

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLELE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1849.

AGENCY. The Volunteer, etc. is not authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

A PARADE.—The Carlele Independent Light Artillery, commanded by Col. HUNTER, and the Carlele Cadets, under command of Lieut. Wise, paraded on Monday last, and made a highly creditable appearance. We are pleased to notice the improvement, both in appearance and in the drill, of our Volunteer companies of late.

The Shippenburg News speaking of the crops, says, "they look well in this region, and an abundant yield is anticipated."

A TAYLOR DEMOCRAT REWARDED.—Gen. ADAM DILLON has been rewarded for his treachery to the Democratic party. He has received from General Taylor the office of Naval Store keeper at Philadelphia.

MILITARY ELECTION.—The election for field officers on Monday last, passed off quietly. SAMUEL CROFT, of Carlele, was elected Brigade Inspector by about 185 majority. Gen. E. AMOR was elected Brigadier General, and Col. JOHN F. HUNTER Major of the battalion, both without opposition.

"THE HUNTER RIFLES," the new military company, was organized on Saturday by Brigade Inspector HUNTER. The officers are—Captain, J. F. Barron; first Lieutenant, G. W. Croft; second Lieutenant, James Gould. Success to them.

HAIL.—On Sunday last our borough was visited with a heavy fall of hail, which, had it been accompanied by wind, might have occasioned considerable damage to windows, &c. We picked up from the yard of our dwelling several small stones nearly the size of a hen egg. We learn that several fields of grain not far from town were completely cut to pieces by the hail. Fortunately the storm lasted but a few minutes, and was confined to a short space of country.

WING CONSISTENCY.—In 1847 the whig legislature of Massachusetts declared that "the Mexican war is a crime, and all who have taken in its well fought fields have aided in its perpetration." In 1849 the whig legislature of Massachusetts invites Gen. Taylor, the chief "criminal," to visit the State and receive public honors!

JUDGE LONGSTRETH.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of Tuesday, says—"We were much pleased to meet Judge LONGSTRETH, at the Pennsylvania office, yesterday, where he spent an hour. He looks greatly improved in health, and is in capital spirits."

JOHNSTON'S PLEDGES HIS ADVICE.—Governor Johnston, who stamped the State last fall to secure his own election, promulgated twelve reasons why Gen. Taylor should be elected, among which is the following: "He will procure no man for a conscientious difference of opinion; being a lover of freedom of thought himself, he can afford to tolerate it in others."

This same Governor, says the Upland Union, in company with Thaddeus Stephens and the notorious Lewis C. Levin, has been during the past week instructing Mr. Lewis to outwit every Democrat in office, and put in their places dependent creatures who will do the bidding of their masters. The same course has been pursued in the Post office, and such was the incompetency of some of the selections—made by Mr. White, but by his masters, that they stopped immediately. Senator Cooper, we learn, was not in the council of advisement. Mr. Cooper is a Whig of another stamp, who stands upon the dignity of his party, believing that men who have minds should use them for the benefit of the public, by an honest exposition of their views, and by the selection of honest and competent agents.

HARRISBURG.—The Democratic Union of Wednesday last contains the following: "A subscription book has been opened for the stock to a cotton factory in our borough. A portion of our citizens have subscribed liberally, and we trust every man having an interest in the prosperity of the town, will exert himself to ensure the success of this laudable enterprise, for if it fails it may be a long time before another effort of the kind will be made. We trust it will not be said of us, that we have not the enterprise to erect a single mill, when our neighbors of Lancaster already have two mills in operation and the stock subscribed for a third."

A CURIOUS REQUEST.—Vintner, condemned at Baltimore to be hung, is composing a dirge, which he asks permission to perform, on his way from his cell to the place of execution.

FAILURE OF BISHOP DOANE.—Some of the papers are commenting at length, with great indignation, upon the defection of Bishop Doane. The Troy Whig, in particular, condenses the following details of indebtedness for the purpose of censure: "To G. P. Mitchell, the well-known ice-cream manufacturer, of Burlington, he is indebted for confectonary and ice-cream, to the amount of \$1,500; to Win. Stone and Francis Roth, bakers, \$2,100; to the farmer \$700; to the latter \$1,400; to Messrs. Parsons, of Mount Holly, and Penrose & Hance, butchers, of Burlington, his obligations amount to about \$5,000."

DISAGREABLE COMPANIONS.—A large portion of the people of New Orleans are now inhabitants of the Mississippi River, that stream having made its way into the city. The New Orleans Bulletin says it is quite common to find the regular inhabitants of the river, alligators and snakes, taking up their quarters in the houses. One or two deaths have occurred from the bites of serpents in this way.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—Lieut. Henry Casper, who accompanied Col. Donahugh's expedition in the Mexican war, committed suicide at St. Louis on the 25th ult., by shooting himself through the head, as he lay stretched upon the common.—Pecuniary embarrassment was the cause.

ARREST ON A DIABOLICAL CHARGE.—John Tallmadge, a farmer, at Ballstown, New York, has been arrested for maliciously placing stones upon the track of the railroad, on the 24th ult., by which the locomotive and baggage cars were literally crushed to pieces—seriously injuring the engineer, Mr. Dodge, and Mr. Cronk, the fireman. The facts brought out on the examination, are said to be overwhelming against him. He was said to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

The New York Express publishes a letter from F. C. Whitehead, of that city, dated at the city of Mexico, April 16, which says: "There are three men here, on their way home from California, with three hundred thousand dollars worth of gold with them, which they have made in one year, which they made in one year, and which they showed us."

APPOINTMENT.—Charles Fenne Hoffman, Esq., has been appointed to a \$1400 clerkship in the State department at Washington.

EUROPE—ITS FUTURE.

The aspect of the old world at the present time, is a fearful one. Thrones are tottering and falling—new governments are arising, and the boundaries of nations are changing. This is the beginning—but what is to be the end? No man knows! It may be freedom to millions born in slavery—it may be anarchy, or it may be despotism more fearful in its character, and more firmly riveted than ever.

One hardly knows what to think of the age and the world, as it now appears. There has never been a century like the present. America opened it with the dawn of freedom. It rose upon Europe weltering in blood, struggling in a fierce and frenzied effort to break her chains; and at last saw her sinking back after her strength and blood were exhausted into a servitude as degrading and oppressive as before.—The century has also been characterized by an intellectual effort, as great as the physical. It has been made one of improvement in the arts and sciences, eclipsing any former period, and leaving even the Augustan age so far behind as to deny comparison. This golden time of Rome arose merely with refinement and learning, accomplishing, however, no great and beneficial change in the affairs of the world. It was an age of flowers without fruit. But the 19th century has all its elegance in manners, and beauties in learning, connected with matters of far greater importance and utility—a Baconian system of philosophy—a system that aims at practical improvement.—The billows of the Atlantic and Pacific are now the playthings of our mariners. Our seamen ride to the remotest parts of the world joyfully and rapidly upon the crests of the waves—"are borne like the bubbles on wave," and "play their hands" familiarly on oceans' mane." Our citizens of all classes, by the practical operations of Science, whirl with the speed of lightning from one end of the continent to the other; "whizzing across the valleys"—dashing over mountains, where our fathers never thought of making a highway—"rattling through ridges," and dashing through the very bowels of the earth. We also annihilate space and time, conversing with our friends wherever they are—hundreds and thousands of miles away, in the remotest places, most secluded villages, or crowded cities. We know their exact position, and almost see their smiles, and hear the very tones of their voices.

All this we have accomplished by ingenuity of mind, fertility of genius, and application of knowledge; and an angle looking down upon us might think we lived in Elysium, and were rapidly progressing towards perfection. But in the very middle of this wonderful century, all this harmony is marred by the notes of preparation for war. The artisan is laying aside his implements, and the scholar neglecting his pen and experiments for the sabre and bayonet.

The new world blazes forth, and two sister Republics are in deadly conflict. The plains of Mexico are dyed with blood, and around her proud cities the sun is obscured by the smoke of artillery. Yucatan is convulsed, in the remote South, and her cities butchered; in the other extreme Canada is looking and ready for strife. If we go into South America, we behold nothing but revolutions and wars. One chief and his followers arrayed against another, and nations seeking to weaken and destroy their kindred governments. From India—from distant India, the only sound we hear is the roar of cannon, and the mingled groans of dying soldiers and generals. We find the exciting object of interest there, to be a daring and brave people whose ancestors the Great Alexander admired for their military prowess, striving fearfully to rid themselves of the deadly and crushing coils of a far off power, whose grandeur in strength, and magnificence are built on the ruins of nations, and whose sovereign robes are dripping with the blood of many millions of men. A power unknown and unborn, when the people into whose veins their deadly fangs are sinking, were justly celebrated by the oldest historians, for their very love of freedom. But from Europe—From Rome, civilized, christianized Europe, what do we hear? It is one eternal peal of artillery. Every breeze that comes sighing across the ocean, bears upon its breast the account of mangled thousands. Every message speaks of butchery and blood. On the sea, the decks of vessels are made slippery with gore, and on land, in the country, and in the streets of cities, it is standing in pools. The plains have become a stench, and the very atmosphere is impregnated with carnage. The whole scene reminds us of that verse in Revelations, "For they are the spirits of devils, which go forth into the kings of the earth, to gather them to the battle of that great day." Really it does appear as if the spirits of devils were gathering the kings of the earth to a great and final battle. And we do not know that should philanthropy or christianity would blush, if they should utter a prayer, that it might be for their final destruction. Such scenes and such horrors remind us of the latter days, when there shall be nothing but war and remorse of wars."

Our last account from Europe, are of a similar character with those that have for a long time preceded them. In every quarter the continent is heaving—elements of discord are flowing together—the armies of all the governments are preparing for the grapple, and from present appearances, Europe with its extreme bounds only for a limit, will before long, see a confused mass of rolling, struggling, fighting and dying nations. In Hungary, we find a brave people striking with a mad desperation for their freedom, and driving their oppressors by the fury of their onsets, beyond their bounds. But the tyrant is preparing for another effort, and backed by Prussia, and assisted by 200,000 Russian serfs, who have to die at the word of a master, it will be a fierce and deadly one. The struggle may not end however with Hungary. Oils or powers, the bravest and greatest in Europe, have protested against the interference of the Czar, and the French and English armies may yet stand side by side, assisting the Hungarians in their encounter. When this takes place, as most likely it will, the continent will rock under the convulsion and conflict.

In Germany, the people and parliaments are negotiating with Princes in whom they have no confidence, and who have violated every pledge, with the points of their daggers touching; and the Frankfort Constitution has become the watch word of liberty. In Saxony, the conflict has already commenced, and the first struggle was long and bitter. At Leipzig, Breslau, and Coblenz insurrections have taken place; and in Gallia, the spirit of revolution is at work; and in Italy, three armies are striving to quench the flame that has destroyed a sacerdotal tyrant, and given to this diabolic land civil and religious liberty. It is a sad sight, to see the eternal city—the city of the seven hills, once the proud capital of the Roman world, threatened by despotism and republican powers united for the oppression of her liberties—liberties that have been smothered for many hundred years, and just now newly acquired. In the first century of the Christian Era, this great city of the Caesars sent a Constantine and a Constantine to rule and command the troops that held in subjection the province of Gaul, and a Soverus, Claudius, and Gaius for the same purpose, over the Districts on the glory shores of the Danube. And now, that her strength and former tribulations, hang threatening around her to compel her submission or effect her destruction. The nations that once received their laws from her hands, and from a master and a mighty power that it was folly to resist, now command her obedience, and a little insignificant power, that Rome once held quietly under

her foot, rises up from Sicily to insult her and assist her oppressors. But France has already found "the old Roman," not entirely extinct, and has met the spirits of a Horatius and Camillus, repelling her attacks. With all her faults and her crimes, the classics of the ancient Republic and Empire involuntarily draw our sympathies and affections around Rome, and these united with the holy cause she is struggling to maintain—the cause of human rights and human liberty, make us pray for her success. What a fearful gap in the world of curiosities and wonders, would be left to the traveller and antiquarian, if this ancient seat of learning, refinement and power was blotted from existence, and reduced to a smouldering heap of ruins. History would weep over her ashes. But what is to be the future of Europe? where the contending elements are so various, and the objects so different, none but the omniscient eye can tell. We may hope for the holiest cause, and the triumph of liberty, but we must fear that the power of evil may overcome the good. If we saw mankind and nations consistent, we might have data on which to build some conjectures. But when we see France—Republican France—whom we have just ceased to congratulate with cheers and rejoicing, on the dethronement of her tyrant and the attainment of her freedom—when we see France uniting with despotism in crushing the effort of a sister people struggling for the same glorious object, that has cast a halo around her own brow—when we see her fighting against the principles of her own constitution and maxims of government, and endeavoring to restore monarchy over a people that have just thrown off the yoke that was galling their necks and breaking them to the ground—when we see all this, on what are we to base any calculation? Where can we find the key to the future? If we survive on inconsistency of conduct, and recede into the principles and love of free institutions, our forebodings and conclusions must be that evil will come.

For Rome, then, we see but little hope. With France, Austria and Sicily combined, she can hardly resist, and must again sink under a sceptre that scourges both the soul and the body. But as she droops again into the darkness of despotism, in her expiring agonies she will cry out against the treachery of France, and the encouragement she gave to follow her example. But for France herself, evil also appears to be lodging. Treachery to principle and hypocrisy in profession cannot long prosper—and both these crimes hang brooding over her. A mass of conflicting elements and designs in her government and rulers, also threaten her prosperity. It is too evident, that with a republican enthusiasm in the people and many of the representatives, the President of the Republic is grasping at absolute authority, and has in the scope of his ambition the sceptre of a king. When he sent the army to Italy for the ostensible purpose of preventing Austria and Sicily from imposing on a young Republic, his real object was to assist those powers in establishing a sacerdotal tyrant, with all the forms of monarchy. While the National Assembly passed a resolution directing that the expedition be not directed from the sworded object, the President changed it into a suppression of the Roman liberties, and a restoration of the Pope. While, also, he writes to Oudinot after the defeat, instead of using the name and authority of the government, he excites the jealousy of the people by speaking as if all power was vested in himself. He speaks as if Napoleon spoke when Emperor; "I will not suffer my military honor to be impugned;" "I tell the soldiers I appreciate their bravery;" and thus throughout the whole. On the other hand, we see the members of a disoriented assembly, denouncing the interference in Italy, and declaring that "the French government respects foreign nationalities;" and that "it is contrary to their constitution." We discover a dissatisfied ultra republican people, looking forward to the approaching election; and we are told of a misguided army, in sentiment the same as the citizens, showing already some evidence of mutiny and rebellion. What is to be the result of all this? France appears to be again trembling on her foundations, and if a convulsion comes, either anarchy or despotism is likely to follow.

What fate is reserved for the rest of Europe is buried in the deepest obscurity. Some hope to see the dead Poland galvanized, by the batteries that are struggling for freedom around her—and yet raving with a ghastly grin over her oppressors, and wrenching with a superhuman effort her chains asunder. Some hope to see the subterranean fires that are rolling under the throne and palaces of Prussia, belching forth and consuming her tyrants. Some hope to see Hungary, Croatia and Transylvania free, and her influence spreading into the heart of Austria. For ourselves we look upon most all these things as far off possibilities, but as extravagantly improbable. The despotisms of the north and west of Europe are yet too powerful; ignorance and a long servility create too heavy a weight, we fear, over the young and just-breathing spirit of liberty, to allow it continued extension and growth. There is danger that the Great Bear of the north is alone sufficient, and with the powers of Austria and Prussia, will crush every spark of vitality that burns in its breast. But for many places, and many nations there is hope, and the prayer of every American heart is for their success. For Italy, for Italy in particular, with her sunny clime and classic associations, every pulsation throbs in unison with her efforts; and for the land of Virgil and Cicero, the citizens of a new world—the world of Columbus and Washington—lean over the billows of the Atlantic that break against her shores with an anxious sympathy, but a trembling and fearful heart, to hear the first far off happy shout, ringing around her ancient capitol and forum.

Read it—Read it!—We mean the letter of General LIVINGSTON, to General TAYLOR. It will be found on our first page. We hope a true reader—Democrat and Whig—will give it an attentive and careful perusal. It is from the pen of a man who used his time, talents and influence to secure TAYLOR'S election. Mr. LIVINGSTON is a Democrat, but, like thousands of other Democrats in this State, voted for Gen. TAYLOR. The "Taylor Democrats" of Pennsylvania believed the declarations put forth by TAYLOR before the election. They considered him an honest man, and believed him when he assured them that he was not a party man—that he would not be the President of a party, but of the people—that he had no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish, &c. &c. They believed him honest in these declarations, and they voted for and elected him.—They now—after General Taylor is in office—discover that they have been duped—cheated by the man in whom they placed confidence. They now discover that all the professions by Taylor were made to deceive. But, read the letter on our first page, and recollect it is the production of a "Taylor Democrat."

It is said that General TAYLOR is bothered to understand why the State Virginia should one week send a splendid reward for his conduct, and the next week send fourteen members of Congress to oppose his administration?—Exchange paper. There is no mystery in this about which General Taylor need "bother" himself. The Virginians are a patriotic people, and they presented him a sword because of his bravery, and sent 14 members of Congress to oppose his administration, because of his falsehoods. This was all right and proper.

TOM MOORE.—A letter from London says the Post Moore, "is now dead to the world—as a softening of the brain has commenced, and his memory is completely gone."

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY DISPATCH notices the meeting of General Taylor and Scott, at Washington.

General Scott fell upon Gen. Taylor's neck and wept. "Scott!" murmured Taylor. "Taylor," faltered Scott. "Scott," said Taylor, making a strong effort to recover his composure—"Scott!" he repeated, but he broke down. "Well, Taylor, what is it?" demanded Scott in a firmer tone, and trying to master his emotions. "Scott," resumed Taylor, with a visible painful effort—"Scott, do you cheer?" "We can quote no more, the remainder is too trying for the sympathies."

A WING OPINION OF THE WINDS.—The Hon. R. T. Conrad, editor of the Philadelphia Daily News, a leading Whig journal, in a recent number of his paper, thus unequivocally delivers himself of his opinion of his political brethren generally: "The working Whig is but a vulgar creature, a fellow who spends his time and money in politics, and is unworthy of trust."

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.—Three cases of Asiatic Cholera, all of which proved fatal, were reported to the Board of Health of Philadelphia, on Wednesday last week. The first was an Irish Emigrant, just arrived from New York, and the other two, the captain and a laborer upon a coal boat, lying between Trenton and Port Richmond. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of the malady.

THE INUNDATION AT NEW ORLEANS.—At the last accounts, little progress had been made in stopping the various crevasses, despite the vigorous efforts of the contractors. The water continued to flow with alarming rapidity. The flood now extends within four squares of the river. Carondelet and St. Charles street were seriously menaced. The water in Bayou St. John is but three inches lower than it was during the great inundation of 1831. Great fears are entertained of the levee breaking along the canal.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT WIFE IN HER HUSBAND'S ATTIRE.—A Mrs. McAdams was a few weeks since convicted of the crime of murder before the circuit court of Madison county, Mississippi. Her husband was allowed to visit her in prison, frequently, and at last dressed her in a suit of his own clothes, by means of which she effected a passage from the prison. She was traced as far as Vicksburg, where she took passage in a steambot, and from the last accounts, had not been arrested.

YELLOW SCAR.—A disease by this name, resembling somewhat the small pox and erysipelas, has been prevailing in Hancock county, Indiana, to considerable extent. It is represented to be contagious, though not very fatal.

A GOOD HINT.—The annexed extract from the Harrisburg Keystone, commands the attention of every honest and adhering Democrat: "We perceive that in some of the counties preparatory steps are being taken toward the formation of tickets to be voted at the coming election. As we have heretofore observed, and tried to enforce upon the attention of our readers, three primary meetings are of the utmost importance. Without good candidates, honest and independent men, success is hardly desirable, for by the election of such men, the party is not disgraced, the public cheated. And how can the people expect good candidates to be nominated without they move in time, before their action is forestalled by some intrigue and management?"

The fact that the Federalists now have the government, that there is no one to check their bad legislation, makes the selection of candidates, doubly important at this time. There were professing Democrats in the last Legislature, who were entirely unworthy of their position. They were reproach to the party that elected them, and a disgrace to the position they occupied. It is to be hoped that none such will be found in the next.

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The news received here from Missouri is, that Col. Benton, who had been mainly at the head of the movement, carrying all before him, and that he will, beyond a doubt, be returned to the senate of U. States by the new legislature. The Calhoun movement in Missouri was instigated by politicians here, and must by no means, be looked upon as the spontaneous expression of the will of the people of Missouri. Col. Benton was not a man to be thus entrapped by the wire-pullers, or to bring a great principle into the political stock market of his State. He will maintain his place, not only in the senate, but also in the Democratic party."

The whole South Carolina movement, as it is called, is an abortion, and no more threatens the government of the Union than the efforts of the fifteen gallon gun in Massachusetts. There are enough southern men to crush it to atoms, and the cause of the whole tempest in a teapot will be removed in less than a year by the admission of California as a State. The Union was never stronger than it now is, the noise of a professional croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

GREAT OVERFLOW IN TEXAS.—Immense loss of property!—The Galveston Citizen says that an overflow of the Salado took place early last month, causing great destruction of property in the camp of the Third Infantry, near San Antonio. Such was the rapidity of the rise, which commenced at 9 o'clock at night, that in less than five minutes the waters had risen four or five feet, barely giving time to those who had families to remove them to a place of safety before every thing was submerged into the water.

The shrieks of women and children—the confusion of soldiers and officers endeavoring to save their property—the crashing of tents, and dashing about of camp implements, amidst the roaring contention of the waters and howling tempest, accompanied by flashes of lightning, followed by the loudest peals of thunder in rapid succession, together with the shower of rain, present but faint ideas of the description of the night and terrific scene that followed. The camp was situated nearly half a mile from the highlands, and in the darkness of the night, through mud, water and grass, every one had to wade. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the loss and damage of property is represented as immense. The loss of C. W. Ogden, sutler of the 3d Infantry, is estimated at near five thousand dollars. We are greatly informed that thirty thousand dollars will not supply the damage done by this overflow. Everything belonging to an encampment including the fixtures of a camp, together with the clothing and other paraphernalia belonging to those connected with the encampment, has either been swept away or so damaged as to be of no value. The El Paso expedition, have not with a serious loss, which will take some time to repair. This sad catastrophe, together with other calamities which have befallen the troops while stationed here, will, no doubt, pre-terminate their movement toward El Paso for some time. We understand the water was ten feet deep upon the spot where the camp was located.

The following notice was lately stuck up on the end of a country meeting house: "Any person sticking bills against this church, will be prosecuted according to law, or any other nuisance."

SINGULAR.—A married woman in New York is suing a former faithless lover for a breach of promise. Damages laid at \$500. It must be fun to her husband, in whose name the suit is conducted.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Canadian Question in England—Lord Elgin's suit in Parliament—American neutrality—State of affairs in Italy—Austrians, Spaniards, and French surrounding Rome—Defeat of the Neapolitans by the Roman Republicans—March of the Hungarians on Vienna—Probable battle between the Hungarians and Russians—French elections—Danish and Sicilian insurrections—German Agitation—Markets &c.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS. The Flour and Corn Markets have slightly improved. The depressing effect of the news brought by the Europe, of large receipts of Cotton at American ports, seemed just to have been realized by the intelligence conveyed by the same steamer, of severe frost at the South and West.

Ireland continues quiet and miserable as ever.—No further action has been had in the House of Lords in relation to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go in Committee on the bill on Monday.

Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that Ministers may be beaten in Committee, and the bill be so modified as to induce its authors to resign and retire from office.

Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th, which elicited some expression of no importance, beyond the fact that the Governor evinced a determination to maintain Lord Elgin. Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's dispatch, it would show that he acted throughout with his accustomed judgement, moderation and good sense, and that he was fully prepared to justify, and make the responsibility of any step of Lord Elgin.

No formal discussion of Canadian affairs, until after the receipt of later intelligence, which reached Liverpool probably on the 20th, in the Cambria.

The Havre Cotton Market has been somewhat excited since the elections, and prices are well sustained.

The elections in France on the 13th, passed off without a single violation of good order. No definite opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is entertained but there is a large majority in favor of peace and order.

The French expedition to reinstate the Pope had not effected an entrance into Rome at the last advices. The Neapolitan army has not been more successful, having been defeated in an attack on the 5th of the month.

The war in Hungary assumed no new features, the fighting goes on unceasingly and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days march of Vienna, and in which point the Russians are passing forward as rapidly as possible. It is thought that a strong protest of France would probably by England may have the effect to check the advance of the Russians.

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection for the hundredth time. The Danish question is all but settled, the only positive facts are, that the Danes have suffered another defeat, and that Lord Palmerston has intimated that the attention of the British Government is still directed to that quarter, with a view to effect a restoration of peace.

The Daily News asserts that Denmark has accepted the propositions made by Lord Palmerston, but which these propositions are, does not appear.

The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany.—The Sovereigns have evidently combined for the overthrow of the Liberalists.

There has been a formidable disturbance in Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, but it has been suppressed. At Frankfurt the riot was becoming more revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the moderate men have in consequence, left it.

THE FRENCH NEWS. The closing meetings of the National Assembly were taken up by discussions on the Italian question, in which the ministry finally obtained a majority of 38.

It would seem from the statements made on the subject that M. Odillon Barrot did not give any instructions to Gen. Oudinot, recommending the occupation of Rome at all, and that he himself was not of the opinion that the expedition should proceed to Civita Vecchia and there remain as a moral check on the advance of the Neapolitans and Austrians, and only to march on the case of absolute necessity.

The ministry were not, however, unanimous in this; and it is feared that the advice of a certain faction, of which M. de Foulon is the head.

On Sunday, in reply to an attack by M. Flocq, it was stated, that as soon as the government heard that the Russians were to interfere in Germany, they wrote at once to London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna. They considered it a circumstance which must be deplored. They would endeavor to prevent the Russian army from entering Italy, and if they could fill, the Government would then apply to the National Assembly for its advice and counsel.

In consequence of a vote of censure by the Assembly, M. Leon Fouche, Minister of the Interior, resigned his portfolio into the hands of the President, and it is said that several others of the ministry will resign as soon as they can do so without embarrassing the President.

PARIS ELECTIONS. According to the returns received up to midnight on Thursday, they show returns of 15 Socialist candidates. According to another statement, it would appear that 9 Socialists and 19 moderates had been elected. The candidates are known to have obtained a majority of votes. In Paris, the names of Louis Murat, Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Odillon Barrot, Cavaignac, Pierre, Leroux, &c.

The Constitutional states that the election in 52 Departments known on Thursday night, gives the following result: 453 Representatives of which 278 are Moderates, 81 Democrats or Socialists, and 75 friends of the Constitution.

ITALY—DEFEAT OF THE NAPOKITANS. The Austrians entered the Papal States on the 10th, and Marshal Wisnina threatened with fire and sword, all those who resist him. In the South, the Neapolitans were advancing for the same purpose, but the Romans met their vanguard at Albano, and defeated them. The Neapolitan force consisted of a body of 10,000 troops, and after a short conflict, threw away their arms and fled.

The Romans have taken 50 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery, with which they entered Rome on the evening of the 5th inst.

A private who was from Rome on the 18th inst., announces the landing of the Spaniards at Finisimo on the previous day.

A Roman division commanded by Raxell and Mazzini, is said to have entered the city of Naples, and Garibaldi is believed to have arrived at another point of the frontier ready to support that movement.

The Neapolitans are fortifying Valetti.

REINFORCEMENT TO GEN. OUDINOT. In the meantime Gen. Oudinot has now been reinforced by many thousand troops, and has now probably a new appointed army of 20,000 men under his command, but the enthusiasm of the Romans is roused to the highest pitch, and if a single or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm could be made, the defence of the city by means of barricade, and by the courage of the people will be as well maintained as the Austrians are by no means certain of success.

All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the imperial power of papacy in any form.

STANFORDS MARCHING TOWARDS ROME.

A letter in the Times announces the landing at Palermo of a Spanish force, which was marching towards Rome.

A fresh attempt is being made at Palermo, to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success.

disturbed state of the country. Taormina and Messina are now more or less disturbed by these hostile proceedings.

UTIMATUM OF THE POPE. The Austrians had not entered Bologna at the date of the last accounts, they had possession of some of the gates, and the surrender was hourly expected. The Bolognese defended themselves nobly. They had offered to acknowledge the Pope, on the condition that he would consent to disengage all the Priests from his government, but the Austrian commander replied that subjects could not be permitted to dictate conditions to their sovereigns.

At Venice Radetzky had gone further than this. The Venetians asked for an armistice in order that they might obtain the mediation of France, in which they had applied. He answered that the Emperor is master, and would never permit a foreign power to interfere between him and his rebellious subjects.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT. The Austrians were repulsed on the 6th inst., in an assault, and the Venetians account state that they made a rally and took 800 prisoners, which needs confirmation.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO ASSIST THE AUSTRIANS. The Emperor of Russia reached St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 1st inst. The troops had already marched into Galacia, en route for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians. Their forces consisted of 120,000 men, and 350 cannons, and 25,000 cavalry.

Gen. Bem is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there will be work before it is over.

Germany has posted about notices that where necessary to take bank notes shall be branded.

RUSSIA has followed the lead of Austria, and with draws her delegates from Frankfurt. The other principal powers will doubtless do the same.

The Grand Duke of Baden has been obliged to fly from his capital.

All the members, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Oelheim, and in all the north-west, are withdrawing from the insurrection. The insurrection has been defeated in an attack on the 5th of the month.

At Berlin a sort of Congress has assembled, and Baron Gagern's scheme of two German Federal States has been revived, a double confederation is the basis. Austria consents to a closer confederation with Germany. The German States and Austria are nearer to wage war against each other. They are to form a defensive alliance, and if one of them may be carried on by either power. If this does not succeed in proving to the other that its interests are materially involved in the dispute, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, as hereditary chief of the new German Federal States, as hereditary point Commissioners have to sit and advise at the Executive power of the two Governments. The scheme has now received the attention of Europe, but its realization depends on many contingencies.

Latest Intelligence from St. Joseph.—Disaster suffered among the Emigrants.—Shooting Affair. Mr. Alding, a member of the Ottawa (Illinois) company of emigrants, returned to this city from St. Joseph, yesterday.

He states that there exists the greatest dissatisfaction among the emigrants who have not yet left St. Joseph. Difficulties and quarrelling growing out of the general discontent were occurring, and the emigrants. Many companies have disbanded and are selling out their outfit at any cost to raise the means to return home. The perfect sacrifice of property is an evidence of the dissatisfaction which exists.

Auctions are had daily where a person might procure himself a complete outfit, including clothing, saddles, &c., &c., at a low price than they could be procured here, or in any Eastern city. Many emigrants also, whom we have seen to pluck their pecuniary difficulties, have had their property seized by the sheriff and sacrificed at auction. V. was one of these sheriff sales that young De Camp, a citizen of Catonsville, engaged in a difficulty, which, it is believed, will result in his being put to the sword of his friends had been seized and put up at auction. Seeing that they would be sold at much less than their actual value, he endeavored to persuade the sheriff to stop the sale. Angry words were exchanged, when Smith, the sheriff's driver, drew a shot him in the shoulder. Smith was arrested, and is under examination.

The general impression at St. Joseph seems to be, that the emigrants will not only experience a great many difficulties and troubles in the journey, but that many heavy laden wagons will be left behind. The majority of wagons, it seems, have started out overloaded. The following incident seems to bear them out in their opinion. A teamster was engaged with his wagon to accompany one party with a load of goods, when Smith, the sheriff's driver, drew a shot him in the shoulder. Smith was arrested, and is under examination.

Apprehensive of the trouble which they would encounter with wagons, many emigrants are endeavoring to change their arrangements, and to go on with pick mules. Some have already made exchange of this character, and others are ready to do so. St. Louis April 16, 22d ult.

Snooze.—The Boston Times thus writes upon the Proclamation of Governor Briggs for a Thanksgiving day: "In another column can be found the proclamation of Governor Briggs, which