

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The Building Committee of the National Washington Monument have extended an invitation to the military of the several States of the Union to be present at the State of Government on the 4th of July next, to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Monument about to be erected there in honor of Washington.

PRUSSIA, June 5, 1848. The Military of Pennsylvania, have been earnestly and respectfully invited to unite with the military and citizens of Washington, in laying the corner stone of the National Monument, on the 4th of July next; and I have been requested to communicate the fact to the volunteers, which I do through the medium of the press as the most certain means of reaching all.

Very Respectfully, GEO. W. BOWMAN, Adjutant General, P. M.

BANISHMENT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND FAMILY.—The New York Courier contains a telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool, brought by the steamer Acadia, which brings us the following intelligence not given in the latest published papers: Paris, Friday Evening, May 26. The proposed decree for the banishment of Louis Philippe and his family was brought forward today in the Assembly. The vote upon it was:

Table with 2 columns: In favor, Against it, Majority for banishment. Values: 632, 63, 569.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Frederick A. Sawyer of Louisiana, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States at Madrid, in the place of Thomas C. Reynolds, recalled.

FATHER MATTHEW.—The Boston Mail learns from a responsible source, that letters received in that city from Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, convey the intelligence that owing to a paralytic stroke, he will not probably make his intended visit to this country.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.—The Iowa City Dispatch of the 15th ult., says, "Dr. David Dale Owen, the U. S. Geologist, passed up the river last Saturday, on board the U. S. Senator, to continue his geological survey of the country north of Wisconsin and Iowa, and has detached Dr. Randall, his first assistant, to explore the Des Moines river to its source."

MERHEM ALI.—A letter from Alexandria says, "Merhem Ali, though still living, continues helplessly imbecile; and his physicians have formally declared this as their conviction, considering the enfeebled and sinking state of his physical powers. A few more months must close the career of this once vigorous and extraordinary man."

Several citizens of New Mexico, who left Santa Fe on the 23d of April, have arrived at St. Louis. At the time of their departure from Santa Fe, all was quiet in that quarter. On their route, they suffered no molestation from the Indians, except at a point this side of Fort Mann, where, at night, one of the men, on leaving the camp, was attacked by Indians and severely wounded.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church has just finished a session of five days. It appears that their clergy now number about 620. They have under their charge 1,650 congregations, to which are attached 200,000 members. Their yearly increase by immigration is 20,000, and by membership 3,000. They also possess three incorporated colleges and five theological seminaries, in which about 150 young men are in course of preparation for the ministry.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at New York on Saturday, 10th inst. Her Liverpool dates are as late as 27th May. The intelligence she brings is of importance.

FRANCE. The surface of political affairs is somewhat more calm. There is a lull, for a moment, in Paris, but the disposition is all tending to violence and mob government.

The Assembly and the Government do not harmonize. The two powers have exhibited unmistakable signs of being discordant bodies, and not co-ordinate; the two branches can hardly be called the Legislative and Executive of France, for each contends for the mastery—the National Assembly insists upon keeping as much power as is compatible with its functions in its own hands.

The first proposed decree regulating relations between the Legislature and Executive, has not been carried. The articles authorizing members of the Executive to sit in the Assembly, and restricting the power of the President of Assembly over the troops, were successively rejected, and that one especially which proposed to confer external protection of the Assembly to the Executive, was unanimously rejected.

Not only does this disposition manifest itself between the two authorities, but the Executive is torn by internal dissensions, and the impression is, that it must fall to pieces.

It is said that M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin will resign, and a new Executive be formed of Marrast, Arago, and Marie. Some report Avignac, who has assumed the Portfolio of War.

Mr. Rush, the American Minister, presented, on the 22d inst., the address to the executive government, voted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, tendering the congratulations of Congress on the success of the late revolution, to which M. Lamartine made a suitable reply.

Lamartine declares unequivocally that Italy shall not relapse under Austrian dominion, but at the first call of the Italian Patriots, a French army shall cross the Alps.

In the same breath he admits reading from the despatches sent from the Italian States, that they have no desire whatever for the intervention of the French. The Italians remember Esop's fable of the Porcupine and the Snake, and having felt the sharp quills, or prickly French bayonets once, they have no desire to let them into their territory again.

IRELAND. We regret to state that the position of Ireland continues to fill us with deep apprehension. The excitement of the Government trials now in progress has found vent in a demonstration of the clubs and citizens, who in large bodies parade the streets of Dublin, Ireland. The obstructions of the public highways take place by the police and the multitude, and then contests arise in Police Courts as to which party committed the breach.

SPAIN. In Spain a singular event had occurred. The correspondence between the Duke of Sotomayer and Sir H. L. Bulwer, had led to a dismissal of that gentleman from the Court of Madrid. He received his passports on the 17th inst., with orders to quit Madrid in 48 hours, and his Excellency reached London on Wednesday.

Amid the general speculations on this untoward event, the fire is opening in the London journals upon the subject. The Herald condemns the Spanish government, while our own papers are disposed to censure Lord Palmerston. A full explanation will no doubt be given to Parliament on the matter.

The insurrection has taken place at Seville, attended by a great loss of life, and the French journals lay all the blame on Sir Henry L. Bulwer.

ITALY. Terrible Massacre at Naples.—On Saturday, the 13th, in the morning, at Naples, the Deputies were assembled in the Salle de Monte Olivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the form of oath to be taken at the opening of Parliament. The oath was in these terms: "I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of 29th January." The Deputies were opposed to this form, because it was not in consonance with the concessions of 3d April. Saturday and Sunday passed in negotiations. In the evening, at eleven o'clock, it was announced that the King would not modify the form.

The Deputies, to the number of 80, met, declared themselves in permanence, and sent a deputation to the King to treat as to a modification. The King refused. The National Guard went in great numbers to Monte Olivetto to persuade the Deputies to persevere. About midnight another deputation was sent to the palace, when the King demanded time. A modification of the oath was then proposed, in which a reservation of the rights conferred by the decree of the 3d of April should be made.

The King pretended to accept this, but the chamber learned, that the troops had, meanwhile, been ordered out, and force being thus resorted to, all conciliation became impossible. Soon after midnight the National Guard commenced constructing barricades. At half-past one, the general was beaten, and at two the troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—issued from their barracks and occupied the space around the palace, the castle and the market.

The King, being informed of the construction of the barricades, ordered the soldiers to withdraw, and consented to the Parliament being opened without any oath; this formality was to have taken place with explanations on the subject of the statute.

The National Guard, however, refused to lower the barricades, except on the condition of the abolition of the Chamber of Peers, the surrender of the fortresses, and the removal of the troops from the capital. This being declined, the troops were again ordered out, and the squares of the palaces and other places were covered with armed forces, including a great quantity of artillery.

At 9 o'clock, the Swiss troops were drawn out

around the castle. At half-past nine there was an apparent movement to retreat, but about 11 o'clock a musket was discharged by accident, when the National Guard, believing itself betrayed, commenced firing.

The Swiss and other troops then opened a murderous fire of musketry by battalions, and the artillery commenced a tremendous discharge of grape; the conflict, in fact became general. At the barricades of San Fernando and San Bridgida, the National Guard sustained a fire of musketry and artillery for three hours, without yielding an inch of ground.

On the commencement, the lower orders seemed disposed to take the side of the National Guard; but being offered by the King and the troops the privilege of pillage, they took the other side. Doors and gates of shops and private houses were soon forced, and a general pillage and massacre commenced to cries of "Vive el Rey!" The signal of attack was given by three guns from the fort, when the red flag was raised.

Unheard of atrocities were perpetrated by the lazzaroni and the troops. They rushed into the private houses, and massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, singing the bodies of their victims from the windows. In one house were shot a father, mother, and four children.—Other victims were dragged alive through the streets, to be butchered, struck as they went along, and insulted by the agents of the police and soldiers, who compelled them to cry "Vive el Rey!" When they refused, they were pricked in the face by the points of the bayonets. The royal guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vassatori, in his own palace; the father went stark mad. The palace was sacked. The emissaries of Del Carretto, and according to some accounts, Del Carretto himself, were employed in goading on the rabble to those acts of atrocity. Several persons known to entertain liberal opinions, were dragged from their houses and shot.

The massacre continued for eight hours. The hospitals were filled with wounded. In one Swiss regiment alone there were 200 killed and wounded, of which 30 were officers. Government was proceeding to disarm the National Guard.

The aspect of the city was deplorable. It seemed to be converted into one vast tomb.

Hopes of peace in the North of Europe have not been realized. The Schleswig and Holstein dispute remains in statu quo.

The German Parliament assembled at Frankfurt on the 19th. The choice of President and Vice President, Mr. Duguerre, Hessain Minister, and Mr. Perron has inspired great confidence.

A PANIC IN VIENNA. The Emperor and Empress of Austria have quitted Vienna secretly, and unknown to their ministers. It is stated that they have arrived at Innsbruck.

On the 18th, Pollniaburg, and his colleagues in the ministry, issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and adding that they had despatched Count Hoyer, commander of the National Guard, a trustworthy man, with an urgent request to dispel the apprehensions of the people, either by the Emperor's return, or a statement of the reasons which rendered it impossible.

Wilshak had been sent to make the same request to the archduke. The members were evidently alarmed, and completely taken by surprise at the unexpected event, and pledged themselves to preserve order, and publish to the people whatever communication they might receive from the departed monarch. Some endeavors were made to get up a cry for a Republic; but the National Guards threatened to hang the rioters, and they were arrested.

The joyful information was received on the afternoon of the 19th, of the approaching return of the Emperor that evening, and the imperial palace was surrounded by thousands awaiting his arrival.

Subsequent accounts state that all are acting in concert for the speedy restoration of order, and a deputation had been sent to the Emperor, expressing the universal desire that he will come back immediately.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY. In Lombardy the war continued undecided. The siege of Peschiera commenced on the 19 of May. Treviso is invested by the Austrians, but held out on the 19th.

The combined Neapolitan and Sardinian squadrons had arrived in Venice.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Austrian Ambassador has left Rome. The Pope is asserted to have sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, offering his mediation on condition of his unconditional abandonment of Italy.

The Pope invokes the right which nations have to reconstitute themselves, cites the example of Germany, and concludes, that, after the late events in Lombardy, it has become impossible for Austria to govern Italy.

A private letter from Rome, of the 15th May, says that much uneasiness prevails there. A violent reaction was feared on the part of the populace and the neighboring peasantry.

For a considerable time past the Czar of Russia has been engaged in concentrating forces in the Black Sea, and extraordinary activity has been observed in the Arsenal at Sebastopol.

LONDON, May 26, evening.—The announcement made in the House, last night, by Lord Palmerston, that from information received by him, he entertained strong hopes of the Schleswig, Holstein affair being arranged amicably has given great satisfaction, and removed the uneasy impressions which the accounts received during the last two days had produced.

There have been again serious disturbances at Lyons, Toulon and other large towns in the provinces. Collisions in various places between the mob and the National Guard have occurred, but the general feeling throughout France is reported to be on the side of order and the status quo, and by the last accounts the most disturbed districts formerly, appear to have been quiet.

Disturbance at Mayence.—On Sunday a collision took place between the Prussian soldiers stationed in the fortress of Mayence and the citizens, aided by the regular burgher guard. Six of the Prussian soldiers were killed, and about sixty wounded.

whilst on the part of the citizens the numbers killed were four, and about twenty wounded.

The Paris conspirators of the 15th May, to the number of about 250, we believe some say 300, but no official statement has been given of the number arrested, are still, for the most part, confined at Vincennes.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—A Telegraphic despatch from Charleston, June 13th, to the Philadelphia N. American & U. S. Gazette, says: "The New Orleans papers received by mail are to the 8th inst. The steamer Water Witch had arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the first inst. Among her passengers is Major Graham, a bearer of despatches to the government."

Gen. F. F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., and had entered upon his duties as Governor and Superintendent of the embarkation of our troops.

The volunteers that had reached Vera Cruz were volunteering to proceed to Yucatan.

It was rumored that the Mexican Government had sent to Switzerland to procure 12,000 men.

The Debates, a paper published at Queretaro, notices a new attempt at Revolution in Aguascalientes in conjunction with San Luis and Guadalupe. The plan of the insurrectionists embraces the following objects:

First.—The destruction of the present Government.

Second.—The removal of the federation, and the re-establishment of the original basis of 1843, or a dictatorship.

Third.—To place Senor D. Ceytano Portugal, for the present, at the head of the government.

The Monitor learns that about 3,000 Mexican troops of the line are about to be posted at the village of Guadalupe, to be in readiness to enter and guard the capital immediately upon its evacuation by the Americans.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC.—Lieut. W. H. Weirick, U. S. A., who reached New Orleans on the 3d inst., by the British steamer, is bearer of despatches from the colonel of his regiment, Jonathan D. Stevenson, at Puebla de los Angeles, in Upper California, and also from Com. Shubrick, commanding the Pacific squadron. Lieut. Weirick is on sick leave, and owing to the state of his health forwards his despatches from this city by mail.

Lieut. W. informs us that up to the time of his leaving California, in March last, every thing was quiet. The Governor of California, Col. R. B. Mason, had ordered the raising of 1000 troops to Garrison Mazatlan, in the absence of the squadron. Maj. Hardie had been sent to Oregon, and Lieut. W. H. Warner, of the Topographical Engineers, to the Great Salt Lake, to accomplish this object.

The Ohio ship of the line, Com. Jones, was looked for every moment at Mazatlan, having sailed from Calles about the middle of March.

On the first of April the brig Daisy Ocho, Capt. Duocing, from Mazatlan, bound to Panama, spoke the whale ship Magnolia, Capt. Simmons, of New Bedford, in lat. 5 North, long. 95, homeward bound, with a cargo of 2700 barrels of oil, and owing to the perilous situation of the brig, having sprung a leak, and being considered generally worthless, the passengers, among whom was Lieut. Weirick, concluded to abandon her, which they accordingly did, and in company with Capt. Duocing, took passage on the Magnolia, for the coast of South America, where they fell in with a steamer which took them to Panama.—N. O. Picayune.

The traveller, Mr. Stevens, who has been engaged in exploring the Isthmus, came passenger from Chagres and has proceeded to New York via Bermuda.

MAMMOTH BONES.—The Memphis Eagle of the 16th ult., says, "The huge carcass of a monster animal now extinct, was discovered in the Gayoso bayou, in this city, one day last week, by a negro boy. The carcass lay projecting from the bank of the bayou, about fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, and was doubtless deposited there before the bayou was formed. The bones are said to be larger than any that have been found in Kentucky or elsewhere. They were very much decomposed—though portions of the ivory tusk, vertebra, and other bones were taken out whole. The two tusks, or five feet of them, lay side by side, and measured twenty two inches in circumference—and ring or joints of vertebrae measured two feet in circumference. It is unquestionably the frame of some gigantic animal, existing probably anterior to the Deluge, the history of which is unknown to us, even by any reliable tradition—their massive bones being the only revelation or evidence of their creation and perished existence."

A GREAT CITY.—The principal city in China is Sou Tchou, a city of the interior, the largest perhaps in the world; for Fekin has but four millions, while, if we may credit Mr. Hedde, who visited it, Sou Tchou has a population of five millions within its walls, and ten millions within the radius of four leagues around. Situated on the great imperial canal, it has ten thousand bridges. Since 1718, when the missionaries quitted it, no individual, until Mr. Hedde succeeded, could get ingress. He did so, disguised completely as a Chinese trader.

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE AT MARTINIQUE.—By the British Mail packet Great Western, at New York, from St. Thomas, June 1st, and Bermuda 6th, we learn that an insurrection of Slaves occurred at Martinique, May 22d. About a hundred of the white population, including several women and children were massacred; and considerable property was plundered and burnt.

Neither the Governor nor a French man-of-war then lying in the harbor interfered with the troops. The last packet stated them to be more tranquil; but all business suspended. At Guadaloupe they were quiet.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.—The Nassau Guardian of the 13th ult. says that the season for gathering pine apples, one of their staple products, is about to commence, and that the increased cultivation, and the care and pains taken in raising this delicious fruit, will not only increase the quantity to be produced, but make a marked improvement in the quality. The brig Volunteer, from Liverpool, had arrived at Nassau to take home a cargo of pine apples.

Miscellaneous Items.

MISSISSIPPI.—Of the crops, the Holly Springs Gazette of the 26th ult. says, "From the frequent showers of rain that have fallen during the present and past week, crops are growing rapidly. Cotton, though rather late in coming up, looks well. Corn is growing finely."

The Vicksburg Whig of the 30th ult. says, "We saw on Sunday last, the 28th, ripe peaches, (early York) from two orchards in our vicinity. Our neighbors of New Orleans may look out for a supply shortly."

LOUISIANA.—The Franklin Planter's Banner says, "About one hundred hogheads of sugar were made last season on the river Mermentau, in this State, between the Calcasieu and the Vermillion. From forty to fifty hogheads of the crop were sent to Galveston, Texas, in our small schooners, and sold at 4 to 4½. Several new planters commence this year, on a small scale. Most of the high land on the river has been taken up. There is still some, however, vacant."

SUGAR.—New York is coming to be the largest sugar market in the world. The sales of raw sugars last week amount to 3,100 hds, 5,000 boxes and 12,000 bags.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register states that a large number of twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., admirably executed, are in circulation in that vicinity.

The amount of imported goods entered at New York during the week ending the 3d inst., was—free, \$46,050, dutiable, \$1,412,405. Total, \$1,458,455.

The coins at the Mint in New Orleans, for the month ending May 31, was \$7,400 in gold, and \$60,000 in silver.

Nearly twenty thousand immigrants, mostly Irish, have arrived at New York within the last fortnight.

A LONG TAILED WINTER.—The Chronotype says, it snowed quite a flurry in Beverly, Massachusetts, last Thursday morning, being the first of June.

The Markets.

New York, June 15, 1848. Oswego flour, \$5.56; Wisconsin, \$5.75 a 5.81; Ohio and Michigan, \$5.87 a 6. Rye flour, \$3.75. Corn, 57 a 58. Wheat, \$1.18 a 1.20. Pork, \$10.75 a 11. for mess and \$3.12 a 3.13 for prime.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1848. Flour, \$5.50 for common Penns.; extra, \$5 a 6; Corn Meal, 2.37. Rye Flour, \$3.63 a 3.66. Wheat, prime white, \$1.27 a 1.28; red, \$1.22 a 1.23. Rye, Southern, 70c., Penna., 75c. per bushel. Corn, yellow, 54 a 56c., white, 50 a 52c. Oats, Penna., 37c., Southern, 33c.

Lumber.—Cargo sales of yellow pine boards at \$15 a 16 per M.; Suquehanna \$11 a 15; Hemlock joists, \$7 a 7.50; Scantling \$7. a 8 per M.

RECEIPTS, June 15, 1848. Sales of Howard street flour, \$5.02; City Mills, \$5.75. Corn meal \$2.37. Wheat, red, \$1.12 a 1.15, white, \$1.20 a 1.23. The market for corn and oats is dull; white corn, 42 a 44c., 3000 bushels yellow corn sold at 48c. Oats 36. Whiskey 22. Rio coffee 62 a 7. The provision market is dull.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1848. There are more sellers than buyers in the flour market to day; sales at \$3.81. Wheat, red, 81c. Corn, yellow, 28. Oats, 24. Rye, 41. Bacon is advancing in price. No change has occurred in groceries.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1848. Sales of 1100 barrels flour have been made to day at \$3.69 a 3.87. The grain market is without change.

Constipation of the Bowels or costiveness, headache, dizziness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or watery complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of Liver Complaint. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every other disorder of the system. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and permanent health from the bowels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for cholera dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Dr. Swayne in the South.—The following letter just came to hand, and will be read with interest. The patient suffered intolerably, and could find no relief until he used DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. It is certainly the most wonderful cure on record! Read it!

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19, 1847. Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having been almost miraculously cured by your valuable medicine, I think it not more than common gratitude in me to make one additional item to the long list of certificates which you have received of remarkable cures by your medicine. During the two years preceding last August, I was very much distressed by a very bad cold and Racking Cough, and during the latter part of the time, it continued to grow worse, and indeed in July my friends gave me over, having tried all kinds of medicine, said to be good for my body, and for a long time never thought to rise from my bed, and to do so at once, as he heard that it had worked a great many wonderful cures. I took his advice, and after using several bottles of it, I grew so much better that I was enabled to leave my bed, and afterwards to walk about the house, and go out into the street. I was encouraged by this, and continued the use of your medicine, and now, by means of its wonderful curative powers, I am perfectly well, and enjoying the use of all my faculties, just as if I had never been afflicted with it. I am particularly well at all interest you, but humbly hoping that it will have its usual influence in causing your valuable medicine to be spread among mankind, and in assisting to raise you to that station which you richly deserve, for your persevering efforts for the public good.

Respectfully your friend and admirer, JAMES R. MANSFIELD.

Beware of Imitation.—Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article, bearing nearly the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such base and palpable imposition, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry, except that bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne on each bottle. Beware of the worthless "Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. H. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race Sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States and some parts of Europe.

Sold by WM. A. LEADER, Columbia, and Dr. A. H. BARNETT, York, Pa. June 10, 1848.—At.