WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1848.

Mr. Cass resigned his seat in the U. S.

landed at Jamaica. New and more serious charges it is said aro

Pr Santa Anna, as late news informs us, has

to be preferred against Gen. Scott in the Court of Winter before last Congress authorized a

Rifle Regiment for Oregon, but Mr. Polk sent it to Mexico, and Oregon is now suffering for it. 35 Old Zac answers all his postering political correspondents now with the Allison letter; hav-

ing had two thousand copies printed for that purpose. It gives general satisfaction. A letter from Mr. Clay, in the National Intelligencer, announces that he per-

formed "a reluctant duty" in giving his name to the Whig National Convention, and that he will cheerfully abide the result.

CANDIDATE CASS !- Locofocoism cannot seperate itself from Old Federalism-If the old federalist Buchanan could not be nominated, it was only to make way for the old federalist Lewis Cass! Lewis Cass entered public life A FEDERALIST, and as the reviler of Jefferson in the New Hampshire Patriot! His family was one of the oldest federalist families in the country!left the federal party to get on the strong have not the means of knowing side, and this principle has governed his Minister to the Court of France, where he cently rejected monarch, Louis Phillippe .--In Mr. Cass' time Americans were first ob-· liged to appear in Court Dresses, at a cost of several hundred dollars! He also wrote a Court. Since his return to this country in 1841, he has shown himself weak, time-serving and unscrupulous as a politician; for he has never attained the rank of a states man. He has been both for and against the Tariff, the Wilmot Proviso and Western Improvements! He only needs to be shown in his true character to be shorn of his fan cied strength, and the flag of TAYLOR or Scorr will rally thousands of honest democrats who can never support the mercenar land speculator and scurvy politician, Lewis

THE SECOND PENNSY OVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Col. Geary has furnished Gov ernof Shunk with a list of all the casualtie -which have occurred in the regiment from the date of its organization to the 31st day o March last. The regiment, when it lef Pittsburg, numbered 1137, including officers Its effective strength on the 31st of March 639-the number of ordinary deaths, 214; killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 18; dis charged, 134; transferred, 13; deserted, 110 resigned, 2. Total, 498. The Harrisburg Union says the list of casualties embraces the names of the volunteers, the date and place of their decease, &c., and the companies to which they were attached, and that all desi rable information will be furnished persons ing it, by addressing H. Petriken, Assi tant Adjutant General, Harrisburg.

10 In 1844, the Whig National Convertion at Baltimore, held their sessions in the Convention. Then, as now, there was a crash, which gave rise to the fear that the the same church, had!

horse of locofocoism! Her "distinguish- ed candidate" gets about fifty votes out well-disciplined opponents. But we trust die and Western States endorsed the nomitheir caps and shout for Cass as Justily as the loudest! Our leading locos ought to go and breathe the free air of New York awhile.

Senator Cameron appered in the Baltimore Convention as one of the Pennsylvania delegates, in place of Mr. Poole, of the Daughin district. It is said that quite breeze was sprung up in the delegation upon a motion not to admit him as a substitute on the ground that "he was not a democrat." Mr. C. however, was finally admitted into the delegation.

O Junge McLean has written a letter in which he says he would consider it an empulation against him honor to suffer his

15 We notice that Dr. A. McGill the Perian Church in this place, has been chosen Moderntor of the General Assembly, now in session at Ballimore, and that Judge Hepbum, who is a lay delegate to the same body. tie Board, of Koreigo Missions, for jour

The Whig State Convention of Muine last week elected Taylor delegates io the Philadelphia Convention.

WYCATELLY WINE A FRANCE

There are said to be, in Washington, filtys one gambling establishments, from the interest entire done in the suburbs, to the fashionable resorts in Pennsylvania Avenue. The Philadelphia Convention

The Whig National Convention, to Our opponents are already in the field with their candidates, and it is not to be protracted and somewhat bitter debate. the lisguised that a deep and anxious interest pervades the whig party in reference mittee on the New York Delegation reportto the deliberations and result of the comin opinion—our delegates differ in their, the Committee had required of both a pledge support of men-but in the midst of this. distraction of opinions we look to the calm, patriotic and honest deliberations of the Convention to secure a result which shall unite all hearts and all hands in up- must be admitted unconditionally or not at holding the proud Whig standard. A all. The Committee theological description of concession, of compromise and amining the credent action of the Barnburners, trust no other spirit, will be allowed to mit the Old Hunker Delegation as the legitigovern the Convention.

The Pennsylvania delegation to that body s composed of the following gentlemen: SENATORIAL DELEGATES. William F. Johnston, of Armstrong. Samuel Bell, of Berks.

Dists. REPRESENTATI	VE DELEGATES.
1. John Lindsay,	13. David Taggart,
2. Henry White,	14. T. M. Bibighause
3 Samuel Allen,	15. David Horner,
4. Samuel Ware,	16. E. M. Biddle,
5. J. G. Henderson,	17. James Irvin,
6. Henry King,	18. F. M. Kimmel,
7. Townsend Haines,	
8. Thos. E: Franklin,	
9. Diller Luther,	21. Dr. T. F. Dale,
10. A. E. Brown,	22. John J. Pearson,
11. S D Phelps,	23. Sam'l. P. Johnson
12. L. P. Wiltiston,	24. Thomas White.

Of these delegates, the Harrisburg Tele-He went to Ohio aftan early age and soon graph, a leading Scott paper, says, fourteen after entered the army under Ger. Harrison, are favorable to Gen. Scott, eight in favor of the was politically associated had burned the but was in no buttle, we believe, but that of Mr. Clay, and four in favor of Gen. Taylor, barn to drive these rats from the granuary, Hull's surrender at Detroit! In 1828 he Whether this estimate is correct or not we and hence their name. The Hunkers hunk-

The estimates made of the respective life ever since. Gen Jackson sent him as strength of candidates in Convention are of course widely different. From what we played the obsequious sycophant to the re- have seen we have been inclined to think that the friends of Mr. Clay would have a controlling majority on the 1st ballot in Convention. The friends of Taylor, in Washington, however claim a clear majority for the highly eulogistic book on the King and his Old Hero, on the first ballot. We subjoin their estimate as we find it in a neighboring paper, although we cannot vouch for its accu-

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n	·		€ ±27		:
n	Maine,	1			
ı-	N. Hampshire,				
ī	'Massachusett⊀,				1
-	Connecticut,		4 `		
- 1	Vermont,		6		
۲. is	Rhode Island,	٠ ـ	4		
15	New York;	. G	30		
	New Jersey,	3	4	_	
-	Pennivlvania.	8	10	8	
F	Mariland,	3	5		
	Virginia;	14	3		
-	N. Carolina,	5	5	1	
8	S Carolina,	9			•
n-	Georgia,	10		_	/
	Alabama,	8			
ρſ	Tennessee,	11	2		
ft	Kentucky,	10	2		
	Ohio,	4	15	.4	
8.	Indiana,	7 7	1		
h	Illinois	7	2		
;	Missouri.	7			
s-	Michigan,		5		
	Iowa, ***	4			
0;	Wiscons,	4			
8	Arkansas,	3			
e	Louisiana, 🖟	6			
·e	Mississippi,	6			
	Texas,	4			
0	Florida,	3			
i-	•				

143 99 20 in the list has instructed her three delegates in favor of John M. Clayton, and in Indiana four delegates are set down for Judge McLean. It is also more than probable that Gen. Scott will same Church just occupied by the Locofoco have a stronger show of strength than this table gives him.

We give this table more for the purpose of galleries were giving away. Some people furnishing our readers some data upon which are inclined to think that the alarm in 1844 to form an opinion of the result of the Conwas ominous of Mr. Clay's deleat; and by vention than any thing else. They will see similar reasoning, they predict the deleat of from it that the Whigs are not united, as they the candidate who shall be taken up by the were in 1844, on the subject of a candidate, Locos. At any rate, we wish the Locos the and the necessity there is for yielding our same luck that our nomination, coming from individual opinions, be they what they may, Poor Pennsylvania is still the pack the contest distracted and divided, and thus minated—New York not voting. The result of over two hundred and is laid on the there is too much wisdom and patrotism in nation unanimquely. The delegates from shelf for the succession,"—as he was the Whig party to quarrel about men at a Georgia and Alabama asked that the demofour years ago—and yet the party fling time like this. Let each and all then re- cratic platform might be erected on which solve that the choice of the National Convention shall be his, and whether the name of Clay or Scott or Taylor shall blazon our be victorious. The Whigs of 1848, like the

Whigs of '76, must "NEVER SURRENDER!" LIEUT, DEAS.-Every body will remember Lieut. Dens, who, at the commencement of the Mexican war, swam the Rio Grande, Leander like, to meet a Mexican maid, and was taken prisoner. Since that time, Lieut. Deas has been actively engaged in the service, and for his gallant conduct at Monterey was promoted to the Captaincy of the 4th arother, that he has got into more trouble with Quitman, 74 votes; J. Y. Mason, 24 votes: that strict disciplinarian Gen. Wool, and has name to go before the National Convention dismissed the service; which sentence was fused to vote. There being no choice, the at Philadelphia, as a Whig, without restrict approved by Gen. Wool at Monterey. He Convention proceeded to the second ballot,

> Charleston Mercury, in announcing that the resolutions, reported a series, taking ground South Carolina Democracy refused (not with resolutions, reported a series, taking ground standing the Prefersions of Mr. General in favor of the Tariff of 1846, the Veto, the Commander to represent the State to send Sub-Treasury; the War, and approbatory of delegates to the National Convention, says. President Tolk, and against Internal in they were not going to place themselves in provements. Anti-Slavelylam, and the as I sumption of State debts, See: After which ! bound logo for "Lowis Case or some other the Convention adjourned sine die."

equivocating betrayer of our rights." OC-With a marrow spirit and also very the Canal Commissioners relies to allow a South Carolina, "the Commanner of South reduction of the rail road fare to the covered Carolina," He can her whole nine votes

We gave in our last paper a sketch of the nominate candidates for President and first and part of the second day's proceed ings of this body. Tuesday's proceedings vention to nominate a candidate. After a resolution was carried 175 to 78. The Comed, that before entering upon any examinaing Convention. Our party is divided tion of the credentials of the rival delegates to support the nominees of the Convention that the Old Hunker delegation had giver the required pledge, but the Barnburner positively refused "to submit to a condition which impeached their integrity"-they narmony never was more needed, and we and recommended to the Convention to admate representatives of the State of New York. Another protracted struggle ensued. which terminated in the Convention agreeing to hear both delegations in Wednesday norning-two hours being allotted to each delegation to press their respective claims. On Wednesday, agreeably to the resolu-

tion of the day before, the members of the opposing delegations from New York comenced their speeches. Senator Dickinson. on behalf of the Old Hunkers, ascended the platform and opened the discussion. He was followed by Mr. J. C. Smith, one of the Barnburners, in advocacy of the Herkimer delegates. He asserted that the first cause of the division in the party, was the effort of the Hunkers to secure and retain all the offices at the expense and to the detriment of the credit of the State & Those with whom ered after office, and hence their name. The debate was continuell amid great excitement by Mr. Foster, on behalf of the Hunkers, and Messrs Preston King, Doolutle, and C. C. Cambrelong, on the part of the Barnburners, the latter of whom arowed that if the party he acted with, the old guard of the party he acted with, the old guard of shine of slavery, by putting up a dough-face Democracy, were excluded, they would as the head of a nation of freemen. give no pledge to support the nominee of the Convention, but act as they thought fit in the premises. He said the Barnburners were in favor of Free Territory remaining Free, and for extending to all new States the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, framed by Thomas Jesterson and extended over the North West Territory.

In the evening session, a resolution was offered by Mr. Drake of Pa., giving the contested seats to the Syracuse (Hunker) deleboth delegations seats, with the right, however, of casting between them only thirtysix votes. The amendment was adopted by the close vote of 126 to 125. The question then recurring on the passage of the resolu tion as amended, a motion was made to ad iourn, which was received with a storm of cheers and hisses, but prevailed, and the Convention adjourned.

On Thursday, the resolution to admit both sets of delegates was finally passed. As was expected, however, this conciliatory policy failed of its purpose; both parties vere alike impracticable and implacable.— The Barnburners entered a protest and withdrew in a body from the Convention, and did not return. The Hunkers also entered a protest but remained, taking no part in the proceedings of the day, and as the several pallotings progressed, New York when called upon vouchsafed no reply. The Hunkers Post: were but silent spectators of the scene. At his stage of the proceedings a letter from President Polk was read, declining to be a candidate for re-nomination. It was received with cheers! Messrs. Buchanan, Cass and Woodbury, were then severally nominated, and the ballotings commenced, with the following result:

	1st	2ત	3d	
ass,	125	133	156	
luc lianan,	55	133 54	40	
Voodbury',	53	56	53	
Dallas,	3	6	_	
	_	_		

Worth Some ten or fifteen votes were scattered on Dallas, Worth and Butler, but Gen. Cass in favor of the candidate of the National having received on the fourth ballot nine Convention. Without this we shall go into votes over two-thirds, was declared duly no General Cass was to run, before they would unqualifiedly endorse the nomination. The Baruburners offered a protest against the proglorious Whig flag, we need but be united to ceedings, and the Convention then adjourned. In the evening session, a row was created by an attempt to instal, the Hunkers as the rightful delegates—the withdrawal of the motion alone quieted the storm. Mr. Dick-str inson, one of the Hunkers, then commenced than seventy. a violent speech, which he was obliged to stop on account of the excitement it raised. Order being at length somewhat restored, order being at length somewhat restricted the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. On the first by cotling its throat—after which the man ballot, Gen. Butterreceived 114 votes; Gen. Cutture, Noman's, and then this own. The former are clead—the latter was living at last was R King 126 votes. James J. McKav. tillery But it appears from some cause or ballot, Gen. Butler received 114 votes; Gen. Wm, R. King, 26 votes; James J. McKay, been court martialed and sentenced to be 13 votes; Jefferson Davis, 1. New York rename to go before the National Convention dismissed the service; which sentence was fused to vote. There being the second ballot, approved by Gen. Wool at Monterey. He convention proceeded to the second ballot, ariticle of dress that is not of British, manustrone to approve by Gen. Wool at Monterey. He convention proceeded to the second ballot, ariticle of dress that is not of British, manustrone to dismissed the service; which sentence was fused to vote. The convention proceeded to the second ballot, ariticle of dress that is not of British, manustrone to dismissed the service; which sentence was fused to vote. The convention proceeded to the unanimous nomination can goods?

The Executive Veto.—This, by the framers of the unanimous nomination can goods?

At the late election in Maine, a vote was designed; t. To enable the President to designed; the service; which sentence was fused to the unanimous nomination can goods?

At the late election in Maine, a vote was designed; t. To enable the President to designed; the service will be constitution; could only have obeen that by many infinity in the convention met, and after the selected by a plurality of the constitution; and it is not of British manustrice. It is a minifesto against American goods?

The Convention proceeded to the unanimous nomination can goods?

At the late election in Maine, a vote was designed; t. To enable the President to designed; the constitution of abolishing the result is that represent the second to the constitution of a bolishing the result is that represent the constitution; and it is not of British manustrice. It is a minifesto against American goods?

At the late election in Maine, a vote was designed; t. To enable the President of the Constitution of the Co

some unimportant business the committee on latives will herester be ejected by a plurali-resolutions, reported a series, taking ground by—the Governor and Secators by a mejority

The papers call the lone star delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the Canal Commissioners, rejuse to allow a South Carolina, "the Commander of South Thirty dogs, were lately killed off, by point of the sail four lare to the crowds Carolina;" He cast her whole nine votes son in 'Kennuck," and yet "sassengers," if who were anxious to go to the Philadelphia for Cass, but the people of that State don't is sail, are sleady at previous quotations—

Convention.

Securification of the sail of the Philadelphia for Cass, but the people of that State don't is sail, are sleady at previous quotations.

We don't understand this seem inclined to follow his command.

The Barnburners and Gen. Cass.

The language which the New York Globe he organ of the Bamburners, holds in reference to Gen. Cass's nomination foreshadows the coursewhich that large and influential portion of New York Democracy mean to take They mighly repudiated Gen. Cass in advance of his nomination; and it is not at all surprising that they should now refuse to be bound by his nomination. They were treated with marked indignity in the convention spirit of freeman. Listen:

"We do not regret that this gentleman was preferred—for, in regard to him; the views of the Democracy of our State have been frequently and fully expressed. His course upon various questions, but more particu-larly on the subject of maintaining freedom in territories where it non exists, has earned for him the HEARTY CONTEMPT of the people of this State, and we are gratified that an op portunity is presented of declaring this senti ment at the polls.
"Had the representatives of New York"

been allowed to take part in this nomination, it will be seen that a two third vote would not have been obtained for Gen. Cass. We are we are thus relieved from all responsibility. OF A NOMINATION WHICH REFLECTS DEEP DIS GRACE on the parties by whom it was made.— The Delegates from New York were excluled because they were friendly to the preser vation of freedom in free territories, and Gen erâl Cass was nominated because he belic ved such preservation unconstitutional. This is exactly the test presented by Georgia, Vir-ginia, Alabama, and Florida, and to which the Utica Convention solemnly resolved they never would submit. The Democratic par ty of the Union has been dismembered on this sole question, and the Democrats of New York are thrown back to the alternative of State them to act with the calmness, firmness and heir action.

"We trust arrangements will be made to receive our delegation with the honor due to their distinguished fidelity and ability; to hear their report, and to consult as to the indiviluals who should be selected, at this crisis to bear aloff the glorious standard of free principles New York has been ourraged and insulted—the retribution will be signal, and will long ring in the ears of those who have sought to prostrate Freedom at the

The Troy (N. Y.) Budget has hoisted the name of John A. Drx for President. It says: "The Baltimore Convention has accom-

plished a feat which will long be remembered pusitive a real which will long be remembered among the remarkable events in the political history of the country. IT HAS BROKEN UP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE NATION! The representatives of a marish meeting of

40 persons cast NINE votes in the Convention, while the great State of New York was wholly distranchised. We say distranchised gation. An amendment was offered giving admitting both sets of delegates amounts to A day or two Will determine what actio

the democracy will take in the presenteri mocracy of this State will be presente candidate worthy of support.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE!-The Barn burners of New York have fully determined to enter the field against Gen. Cass. Their opposition to him as a candidate has been All proved themselves the faithful sons of long avowed, and in it they never wavered the tenth part of an inch. The indignities fall to dismiss any linguing prejudice he might have entertained as to the comparative ment was got up at Rome to compel him to has increased the futor of their opposition. and will cause them to fight the harder a gainst the "Arnold of Democracy." They have determined to nominate a candidate, seperate and distinct from the Baltimore nouncement in the New York Evening Post, an influential organ in their ranks. Says the

"We haderstand that the regular democraconvention of the democracy of this State, to be held on the 22d of June, for the purthe Baltimore Convention.

.Items.

The crops all over the country are promis-ing abundantly. The grass crop will be par-ticularly heavy. The recent rains have piled up the verdure with astonishing rapidity.

A Presbyterian Church says the Newark Daily Advertiser, was organized at Burling-ton on the 14th instant, in the same room in which Paine wrote his Age of Reason.

Last year 191 medical men died in Ireland, of whom 123 fell victims of fever .-According to that return, one in every four-teen died, which is a greater mortulity than the Governor's room, where he received the takes place in the unhealthtest climates.

Prince Lucien Murat, a nephew of Napoleon, who sailed from this country upon the first report of the French Revolution, has been elected to the National Assembly.

An aged slave, who had been recently liberated in Virginia, and sent to Indiana when he was too old to work, passed up the Ohio river the other day, says the Cincinnati Commercial, on the steamer Telegraph, alone, on his return to his old master. His heart was in "old Virginny," and he had no happiness, even with liberty, in the land of strangers. His age could not have been less

A slive trader from the South purchased s negro man, wife, and child, in Covington Kentucky, and placed them in jail for eate keeping. On Thursday night the woman, in The London Sun publishes an advertise-nent signed by fifty loyal and noble ladies.

s hefelolore. Lient: Jenke Beaman, of the 4th Infantry, died on the 6th inst, at Tampico, of the yel-low lever. He list been in all the battles of Mexico, save only Buena Vista, and, distinguished himself by his gallantry, and yet es-caped without a avound

The Governor has issued a warrant for the executions on Friday, the 29th of September next, of Harris Bell, convicted in Wayne county of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams of that county.

GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK!

ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR DEMON-STRATIONS—COMPLIMENTARY SPEECHES! On our fourth page will be found an accou of the public reception and welcome of Gen. Scorr by the people of Elizabethtown, N. J., where his family reside, and of his acceptance of an invitation from the city authorities of New York to visit that city. The last New York papers bring us enthusiastic deand they cannot do less, consistently with scriptions of the gallant General's reception, any degree of self respect, than oppose him which is represented by all as a splendid at the polls. Here speaks the indomitable affair-worthy of the city and worthy of the illustrious guest. The Express says, all New York was out—all vocal—all smiles. The military-every company of which was out -never looked better, and the civic part o the procession was never more numerous and respectable.

It was, indeed, a most glorious reception and one every way worthy of the great city living soldiers and patriots.

The Councils of the city had gone to Eliz abethtown in the morning in a steamboat, to receive Gen. Scott, and convey him to New gratified that such was not the fact, and that York. Upon coming on board he was addressed by Alderman Franklin, of New York, who in a highly complimentary speed tendered him the hospitalities of that city.-Gen. Scott's reply is reported in the papers as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Com mon Council of New York, and my tellow citizens in general:

Designing to spend a lew quiet days in this reighborhood, I have on your kind de-mand come forth from retirement, to surrender myself a prisoner into the hands of

The grand city of New York, already the emporium of one hemisphere—and destined to become the emporium of both—having determined through her authorities to do nonor to a public servant of our comme country-true to her own greatness, withou measuring his little ment-performs that generous office in a manner worthy herself and of the United States.

If I had looked to considerations merely

personal, I should have declined the high istinctions tendered me, but I knew Lugas to be received by you as the representative of that victorious army it was so lately my good fortune to command—an army that lias carried the glory of the American arms to a height that has won universal admiration and the gratitude of all hearts at home.

A very large portton of the rank and file of that army,—regulars and volunteers—went forth from the city of New York to conque or to die. It was my lot to observe their in resistible valor and profess. All dangers, difficulties and hardships were met and con-

The Irish and the Germans, the Swiss and the French, the Briton and other adopted-citizens, fought in the same ranks, under the same colors-side by side with native born Americans-exhibiting like courage and el ficiency, and uniting at every victory, in the same enthusiastic shouts in honor of our flag and country.

From Vera Cruz into the capital of Mexico

there was generous rivalry in heroic during and brilliant achievement. Let those who saw that career of valor and patriotism sav if they can, what race according to numbers contributed most to the general success and

merits of Adhericans by buth and Americans by choice and adoption.

As the honored representative of all, I return among you to bear this testimony in layor of my glorious brothers in the field, the army of Mexico; and I congratulate you and seperate and distinct from the Baltimore them that the common object of their efforts nomines, as we learn from the following and your hopes—the restoration of peace is in all probability now attained.

more Convention have resolved to call a The scene was here in the highest degree splendid. A salute was fired from Governor's Island, and the shipping in the harbor peec of hominating a candidate for the Pres-idency, in the absence of any nomination by had their flags flying, while a dense multitude of citizens and military crowded the Battery, and rent the air with cheers. After landing Gen. Scott reviewed the troops, and the procession then took up its line of march through the city. Gen. Scott rode on horseback in full uniform, followed by his staff, and attracted the most enthusiastic admira-

tion. The streets were packed with the muttitude, and ladies thronged the windows waving their kerchiels and casting wreaths and garlands on the old Hero as he passed tive authority appears to be exercised by the before them. The cortege having reached of the Pontiff.

citizent for some time, and then was attended by Miliary escort to his rooms at the Astor House. Nobly did New York by this splendid demonstration where he received the journals announced that the Pope had been deposed, and the Republic proclaimed at Rome but the news seems premature.

There have been some bloody conflicts beginning the process of the population of the journals announced that the Pope had been deposed, and the Republic proclaimed at Rome but the news seems premature. splendid demonstration wipe out the stain which the administration had cast upon the illustrious Conqueror of Mexico!

On the next day Gen. Scott met the mili ary at a public dinner, where the proceedngs were most enthusiastic, and visited a number of the public institutions. In the afternoon he was auddenly summoned to Washington, which he reached on Salurday night. The citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore lavished the warmest testimo nials of affection upon him as he rapidly passed through those cities. The people will rally as a wall of fire around the illus-

Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVALOF THE HIBERNIA FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR-ENGLAND took place in January, in three of which the QUIET—THE POPE IN TROUBLE—DE. whites were successful in beating their en-CLINE IN GRAIN, &c

The steamship Hibernia arrived at N. York on Saturday last, with one week later intelligence from Europe.

The news is interesting. England is per Ireland by the way.

Ireland is also quiet compared with her ecent agitation.

The prospect for crops in England, ireland and Scotland is most favorable, and prices of foreign grain have materially declined.

The new Government has been appointed pany.

Major Meek was on his way to Washingwith desnatches for the Government, The prospect for crops in England, Ireland of New York, to one of the most worthy of moderate portion of the Provisional Government.

An order had been received at Boulogue, from Paris, to put the whole line of coast in a state of defence, and to mount guns on the detached forts, which are built a little way, out at sea. The gates of the upper town are also to be repaired and fortified. FRANCE—THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On the 5th of May, the second day of its meeting, the assembly elected M. Buchez its President, and proceeded to business.— His term is limited to one month

On the 8th, Mr. Garnier Pages accended the tribune to deliver his statement relative to the financial position of the country. He lectured that the recent revolution had saved the country from Bankruptcy and declared that whoever succeeded him would find the nances in a better position than he had re-

On the 9th, the committee-charged with reporting the Constitution of the Government made report of two principal propositions.— The first for the ministry to be appointed by an executive committee—the second for the ministry to be appointed by the chamber direct. The assembly chose the former plan, and proceeded to elect the committee. M. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine and

Ledru Röllin were elected.

The Paris papers of May 12th, announce the formation of the new Ministy for France

ē -	It consists of the following	pe	rsons :
,	Foreign Affairs	М	Bastide.
7 8	War	M.	Charras.
a	Finance	M1.	Duclerc.
	Justice	M.	Cremieu:
-	Public Instruction	M	. Carnot.
ı	Commerce	M	Flocon.
"	Public Worship	M	l. Bethmon
	Public Works	M	. Trelat.
it F	Marine	M	. Casey.
	Interior	M	. Recurt.
٠,	D		

The intermediate governing power, in order to distinguish itself from the extinct Proisional Government, has assumed the title of the "Executive Committee of Govern

On the 12th M. Lamartine ascended the ribune to unfold the Foreign Policy of France. He declared himself in favor of Peace. He alloced to events in Austria Prussia, Sicily, Russia, and the rest of Eu rope, and drew the conclusion that France might remain as she was, at Peace, but prepared for all events.

The Republic has been formally declared. and the great Republican festival is to take place on Sunday in the Champ de Mars. ROME-REPORTED DEPOSITION OF THE POPE.—The repugnance of the Pope to declare war against Austria, the most Catholic country of Central Europe, has drawn upon his holiness the whole weight

declare war against the Austrians, which he long resisted. The safety of the Pope, the long resisted. The safety of the Pope, the cardinals, and indeed the city itself, being threatened, for the mob vowed they would set fire to it, the Pope at length yielded — The Ministry was dismissed, a new popular administration formed, and the terrorists be ame completely tramphant.

Gen. Scott having concluded and exchange shall be formally declared, Pope Pius IX bout proceeded to New York, and arrived at bulletin of the news from the seat of wa he oublished, and encouragement given to volunteers amongst the Roman youth to proceed to fight against the Austrians. The Romans were brought to this pitch of indigna-tion by the cruelties alleged to be practiced by Radetsky towards his prisoners

IMPRISONMENT OF THE POPE .- A report prevailed in Paris, May 12th, that the Pope, re-penting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his late declaration of war, that in conequence, the people had risen en masse and leposed him from his temporal authority acing him under restraint in the castle of St. Angelo. The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a poral Prince. In fact the entire execu

The London Times of May 13., says, some

A jealousy exists between the Poles and Germany, and the former will not send members to the Diet.

The Pope made a speech against the war with Austria, the people rebelled, and the

Pone-was forced-to-vield. The Pope has declared war against Austria. Further skirmishes thave taken place etween the Italians and the Pustrians and the situation of the Austrian Army in Italy was perilous at the last accounts.
The Danes have blockaded the German

The Prussian and allied army were at Wiele. Negotiations for peace were opened ed at Berlin on the 4th inst., between the British Ambassador and M. de Meyendorf.

WAR IN OREGON .- A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing from Louisville. Ky. on the 21st mst., states that Maj. Meek. faoni the West, had arrived at that place with late and important news from Oregon, where hostilines had broken out between the whites and the Indians. Four battles

emy. On the 29th of November a most horrist and brutal massacre was committed by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission. at the Wallah-Wallah Valley. Dr. White, fectly tranquil, and the Queen is to make a his man and wife, with eighteen others, visit to Scotland in July, probably taking in were killed, and sixty or sevenly taken prisoners. The houses of the Missionaries and their neighbors were burnt to the ground .-The unfortunate prisoners were subsequently

> ton, with despatches for the Government, asking for immediate aid on the part of the Oregon settlers.

State Central Committee. The following is the new State Central committee appointed by the late Whig State

Convention. Alexander Ramsey, of Danphin Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia City Thomas E. Couhran, of York Robert Iredell, of Montgomery Washington Townsend, of Chester John C. Kunkle, of Dauphin James Fox,
Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia city Benjamin Mathias, George Lear, of Bucks Thomas J. Watson, of Philadelphia Co. George Erety, H. H. Etter, of Perry Paul S Preston, of Wayne Edward C. Darlington, of Lancaster David W. Patterson George F. Miller, of Union David Cooper, of Mifflin Lot Reason, of Berks Joseph Paxton, of Columbia George V. Lawrence, of Washington John Fenlon of Cartibria D. A. Finney, of Crawford L. D. Wetmore, of Warren John Morgon, of Allegheny

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riac for 1848 gratis. 1st-For Colds and Feverish feelings and prereventing Fevers 24—For Astima, Liver Com-plaint and Billious affections 3d—For Diar-rhoea, Indigation and Loss of Appetite 4th— For Costiveness in females and males 5th—For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia and Piles.

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Mother's Releif-Indian Discovery-All will rully as a wall of fire around the filtest and the state of the second of the sec expecting to become mothers and anxious to avoid the Pains, Distresses and Thangers of Childhear-