of Gen. Jefferies, removed.

William E. Powell, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Champagnole, Arkansas, in the place of Hiram Smith, removed.

Ezra Hill, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Champagnole, Arkansas, in the place of Matthew F. Ramey, removed.

William H. Euter, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Washington, Arkansas in the place of Benjamin P. Jett, removed.

Bernard F. Hempstead, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Arkansas in the place of Daniel T. Witter, removed.

James H. Stirman, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the place of Ephram D. Dickson, removed.

Richard M. Thruston, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the place of Matthew Leeper, removed.

James H. Patterson, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Batesville, Arkansas, in the place of John Miller, removed.

William S. Hynson, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Batesville, Arkansas, in the place of D. J. Chapman, removed.

John E. Manly, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Clarksville, Arkansas, in the place of John Bruton, removed.

William Goodrich, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Clarksville, Arkansas, in the place of William Adams, removed.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

de29

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddan, F. H. Eaton. jal9

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

OFFICE, No. 51 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y. my8-ddm

Geology and the Scriptures.

REV. HERSCHEL S. PORTER will continue the delivery of his Lectures on the Harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, in the 1st Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week, at ½ before 8 o'clock. my9:d41

DIED,

Yesterday morning, 10th inst., Dr. A. N. M'DOWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, from his late residence in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant.

Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, of Hemorrhage of the Lungs, WILLIAM GLENN.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence on Webster street, near the Fountain Inn, at 2 o'clock.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO. DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are notified that the Dividend of Ten Dollars per share, declared on the second Saturday in January last, will be paid them or their legal representatives, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on or after the 21st day of May, inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.

my11 THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

Wool Growers Convention.

The undersigned Wool growers in Washington county, propose holding a Convention, in WASHINGTON, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., (Court week,) at 10 o'clk, A. M. The object of the Convention is to deliberate in relation to the best mode of disposing of wool—whether in the usual way, or in placing it in depots—and if the latter be adopted, where, when and by what organization the depots are to be established. These are matters of deep interest, and other important business may be presented to the Convention for consideration. We therefore respectfully invite our brother wool growers of this and the adjoining States to participate in the deliberations of the Convention, and hope there will be a general attendance.

John Rankin, Wm. Moore, Samuel T. Brownlee, James Murray, John Ramsey, Wm. L. White, R. Smith, Thomas Hopkins, Joseph Clark, John Dinsmore, Thomas Miller, James Hughes, Joseph Brownlee, Samuel Patterson, James Ewing, Wm. Patterson, Wm. Craig, Abraham Wotring, Mathias M'Keever, Isaac Manchester, James Lee, and others. my11

GUM GUAIAC—250 lbs just rec'd and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co. my11 corner wood and 1st sts

BALS. COPAIVA—122 lbs just rec'd and for sale by my11 B A FAHNESTOCK & Co

RED PRECIPITATE—75 lbs just rec'd and for sale by my11 B A FAHNESTOCK & Co

SIDE STRIPE CASSIMERES—1 case new style of fancy "side striped" Cassimeres, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & Co. my11 48 wood st

RIBBONS—A handsome assortment of new and beautiful styles Bonnet Ribbons, just rec'd and for sale at reduced prices by MURPHY, WILSON & Co my11

HOWARD DUCK—5 bales heavy Cotton Duck, suitable for steam boat decks, wagon covers, &c., just received and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & Co my11

YOUR COUGH MAY BE CURED.

ALLEGHENY CITY, (3d Ward,) April 20, 1849.

Mr. R E. Sellers. Being afflicted for some time with a cough, which was so severe as to unfit me for my daily employment. Frequently after coughing, I have been so much exhausted, as to be obliged to sit down and rest. Hearing of the good effects produced by your Cough Syrup, I concluded to give it a trial; and am happy to say it produced the desired effect in my case. After using it one night, the cough was abated, and I am now perfectly well. JAMES JOHNSON.

This pleasant and popular Cough Syrup is prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood street. Sold also by Druggists generally in the two cities and vicinity. my11

FINE GOODS—18 pr Gold Spectacles;
8 fine Diamond Finger Rings;
10 Musical Boxes, shell cased;
A large assortment of Pens, with fine paintings also, gold and silver gilt.
Silver Butter Knives;
" " " with agate handles;
Gold and silver watch Buckles and Slides.
Also—PARASOLS, dark green and other fashionable colors.

The above goods, with a large assortment of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c., will be sold for scarce or other good money, at No 67 Market street.

my11 ZEBULON KINSEY

R. H. CARNAHAN,

ATTORNEY, AT LAW. Office on Fourth street, between Cherry alley and Grant st. my11:1ly

VANILLA BEANS—10 lbs of a very choice quality, received and for sale by BRAUN & REITER my11

OIL OF LEMON—1 case, warranted pure, received and for sale by BRAUN & REITER my11

OIL OF BERGAMOT—1 case