DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

THE "UNION" UNMASKED.—"PROSCRIPTION."

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

"*I have always protested against the doctrine of proscription, in Virginia and elsewhere,*" says the venerable editor of the "Union." I propose, my dear sir, to continue the review of this reckless assertion, commenced in my last. And first, as to Virginia, how stand the facts? You have already seen the verity of the declaration tested by the cincumstances attendant upon the appointment and removal of Dr. Minge. Let us now proceed a little further in the investigation. The Doctor's case does not stand isolated in Petersburg, upon the proscriptive list of the *late St. James*, at whose shrine the "Union," notwithstanding its assertion, has offered up, for four years past, sacrifice after sacrifice, in all the meanings and significations of the term, kneeling there each and every morning, as one of the most devout and faithful, and praying fervently to his High Patron, to give him strength to make his wicked enemies, *the Whigs*, "his footstool," and also, that he would be graciously pleased, to enable the "Union" to visit vengeance upon them, until they, every one, confessed their sins and humbly begged to be forgiven, yielding themselves converts to the only true political church—that church was established by the "*Greatest and Best*"—and so ably advocated, sustained, upheld and disseminated by that celebrated Apostle—"*the sweet little fellow.*" Who does not know that these sincere prayers of the pious editor availed much with the "*Saints?*" In the city above referred to, not a single unbeliever escaped the tortures of the inquisition. No charges were made against them. But they were not of the faith, and that alone was sufficient to cause their condemnation to the fire and the stake. Honesty, capacity, virtue, and integrity, were accorded them by their judges; but these did not avail to save them from the death. Call you not this "*Proscription?*" Yet the editor says "*he has always protested against the doctrine,*" and the editor of the "Union" "*is an honorable man.*"

But let us follow the inquisitors. In Norfolk and Portsmouth they found all right. "SIMON PURES" had there filled the customs—the post office's and the navy agent's and naval storekeeper's births for years. These were greeted with the sweet words, "well done thou good and faithful servants"—although you have grown fat in "taking mine ease"—Still, having been adjudged worthy by the "greatest and best," and approved of by the "sweet little fellow," we acknowledge you to be of the fold, and will not question your acts. On the contrary, you shall continue to receive your reward, and be "rulers over many things." Now, my dear sir, just here, while viewing this proceeding, an idea has occurred to me. Perhaps the printer of the "Union" has placed its editor, through a typographical blunder, in a false position. It may be, that the editor did say, or meant to say, in his manuscript, that he never advocated proscription of *Jackson or Van Buren Democrats*, either in Virginia or elsewhere, and not that "he never advocated proscription in Virginia or elsewhere." The printer may have overlooked that portion of the sentence so essential to its truth. If so, we acquit the editor; but, until the correction is made, let us proceed.

When the Band arrived at Richmond, their tender sympathies for the salvation of the sinners there, were soon aroused—General PEYTON the Postmaster was not of the Church, nor would he confess his errors. 'Tis true, he said that his conscience was clear—that he had performed his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of every honest man in the community—and further, that he had neither Swartwouted nor Price'd away the public monies, all of which was admitted and not denied. Still all this would not do. He had had the example and teachings of the "'FATHER OF THE FAITHFUL" before him for nearly half a century and still continued obdurate. This was unpardonable. He would not imitate the meek and humble Collector of the Port. He would not cast off the mantle of "aristocracy and Whiggery" and put on the cassock of "Democratic Hunkerism" like the righteous Collector, even though he should thereby "inherit the earth." They cried out—fire the fagots!—Heat the gridiron!—Bind him over the coals and while the fire cleanses his corrupt body, cut out the heretic heart which has conceived his wickedness and take away the tongue which has uttered blasphemy and slander! Call you not this "*Proscription?*" Still the editor of the Union says, "he has always protested against the doctrine," and you know the venerable editor "is an honorable man."

NOW PROCEED TO LYNCHBURG *and see what was done* there. You have, my dear sir, in your paper of the 28th, correctly stated the circumstances under which the Postmaster there was appointed. This appointment was called for, most loudly, by the citizens, generally. Mr. Grigg was popular with political friends and foes, and personally beloved by the whole community—nor was this all, he gave the most unqualified satisfaction while in the office. When the inquisitors sought to condemn him upon other grounds than those upon which they had just acted in Petersburg and Richmond, they found it impossible to get any one to prefer a charge. Still they felt compelled to obey the voice of their "Superior," at Washington, which was, at all hazards and at every sacrifice, propagate the principles of "progressive Democracy." Mr. Grigg, accordingly, was arraigned upon the indictment, that he bowed the knee to the Baal of Whiggery, and refused to worship at the shrine of St. James. The base Idolater! A mock court was formed and he was, without further ceremony, condemned to be flay'd alive as a warning to the obdurate and rebellious, throughout the State. Call you not this "*proscription?*" Still the editor of the "Union" says "he has always protested against the doctrine," and you do know the venerable editor "is an honorable man!"

We might continue our pilgrimage with this charitable band, throughout all the petty villages and hamlets of Virginia, and show how zealously they propagated the faith, by torturing and destroying the heretic and saving and rewarding the orthodox, but we are already fatigued, besides being nauseated and disgusted with the revolting sights witnessed. The instances reviewed are sufficient in themselves to convey a correct idea of the whole. If the observer will only bear in mind that, under similar circumstances, the same scenes transpired every where, as in Petersburg, Richmond, and Lynchburg, he will not fail in his conclusions as to the rest, nor will he be at a loss to know how much importance to attach to the declarations and assertions of the "Union"—such as that "He has always protested against the doctrine of proscription," "President Polk never made a removal for opinion's sake"—which appear from time to time in its editorials. He will also understand what the venerable "*Father of the Faithful*" means, when he proclaims from the house-tops, "Come unto me all ye who are heavy-laden and I will give you rest"—come and repose your grievances in the bosom of the "Union," and your heart shall be healed. He will understand that the editors object is imposition upon the public, at the risk of detection, as in the "*Peebles case*"—*the acquisition of* CAPITAL, although it be obtained through mutilated records—the cerements of the dead, or the tears of the dying. I believe at least, that President Taylor will see these things in their proper light—that he will duly appreciate them, and act with an eye single to "JUSTICE AND THE PUBLIC GOOD."

A VIRGINIAN.

*The venerable editor of the Union is so styled by Mr. Hitchcock in a letter published in the Union of Sunday morning, April 29th.

SPEECH OF COL. BENTON AT PITTSBURG, ON RAILROADS.

There was a large meeting held at Pittsburg on the 23d instant, to promote the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, to connect, at Pittsburgh, with the Great West. Mr. Benton being called upon, spoke as follows:—[*N. Y. Herald.*]

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I have not arrived at that age of life in which I might say I was I too feeble to speak, nor can I plead the excuse of being too tired tonight to address you. I arrived here this evening, and am passing on in the morning; and have had the honor—to me an unexpected one—of being waited upon and invited to attend this meeting. If it had been a political meeting, I should have made my customary excuse, and that is, that I never speak upon political subjects, outside of my own bailiwick. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But as the subject of this meeting is one larger than politics—as it is an object characteristic of the age in which we live—as it is an object utilitarian in the highest degree, I came to this meeting, if for no other purpose, at least for the purpose of showing that I was in favor of all such great, such magnificient improvements, as that, the accomplishment of which you have met to consider to-night. (Applause.) The President of the Company has well observed that, as a local question, I could not be expected to enter into details; and it is a question with myself whether I shall be able to say anything on the immediate subject of the meeting; but he also touched a point which touched me, inasmuch as one end of this road points to St. Louis, and St. Louis is on the high road in a straight line to the Pacific ocean and to Canton. (Applause.) My name has been connected (as well it might, for while I should consider all discussion as to who was the first to propose a railroad to the Pacific ocean, as being on an equality with the question as to who would be the first man to ride on horseback instead of going afoot,) yet thirty years ago, taking up the great ideas of men and the progression of things, (that same progression which brought Columbus to these shores)—thirty years ago I not only said but wrote it—thirty years ago I not only said and wrote it, but gave it to those who constitute the monuments which never die (the printing press, and by the printing press it was then written down)—thirty years ago I said and wrote that, sooner or later, a great national high road would be made from the Missouri to the Pacific ocean—that that road would be made either immediately, by the help of the Federal Government, or eventually, and without that help, by the force of circumstances and the progress of events. Thirty years ago I wrote this down, and I was as confident of it then as I am at this day. (Great applause.) Every road, then, which points towards St. Louis, connects itself with this gigantic idea of the age in which we live—the highway of nations of Africa, of Asia, of Europe of generations yet unborn—a highway from ocean to ocean, under one law, under one flag, under one language, under one government, (and that a republican government, too,) from one end to the other. (Great applause.) That great idea is now abroad stalking over the land, and commends itself with such force to all imaginations, that a universal approbation has arisen in its favor, (applause,) and there can be little doubt that in a short time we shall witness its completion. (Renewed applause.) I have brought forward a scheme. I have proposed a per centum of the sales of the public lands; a per centum—I merely said that by way of a feeler, (cheers,) to see how it would take, and it takes well, much better than either I or any one else anticipated—I proposed a per centum of the public lands, a hypothecation of them, to raise the means to go on with this great work, and to go on with it to its final completion. (Applause.) Go ahead with the work, (cheers;) go ahead is the the word, (renewed cheers;) go ahead, and turn all the force and power you can command upon the object you have in view. Whatever it is, be it peace or be it war, be it railroads or canals, go ahead—progression—that is the great, the distinguishing characteristic of the American people. (Continued applause.) The wonders which we see in the ancient world—such, for example, as the pyramids of Egypt; structures employing myriads upon myriads of men—how did they arise? At the command of Sovereigns, who at once were political and religious tyrants—who had dominion over the conscience as well as dominion over the purse—who commanded a nation to come forward to work—and for what?—the wisdom of the world for three thousand years has not been able to tell. But what is the case with us? Where is the man—be he king or be he president—be he high or low—be he rich or poor—be he eloquent or speechless—where is the man can do this in America? (Cheers.) Where is the man in the whole of this broad republic can command that which the people disapprove—(cheers)—that which does not commend itself to their sound practical common sense? (Renewed applause.) No, no—Americans have taken utility for their guide in every object; and they come forward—not at the bidding of priests, presidents and kings—but from a feeling which has its origin in their own bosoms, a feeling that tells them that what they are going to do is to benefit themselves and their posterity—(applause)—and now I tell you that this American Federal Government has nothing to do but to lay off the lines of that great road, and give the people permission to work upon it, and immediately you will see it lined with laborers from the Missouri to the Pacific; the sound of the implements of improvement and industry will be heard from one end to the other; and in a period less than—comparatively speaking will take you to deliberate—this great, national, unparalleled work in the history of the world will be completed, and America will reap the glory. (Immense applause.)

The Romans, whom we so much admire, would not go sneaking round a mountain, in making a road. They scorn to go round a mountain "over it or through it" was their motto; and we, in America, can rival them. (Great applause.) This great road will be made while the government are deliberating about it the people themselves are now making it; the people will make it; the hoofs of horses; the tread of men's feet—yes, the tread of children's feet, who shall constitute the fathers and mothers of future generations, building up and consolidating this great republic—the tread of children's feet and the grinding of wagons will make this road. (Applause.) Tens of thousands of people will go on it this very year, making the road as they go. It will be made; and it is in that point of view that it bears upon all the projects of making roads in the State of Missouri, for while that great trunk will run like a mighty river straight to its terminus, there will be branches to the right and to the left; and when it reaches St. Louis, there it will be in connection with all the great modes of communication; and, great then, as may be the advantages in the continuation of roads from St. Louis, not merely east, but to every point of the compass, taking for its circumference the lakes and the borders of the Atlantic to Mexico—the whole of these will derive an immense additional value from coming into communication at the other end of the great trunk which will bring Asia with all its riches into the United States. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen, that road will be made; and while both in Europe and America, the vast country beyond the Pacific remained so long a sealed book—while the vast regions from Missouri to the Pacific were considered a desert where people could never live—now the curtain has been lifted, and a young man has employed himself seven years in threading twenty thousand miles of wilderness, with a telescope in his hand, fixing the latitudes and longitudes, writing down every thing new and strange in nature, and from him we see that what was considered an impassable barrier, is a habitable mountain, more beautiful than any in Switzerland. (Applause.) And whilst this was considered the most barren, the most savage part of this country—that place which has been so commonly spoken of as the great Salt Lake—that country has been laid open, not only as a country susceptible of improvement, but as one affording many advantages for civilized habitation; and no sooner had his first exploration revealed the true condition of that region that lies beyond the great Salt Lake, than the people wandering from East to West have gone thither, to establish themselves and are advancing with all the comforts and improvements of civilization. (Applause.) To that people this young man has been a Moses—he has shown them a land to which they have gone. And now, fellow-citizens, after these brief expressions—after reminding you that the whole country beyond the Mississippi clear to the Pacific Ocean is all susceptible of being inhabited—all capable of improvement—I am satisfied that no sooner shall the government of the United States have marked out the line for the best of all roads, connected with many others, some of which will be made now, and others thousands of years hence, only give the people liberty to settle on this route, and have it marked out, and they will come upon it as a swarm of locusts would light upon a green spot in the desert of Egypt; in a night they will come down upon it, and the land is now alive. (Great applause.) There are here persons who will see it—persons here who will see that great road having on each side a double line of settlements, of houses, of towns, of villages, of orchards; and we shall fly from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, looking upon the cultivation on each side the whole distance as we go. (Great Applause.) And these Rocky Mountains—which a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* only a few years ago represented as the impassable barrier beyond which the American population could never go—these Rocky Mountains will be found to contain within their bosoms a large, a hardy race—a republican race, in the largest sense of the word republican—such as Cæsar found two thousand years ago in Switzerland, and such as are there to the present day. (Applause.) The child is born—the men are grown—some of them are here who will see this; for "go ahead" is the watchword—the feelings—of the American people; and "ahead" they "go" with a rapidity which no government can stop; they are a people which are always ahead of their government. (Cheers.) With these few words, I return you my thanks—especially to the President, and to the gentlemen who have done me the honor to invite me here this evening. (Great applause.)

Precept.

The *Locofocos*, just now, are preaching *toleration* and denouncing *proscription*. A Whig administration, in obedience to the popular will, appoints "honest, capable and faithful" Whigs to office, and this is called "proscription." A few Locofoco leeches upon the public Treasury have been removed, and this is denounced as "bloody work"—"more heads off." A portion of the Locofoco papers are discontinued by the Whig Departments and Whig papers substituted, and this is called "intolerant persecution."

PRACTICE.

The *Locofocos*, for twenty years past, monopolised all the offices, and bestowed all the governmental patronage upon their own partisan presses. During all this period, to have appointed a Whig to office, or have permitted the Whig press to participate, at all, in the public printing, would have been, in their political creed, an inexcusable *blunder*. Even *now*, while they are whining, and railing, Mr. Edmund Burke, the Commissioner of the Patents, and whom we trust will soon become a *martyr*, issues an official advertisement and orders it printed in some *ten Locofoco papers, and not in one Whig paper.*

"BY WAY OF IMPROVEMENT."

As a removal of a few of the fifty thousand long fattened and still hungry leeches of Locofocoism causes their tears to flow as profusely as if "governed by the watery moon" let the demands of the popular will and public justice be answered, as they surely will be, then will these "blubbering" Locofocos become mollified; for it is written, "to weep is to make less the depth of grief."—*Cin. Gaz.*

MARTYR.—Upon one point we venture a prediction, and it is this: That of the thousands of noisy, partisan, incompetent officeholders, very few will be found to resign. They will hold on to the death, sucking like leeches until they are pulled off, then they will squall like a flock of dunghills kicked out of a wheat crate, and all the dominoke's in the land will squall responsive through their "lamentation organs," *martyr!* MARTYR!! MARTYR!!!

We know of nothing more calculated to disgust sensible men of all parties than this whining course now pursued by many of the opposition to the Administration. It cannot fail to excite contempt in the bosom of all men of spirit and manliness.—*Nashville (True) Whig.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The French government received despatches, on Thursday, stating that the Austrians had been beaten by Bem in several engagements. The Austrian troops are discouraged, and they have not the proper degree of confidence in their leaders. It is stated that the Austrian troops which had taken refuge in Wallachia have been ordered by the Turkish authorities to be disarmed.

The Magyars have made a movement against Pesth, and all public moneys have been transferred to Ofen. Kossuth has invited the Hungarian deputies to meet in parliament at Pesth on the 14th of April.

The Imperial army has lost, since the commencement of the Hungarian campaign, one-third of its number, by death in battles and in the hospitals.

It is rumored that Prince Windischgratz has been beaten near Pesth, and that the Hungarians have entered the town.

The whole of Puchner's stores of arms and ammunition were at Hermanstadt, and have fallen into the hands of Bem.

The Hungarians have defeated the Servian Imperials at Kaninyxia.

Count Nugent endeavored to take Peterwaradin by assault, but was driven back with immense loss.

Comorn still holds out; as a last resource, the Austrians are to batter it with red hot balls. They have lost 4,000 men before Comorn.

THE AUSTRIANS IN TURIN, ETC.

Marshal Radetzky has consented to abandon his demand of placing an Austrian garrison in Alessandria, and he will merely occupy the small town of Valenza, on the Po.

The Chevalier Bruck, Austrian Minister of Commerce, has been deputed by his government to negotiate a treaty of peace with the King of Sardina. He set out from Vienna on the 2d instant, for Verona, where the negotiations are to be conducted.

King Charles Albert arrived on Sunday at Bayonne, and left the following morning for Oporto.

The *Concordia* of Turin, of the 2d, states that a popular movement had broken out at Albertville, Asti, Cuneo, Alessandria, Vercelli, and Castel, have openly avowed their opposition to the term of the armistice.

Accounts from Florence announce the arrest of several of the Moderate party, by order of the government.

At Leghorn great excitement prevailed. The populace had taken down the arms of Sardinia from the hotel of the consul, and had indulged in considerable disorders.

The *Alba* of Florence, of the 31st ult., announces that on receipt of intelligence of the disaster suffered by the Piedmontese army, the Roman Assembly had appointed a triumvirate, composed of Messrs. Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi.

HERMANSTADT TAKEN BY BEM.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bucharest, dated March 16, 1849:

Late on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., the alarm was beaten, and a battalion and a half of Russian troops (1,800 men) and eight Austrian guns, marched out of Hermanstadt, in the direction of Stolzenburg, where it was reported a considerable force of Hungarians had appeared. The following morning, (Sunday,) by daybreak, the whole of the remaining Russian force—viz: another battalion and a half, with six pieces of Russian artillery, and a detachment of Cossack, (300 strong) left town in the same direction.

At 4 P. M. the first gun was heard, the whole Hungarian force occupying the high grounds about half an hour's distance from Hermanstadt, having in their front the Russian troops; the fire was actively kept up, chiefly of artillery, the infantry keeping at a great distance, from 4 P. M. till half-past 8, when the Russians precipitately retreated through Hermanstadt, and passed on to Talmucs.

The Burgher Guard of Hermanstadt, on seeing this retreat, threw away their arms and fled in all directions. The Hungarians closely pursued the Russians through the city as far as the *faubourg* of Schellebburgh, where they established their outposts, and then took up their quarters in the different squares of the town and suburbs. Not an act of pillage appears to have sullied their conduct—not a house fired. The men, wearied with nine hours' marching and five hours' fighting, demanded and took refreshments from such of the inhabitants as remained, and bivouacked without committing any of the horrors which rumor has hitherto attributed to the Hungarian soldiery. Bem's force amounted to 8,000 men of all arms, and 12 or 24 guns.

It was only during the engagement that it became known that Bem commanded in person. He took up his quarters in the house of the burgomaster, whose name, three weeks previously was appended to a proclamation offering a price upon his head.

The population was immediately disarmed, and order established.

BEM AND PUCHNER.

The Vienna journals contradict the rumor of Gen. Bem's defeat by the Russians, and the flight of his troops into Wallachia. It appears on the contrary, that the Austrian Gen. Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population and hard pressed by the Magyar irregular forces, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia. He was accompanied by three other Austrain generals, and his troops were left to the care of Gen. Kalliani. The Russian forces at Kronstadt were short of ammunition, and preparing to recross the frontier and return to Wallachia. Their baggage had already left for that province. Gen. Bem was almost undisturbed in the possession of the whole of Transylvania, and preparing to take Kronstadt, the last city in that kingdom which is still held by the Austrian and Russian troops.

HUNGARY TO BE RECONQUERED.

The Magyars have made a movement against Pesth, and all public moneys have been transferred to Ofen. Kossuth has invited the Hungarian Deputies to meet in Parliament at Pesth on the 15th of April. The Imperial army has lost, since the commencement of the Hungarian campaign, one-third of its number, by death in battles and in the hospitals. It is rumored just now that Prince Windischgratz has been beaten near Pesth and that the Hungarians have entered the town. An officer of the National Bank, Mr. Reuter, who was the Deputy at Frankfort, has been dismissed by the Directors of the Bank, for having voted in favor of the King of Prussia.

MOVEMENTS ON THE THEISS.

A letter from Vienna, published in the *Independance Belge*, says: "At the moment I am writing the destinies of the Magyars are being decided on the plains of the Theiss. On the 4th inst. the Magyar forces were posted between Balana, Gyoromuth, and Estbackhaza. Their numbers were about 50,000, under Gorgey, Klapka, and Dembinski; the latter commanding the left wing, and ready to throw himself upon Czegled and Kerksemet; the former commanding the right wing above Hatvan; while Klapka held his quarters in that town itself, forming the centre of the position. Prince Windischgratz left Pesth on the 4th, with his staff, and the Austrian forces moved forward at the same moment, Field Marshal Esonich moving first toward Hatvan. The army corps under Jellachich was concentrated near Gyongyos, in which direction a heavy cannonade was heard from Pesth on the evening of the 4th."

Before occupying their present position at Hatvan, the Magyars had burst the circles within which Windischgratz would have hemmed them on the Theiss, and have swept through Upper Hungary, where they had repossessed themselves of Kaschau, Eperies, Leutschau, &c. venturing to the borders of Moravia. They now press, on the other hand, against the Servians in the Banat, who, resenting the harsh treatment they have received at the hands of Gen. Rukawina, are not indisposed to transact with Kossuth. On this account strong masses of troops are being collected in Gallicia and Moravia, to keep clear the country in the rear of the army while the Viennese call for the transfer of the patrol service to the National Guard, that the garrison may be free to march against Hungary.

TURKEY.

War with Russia.—Despatches have been received at Constantinople from Bucharest, which state that Gen. Monravieff had arrived in the Principalities, with 24,000 men, and another Russian officer had advanced upon Ibraila, and begun building barracks for his troops in the neighborhood of that city. We are also informed that the Russians had introduced gun-boats into the Danube in direct violation of the Treaty of Adrianople. It would appear that Russia is, in the most open manner, strengthening her position in the Danubian Provinces, while Turkey, on the other hand, is making preparation to maintain her authority.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

A letter from Vienna of 7th inst. says: News has arrived that the Austrian troops, which had taken refuge in Wallachia, were ordered by the Turkish authorities to be disarmed. Our Ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the Embassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed, our Ministers would certainly have made a great noise about the breach of neutrality.

MEASURES OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

In the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly of the 27th ult. the Minister of War informed that body of the several military measures that had been adopted by Government. Every citizen of from 18 to 36 years of age was declared a soldier, and whoever wished to exempt himself from military service must pay a fine to facilitate his being replaced by a substitute. Troops were on their way to the Po, and the national guards of the provinces had undertaken the service of the carbineers, that the latter might join the army. The *Alba* of Florence, of the 31st ult. announces that on receipt of intelligence of the disaster suffered by the Piedmontese army, the Assembly had appointed a triumvirate, composed of Mazzini, Armellini and Saffi. It was also intended that Guerazzi and Montanelli should form part of the Government, but, as the first is chief of the executive power in Tuscany, he could not accept until the union of the two States was decreed.

The *Bologna Gazette*, of the 3d inst. states that all communication is interrupted between the Neapolitans and the Roman States. The brothers of Cardinal Antonelli have been imprisoned at Rome as hostages to force the Government of Naples to give up Lieut-Col. Amadei. In the sitting on the 29th of the Constituent Assembly of Rome, an address to the Venetian Government was unanimously passed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the same sitting, communicated to the Chamber the intelligence of the defeat of the Piedmontese army, and his belief that the seat of the Piedmontese Government would be transported to Genoa. After this communication, Sterbini rose, and stated that he had just learned that the Republic had been proclaimed in the Terra del Lavoro and the Abruzzi (Naples,) and that the troops had fraternized with the people.

The *Torino Gazette* of the 7th inst. states, from Rome, of the 31st ult. that the courier of Naples had not arrived on that day; and that intelligence had been received of the legion of Garibaldi having entered the kingdom of Naples, and commenced hostilities. Gen. Ferrari, who was at Rome had proceeded in all haste to Terracina. The Prefect of Bologna, Berti Pichat, had been named Minister of the Interior at Rome.

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.

"CITIZENS:—I present myself to your suffrages by devotedness to the consecration of a great principle—the civil and political equality of the two sexes. It is in the name of justice that I make an appeal to the sovereign people against the negation of principles which are the basis of our social future. If, exercising your right, you call a woman to take part in the Legislative Assembly, you will consecrate in all their integrity our republican dogmas—liberty, equality, fraternity for women as well as men. A Legislative Assembly composed entirely of men is as incompetent as make the laws which govern our society, composed of men and women, as would be an assembly composed of privileged persons to discuss the interests of workmen, or an assembly of capitalists to support the honor of the country.

"JEANNE DEROIN,
'Directress of the Journal *l'Opinion des Femmes.*"

GALWAY A PACKET STATION.

There is some talk of Galway being made the packet station to and from New York, instead of Liverpool; but as a railway must be first formed for fifty miles or thereabout, it cannot take place for sometime. The Liverpool merchants would consider the four or five days gained in the length of the passage and the more rapid receipt of intelligence in consequence, as an equivalent for any loss they would sustain in the change.

The U. S. Steamship Isabel—Calling at Savannah.

We feel it our duty to comment upon the following facts. The steamship Isabel, on her late passage from Havana to Charleston, delayed long enough at Tybee to *deposit the U. S. Mail for this city upon the beach*, and proceeded on her way. We understand that there were between thirty and forty passengers on board of her bound for Savannah, some to stop here, but most of them contemplating a prosecut on of their journey to New York in our noble steamer, the Tennessee. The mail was picked up from the beach by the steamer which went out to meet the Isabel, where it was found in charge of one of her crew. We further learn that the Isabel passed Tybee at an earlier hour than usual, (about midnight,) that the steamer from this city went out to meet her at the usual time, and that hitherto the Isabel has never reached Tybee until near daylight.

Three times since the establishment of this line has the mail due at Savannah been taken to Charleston. Twice some excuse was found in the bad weather the steamship had encountered, in her deficiency of fuel, etc. On the third occasion no excuse whatever was offered for the irregularity.

In the present instance the neglect of duty on the part of the Isabel has been so glaring and so serious in its consequences, that we feel it but justice to our own city to speak of it in terms of unqualified condemnation. So long as the mail and passengers bound for Savannah, were faithfully placed upon our wharf by the instrumentality of the Isabel, our citizens were not disposed to inquire whether the contract was fulfilled to the letter which requires her *to call* at Savannah. But now it is right that we should investigate the requisitions of the law in this matter, and insist that they should be faithfully complied with. It is too well known to be a subject of discussion, that the intention of the act of 10th July 1848, is that the steamer or steamers transporting the mail between Charleston and Havana should come up to our city. They are required by that law *to call* at Savannah. Calling at Tybee is not calling at Savannah. Passing by a point sixteen miles below the city, is not calling at the city itself. Certainly depositing the mail upon the sea-beach, is not depositing it in the Post office in Savannah. And taking thirty or forty passengers to Charleston bound for this place, is not complying with that law which was designed to do justice to Savannah.

It being the business of the contractor, Mr. Mordecai, to call at Savannah, he is responsible for not doing it. There are very few circumstances or casualities which can excuse him for not doing it. We repeat what we have already said, that could such an arrangement be made as would enable the mail and passengers to be brought regularly from the Isabel by another steamer to the city, our citizens would not complain. It is not their fault, however, that it has failed. Experience shows conclusively that it has failed, and will probably fail (it may be frequently) hereafter. Certainly we now have a right to complain, when our mail is cast upon the beach, and a large number of passengers bound for our city, to be taken at once to the North by one of our ocean steamers, have been carried by Savannah to Charleston. Thence they will be compelled to take the land route, or to wait the departure of "the Southerner" which leaves Charleston about the same time that the Tennessee reaches New York.—*Savannah (Ga.) Georgian.*

Arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer.

The Mail Steamer Thames, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Mobile Point at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, having left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 17th inst., where she was detained 36 hours by a Norther, and thereby prevented from getting her mails during that time. She left Tampico on the 14th inst. Capt. Abbott says the reported revolution which the Vera Cruz papers contain is a humbug.

Through his politeness we are furnished with the following information: Capt. McAlpin's company left Vera Cruz on the 13th instant *en route* for California—all well. There is much travel on the route to Mazatlan. One hundred and seventeen persons started in the same week with Capt. McAlpin and his company. Horses, mules, wagons, and every thing else necessary for the traveller are plenty and cheap at Vera Cruz. The expenses are said to be from $150 to $250, depending upon the rapidity or ease with which parties intend to travel. The only American vessels left at Vera Cruz are the brig Globe from New York, and the ship Tyrone and brig Lima, from New Orleans.—*Mobile Register, 23d inst.*

SALE OF OFFICES.—The recent discovery of a large defalcation in the office of Marshal, has led to other discoveries equally astounding. It now appears from an affidavit of Mr. Moore made in the Court of Chancery, that immediately upon the receipt of his appointment, he disposed of his office for the sum of $16,000 and $175 per month! Mr. Moore in justification of himself for this most *unjustifiable* proceeding, alleges that the practice is common, and that his two predecessors in like manner sold their offices to the same person—the Deputy Marshal.

This will doubtless lead to further investigations into the manner in which offices have been *disposed* of under the Van Buren, Tyler and Polk dynasties.—*N. Y. Cou. & Enq.*

A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, and successful too, is reported by the Picayune. By means of forged paper to the amount of $10,000, Miss Elise Clement, an attractive French girl who arrived a few months since, contrived to win the attentions of Mr. Gallot, a prosperous dry goods dealer, worth himself $25,000. They were married on the 18th, and that morning the happy pair set off on a bridal tour for the North—the fortunate husband leaving his bride's certificate of deposite for the $10,000 from Ant. Michoud with a friend to draw the money and remit to him by draft on New York. Mr. M. being called upon the next day, pronounced the paper a sheer fabrication! But the marriage *is* valid, and the happy groom is enjoying the honeymoon on the wing, dreaming of his receipts in New York.

A STRANGE CARRIAGE.—A new carriage has recently appeared on the State Road, in Ohio, between Canal Dovers and New Philadelphia, which is a novelty undoubtedly. The vehicle consists of a large hollow wooden wheel, fourteen feet in diameter and six feet wide. The horses are placed inside, and propel it along in the same manner that a caged squirrel makes its wheel to revolve. Slats are nailed on the inside floor of the wheel, by which the horses obtain foot-hold. In the centre is a well iron shaft, from which depend hangers which support four comfortable sofas for passengers; the wheel thus revolves freely, the seats remaining in equilibrium.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—The steamer *Grand Turk* arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans, bringing one hundred and twenty cabin passengers, and four hundred deckers, of whom two hundred are Mormons, led by a Mr. Robert Martin, one of *the twelve*. They stop here with a view, we understand, of making it their permanent residence, should the place come up to their expectations. They are decidedly the most cheerful and happy looking set of emigrants we have seen for a long time. Cabet's *communists* are downright hermits in comparison.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

POST MASTER, AUBURN, N. Y.—In the appointment of Mr. Myers successor, we may be permitted to say, that the Whig party and the public generally will have reason to be satisfied. Mr. Warden is honest, upright and competent, and withal a whole-hearted Whig, and has the entire confidence of this community. He is also a careful, correct business man, gentlemanly and obliging in his intercourse with every one, and will undoubtedly make a popular Postmaster.—*Aub. Adv.*

Riot and Bursting of the Houses of Parliament.

Notwithstanding the great excitement which had been manifested outside the Parliament House, after the Governor General's assent had been given to the Rebellion loss bill, the House continued in session, passing one or two measures through committee, with more than usual quietness, and apparently in perfect confidence. It soon became known, however, that a meeting had been called and the passing of a carriage with bells accompanied by some persons who proclaimed the appointment, caused a momentary rush to the windows. About half-past 7 o'clock, being told that the walls were chalked with announcements that the meeting was to take place at 8 o'clock at the Champ-de-Mars, the writer left the House with a friend and proceeded to that place.

At the Champ-de-Mars a large number of persons were assembled. The bank and stone steps going up to the guardhouse were crowded with persons, who pressed towards the front, and bore torches, but below the muster did not appear as great as the ground they occupied seemed to indicate. They were for the most part standing in groups at some little distance apart, and it was remarked that a great number of females accompanied the men who were present. At the moment the writer reached the ground, some person appeared to be proposing a list of names, for a committee; but the lights were extinguished immediately, and another voice addressed the Assembly. There then a cry of "to the Parliament House." The writer immediately proceeded there, and in consequence of the time necessary to enable the procession to form, reached the House some three minutes before the crowd. The doors were, at that time, locked; but making use of his privilege, the writer entered, and passed immediately up stairs to the back of the Speaker's chair, meeting several clerks in the way, who anxiously inquired, "are they coming, are they coming?" Mr. Price was in the news room at the moment the writer passed the stairs of the smoking room, and there was only time to say "they are coming" when a shower of stones appeared to have smashed every window in the house. The passage was the only place which afforded shelter from the stones that were poured in on all sides. The apartments on each side protected that spot from the missiles, and there a large number of persons immediately congregated. We noticed the speaker, Sir Allan McNab, Col. Gugy, Mr. Badgley, Mr. Bell, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Papineau, Mr. Drummond, Madame St. Julien and her maid from the bar, and some other members and employs of the Assembly. All was confusion. Some said they will fire the building; others, they are breaking in and will attack us. Some desired to go up the stairs to the smoking room; but the majority appeared resolved to await the event, and face any persons who might pass through the Chamber to the place where they were. Some one now asked who would go and talk to the crowd? Sir Allan McNab immediately volunteered to do so, and entered the Assembly Chamber for that purpose; but the vollies which were still coming through the windows made it evident that he could not pass the length of the apartment without a certainty of being knocked down. There was an immediate cry for him to return. About this time, it appears that some persons entered the House, and carried away the Mace, and in all probability there would have been no difficulty in passing through as they retired; and of descending by the great staircase to the front door. But those in the passage still continued to suppose that the crowd were without, and would refuse to allow them to pass. The only hope was that the military would speedily arrive.—Then some person opened the door of the news room, and raised the cry that the building was on fire.

On looking through the glass door which opens between the passage and the refreshment lobby, this was found to be the case. The awning was in flames, which was fast communicating to the wooden gallery. It was now time to make some effort to escape, and to risk a broken head rather than incur the danger of remaining longer. The writer accordingly descended the back stairs to the large lobby below, where several clerks had assembled, and had determined to make a rush at any odds. The truth was, however, that no difficulty existed. They had closed the door which separates the lower lobby of the House of Assembly from the main entrance hall and great staircase, and had thus, like the persons in the passage above, remained in ignorance of the entrance of the men who carred off the mace, and of the fact that they had left the front door open. This was, of course, discovered on entering the hall, and all present passed into the streets.

The flames had already enveloped the whole of that end of the building, which is situated in McGill street; and a crowd was drawn up on the footpath, viewing the conflagration, which lit up the entire city to the Unitarian Church at the top of the Hay Market. Some engines were standing in the street, drawn up across the roadway at the end of St. Paul street; but they were not playing, and it was said that the crowd had forbidden them to do so. Mr. Murray, of the Montreal Office, had striven ineffectually to get them to work. The wind was blowing a smart breeze, and the whole of the extensive building, in which there was a very large quantity of wood work, was soon in flames from end to end; so that it was impossible to approach the front. Then the wind carried the fire across the street and caught the opposite houses.

The house opposite the centre of the hall, occupied by Mr. McCrank, was, we believe, totally gutted; and the whole range between McGill street and St. Peter street, was for some time in great danger. The stores occupied by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Howell, Holmes, Young and Knapp, and other parties, though at some distance from the building, were also, for some time, in considerable danger. Even the inspector of pot ashes entertained great fears for his stores, containing many thousands pounds worth of goods, in consequence or the large quantity of burning paper which was carried by the wind toward that building. The manner in which these flakes of fire were carried along the ground presented a most magnificent appearance. The whole ground appeared to be of flame. From the same cause some injury was done to the Grey Nunnery, which, however, was of little consequence.

We understand that the insurances on the public property thus destroyed amounted to £20,000; but a still worse loss, because irreparable, is that sustained by the destruction of the libraries of the two Houses, which contained books, of which only a limited number have been printed, and which, of course, no money can restore to the world. With them, it is to be feared, have perished a large portion of the Public Records of the Provinces—another loss, which will be felt throughout the country.

The Pilot office was visited in the course of the evening, and the windows smashed; but no other mischief was done there.—*Montreal Herald, 26th inst.*

State Agricultural Fair.

GEN. TAYLOR, as will be seen by the following Letter to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, intends to be at Syracuse when the next F