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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN DYERS, of Findlay.

Sulphur and Cholera.—A statement is published in the Louisville Journal, which conducts materially with the fact of the supposed exemption from cholera of person employed about or residing near Sulphur Springs. It would seem also to cast some doubt on the Chicago theory that this disease is caused by a poison called Ozone, the natural antidote to which is Sulphur. The statement is, that "few places in Kentucky were more severely scourged by Cholera, in 1833, than the Blue Lick Springs." Dr. Bird's theory, it will be recollected, rests in part upon the alleged fact, that Cholera has not been known to prevail in the neighborhood of such waters.

California Emigrants Murdered.—Colonel Upshaw, U. S. Indian agent for the Chickasaws, writes to the editor of Arkansas Intelligencer, on the 15th of May, that he had just heard of the murder of a party of twenty six persons who left Texas some two weeks previous for California.—Two others of the party made their escape. They were killed by the Indians. They were at Preston in Texas, on the south bank of Red River, opposite the mouth of Falls Washita, and when there, they said all they wanted was, an Indian fight. It appears they got one. The report is generally believed.

Lake Superior.

While thousands are rushing to California in search of gold, braving the dangers and submitting to the annoyances of an over land route, the pioneers of the great mineral region of the north, are quietly transmuting copper into "spelter," and opening veins of wealth which give greater promise of permanency and profit than any the world has ever known before.

The Lake Superior News gives a condensed abstract of the operations of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company:

"Total amount expended by Boston and Pittsburgh Mining Co. $259,456,89

TOTAL EARNINGS OF THE MINE.

1844,	nothing.
1845,	$2,968,70
1846,	8,570,55
1847,	70,977,29
1848,	202,871,97
Total earnings,	$284,884,92

The stock of the company is divided into 6000 shares on which stockholders have paid in $120,000, $20 per share, and this year received back as dividend ten dollars per share. The mine is now in a condition to increase its earnings, and has sufficient copper in sight to employ two thousand men four years in mining.

Important Decision.—At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Lorain county, Ohio, Judge Bliss presiding, a decision was made in a temporary sale under a general, which is of great decision is this:—That general advantages, such as an enhanced value of property arising from the location of a Rail Road, &c., cannot be offset against damages.

The Doylstown (Pa.) Democrat is very ferocious in its denunciations of the President. The editor says he hopes that all Taylor Democrats who do not return to the bosom of locofocoism may be "compelled to pump thunder at three cents a clap."

The Trial of Isaac A. Brigbs, who was recently arrested in New York for sending letters to William B. Astor, threatening his life unless he sent the writer $25,000 in a secret way, is now progressing in New York. The evidence seems conclusive against him.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 11th inst., notices the death of Capt. Albert Rogers, who was extensively known as a steam boat commander. He had recently established himself in that city as a produce and commission merchant, and by his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, had secured to himself an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends.

Gen. Cass.—The Nashville Banner takes upon itself the assurance to say, "upon the most unquestionable authority," that Gen. Cass will resign rather than obey the instructions of the Legislature of Michigan as regards the slavery question. This is somewhat questionable.

By information received at St. Louis, it would appear that Pickering, the absconding editor, had been arrested at St. Joseph; but subsequently, while in custody, he found means to effect his escape. The party in pursuit, however, succeeded in securing seven hundred dollars from him.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Editor—Will you give publicity to the following recipe for diarrhœa, or cholera medicine:

Laudanum, Hartshorn, and Tincture Rhubarb, each one ounce; Gum Camphor, half an ounce. Dose—One tea spoon full, mixed with water; if not relieved in 15 minutes, repeat the dose, which always succeeds.

I have used this in my own family for fifteen years, and administered it to hundreds of persons, and never found it to fail in relieving diarrhœa. The recipe was handed me in 1834, by a friend as a remedy for cholera. It can do no harm and will check premonitary symptoms until a physician arrives, who, of course, ought to be consulted as soon as possible after an attack of cholera.

JOHN McFADEN.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1849.

The Cholera.—This disease has broken out afresh among us, if we may judge from the fearful list of deaths chronicled for Saturday or Sunday. Whether this has been owing to the great changes in the weather, the heavy rains, and the damp atmosphere, or proceeds from the disregard of all precautionary measures on the part of the citizens, and the neglect of proper sanitary regulations by the city authorities, for a week or two past, we leave other to determine. It is quite certain, that the disease has increased rapidly within the last five or six days, and we fear it has been owing very much to the imprudence of our citizens, in indulging in the use of prepared vegetables.—*St. Louis Rep., June 12.*

City Mortality.—The number of interments in the Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, City, Christ Church, and German Protestant cemeteries, on Saturday last, were 37, of which 26 were reported as having died of cholera.

The number of interments on Sunday last, in the city, Wesleyan Methodist, German Lutheran, Presbyterian, German Protestant, and Catholic cemeteries, were 46, of which 37 were reported as having died of Cholera. Total number of interments during Saturday and Sunday, 83, of which 63 resulted from cholera.

From the Plains.—The St Joseph Adventure says that a mountaineer arrived there on the 27th ult, in twenty days from Fort Laramie. The first company for California, commanded by Captain Paul, of St. Louis, was five hundred miles west of St. Joseph, and all well. The third after the junction with the Independence road, was much crowded—several teams abreast. There was sickness in every company, and some dying. Beyond Fort Laramie the grass is sparse.—*St. Louis Reville, June 10.*

Mount Adams.—We heard that on Sunday and Monday there were about eleven deaths from the cholera on the top and sides of Mt. Adams. The attacks violent, and deaths sudden. Disease not confined to any locality. It is time that the receptacles of filth on Deercreek, creating a pestilent nuisance, which spreads over the face of the hills in this quarter, were purified.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Cholera.—We have heard of two deaths and five new cases of cholera since yesterday. One of the deaths occurred on Fifth street, and the other, a case not previously reported, on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Two of the cases occurred on Fifth street and the other three in different parts of the city.—*Louisville Journal, June 15.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, June 16, 1849.

The news from California, accompanied by the remittance, has once more roused the emigration fever, and a great demand has sprung up for outfits and passages. The Crescent City and Falcon's berths are already taken, and the next migration will exceed all the former ones. The favorable news from Europe, acting with the gold news, has created a fever in stocks, and as high as 174 has been paid for Treasury Notes, with a large advance in stocks generally.

Temperance people are all astir at the near approach of father Matthew, and will receive him with all the honors of a procession and oration. The order of temperance is very numerous, and we will get a welcome little expected by him, and far exceeding any tribute ever paid him in his native land.

The Presbyterians of our sister city of Brooklyn have had a fast day, in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera, and another has been named by the Mayor for Wednesday next. Brooklyn is one of the most purely "Yankee" cities in the United States, and more closely adheres to the principles of the Old Puritan fathers. Its apprentices are numerous as the trees of a forest, and with a population of sixty thousand, it is not cursed with the presence of a theatre. The quiet of a New England village pervades all its movements, and it is emphatically the moral centre of New York.

The Hudson River Rail Road will soon be in operation, and promises to be the most successful in point of speed diverging from New York. The running part of the machinery is exactly like that of the express trains of the best English roads, and the "twenty mile an hour" steamboats will be left far behind. The track will be laid down in Hudson street, if not down Washington street as low as Courlandt, thus bringing passengers within a stone's throw of the chief hotels of the city. Passengers for Buffalo are now sent via the Erie road one dollar cheaper than by way of Albany, and the route much praised. The receipts of the road are now placed at $850,000 for the year, which amount will pay all its interest.

Dr. Thomas M. Poole, late editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and now Consul at Bogota, has arrived in town, and leaves at once for his post. As an editor, he ranks with the first in New York, and the Whig party could have spared an hundred others with less inconvenience than his absence will cause.

In the markets there is little doing, notwithstanding the immense accumulation of capital, which could be had at almost nominal rates. In Cotton, the sales are small, at former prices, say 8¾ for Fair New Orleans. Flour is a little weaker than for some time, and sales at $4 50@$4 62 for good State, and $4 62@$4 75 for good. The export demand has fallen off. For Wheat there is a good foreign demand at full prices. Ohio is in good demand and wanted, and the export demand has abated, though the rates of freight are very favorable. Considerable sales of Ohio Whiskey at 21@21½c. In Pork there is some firmness at former figures. Lard 6¼@7c. In Groceries the sales are for the city trade, country buyers being but a trifling portion of the purchasers.

Dry Goods people have little to do, except to open and close their stores, and look at their large stocks growing unfashionable, and depreciating on their hands. The weather has grown hot within the past two days, and if we escape a *sudden* increase of cholera, a survival of our ranks may be expected, for our present stock of cholera is, after all, a mere bugatelle, and does not, in the faintest degree, resemble the scourge of 1832 and 1834. c.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

FRANCE.

The flurry in the new French Assembly, which the telegraphic reporter, at Halifax thought so important that he bestowed all his attention upon it, to the exclusion of almost every other item of French news, was really of so trifling a character that it is merely noticed in the London Times, because it happened to be the latest announcement at the moment when the Times correspondent was making up his despatches. He says:

The origin of the disturbance was a complaint of M. Chevoix on the removal of Col. Cauvin from the post of military commandant of the Legislative Palace.

The ebullition was merely temporary, and the whole matter of so little importance that the Assembly refused to investigate the complaint of M. Chevoix, and the sitting closed as usual. The Times itself, with all its dislike and suspicion of everything French, has no worse epithet for application to the scene than "burlesque absurdity." Of the prospect the Times speaks even favorably, as follows:

At present all looks fair enough. The two-thirds of the Assembly which assume the collective appellation of the moderate party have voted together, and even in the choice of the presidents of the bureaus, or standing committees, the result has been precisely what it might have been in the spring, if that would have been called moderative members. The new Ministry will probably be formed on the same principle and of the same class of men. The President has evinced his earnest desire to discard both personal dissentions and even party distinctions in the formation of his Cabinet, and unite statesmen of all shades from Marshall Bugeaud to M. de Falloux or Mole, down to M. Barrot to his own late adversary, M. Dufaure, in the same Government.

As to the Roman affairs, it appears to be settled that nothing farther is to be done, either by the French Envoy or by General Oudinot, until the new Assembly has declared its sentiments and purposes, by which declaration of course the President and his Cabinet will be governed. This is fair and proper enough.

ROME.

In the London News of the 2d instant we find the answer of the Roman Triumvirate to the proposition of M. Lesseps (mentioned in our London letter,) and also an individual letter to M. Lesseps from Mazzini. The former assigns the reason of the Constituent Assembly for rejecting the proposition. One is that Rome needs no foreign protection; another that Rome has no adequate guarantee of the good faith and the benevolent intentions of the French Government; another that the Roman people will not consent to a foreign occupation of their capital.

Mazzini's letter is full of energy and firmness. We quote a few of the most effective passages:

To day, in the midst of this crisis, in fear of a French, Austrian, and Neapolitan invasion, our position is ameliorated—our credit has improved, our paper is discounted at 12 per cent, our army is increased, and the entire population behind us is ready to rise up. You see Rome with your own eyes, and you have heard of the heroic combat of Bologna. I write alone, during the night, in the midst of the most profound calm, and I find that at midnight our gates, our walls, our barricades are provided with brave defenders by the passing along of a single word, without noise or alarm.

There is at the bottom of every heart a determination the most profound to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. All bear the same hatred to the government of priests, under whatever form it may be presented. I say hatred—not to men, but to the government. Towards individuals our people, thank God, since the commencement of the republic, have never been generous, but the idea of a clerical government, of a pontiff king, sets us in a rage. We shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration. Right and left are agreed. All with one voice exclaim, if the temporal power of the Pope is an end.

With such a population what is to be done? Is there a free people that can assume to itself the right to compel it to receive a deposed government? A return to old forms would be the destruction of the country. The struggle of secret assassination would commence; anarchy would prevail in the bosom of Italy; reaction would take place, and vengeance would be engrafted in the hearts of a people who only wish to forget. It will be the brand of war lighted in the centre of Europe. It will be the declaration of extreme parties, disgracing the government of republican order, of which we are to-day the organs.

France does not desire this great calamity—neither its government, nor its chief, the nephew of Napoleon. Above all, it is not in presence of an Austrian and Neapolitan invasion that she can persevere in so odious a policy. Should you do so, there will be something in your conduct which will remind the world of the hideous conspiracy against Poland in 1772. Moreover, there is an impossibility of success, even if France desired it. The flag raised by her will of the people now only be displaced by the ruin of our cities, and by the total destruction of the people. MAZZINI.

From the London News, June 2.

GERMANY.

The imperial constitution for Germany is in print, and by this time promulgated. There is no doubt of its now obtaining the adhesion of every government. Bavaria stands too much in need of imperial or of Prussian aid to keep anything like a monarchy alive. Russia may be severe, and Austria irate, but both have too much at present on their hands to throw any determined obstacles in the way of German unity.

The great difficulties are to be encountered from the people and from the liberal party, both of whom, we regret to say, have ample cause of complaint in the very serious modifications which have been made by the princes or their delegates at Berlin, in the imperial constitution, as framed and voted by the Frankfort parliament. It is known that this constitution, like most of those in being, consisted of a Volkshaus and a Staatshaus, a House of Commons and a Senate, the senate being elected half by the provincial states or legislatures, half by the people. To these two chambers the new octroyed constitution adds a third to be called a Fursten Rath, to consist of six members besides, the Fursten Rath to have the power, that no ministerial proposal can be made in either of the imperial chambers without first receiving the sanction of the Fursten Rath.

We must say at once, that did we consider this monstrous excrescence as likely to make an efficient or permanent part of the constitution, we should at once abandon all hopes of it. But such an absurd proviso, which is like holding an extinguisher over the candle the moment you are pretending to light it, will be impossible to carry out or act upon. The King of Prussia himself, we believe, has objected to this princely conclave as quite futile.

Another objectionable change is the substitution of indirect for direct suffrage. We marvel the more at it, from the bad success of this innovation, as tried in Prussia. In many cases it has rendered the election a mere lottery. The second degree of election is complicated too, in the new imperial charter, by the classification of electors according to their fortunes, allowing the richer classes to return more members in proportion to their numbers than the poor.

Among the important parts of the Frankfort constitution the Reichs Gericht, or Federal Court, was that perhaps most prominent. It was adopted from the American system; it is repeated in the new constitution, and is developed and made use of even to a greater degree than the parliament contemplated. All differences between the several states, quarrels between legislatures and their princes, all impeachments not only of imperial ministers but of state ministers, are to come before the federal court, which will thus be one of the most important institutions of the empire.

RUSSIA.

RUMORED DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Gazette de l'Allemagne Occidentale, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held at St. Petersburg, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, and received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the Senators. The President of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his Majesty might meet the same fate; and then the general quitted the chamber.

The same journal contains intelligence that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburgh. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented, and that is the reason of the guards having been sent from St. Petersburgh.

The Leipsiger Zeitung has a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 21st ult. stating that the houses of several members of the aristocracy have been searched and some of the inmates arrested. The number of arrests which have taken place is quoted at 100, most of them officers in the Guards and young noblemen holding appointments under the Government. They were immured in the fortress of Cronstadt.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

THE VICTORY IN THE ROTHENTHURM PASS.

The Democratic Pacifique has private and authentic advices from Hungary, which confirm the reported victory of Bem over the Russians in the Rothenthurm Pass in Transylvania. The reason why there is any doubt or obscurity with regard to recent movements in Hungary is that the Austrian authorities take all possible means of suppressing intelligence from that quarter.

The *Democratie* affirms positively that the Russian advanced guard suffered a check near Jabluinka, some thirty miles from Cracow, in consequence of which a division laid down its arms, abandoning its artillery, with horses and equipage, its baggage, munitions, and materials of war.

In the defiles of Eperies, Dembinski has beaten the Russians and driven the whole body, which was advancing by that route back beyond the Carpathians, all the northern gorges of which range in now our occupies.

But a victory, which even the Austrian Government journals do not dare to deny, says the *Democratie*, is that gained by Bem over a Russian column of 25,000 men, reeking an entrance into Transylvania by the Rothenthurm (Red Tower) Pass. He allowed the enemy to penetrate to the very extremity of the valley, where he was ready to receive them behind some fortifications which he had erected for the purpose. While the Russians were attacking these works, the Szekler Mountineers suddenly appeared on the heights of the defile, thus threatening both flanks and the rear of the enemy, whom they destroyed by rolling rocks upon them from above. Terrible confusion instantly appeared in the ranks of the Imperial force and a flight immediately took place, which drove them, leaving a third part of their whole number on the field of battle.

The *Hamburger Correspondent* announces the success of Bem in these terms. "Bem has sought the frontier of Russian troops from Temsin to Kubavoid a pitched battle."

The *Democratic Pacifique* also publishes a letter from Cracow, dated May 21, which says:

"Bem, who at first had but a handful of 'insurgents' has now an army of more than 60,000 men and 200 cannon. Kavan and Aras have been to us obscure annals of men and arms. The Russians ask nothing better than to be disarmed as soon as they are away from the authority of their Generals. The advantages which Bem has gained are astonishing, especially from the 9th to the 10th of May. During that time he has beaten the Russians on the Polish soil of Galicia. In a former letter I announced to you the presence of noteworthy strangers (French and English) at headquarters; but I was beneath the reality—*there are Austrians there also.*

A correspondent of the National writes from Vienna, Bloomuth pays his men liberally. The common soldier receives 10 *Kruzers* (about 2 cents) a day in money, a sufficient quantity of meat, bread, and vegetables, and a chance for extraordinary rewards which are as high as 500 florins for the capture of a flag, a cannon, &c. The skill of the Hungarians makes it unlikely that they will be brought to a pitched battle.

The *Weiser Zeitung* says: It is reported that Kavan has been taken by the Hungarians. The Austrian army is in a very critical position, which may render difficult the retreat of Jellachich. Perhaps we shall soon see Magyar armies on the shores of the Adriatic sea. The Russian aid will cause with greater difficulty than the Czar seems to suppose, and the fever which will prevail during the summer will greatly weaken his army. The war will last long, and if Austria should obtain the victory, she will suffer from it for many years.

FRENCH ARMY AND DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Civita Vecchia, that the news of the vote in the National Assembly at Paris, by which the Government was directed to see that the Roman expedition should be no longer turned from its true purpose, was received by the officers with indignation. A party of them were at dinner when the news arrived, and one rising said:—

"Gentlemen:—I offer a toast to the Republics of France and Rome!" Instantly every one was on his feet, his glass in his hand. The toast was drank with shouts of *Viva la Republique*, and with all hearts overflowing with joy. On all sides were to be heard the exclamation, "At last the hour is come! We shall measure our swords with Russia and Naples."

The correspondent says he is convinced that the French soldiers are more ready to fraternize with the Romans, than aid in the restoration of the Pope.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, June 1, 1849.

The past week has been singularly destitute of news at least as regards the continent of Europe. To make up for it, however, we have the mortifying accounts of your Forrest riot, just as under similar circumstances, about three weeks back, we had the Canadian explosion. There seems to be some moral epidemic traversing the world, which, while it is utterly destructive to worn out states with rotten constitutions, is also powerful enough to prevent even healthy ones from escaping altogether without a symptom.

On the whole, however, the true nature of the deplorable affair in your city has been perceived here to a much greater extent than I could have ventured to anticipate when I first heard of it.—Of course it was a great godsend to the ultra tories, who have been sadly annoyed during the past 18 months, that the United States were a model of order while despotisms were crashing on all sides. And the Morning Post, therefore, has made the most of it as an illustration of the "sweets of republican liberty"; but by the other papers, and very generally among the public, an opposite tone has been taken, and the vigor with which the thing was put down, coupled with the admirable spirit manifested by the N. York press, has excited no small degree of good feeling and respect. Still, with the strong conservative sentiment that is now so prevalent in England, the occurrence was too opportune not to be made the subject of a high-flown congratulation over the superiority of our institutions. The adroit argument being employed that no matter what may be the form of government in any country, there is always more or less of the same tendency to anarchy, and that therefore it is not kings who are to be blamed for what is now going on in Europe, but poor human nature, which is bad every where, and worst of all among the masses, and which nothing but bullets or the gallows will ever keep in order. The red republicans of the Bowery may consequently congratulate themselves upon having done what the violent Democrats throughout our continent have aimed at over since February, 1848, namely, played the very part which the reactionists most earnestly desired. Had the French revolution been followed by no act of lawless violence it is probable that at this moment there would not, with the exception of Russia, be a single European state in China.

Passing, however, from this point to our own more chronic evils, there is, as I have observed, little to communicate in addition to what was conveyed by the last packet. In no quarter is there any nearer approach to a settlement, and the best that can be said is that such few events as have occurred, have been rather in favor of the liberal side. An armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the Romans, and the moment this took place, Garribaldi sallied forth at the head of 10,000 men, and routed the Neapolitans, driving them back to their own country. From Austria, we have had no reports of victories over the Hungarians, and we may therefore feel certain that whatever has taken place, has not been in favor of the imperialists. The condition of Germany remains without alteration, and not only has the promised constitution in opposition to the Frankfort one not yet made its appearance from Berlin, but it is reported that the difficulties in the way of an agreement upon it, among the several Kings, are greater than ever.

On the Roman question, the proceedings have been as follows: M. Lesseps, the French Envoy, arrived in Rome on the 15th of May, and the first result of his negotiations was the subjoined brief announcement of an armistice, signed by the Triumvirate, dated May 17:

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

In the name of God and the People.

Hostility between the Roman Republic and France is suspended.

After this, the efforts of M. Lesseps to gain admission for the French troops into Rome were constantly exerted, but the Triumvirate are said to have been firm in rejecting every proposition having for its basis the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Lesseps then sent in an *ultimatum*, in the following terms:

1. The Roman states claim the protection of the French Republic.

2. The Roman population have a right freely to choose their form of Government.

3. Rome shall receive the French army as brothers. The protection of the city shall be performed partly by French and partly by Roman troops, and the Roman civil and military functionaries will fulfil their legal functions.

To these conditions, after a short discussion, the Roman Assembly replied:

"The Assembly, regretting that they cannot consent to the conditions proposed by the Envoy Extraordinary of the French Government, confide to the Triumvirate the care of expressing their reasons, and of adopting all measures in their power to establish the best relations between the two republics."

The result of this reply is not yet known, but it is presumed that both parties are waiting to learn the result of the French elections and the tone likely to be taken by the new Chamber. It is amusing to see the French republic, which was only formed in obedience to the impulse of a Paris mob, refusing to recognize even provisionally the Roman republic, and demanding that it shall negotiate under the title of the Roman "States," although the latter republic has been formed by the deliberate sanction of the entire Roman people, expressed by means of universal suffrage. The whole of the above conditions are most insidiously worded, and are fully worthy of a French diplomatist. The Roman population are to choose freely their form of Government, but this choice is not to be made in a state of independence and at their own time; it is to be made with a French army in possession of their capital. The Roman civil and military functionaries, too, are to fulfil their "legal" functions, the legality in each case being left to be decided upon by a foreign power, that refuses to recognize the authority under which the functionaries have been appointed.

The details of the defeat of the Neapolitans by Garribaldi have not been fully received, but it appears that by forced marches he brought his vanguard, consisting of only 2500 men, in the face of 7000 Neapolitans and Swiss, about three miles from Velletri, that without waiting for the arrival of the rest of his troops he met the attack of the Neapolitans and sustained it without reinforcements for more than an hour, and that finally, charging them with the bayonet, he put them all to a disastrous flight.

At Venice the people still hold out and the Austrians are said to have suffered farther reverses.

As regards the Hungarian war, subsequently to the departure of the last packet a contradiction was very generally put forth of the fact of Buda having been taken by the Hungarians, and even up to the present time no announcement of such an event has been made at Vienna, where every reverse is carefully concealed. It is, however, positively asserted that the place was taken on the 21st of May, and that all the Croats in the fortress, amounting to upward of 500, were put to the sword—Some Italians and Poles, forming part of the garrison, went over to the Hungarians.

The Hungarians still pursue their policy of driving the Austrian army into the interior. Nothing more has been heard of their alleged victory over the Russians. It was doubtless greatly exaggerated, but at the same time it appears certain that some considerable successes must have been obtained. An attempt is made to represent the Hungarians as having become divided among themselves since the step was taken of formally deposing the Emperor. Those, however, who have most recently been in the country, tell a different tale, and describe the population as unanimous and the war as in every respect a national one.

The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria have had an interview at Warsaw. A Prussian Ambassador was also on the spot. The results of this ominous meeting have not transpired.

The Danish question is not yet settled, but the Danish Minister in London continues to assert that an immediate adjustment may be looked for. A few days back there was a very general rumor that Russia was about to send a fleet of sixty sail to the Baltic, and that it was her intention to land upon the eastern coast of Jutland by the German troops. The story produced uneasiness, but although the first part ofit was true, the second part is wholly improbable.

From Germany the intelligence, looking to the extraordinary crisis which exists, is singularly tame and meagre. In Berlin the King of Prussia still relies upon the strong arm, and arrests continue daily. They are, however, of a very different character from those which take place at Vienna, since they do not end in murder. In Baden the Provisional Government which occupies Rastadt has received from the island threatening the destruction of everything within its reach.

We have most melancholy details of Indian ravages which sweep tempest like toward your own homes, bearing off many captives and thousands of horses and mules which they plunder, and leave desolation in their tracks. The most popular villages are deserted. They move in an army without the least opposition, and taking prisoners, with large amounts of property. Families are seen along the whole line of the river, hurrying across it to the Mexican side to seek protection, supposing that the river once crossed they are safe.

The accounts received of the treatment of women and children are heart sickening in the extreme. The officers of the army afforded all the protection in their power but they have not met enough. The party which the reactionists most earnestly desired. Had the French revolution been followed by no act of lawless violence it is probable that at this moment there would not, with the exception of Russia, be a single European state in China.

Passing, however, from this point to our own more chronic evils, there is, as I have observed, little to communicate in addition to what was conveyed by the last packet. In no quarter is there any nearer approach to a settlement, and the best that can be said is that such few events as have occurred, have been rather in favor of the liberal side. An armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the Romans, and the moment this took place, Garribaldi sallied forth at the head of 10,000 men, and routed the Neapolitans, driving them back to their own country. From Austria, we have had no reports of victories over the Hungarians, and we may therefore feel certain that whatever has taken place, has not been in favor of the imperialists. The condition of Germany remains without alteration, and not only has the promised constitution in opposition to the Frankfort one not yet made its appearance from Berlin, but it is reported that the difficulties in the way of an agreement upon it, among the several Kings, are greater than ever.

On the Roman question, the proceedings have been as follows: M. Lesseps, the French Envoy, arrived in Rome on the 15th of May, and the first result of his negotiations was the subjoined brief announcement of an armistice, signed by the Triumvirate, dated May 17:

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

In the name of God and the People.

Hostility between the Roman Republic and France is suspended.

After this, the efforts of M. Lesseps to gain admission for the French troops into Rome were constantly exerted, but the Triumvirate are said to have been firm in rejecting every proposition having for its basis the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Lesseps then sent in an *ultimatum*, in the following terms:

1. The Roman states claim the protection of the French Republic.

2. The Roman population have a right freely to choose their form of Government.

3. Rome shall receive the French army as broth-

Fatal Duel.—It is our melancholy office to record the issue of a fatal duel which took place yesterday, at 10 o'clock, six miles above this city, on the Indiana shore, between two well known citizens of Louisville, Mr. John T. Grey and Capt. Henry C. Pope. On the Monday night previous, a difficulty occurred between the parties, which it is needless to describe. Capt. Pope subsequently sent Mr. Gray a challenge, which was accepted. The challenged party selected shot-guns as the weapons, loaded with single balls, distance twenty paces, the guns to be held with the barrels resting in the hollow of the left arm, and to fire at the usual words. The guns were fired nearly simultaneously, and Capt. Pope fell, the ball passing through the upper part of his thigh, breaking the bone, and entering the other thigh. A bed was procured, and placed in a small boat, and the wounded gentleman was laid on the bed and brought down the river, but before the boat reached Louisville he expired.—*Lou. Jour.*

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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'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jn10

Premium Lemon Sugar.—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

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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 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

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SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
Robert Finney, Sec'y. my5:3dm

RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that his commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 31, Nays 8
Extract from the Journal.
SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass—Yeas 55, Nays 26.
Extract from the Journal.
WM JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's Office.

Filed April 6, 1849.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Dep. Sec. of the Commonwealth.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be recorded in my office the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

"Journal of Senate.

"Resolution. No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time and the question, 'Will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

"Yeas—Messrs. Bost, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Caslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stinson—31.

"Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Potsieger, and Darsie, Speaker—8.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"Journal of the House of Representatives.

"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:

"Yeas—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David H. Bole, Benjamin K. Bull, Jacob Cox, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Pegely, Joseph W. Fleming, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Heuszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higham, Charles Hortz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lumbertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Culloch, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Marsh, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickelson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Reibert, John Shaffner, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jos. J. Stutzman,