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PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
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CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

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COMMISSIONER.

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Our readers will learn, by notice in our advertising columns, that the enterprising Horticultural Society of this city and vicinity, will commence to-day an exhibition of fruits and flowers. As this is the first attempt to get up an exhibition of spring productions, we hope the society will be liberally patronized by the public, and thus be encouraged to continue their useful and praise worthy efforts. The exhibition is in Philo Hall.

THE RACES.—We hope the Sheriff of the county will see that the laws of the Commonwealth are rigidly enforced in reference to the races, which are now in full tide in the neighborhood of this city. We cannot see the utility of enacting laws, if they are not enforced. Such a course weakens reliance upon all law, and encourges offenders of various grades to attempt its infraction. It is boasingly said, that the races cannot be stopped, that they will go on in spite of penal enactments. We should like to see the question tried, and to know whether laws are such trifling things.

NEWS FROM THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—We have had the opportunity of reading a letter, dated at "Rio de Janeiro, April 24," from Mr. J. A. Benson, who went from this city, in company with several others, for the gold regions, by way of Cape Horn. The company consists of Mr. Benson, John Pierpard, A. J. Irons, W. B. McClatchey, Frank Clark, Wm. Adams, and John Breckell. They were all well, and had got along pleasantly, and were ready to leave Rio in good spirits. By this time, most probably, they are approaching the gold regions, on the bosom of the Pacific.

A writer in the Mercury says the New York mail arrives here twenty four hours sooner by Baltimore than by Philadelphia. We were not aware of this before, and for the first time share the change, the papers, for a wonder, *did* arrive one day earlier than usual. This certainly is a great convenience, and if an arrangement can be made by which the paper bags can be brought on regularly by way of Baltimore, the change will be one of real utility. We are ready to second and support every reform which will benefit the public, but we protest against the spirit which seizes upon every accident or irregularity, which may grow out of efforts to introduce reforms, as an excuse for attack upon a public officer. When these irregularities become stereotyped, as they were under Cave Johnson, we shall not demur at complaints.

THE CHOLERA.—While this fearful disease appears to be gaining strength at the West and spreading in the North and East, our city is seriously free from it. A few cases have occurred during the last week, but we have heard of only one death. It does not exist in an epidemic form, and no danger is incurred by coming here.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—As we anticipated, our Philadelphia friends have subscribed the requisite amount of stock to complete the road to Hollidaysburg. From a statement, by J. R. Tyson, read at a town meeting, last week, we learn, that $500,000 have already been obtained, and Spring Garden is about to subscribe $200,000 more, and that the Northern Liberties, it is expected, will imitate the good example. The whole amount will be soon obtained.

It is expected that on the 20th of next month, the first locomotive will start from Harrisburg, and pass to the western end of the first section at Lewistown, a distance of sixty miles. The completion of the road to Hollidaysburg, in the spring, will by means of the Portage, carry cars to Johnstown, at the western base of the mountain, within seventy-four miles of the city of Pittsburgh.

The Western section, it is expected, will be put under contract this season.

European News.

We again treat our readers with one of the remarkably satisfactory and succinct letters of the London correspondent of the New York Commercial. We like these letters for two important reasons. First, they give a brief, correct, and most intelligible account of European affairs. Second, they breath the right spirit, alike removed from toryism or radicalism. They evidence a love of true and rational liberty on the part of the writer, and a hatred of all oppression and cant, whether of the despot or the mob.

The exceeding importance of the mighty events passing on the continent of Europe, at the present moment, must be our excuse for taking up so much space with foreign affairs. We have nothing at home which will begin to compare in interest with the news from abroad. The events which will form brilliant pages in the work of some future historian are passing before our eyes. As we stated yesterday, the war between liberty and despotism is waged. Russia, Austria, and Prussia have, without doubt, entered into a league to put down Republicanism in Europe, and in the language of a cotemporary, most heartily do we hope, and almost believe, that Republicanism will surely prove too mighty for them; but the strife, to have that issue, must needs be protracted, desolating, awful. If the warriors for the right are crushed at all, they will be crushed speedily; if they gain the day, it can only be through a long and desperate struggle against the strength of the three most essentially military powers in Europe. If in ten years we have a chance to shout aloud for joy over the complete triumph of "the right," aye or even in twenty, we may give thanks to the Almighty for a more gracious fulfilment than, as things now are, we have any reason to expect. The war of principles is to be no child's play, whenever it comes on in earnest.

The Cincinnati Gazette states—"We have been informed of a number of cases where sulphur has been administered to Cholera patients with the most satisfactory results."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* has put on a beautiful new dress—so has the *Richmond Whig*. Excellent papers, both, and well worthy of the greatest prosperity. It gratifies us much to see them look so fair and thriving.

MARIA EDEWORTH, the celebrated novelist, died on the 21st of May, in her native village, Edgeworthtown, Longford county, Ireland, aged 83 years. The thousands of persons in the United States, who have read and admired her works, will be gratified to know that her last years were passed tranquilly.

ABSCONDING SLAVES.—Quite a number of slaves have lately fled from London co., (Va.,) and when some of them were arrested they produced well executed free papers, which proved to be forged.—Eight male slaves got off also, from Hampshire co., Va., and were not retaken.

OZONE.—The inquiry is often made, what is meant by the term "ozone." In the Washington Union appears the following answer, not a very definite one to the inquiry:

"Ozone" is formed in the air by decomposition of its water, through disturbance of its electrical equilibrium. Its nature and compositions are uncertain. It has heretofore een detected in the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemics, varying in quantity with the violence of the disease.

A man named James Allison, a stone cutter, from Pittsburgh, Pa., was murdered near Chattanooga, Geo., on the 20th ult. A man named Davis, a stone cutter also, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.—*Louisville Jour.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The cases of cholera, reported to day, are only twenty six, or less than half the number reported on the 6th, with a corresponding decrease in the deaths. Brooklyn is reported free, as well as Williamsburgh and Jersey City. The fear of cholera has much diminished, and we begin to hope that a mild visitation is all New York is to have. The ravages of the disease have been constant thus far, as a great many of the cases reported in private practice were of symptoms not of the disease.

The Europa's mail reached this city on Thursday afternoon, in eleven days from London, a rate of speed that can hardly be credited, and what is better, the letters were placed in the hands of merchants the same afternoon, an achievement never attempted under the old regime. The new Postmaster has gone to work in earnest and given the office an energy that is novel as it is agreeable.

What the druggists make by the cholera our market gardeners lose, and a good deal more.—Vegetables can scarcely be said to bear a price, and a small sum buys a large stock. The course of travel is reversed and the current sits strongly away from the city. Boats leaving the city are crowded, but on their return have scarcely a traveller. The hotels are very thin, and by the time the dessert reaches the table the guests have all vanished, and not more than thirty per cent. as many strangers are registered on the hotel books as last season. The promulgation of the sulphur and charcoal specific for cholera has put the price of crude brimstone from $28 to $36 per ton, and the new compound has been wrought into a very palatable candy, and is really, medicine made easy.

The Walker trial has ended and the result, as predicted, an acquittal, after a short absence by the jury, who seem to have made up their minds in favor of the prisoner before the evidence for the prosecution was closed. With abundance of money there is perfect safety in the commission of crime here, and justice never reaches the culprit. Without money the case is widely different and a poor man or a negro is more certain of punishment here than in most cities of the Union.

Bain's telegraph line to Boston is nearly ready for business, much to the gratification of those who now suffer the impositions of the Morse line. This business of telegraphing is now eating out the vitals of some papers here, who, by their position, are obliged to go largely into the news, while really unable to do so. The yearly cost is full $5000 each, a sum equal to the profits of some journals before the wires commenced work. The leading journals here must soon advance prices, and be diminished in number. An immense capital is now required to conduct a prominent paper, and those of New York will soon rival their London neighbors in every point of view. Old papers will be more valuable than ever, but the weak ones will sink to rise no more.

The Hungarians continue their meetings and have evinced a warm feeling of sympathy on the part of all the foreign population. The Germans, particularly, are much elated and now watch the arrivals of the steamers with as much interest as was shown by the Irishmen during the progress of the monster meetings which closed at Clonmel. Hungary is the last to take the field, but her prospect of obtaining a rational republican government is superior to that of any other part of Europe.

In money matters, there is not a shade of change, and funds abundant beyond all demand. Some of the new Pennsylvania 6 per cents have been sold at 103c, a price that restores the confidence of capitalists. The 5's close at 89, and firm.

Cotton, since the steamer, is a little cheaper, and a decline has been accepted. In flour, a good business, at full prices. Freights to Europe have fallen and there is an increased demand for ever ton room. Grain continues in good request, at full prices with a good foreign business. Pork may be quoted at $8 25@$10 for prime mess. The demand for Cut Meats has fallen off and lower rates have been accepted. Sales of Ohio Whiskey at 20@22c. There is a speculative movement in Clover Seed, with sales of 500 bbls. Ohio at 04@5c. Timothy, $1 75@$1 87½ per tierce. Flax at $1 20 for rough.

C.

The Sulphur Cure.

We publish the following article at the request of one of the oldest and ablest physicians of this city, a gentleman who is not easily led away by specious theories, or new and wonderful discoveries:

Correspondence of the Tribune

THE CHOLERA CURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill. June 1, 1849.

The Spring has that just opened here away.—Several weeks of cold, rainy weather are just succeeded by warm and clear weather, the first of the season. The cholera, which has almost brought business to a dead lock, is on the decrease, and things generally wear a more promising appearance.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned here, recently, by the discovery of a new and perfect remedy for the cholera. Dr. J. H. Bird whose name will soon be on every tongue, is the discoverer—he is a practical physician of this city.—About six months since his attention was called to the subject by reading an article from a German chemistry in one of the medical periodicals, in which it was contended that Influenza depended upon the presence of *ozone*, and that chemical, analysis proved that the number of attacks was always in proportion to the amount of *ozone* in the atmosphere. Viewing this conjunction with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by the Influenza, he came to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependant upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time. Dr. Bird satisfied himself to work to ascertain what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of ozone. His superior chemical knowledge enabled him to suggest the well known substance, sulphur, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a measure as to neutralize its influence. In his investigation he found that the cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where sulphur is abundant, hence the conclusion that sulphur might be, and probably is, the antidote for cholera. Dr. Bird's experiments have shown that ozone is present in the atmosphere at this time, and that the amount is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time.

About a week since, Dr. Bird determined to try the effect of sulphur upon himself and others troubled with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c. in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory—so much so that he immediately requested several of the first physicians of this city to test its efficacy in their practice. They have all reported that they are convinced of its efficacy. They say "the result of the use of this remedy is wonderful." All the premonitory symptoms of the cholera, such as pains, a sense of fulness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhea, &c. have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three to four grains of sulphur. In cases where either cramps, diarrhea, or vomiting have been present in addition to those they have all existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named dose, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours to dissipate entirely cholera symptoms."

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stage of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or cases of this kind these effect of the remedy has been to bring back the pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhea and vomiting.

In truth, the results obtained so far have been such as to convince all in this community who have witnessed its effects that if any remedy deserves the appellation this is a specific for the cholera.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

I have devoted thus much space to this subject because if this remedy is what is supposed to be it will instantly attract the attention of the whole civilized world.

Yours, B.

The Buffalo Courier, has upon this important subject the following statements of persons whom the Editors know to be of good character and judgment:

Our informant was by chance in Chicago, Friday, May 25, when Dr. Bird first administered his remedy to persons attacked with the cholera—These cases were persons living twelve miles out of the city, Irish laborers on the Chicago and Galena railroad. In company with Dr. Bird and Dr. Herrick and three other physicians he visited them for the purpose of seeing the effects of the experiment.

On arriving at the station it was found that one of the five patients was already dead. Of those living, one was a man, two were women, and the remaining one a child four or five years of age.—The man was pronounced by the physicians to be in a collapsed state. Whether the remainder were or not, our informant is not positive. In the language of physicians, the man had "no pulse," that is to say, his pulse was hardly perceptible.—The women were vomiting and purging excessively.

Dr. Bird immediately administered the pills—In the course of ten minutes he gave one of the women three of them. The limited time afforded to the visiters prevented a fair observation of the effects of the medicine. Their stay was limited to three quarters of an hour, the time being the afternoon. Upon the arrival of the cars in Chicago the next morning, the patients were all reported doing well, with the fairest prospects of recovery.

The next day, the remedy was tried upon two cases in Chicago and both recovered from the attack.

On Sunday and Monday, a telegraphic despatch was transmitted to New Orleans, advising of the nature of the remedy, and requesting that it should be tried upon some of the cases in that city, which were in the most advanced stages of the disease.

A reply was received the next day, to the effect that it had been tried, as our informant understood, upon persons in the collapsed stage, and that the treatment "had the desired effect."

The opinion or recommendation of Dr. Bird is that in any locality where the disease is prevalent, it is a proper precaution to take one of the pills in the morning, and for those attacked, to take one every two hours until relief is found.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

BY THE STEAMER EUROPA.

LONDON, May 25, 1849.

The French elections are over, and the number of Socialists returned has caused a fright, which has been increased by warlike indications on the part of the Assembly, now about to expire. Rome still defies the united powers. Germany stands where it did. Austria has nothing but the Russian army between herself and annihilation—and it is even said that the Russians have sustained a severe defeat. The war in Denmark goes on.—The Punjaub has been annexed to our Indian dominion. Ireland in some districts is suffering more severely than ever from disease and famine. Lord Stanley's amendments in the Lords against Ministers, on the navigation bill, have been rejected. The Canada discussion was to come on this evening, but is postponed till the 8th of June. There has been a sham attempt by a miserable creature to assassinate the Queen. Such is the news of the week.

FRANCE.

Ever since the last packet there has been much excitement each day, in connexion with the intelligence from Paris, rumors of a military *coup d' etat* being rife on one side and of a popular insurrection on the other. The hostility of the Assembly to the present Ministry has steadily increased. On the question of allowing General Changarnier to continue the double command of the National Guard and of the army of Paris, the Government at the commencement of the week experienced a defeat in which the numbers were 293 against 210. Subsequently, on a motion to avoid the discussion of foreign affairs and to pass to the order of the day, they have been beaten by 459 against 53, and lastly General Cavaignac has carried a proposition, in spite of their most strenuous efforts, calling upon them to take measures to protect the interests of Republic during the present events and movements of troops throughout Europe. This proposition, which was avowedly directed against Russia, was carried by 436 against 184, and strong as it is, it is after all a very mild modification of what was proposed by the Mountain party, with, at one time, every prospect of success, and would have been little short of a declaration of war.

Regarding the intervention in Rome, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in reply to a question, that M. Lesseps, the Plenipotentiary despatched thither, has been ordered to conform to the resolutions of the Assembly—so that the hostile attitude of France to her sister Republic may be considered at an end.

Regarding the Russians in Hungary, M. Drouyn de Lhuys also said that remonstrances had been sent to the Cabinets of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh.

Among other events in the Assembly, M. Flocon presented a petition from Rheims, demanding the impeachment of the President and his Ministers.

Disturbances of the old character have taken place at Cette, Montpelier and elsewhere, but not with any serious results. They merely serve to show the conflicting elements that are at work—One feature of the present restlessness is the tendency to Socialism observed among the military.—During these affairs, however, the President has held a grand review in Paris, of 40,000 men.

The result of the elections has proved less agreeable to the so called friends of order than had been contemplated. It is as follows:—

Moderates	514
Socialists	220
Unknown	16
Total	750

In the Department of the Seine Lucien Murat was at the head of the poll with 131,525 votes—Ledru Rollin had 131,525, and he was moreover elected for five departments. A noncommissioned officer, Sergeant-major Boichot, who lately gained notoriety by an *emeute* in his regiment, which took place in consequence of his having been locked up for misconduct, also stood high on the poll, and has been returned by a greater number of suffrages than General Bedeau, a marshal of France, who stands the second below him on the list. Boichot is an unequivocal Socialist. Two carmen of Lyons are also among the parties elected. In the department of the Var a Socialist has been returned who can neither read nor write. The department of Creuse has chosen an operative mason, who, it is said, may still be seen daily in Paris at work with his trowel, on a new house in the neighborhood of the Pantheon. Lamertine, who received, in 1848, more than two millions of votes, was not elected in any quarter—not even in the department of his birth. Marrast of the *National*, and Dupont de l'Eure, the aged President of the Provisional Government, as well as many others of the old set, have also been excluded. The new Assembly is to be convened on Monday next, the 28th of May.

The foreign discussions and the result of the elections have had a singular effect on the Bourse, where an almost unparalleled panic has prevailed. During the week the 5 per cent Rentes have experienced a fall of 14 per cent, of which nearly 7 per cent took place in one day. Subsequently there has been some reaction and the price has advanced from 76 to 82.

ROME.

The Romans still continue to let the world know the basis upon which they stand. M. Rusconi, the Foreign Minister of the Republic, has addressed a note to the Catholic powers, in which he puts aside the question of its religious character. "Combined Europe," he points out, "comes to free upon three millions of men a government they have pronounced forever fallen—a government professing to represent the Divine Master who said, His kingdom is not of this world, and on these powers will fall, severe and inexorable, the judgement of posterity. The question" he continues, "is far more serious than if the party whom the combined monarchs of Europe would force upon us, were, alas, like so many others, the mere vulgar privileged. The attack being made in the name of the head of the Catholic Church, it is calculated to weaken faith and to shake the religious edifice in its foundation. Many begin to doubt of a creed which to such base worldly views, and such profanations which does not hesitate to place on a pedestal of day interests which should have no other objects than meekness, resignation, and that sublime self-denial which has made the religion of Christ the religion of the oppressed. Let Europe, it is still time, reflect. The present no longer a struggle between one army and another—between man and man. It is a struggle which embrace the whole moral world of ideas—of hopes, of faith—which will find an echo in the remotest generation."

The Roman Monitor also has published an article in which, after pointing to the combination of Austria, France, and Spain, it reminds its readers that behind the bayonets of General Oudinot are the people of France, that behind Radetsky are the Hungarians and the democracy of Vienna, and that behind the proud Spaniard is a nation demoralized and feeble. But whatever their power, even if it be as solid as it is doubtful, the Romans wait them without fear. "A people who have a mission to fulfill before honor and eternal justice cannot perish."

The arrival of M. Lesseps from Paris, at Civita Vecchia, on his way to Rome, is described as having caused an extraordinary excitement among the French troops, the report rapidly spreading that they were now to defend the Roman republic against Austria and Naples. An arrangement is anticipated forthwith, and it is understood that the French have already interdicted the Neapolitans from any further movement, and that a message to the same effect has been sent to Spain.

Among many persons a strong suspicion is entertained that the French will yet play the Romans false, and that after having cajoled so far as to get into the city, the Pope will ultimately be restored. The treachery which character red their professions on landing at Civita Vecchia, where they represented that they came entirely on a pacific mission, to aid the people, fully justifies this distrust, and the Romans are evidently alive to it—At present, however, although such would apparently have been the policy of the French Government, the tone of the National Assembly and the elements of which the new one is composed would make the trick difficult. The Romans moreover, having their suspicions awakened need be doubly on their guard, and it is understood that the French have no very definite promises and without due precautions. Originally they might have done so, but now all classes are full of confidence, the defences of the city are complete and they have 40,000 men under arms.

In my last letter I mentioned that, while the conservative press and Parliament of England were heaping scorn and abuse upon the members of the Roman Government, these parties were in fact deserving of the highest honor, whatever might be the end of the struggle, for the marvellous way in which they had maintained respect for life and property; and I mentioned at the same time a consequent belief that the leaders must be far in advance of the people with whom they have to deal. It now appears that scarcely a single individual among them is a native of the Roman States, the majority being Piedmontese. Under these circumstances, it is impossible not to apprehend that, whatever turn the crisis may take, they will be disappointed and betrayed in their ultimate efforts. The regeneration of the Roman people must be the work of a long day, for it is now evident that our natural condemnation of the Government that has just been overturned, that it has rendered its subjects notorious as constituting perhaps, the most corrupt and degraded community upon earth.

BOLOGNA AND LEGHORN.

The aggression of Austria on the Roman States, and upon Tuscany, and has thus far been successful, and has not yet received any check from the French. I mentioned in my last that Leghorn had been entered, and according to subsequent accounts, the Austrians had no sooner got possession than they shot 200 persons without trial, and despite the efforts of the English and French consuls. Many houses are also were sacked by the soldiery, and a proclamation is now in force that, if concealed arms are found in any house and the owner cannot be traced, the landlord of such house is to be shot within 24 hours. At Florence, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and with his two principal cities in this condition it is now announced that the Grand Duke—the runaway ruler of Tuscany—is about to return to resume his sway. Guerrazzi, and the late heads of the Provisional Government, are in confinement, and will be tried by court martial, and, it is feared, be shot.

At Bologna, in the Roman States, the inhabitants held out against the Austrians until the 16th of May. On that day, after a brave defence of eight days, the city capitulated, but strange to say, they obtained a condition that no one should be injured; whether this resulted from haste on the part of the Austrians to be spared, in their present critical position, the necessity of prolonging the seige, or from an expectation that if they did not make haste, France would interpose between them and their prize, cannot be known. It is satisfactory that the people have obtained terms of any kind, although we must not rely that faith will be kept with them. A state of seige will be declared, and then, as at Milan, any obnoxious person can be shot upon any pretext whenever it may be considered desirable. Meanwhile, Radetsky has forwarded the keys of the city to the Holy Father at Gaeta.

NAPLES.

From Naples there is nothing new. The people are kept in entire ignorance by the Government of all that is passing in the Roman States, and no sooner was the vanguard of the Neapolitan army put to flight by Garribaldi than King Ferdinand sent a despatch to his capital, ordering *Te Deums* in all the churches for a victory. A quarantine has been established, professedly on account of the cholera, but in reality for political purposes. Among the last signs of the times, is the return of Del Carretto, the infamous police minister, who was last year obliged to fly from the fury of the people, and who had ever since been in hiding at Montpelier. He has now returned with more than his old insolence, and I yesterday received a letter from a medical friend, who happened to arrive at Naples at the same time, and who saw an American lady—the wife of a naval officer—turned out of her apartment in the Lazzaretto to make room for this man's servant.

PALERMO.

Palermo is now in the hands of the Neapolitan troops, and the subjugation of Italy is therefore complete. After the way in which the Palermitans deceived both friends and foes by their protestations of resistance, their fate attracts but little sympathy. Nothing could have been more contrary to the expectations of all who were acquainted with the population of the two places than the relative results at Palermo and at Rome. Every one believes that the Sicilians would stand firm even until they were exterminated, and that the Romans would succumb at the first blow.

VENICE.

Venice still holds out successfully, and the Provisional Government, by frequent sallies from the fortress of Malghera, inflicts great damages and annoyance upon the Austrians.

GERMANY.

Elberfeld and other Prussian towns lately in revolt have returned to quietness, under a promise that a constitution is in preparation at Berlin for the formation of a Federal Germany and for a subsequent union act with Austria, the nature of which I have already detailed. Meanwhile the King of Prussia continued to show that with his as well as with the other sovereigns military force is still the great specific. The army is to be placed on the war footing, which will raise it to 400,000 or 450,000 men. Arrests too are still the order of the day, and also a disregard of former popular concessions. Under the constitution a new chamber should be called within 40 days from the date of the dissolution of the old one, but the belief is that this provision will be "suspended."

At Badan the Provisional Government which was formed when the Grand Duke absconded continues to behave with the utmost moderation. The army, consisting of 22,000 soldiers remain on the side of the people. Whether the Kings will venture to attack them remains uncertain.

THE FRANKFORT PARLIAMENT.

The new Cabinet of the central Ministry was announced a few days back, as having been formed under a Dr. Gravenell and M. Detmold. The announcement was received with shouts of derision by the Assembly, since neither of them has the slightest weight. They immediately, however, issued a programme, to the effect that they did not recognize the royal power as having any right to enforce the acceptation of the constitution, but that they are prepared to mediate with the several governments for its recognition—while at the same time they will oppose all "illegal or violent" movements that may arise under pretence of enforcing it. Upon this M. Welcker moved a vote of want of confidence, which was carried by 197 against 12.

The Ministry, however, still refused to resign, and as the moderate members have gradually withdrawn from the Assembly, the proceedings have each day assumed a more aggressive character. A vote for the abolition of the present Regency, and affirming the necessity of appointing a Regent who will carry out the constitution, was carried by 176 against 116. The King of Prussia having recalled the Prussian deputies, a protest signed by 55 of them was published, and a resolution declaring the decree of the King to be illegal was carried by 289 against 2. A similar ordinance from the King of Saxony met with a like fate. Subsequently, however, 70 members of the moderate party have retired, with Baron Gagern at their head, after making a declaration that their withdrawal was owing to the frustration of their hopes by the opposition of four powerful Sovereigns on one side and the wild outbreak of the republicans on the other.

Under these circumstances the Parliament is every day becoming weaker, but at the same time more violent. Meanwhile the Regent is understood to have sent a pressing request to the King of Prussia to assume the direction of the central power, as he wishes to be relieved of its responsibility.

Every thing will now depend upon the central constitution in preparation at Berlin. It is alleged that on all main points it will resemble the Frankfort one. Whether the Parliament will consent to resign their functions and to permit this substitute for their own work to be recognized is exceedingly doubtful—but at the same time the probability seems to be that, if the new scheme should really approach what is desired, the middle classes will generally be glad to accept it, and the parliament will then not be able to raise any thing like a national opposition. A sem republican outbreak may take place and be attended with lamentable consequences, but it could only end like all previous experiments in the same line.

AUSTRIA.

From Austria we learn that outbreaks are still feared at Prague and Vienna. The Vienna papers have been warned "for the last time" not to publish any news of the war, and so great is the alarm with regard to the Hungarians that strong intrenchments are thrown up around the city to enable it to stand a siege. The Emperor has issued another proclamation to the Hungarians, ascribing the war to the intrigues of a criminal "faction," and adjuring them to welcome the Russians as friends.

It is now beyond question that all the Austrian generals, as well as Jellinchich and the Croatians, have been utterly routed. There are strong rumors too of the Russians having been terribly handled by Bem in the defiles of Rothenthum.—According to a proclamation issued by Rossuth at Kebrecein on the 12th of May, which has since, to a certain extent, been confirmed, 6000 of them had surrendered to Bem at Krivan on the 7th of May, and 30,000 three days afterward at Arss, their arms, cannon, horses and ammunition all falling into the possession of the Hungarians. Buds, which is to Pesth what Brooklyn or Jersey City is to New York, has also surrendered, and by this they gain 20,000 muskets, 10 batteries and a vast quantity of ammunition, the Hungarian capital and its vicinity are now, therefore, entirely free. The Austrian garrison at Buds, consisting of 3000 men, have been marched prisoners to Comorn.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has at length shown the cloven foot; he has issued a manifesto of his determination to put down anarchy "in the West."—At the same time, however, he was polite enough to announce his intention to recognize the French republic. The destruction game has to a certain extent failed, the one act not having been sufficient to counteract the excitement produced at Paris by the other. Coupling the past policy of Louis Napoleon with the present recognition of him by the Emperor Nicolas, it seems very much as if he had been following the advice of Louis Phillippe, and trying to build up power by the countenance and support of the surrounding despotism.

DENMARK.

Notwithstanding the general expectation of a week back, that a peace had been absolutely arranged, the blockade of the Danish ports by the Danes still continues, and within the last few days has even been made more strict. At the same time, the Prussians are in Jutland, and are steadily bombarding the Danish fortress of Fredenca.

INDIA.

The last arrival from India announces the annexation of the Punjaub. By this act 100,000 square miles and a population of 3,500,000 are added to the British possessions. The net revenue of the Punjaub is about £1,000,000 sterling, but its occupation under our wasteful system will cost annually a much larger sum; 23,000 troops are to occupy the country and 39,000 will be maintained close at hand. The young prince who has been deposed (but not unjustly) will receive an allowance of £40,000 per annum.

IRELAND.

From Ireland the accounts again resemble those that were rife and during the pestilence of 1847. At Ballinrobe and Skibbereen the destitution, it is affirmed by the central relief committee, far surpasses any thing the country has yet endured.—The Protestant rector of Ballinrobe, in a letter to Lord John Russell, quotes a case in which a shipwrecked body having been cast on shore, the heart and liver were extracted and eaten by a starving family. He also mentions an instance of a girl carrying the dead body of her mother three miles upon her back to the union, to obtain a coffin and burial. The mother had died of cholera, and the girl also died on the following day.

ARRAY OF FORCES.—The Jefferson Inquirer, now the official paper—the Boonville Democrat, and the St. Louis Union, have taken sides with Col. Benton, since his speech at Jefferson. The Metropolitan and the Glasgow Banner have hung out the flag of opposition, and it is probable that the Fayette Democrat will do likewise. The Platte Argus, before the speech, was evidently disposed to take ground against Col. Benton, and the Louisiana Banner denounced the "appeal" in the strongest terms. In a little while we shall have their response to the speech itself, and then we shall know how to classify them.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

APPOINTMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1849.

It is reported to day, on what may be regarded as good authority, that the Rev. Thomas Sewell, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, has been appointed Consul of Cuba. Mr. Sewell is a resident of Baltimore, and is one of the most zealous and useful men of the Methodist Church. His selection will give great satisfaction to his many friends in different parts of the country. They will learn with regret, however, that his health is not good, and that he purposed going to Cuba for the benefit of his health. It was this determination which induced the government to take advantage of his being there, to give him a public station.

It is also understood, that Col. J. Trimbell Van Allen, of N. Y., has been appointed Charge, to the Republic of Equador.

Gov. Graham, of North Carolina has declined the offer of the Mission to Spain.

BRIG. GEN. J. R. WATSON will be supported for Major General, at the ensuing election.

YORK INFANTRY.

Elizabeth, June 12, '49.—dawtf

Post, daily and weekly, copy.

FROM THE PLAINS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, of date May 18, says that the inundation of the gold diggers is upon them, and passing that point in one continuous stream. We take the following extract:—

"The last arrival from the frontiers is a solitary foot traveller, who says he has come all the way from Maine, without the assistance of either rail road, stage, steam boat, or telegraph wires. He is accompanied by a savage looking bull dog, has a long rifle over his shoulder, on the end of which he carries his baggage, consisting of a small bundle, about the size of your hat. He has no provisions, but gets along pretty well by sponging on his fellow travellers. He says he wants but a hundred meals to carry him through, and he rather guesses he'll find christians enough on the road to supply him with that number.

It is impossible to give the names of the companies, or the number of men that pass over the road, but I think that the ratio between men and wagons, is a three and a half to one.

Our old friends, the Pawnees, have had a hard time of it during the past winter. When they returned from their hunting grounds, their trail could be followed by the dead bodies of those who had starved to death. Children, young men, and women, have shared this fate. Now that spring has arrived, their condition will be improved. They have abandoned their old village 70 miles below us, on the Platte, and have commenced a new one at the mouth of the Saline, some 50 miles nearer the frontiers of Missouri. Their old enemies, the Sioux, are pressing them hard, which is probably the cause of this step. Several war parties of both nations are on the war path, and several scalps have already changed owners.

A large party of Sioux, a few days since came upon some half dozen Pawnees, and took three scalps and a small boy prisoner. This occurred some twenty miles from the post, and in the immediate vicinity of a party of emigrants, who, if report be true, play deaf any thing but an honorable part in the affair. The Pawnees, upon observing the overwhelming force of their enemies, who numbered about two hundred, took shelter with this trait, but the gallant men composing it drove them forth without mercy. There was one squaw in the party, and the warriors, finding they had to fight, told her to run for the river, while they threw themselves between her and the Sioux, and died fighting bravely. The squaw reached the river and escaped. As soon as it was known here, Capt. Walker took twenty men, pursued and overtook the Sioux, rescued the prisoner and restored him to him to his mother. These little Indian fights, which by the way, are of pretty frequent occurrence, and the arrival of emigrants, have broken in pretty effectually upon the monotony of our prairie life.

One of the men with the Mormon mail, is just from the "diggings," in California, and is certainly a happy fellow; for he says that he has as much gold as he wants. He showed a stocking full as a specimen, and you may well suppose, the emigrants opened their eyes at the sight of the glittering mass. I will endeavor to keep you advised of the number of wagons which pass here, and may occasionally find material for a letter.

Your's, &c.,

PAWNEE.

May 19th. The cry is "still they come." Yesterday, 150 wagons passed here, making in all 656. A cart load of letters start for the frontiers this morning, and I presume many mothers, wives, and sweethearts, will soon be made happy

Minutes of a meeting held the 9th day of June 1849, at Mr. Denny's meeting house, at the mouth of Deer Creek Indiana township, for the purpose of obtaining members to the Allegheny County Agricultural Society; when Mr. John Boyle was called to the chair, and James Garrard Secretary.

On motion, the President was requested to read the address prepared by the committee, and the Secretary to read the constitution of the said society, which after a few remarks by the President, were read.

On motion, Mr. Edward Hancock made a few remarks, after which Mr. John F. Garrard made some very appropriate remarks, and read an article from the Lancaster Intelligencer on sheep, which was received with great attention.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Denny, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the officers of the meeting, and also that the meeting adjourn to meet at Mr. Beatty's school house on Monday, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., and that the proceeding of the meeting be published in all the Pittsburgh papers, friendly to the cause.

JOHN BOYLE, Chairman.

JAMES GARRARD, Secretary.

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. sept4-ly

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. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Sec'y. my5ddm

DR. W. H. DAKE, DENTIST, (Late of New York)

OFFICE—Smithfield street, between Seventh and Strawberry alley.

N. B.—Diseases of the mouth, gums and teeth treated Homeopathically my9:3m

Horticultural Exhibition.

THE First June Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Capital Stock of this Company is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

Stockholders who shall neglect punctually, will be subject to the penalty of one per cent per month, as required by law

GEORGE V BACON, Treasurer.

jun13:d1j1

DUFFS BOOK KEEPING—Blanks for teaching this work, with the author's directions to teachers printed on the covers. A new supply just received from New York and for sale by

JOHN H MELLOR, 81 Wood st

FIRE BRICK—100,000 Fire Brick for sale, or orders can be filled at the shortest notice, on the Ohio river, 60 miles below the city, by

S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—100 bxs prime Western Reserve Cheese, received and for sale by

W & R M'CUTCHEON, 158 Liberty st

WHITE BEANS—9 bbls small, just rec'd and for sale by W & R M'CUTCHEON

SEGARS—10,000 best quality Common Segars, just received and for sale by

W & R M'CUTCHEON

ALLUM—4500 lbs, just rec'd, and for sale by

J KIDD & Co

OIL VITRIOL—6,000 lbs on hand and for sale by

J KIDD & Co

ALLEN'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—6 doses, just rec'd