

Nominees of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAN BIGLIN, of Clearfield, Scnatorial.

DAVID D. WASENER, of Northampton, 1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. 14. John Weidman 2. Horn R. Kneass. 3. Isaac Shunk. 15. Robert J. Pisher. 4. A. L.SRonmfort. 16. Frederick Smith. 5. Jacob 8. Yost. 17. John Criswell, 6. Robert E. Wright. Charles A. Black Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman. 8. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon. Peter Kline. 21 George P. Hamilton 22. W. 8. Davis. 10. B. S. Schoonferer. W. Swetland. 23. Timothy lyes. 12. Jonah Brewster. 24. James G. Campbell.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Reporter for the Campaign ! Price Reduced !

The coming Presidential campaign will undoubt edly be unusually severe and trying. The political elements, now lying so cafm and unrutil id. will be lashed into commotion by the nominations made by the two Conventions about to meet. Deincerats must prepare for a fierce, unreleating and unscrupulous contest with their ancient enemy. Federalism-driven to desperation. Will rally its forces for a great and desperate effort, which will require the united and vigorous exertions of Democrais to withstand. The Money Power will again be brought into the field, and its whole influence wielded, to repeal the People's Tariff, and re-enact the law to protect capital. The various political questions which have so often received the seal of condemnation from the American people, are to be resuscitated, and urged with ten-fold vigor, by means of money, misrepresentation and falsehood, The most desperate effort is now to be made, to break down, divide and conquer the Great Republican Party. In view of these apparent truths, and of the necessity which now so urgently presents itself of "keeping before the people" the great cardinal fruths and precepts of the Democratic faithmeeting and exposing the misrepresentations and fallacies of Federalism,-the Bradford Reporter will be afforded during the present campaignfrom the first of June to the first of December next, at a greatly reduced price.

The coming County election, which precedes for a short time the Presidential, will also be of unusual importance. The various important county officers are to be elected, with a Member of Congress and Canal Commissioner, and should excite every De-"mocrat to renewed and active personal exertion .-Great pains will be taken to make the Reporter. during the approaching presidential and general contest, a faithful and efficient organ for the party of this county-to supply what may be needed for a proper appreciation of the great subjects which may be discussed during the campaign-to properly refute the calumnies and slanders which Federalism is so prone to heap upon our candidates .--The price at which it is sent, is but barely sufficient

to save us from pectuliary loss, and we trust the Democrate of the County will take the opportunity to avail themselves of the our liberal offers.

50 cents

÷5

\$10

The Foreign News.

The arrival of the American, brings intelligence from England, of the peaceable result of the Charhist Convention, which met, transacted its business and adjourned without any act of violence. The news from Ireland shows that unhappy country to be in a state of intense excitement, and that her people are preparing for a struggle to cast off the oke under which they have groaned and suffered for so many years. The Continent presents a comparatively quiet aspect. A bloody war is in prospect, in which it is possible that the whole continentimay be embroiled. We await further information with anxiety, as it will undoubtedly be of great interest.

"THE TIOGA FREEMAN," is the title of a new paner just established at Owego, N. Y., the first number of which is mon our table. The "Freeman" is a large and beautiful sheet, printed by J. Dow, and edited by G. O. Chase. Its title is appropriately chosen, for

"He is a Preeman whom the Truth makes free." and this paper, we are glad to see, is -strongly for Free Labor and Free Soil.

FREE Soil in Illinois .- A tremendous Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Northern Illinois was held at Chicago a few days ago, in which among other Democratic measures, the Wilmot Proviso, alias, the Ordinance of 1787, was ably vindicated, unanimously endorsed in their resolutions as a part of the Democratic creed. The call for the meeting was signed by one thousand Democrats. Resolutions in tayor of the Improvement of the River and Harbors were also adopted.

AUDITOR GENERAL .- We are pleased to learn, that Gov. Shunk has re appointed Gen. JOHN PUR-VIANCE, Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for three years from the 1st of May inst. Gen. P. is an efficient and popular officer, and his zeal and industry have gained for him the

confidence and esteem of the people of the Com-

nonwealth. SENATOR DECEASED .- Chester Ashley, U.S. Sentor from Arkansas, died at Washington, on the 28th ult. He was an influential and respected member of the Senate. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee ; and his voice, though not often heard in the chamber, was always heard with respect.

THE "UNION MAGAZINE" for May is upon our able, as attractive as ever. It is one of the best publications to be found in the whole range of periodical literature. New York : Israel Post, 140 Nassau street, publisher.

15- We are indebted to Licut. E. C. MARVIN, U.S.A., for a file of the "American Star," published in the city of Mexico. It contains the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, up to the sixteenth day.

VINGINIA ELECTION .- The returns from the late election in Virginia as far as received, show a net Democratic gain in the Legislature of 13.

THE MOBIN PORTLAND .- The girl in Portland whose abduction caused so much excitement, was aken away by her mother, who, it is thought, conveyed her to an infamous house in New York .-The special indignation of the people of Portland was directed against a Mr. Davis and a Constable, who are suspected to have connived with the mo ther in the matter. The mob booted at the Mayor. in his endeavors to quiet them, routed the police, who were sent to disperse them, broke open the houses inhabited by the suspected persons with fence posts turned into battering rams

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION, organized in this city last year, assembles in Baltimore to-day. The object of the Association is to elevate the stan produce a uniform system

Later from Europe.

Great Chartist Meetings, and Tremendovy Excitement in London and the Provinces-Movements of the French Republic-Revolutionary Movement on the Continent, and continued Commercial Embarassments-Political Comnotions in the United Kingdom -Bill for the Protection of the Brivissh Crours and the procession, carrying not only their own beauti-Government-Repeal Movements in Ireland and ful flag, but our respected and beloved AMERICAN Progress of Sedition is that Country-Alledged FLAG! I arsure you when I saw those stars and Disuffection of the Armu-Protectory Device and Section 2010 and Section 201 Disuffection of the Army- Protestant Repeal Assorintion.

"caught in a trap" by meeting on the Surrey side of the Thames, for the bridges were all fortified against at Jersey City, on Saturday, at 12 M., with advices from Liver, ool and London to the 15th instant. She them, and they were unarmed, as they said they would be. But there is a day coming when they left Halifax at 94 A. M.' on Thursday. She brought fourteen passengers from Liverpool to Halifax; six-ty-three from Liverpool to N. York, and two from will meet where they can march to the House of Commons, and march Well-armed ! This I know Halifax to New York. is their secret determination.

The intelligence from England is highly favora-ble in a political point of view. The great Chartist demonstration at London passed off without disturbance. In Ireland, however, sedition was making featful progress. Hostilities had already broken out between Den

mark and her revolted provinces, resulting thus far in favor of the Danish government.

Vast military preparations were in progress in Russia and France.

A revolution had taken place in the Hesse capital The city was in the hands of the people, who have declared for a Republic, and compelled the military to retreat.

The Chartist meeting was attended by 200,000 souls, and passed off quietly.

Before the Chartist Meeting an immense number of special constables were sworn in. The Chartist petition was sent to Parliament by

the deputies selected for the purpose. There has been a meeting of the merchants of Glasgow, to break down the measure proposed by Lord Gray, to assimilate the law of Great Britian,

and Ireland in relation to over acts of treason which was carried by a large majority. Business is dull in the manufacturing districts.-

Consols, 821 they had been 831. At the last intelligence from Ireland the renea

papers were violent John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked large concessions. Lord

John declined stating what were the intentions of the government. The Mayor of Paris declined obedience to the de mands of the working men for the dismission of

the foreign operators. A procession of the work-men in Paris had been suppressed. Archduke John expects to be selected Emperor

of Germany. In Germany the distress was increasing.

The English Government expressed regret that King Charles Albert entered Austria. If the Italians be beaten at Mincio it is expected

that France cannot preserve her neutrality. Hostilitios have broken out between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. There had been a battle fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes were successful, and entered the city.-The Prussian army were ordered into the field, to drive the Danes out of the Duchies. These events

and others have continued to produce great excitement throughout Europe. The Piedmontese army has been victorious

throughout Lombardy. The Austrians were routed and everywhere, and fled dismayed at every point. The great battle of the campaign is expected to come off near Mincio.

Holland and Belgium still remain tranquil. Meuemich is at the Hague. Turkey has finally acknowledged the French Re-

public. Austria has professed its willingness to acknowledge the independence of Lombardy. At last dates Madrid was quiet.

Hungary has declared its independence, and cho-

en the Archduke Stephen King. The King of Denmark had left Copenhagen to pu nimself at the head of the army.

The Sicilian Parliament has commenced

A Revolution has occurred in Hesse, which has been declared a Republic.

The last news from Ireland is more unfavorable for the Government.

There is a report in New York that Louis Phillippe arrived in that city by the steamer America. The New York Son says he passed by the name of patlerson, and looks much care-worn D.sturbances at Havre have occurred among the

laborera. arge

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor. These menials of the Government forget that the Charitsts did boldly and like true partnois all that they promised to do. They marched through the streets and made a fine appearance. They looked like men firmly resolved to carry out their designs.

BATUN ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir-My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a The most pleasing sight to me was the appearance of a large body of the sons of the Emerald lale in 1 brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention. I have consented to the use of my name as a can-

didate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station ; tripes supported by Irishmen my heart beat rapidly with intense emotion ! It was a glorious sight! The Chartists now acknowledge that they were but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not leel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it, I will then most gladly do so. I have no private pur poses to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish-nothing to serve but my conntry.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and FEABOUS. O'CONNOR, their present leader, pro-nised the Government that the first meeting of the my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting he interests of their country or their party. I have Chartists should be a peaceable one, but his moral not always responded to these enquiries, for variorce principles are opposed by the majority of ons reasons, O'Conner continues to adhere to these principles

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not suffi-ciently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this, on defeat that measure. I have no concealment, I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impression upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps not the best tes of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed however, now to respond to your iquiries. First-I reiterate what I have often said-I am

a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be a mere President of party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untram-

melled by party schemes. Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, 1 have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exerrised undue and injurious influence upon the legis-

ative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory .----The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government acquiesed in by the people. Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the curren

cy, the improvements of our great high ways, rivers,lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Execu-

Fourth-The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice a the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our covernment, as well as its true po-licy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conrucst. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground ?" In the Mexican war our national honground ?? or has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in lictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be orbearing, and even magnanimous to cur fallen

These are my opinions upon the subject referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essen- will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the U.S. to prosecute tial particular from what is here written, are unauhorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall write again upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no lia & Ann, from Maracaibo, the N. Y. Herald has schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the received intelligence from that portion of Venezuela American people have not confidence in me, they up to the 1st ult. The revolution was going on with ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not increased activity. A fleet of some six schooners, you know me well enough to believe me when I and one bark, all armed, were left at Maracaibo by declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier the Julia and Ann. They were under the command to murmur against such high authority.

Later from Merico.

I further Time asked for the Ratification of the Trea-19-Mexicans expecting further Modifications-American Patrol fired upon in the City of Mexico -Charge of Murder against Pennsylvanians.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13th, 1848. It is reported on the authority of the Progresso, the Puro's paper, published at Queretaro, that Penay Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no authority for the repart, and am dispossed to doubt its truth, for if Penay Pena is desirous, of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject upon Con-gress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mex-icans have no great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States, from our own Commissioner or Commissioners, and if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate nego.

ciation or continue the war, in the conviction that the more the one was prograstingied, or the longer, the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Mr. Sevier or Mr. Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will any triting on the part of the Brexicans, but will tell them at once without parley, "Gentlemen, here are our terms—accept them or reject them as you think proper. We are conquerors and have and will exercise the right of conquerors in dictating our terms."

This is all the negociation that is necessary, and all that should have ever been used. Mr. Clifferd arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secre-tary of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very adsomely received, all the troops in the city hav ing, by order of Gen. Batler, turned out to give him a reception. Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city on the 7th inst., and the commander-in-chief has ordered similar honors to be paid him.

The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meet-ing of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa, with the escort commander to Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky regiment. The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Po

rillo and of the attempted burglary of the house in which he was clerk, were arraigned yesterdy before a military commission, of which Col. Burnham of the N. Y. Volunteers, is President, and after the charges being read, at their request the examination was postponed until this morning, to allow them an opportunity to obtain conucil -Since I last wrote you Lt. Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Voluo. eers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 7th Infantry have been arrested on the charges of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong who has turned State's evidence, and is kept in confinement in the Palace, says that since his imprisonment he has seen anoth-

er officer who was implicated in the foul deed, but whose name he does not know, frequently pass in and cut of the Palace. Measures have been taken for this officers arrest as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again.

There are now 10 persons in confinement, char-ged with this crime, viz: Lt. Hare, Dutton & Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers : Sergeants Wragg and Stuart, of the 7th Infantry ; John Wall, private of company E., 7th Infantry : Jesse Arm-strong, a discharged teamster: John D. Hollister, an American citizen, and John Laverty a Canadian Frenchman, and not and not American citizen as I first stated. Two others, a man named Booth, a first stated. discharged teamster. & a Frenchman, named Lar. ertuer, who has resided a long time in this cityboth charged with being participaters of crimehave not yet been arrested, and the probability is they have escaped to the interior.

The court of inquiry, it is now confidently said. the investigation.

FROM VENEZUELA .- By the arrival of the brig Juof Com. Jolloy, and were to proceed to Laguayra and Puerto Cabello in a few days. It is said that there is a majority of the territory, representatives and population opposed to President Monagas .-Guzman, who was the original cause of the civil war in that country, has left Curaco for Venezuela, it is feared that a third party may be created, to help to distract the country. The whole of the for-eigners in the country, and a large number of those opposed to Monagas, are anxiously looking for the ressel of war from the United States, hoping for. some intervention by which the revolution may be brought to a close. The last news from Cero gives us an account of Cumarebo having been retaken by the government troops under then. Carmona, and of the marching upon Cumarebo from Cero, of Penango with 150 men, well armed and in good spirits. It was ex-pected a severe engagement would ensue there this day. On the 25th ult., 4 schooners of war, tur? ed out at Maracaibo, well armed and manned and provisioned for two months, sailed for Cero with troops and arms for Penango there to be joined by a corvette and another schooner which would leave on the 6th inst., and all proceed to seek the fleet of Monagas, which, consisting of a brig and three, schrs., having on thard in all about 150 men, were lying on the 5th, P M, at Porto Cabello, with the intention [doubtful] of sailing in a few days to . blockade Maracaibo. Salas, whom you may no doubt remember, went over to the Paez party with the only vessel of war of government, (the Constitution.) is in command of the corvette and hoisted black flag with the letter S in it, to signify to the fleet of Monagas that he is Salas, the declared pirate, and to come and take him. He declares he will blow up his vessel socner than be taken on any account; and on a late cruise called his men aft and told them his determination, and requested those who did not wish to proceed with him to 20 whore; not a man left him, but a hearty three cheers were given him. Of Paez and Monogas we have no positive news.

arms! This is now the ultimattum. Although the London journals say that the late Chartist demonstration was a failure, yet the Chartists accomplished all their designs in spite of the Government!' I anticipated that blood would be shed either on Monday or Tuesday last, because I supposed that the Government, would not yield. But it did yield, it allowed the procession to pass through the streets, and to hold the meeting on Kennington

Common. The original intention of the Chartists was to present their monster petition on Monday and return to the House of Commons on Tuesday and demain an answer, and Tuesday I supposed would be the critical day. Lord John Russell has.

followers, who declare for physical force.

he will be cast aside at the last moment, and an-

other leader will be chosen who will declare for

however, put off the great day. The Prime Minister has promised the Chartists, through Feargus O'Connor, that their petitions shall receive respectful attention. He has promised to devote this very evening to it, but as I must mail this letter before the subject of the petition will be discussed, I cannot say how it will be treated. I think it will be kicked aside with the utmost contempt, and that the Chartists will then appoint a day for a second demonstration, and that they will appear in the streets of Loudon well armed and de mand their rights in spite of bayonets and balls ! This will be the result unless the Government again

yield The Chartists are, however, only a small class of discontented agitators. They stand in the fore-ground; but tens of thousands of dissatisfied, overtaxed, grumbling men are ready to take their place. Look at IRELAND! The is already ripe for a real Revolution! It may have commenced before this sheet reaches the Steamer. Dublin is filled will already fraternized, with the people. Truly, no man can tell what a day may bring forth.

ACCIDENT ON THE UTICA ROAD-LOSS OF LIFE fearful collision of trains occured on the Utica ailroad, which was attended by loss of life and limb. At 1 P. M, yesterday, the passenger train from the West encountered a freight train from the East, at a point a mile and a quarter west of Herkimer. The down train was running at a moderate speed. The up fraight train, heavily laden with iron, was dashing forward with unprecedented velocity. It encountered the passenger train with such force as to uplift the engine and throw it completely on its back, crushing the tender and baggage wagon, and lifting the latter on the end so as to let it fall over the telegraph wires, knocking them down. One of the passenger cars was crushed by the one before, which came half way into it.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Herkimer, and Mr. Welch, of Utica, were killed instantly. One of them had his face and head crushed, and the other both legs taken off. Mr. Bennet, of Albany, had both legs broken at the thigh, and there is little hope of his recovery. Mr. Smith, of Jefferson, had both legs Mr. Chittenden, the father of the conducbroken tor, was in the baggage car, and had his head cut in two or three places, and was scalded by the water from the engine, which was thrown back.' He was taken to Utica. These persons were on the passenger train, and were either standing on the platforms or were otherwise exposed.

A coroner's inquest was held at Herkimer vesterday afternoon and evidence taken. We have not heard the verdict, but the conviction seems to be general that the accident was the result of the criminal negligence of the engincer of the freight train.

The new British mail steamer Amarica arrived

The Reporter will be sent during the Campaign - from the first of June, to the first of December next, on the following terms :---

One copy for Twelve copies,

Twenty-five copies for The necessity for the general circulation of a

county paper must be apparent-no preign paper can supply what will be needed during this campaign-and as we trust to make the Reporter worthy we hope to receive the support of the entire Democratic rarty of the County.

FIRE IN CANTON .- We learn from the Argus, that the dwelling house of Ephraim Roper, in Canton * township, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th ult. It is unknown how the fire originated, as it broke out in the garret where there had not been a person, but once, in two years. The the house, and who slept in the chamber, directly

under the fire, was most providential. They were called to breakfast, and in ten minutes from the time they left the chamber the wall fell in. Thro' the exertious of the neighbors, most of the furniture and bedding were saved. A young man by the name of Abel Rockwell, in his eagemess to save the effects, continued in the chamber until all retreat was cut off, by the stairs, and he was obliged to leap from the window, but fortunately was not

injured. There was an insurance of \$1,000, which partly covers the loss

Mr. Roper returns his sincere thanks to his friends and neighbors for their kindness in assisting him to save his goods.

. .

A MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with several communications from the Government of Yucatan, portraying in the most cloquent manner the state of suffering to which that unfortunate country is reduced in consequence of the insurrection of the Indians, and praying that the United States shall grant them protection, offering at the same time to transfer the dominion and sovereignty of their country to the United States. President Polk says in his message, that they have made similar appeals to the Spanish and the English Governments, and observes "that whilst it is not his purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we can not consent to the transfer of this dominion to any European power." His sympathies are strongly in her favor.

THE CHARTISTS .- The recent news from England clearly what they would effect, we publish the part. "six points of the people's charter," which are as follows :- 1. universal suffrage ; 2. vote by ballot ; 3. no property qualifications ; 4. annual parliaments; tricts.

.

education throughout the whole United States. Sardinian trontier. is composed of delegates from the various medical schools, hospitals, and associations, of the Union, and Belgium

comprising in its ranks both teachers and lasty, ome of the most distinguished medical men in the country.

Some CURIOUS DISCLOSURES are now being made by publications from Louis Phillippe's private porttoho found at the Tuilleries. A long letter relating the Spanish marriages has been republished in the London Times and although it was written by the ex-King to hus daughter, the Queen of the Bel giant, part of the language is of so improper a des register for the public eye, that the Standard and mieral other papers have not given the passages n England.

QUEER .- By a recent survey of Chester county, Pa., it has been discovered that William Smith Esq., who has been for two years a member of the Legislature of Delaware from New Castle county, does not reside in the State of Delaware, his resilence being about 400 yards from the State fine, on the Pennsylvania side. This fact has not bereto escape of two young ladies, who were on a visit to | fore been known to the good people of Delaware, nor even to Mr.Smith.

> IMPRESSMENT .- The Eastport Sentinel states that the Government of Washington have taken no notice of repeated statements made by the captain of the bark Brooklin, in relation to the impresement of a seamen from that vessel, in August last, by the commander of the British steam frigate Columbia. and since that event the British captain has been oromoted.

> > BREAK IN THE CANAL -The bank of the canal gave way at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday morning last, about one mile east of the Loci tork. flooding the adjacent flats to a great depth. The railroad track was so inundated as to prevent the evening train from going out next morning. When the evening train came in, the water was two feel deep on the track.

> > NUMBER OF RAILROAD IBON MANUFACTORIES IN U S .- Eight in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland. two in Massachusetts, one in New Jersey, one in Rhode Island, two in Connecticut They make 119,000 tons per yenr-equal to 382 tons daily,-A heavy track takes 90 tons per mile. Enough is manufactured in the United States to lay four miles a day, twelve hundred miles of rails a year.

> > MARYLAND TAYLOR STATE CONVENTION .--- The friends of General Taylor have just held a State Convention. A long address, setting forth the claims of Gen. Taylor upon his country, is pub lished in the Baltimore paper, and it would appear that the hero of Bueua Vista is pretty strong in Ma ryland

> > RATHER EXTENSIVE .- The preparations to over awe the Chartists cost the city of London \$100,000 counting the loss of time and business. A Londo paper says it is worth a million in the additional vahe it will give to British securities, now and for ever. all over the world. It would not be profitable to hold such meetings often.

A REWARD OF \$2,500 is offered for the package of \$49,000 lost by the President of the Newark has placed "the Chartists" prominently before Banking Insurance Company, or two thousand bublic attention. That our readers may understand dollars for the Bank notes, and in proportion for any

THE TREATY .- It is said that a letter has been received from Gen. W. O. Butler, now in command of the American Army in Mexico, stated that he has little or no expectation that the Mexican Con-5. payment of members; 6. equal electoral dis- gress will raify the treaty af Peace which has recently been sent out by Mr. Commissioner Sevier.

Commercial affairs wear a better aspect in France

Several bankers on the continent have fuiled The specie in the Bank of France has declined four millions. There is, however, a better feeling in the Paris money market. Three per cent, 42f.

There have been serious disturbances at Peters burg. Disturbances have also occurred at Cologne

[Foreign Correspondence of the Tribune.]

Loxbox, Friday Evening, April 14, 1848. While all Europe has been comparatively quiet the past season. The crown is round—as might luring the past week, so far as the week's account have been predicted from the shape of the Paris inform us. England has been seriously agitated by a revolutionary movement, and the Government would not have exhibited more atarm, and made greater military preparations, if a foreign enemy from \$4 to \$12. Jenny Leind straws are also very had actually landed upon their shores.

If these preparations show her real strength, then * England weak indeed. Paris contained 100,000 are more worn than they have been since their roops when the later French Revolution commenced. It is the boast here that London contained meants were distributed in the public buildings, private houses, and other commanding situations. a soldier was to be seen. They were all kept in brims of the Leghorns are of enormous dimensions, the background, and ready for any emergency. The peace of London depended, in the outset, upon 150. | tace. Nea solitans are still in favor, and are the 000 "special constables," and this phalanx was lightest and first becoming bounets ever worm composed of clerks in public and private establish- they cast a suffering shade upon the first which

were provided with policemen's batons. They made a formidable appearance on paper, but in case of any disturbance they would have been

mere strairs! The Bank of England was filled with coldiers, and in the caves of the building there was a row of bags containing sand, piler as high as a man's head, and so arranged that muskets could be fired through | Ebenezer Church, praying the General Conference them. All the other public offices were similarly tortified in the strongest manner.

These great military preparations were made to prevent a few thousand men-working-men-the nonest artisans of England-from taking to the Houses of Parliament a petition 1 The Government, thro' the Commissioners of Police, peremptorily forbade this body of petitioners th right to form a procession, to hold a meeting, or to march to the House of Commons.

Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State, gave orders that on pretence whatever was the pro-cession to be allowed to pass thro' the public thoroughfares of the metropolis, and in order to pre-rent anything of the kind, a strong body of the police was stationed on the bridges, with instructions ningle with and break up the procession when it attempted to pass.

The Chartist procession was organized at an eary hour on Monday morning? It met at various points, and did march over Blackfriar's Bridge, and the Police did not attempt to stop it. The Chartists proceeded to Kennington Common, held their appointed meeting, when speeches were delivered nd then they marched as far as Westminster Bridge. The monster petition of the Chartists was there placed in cabs and conveyed to the House of commons, where it was received and presented by Mr. Feargns O'Connor. The meeting then quelly dispersed, to the great astonishment of the

Government, and its 150,000 pale-faced "specral" constables ! Thus this great preliminary Chartist emonstration passed off without any disturbancewithout the loss of one drop of blood. This the Chartists had resolved upon-they did not intend to esort to physical force on this occasion. Of course the leading journals are enthusiastic in their des-criptions of the power of the Government and the loyality of the people, and boast that while all Eu-

rope is convulsed, England romains firm and secure aganist a foreign enemy or domestic trouble.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT -The down train of cars from Buffalo, when this side of Rochester, ran off the track last night, killing the engineer,

that there is little decided now, in the fashionable world, but the shape of bonnets, and their material. The form is still a cottage, through not so close as winter bonnets-and the rim is flattened at the top. low at the cars and bent forward. The favorite straw is a light, open work braid, the price ranging pretty, and the Chinese pearl braids are much worn for spring : price from 52 to 58. Leghorus recent revival-and for a tall, full figure are perhaps most becoming., They are trimmed variously 9.000 troops on Monday last! These --- a favorite style being simply, white ostrich plumes -another, a long spray of Persian lilacs, or locust But not blossoms, fastened with some suitable ribbon; the and are quite unsuited to a light figure, or small

composed of clerks in public and private establish-ments, gentlemen, and a few working men. They improves the coarsest complexions.

THE METHOMST CONFERENCE (North.) has as embled at Pittsburg. 'One hundred and tifty-three members were present. The great point to be de-cided bythis Conference is connected with the "Book Concern." Among the petitions presented the second day, was one from St. Louis, from the to take them under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and declaring that they were willing to submit to the jurisdiction of the Southern Church. A short but spirited debate sprung up on the reference of this petition, which foreshadows some delicacy and difficulty in adjusting the relations with the Southern Church.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM ENGINES .- The Scientific American says that Mr. Mack, a good mechanic of Canandaigna, Ontario county, N. Y., has made a very neat improvement in the working of

valves of the steam engine. No eccentric or valve rods are used as in the common way. The piston works the valyes independent of all action of the piston rod. This is done by peculiar levers that are struck by the piston itse, and no side rod is seen at all. He has had an engine of one horse power in operation, running for about two months, and it works beautifully, and but for the clinking of the levers, no one could imagine how the valves operated. Measures have been taken to secure a

patent. TIMBER MINING IN NEW JERSEY .- On the north side of Maurice Creek. New Jersey, the meadows and cedar swamps, as far up as the fast land, are filled with buried cedars to an unknown depth . In 1814 or 1815, an a tempt was made to sink a well curb near Dennis Creek Landing, but after encountering much difficulty in cutting through a number of logs, the workmen were at last compelled to give

up the attempt, by finding at the depth of twenty feet, a compact mass of cedar logs. It is a constant business near Dennis Creek to "mine cedar shingles.

CHEAP LIVING .- Bacon shoulders sell at St. Louis for one cent and a quarter-harn at three and a half cents per pound. Corn and potatoes are pro-I portionately chean.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON. Z. TANLOR ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR .- General

Taylor is famous for writing letters. We published one vesterday defining his political principles. We see in the Richmond Republican another written in | and as he possesses much influence with the blacks answering the following questions. "1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig

fireman and one other person.—Albany Ere. Allas. "National Convention! 2. Do you design to with-draw af Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate ! 3. Have you stated that you are in fivor of the tariff of 1846, the subtreasury, that you originated the war, and should select your cabine

from both parties. To the first, the General answers that if nominat ed by the Whig Convention he will not refuse aceptance, provided no pledges are exacted. With pledges he will refuse any nomination. In answer to the second, he says that he does "not intend to withdraw his name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention.". It is not his in-tention to withdraw his name "from the canvas, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party."-This is decisive that he will be a third candidate if neither party nominates him. To the third question he gives a negative answer to all the matters in quired of, but as the letter we published yesterday is fuller on these heads, it is not necessary here to repeat it.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION .-In Russia it is not considered polite to let the peo ple know all that is going on in these revolutionary times in Europe. The press is of course, submitted to a rigid consorship, and such a version given of the great events which more recently happened, as will not disturb the nerves of the Emgeror, or sol his subjects ill at ease. The following is the account of the French Revolution, published at Warsaw

At Paris there was a riot, which was promptly out down. His majesty Louis Phillippe, is serious y indisposed, and by the advice of h is physicians he has resolved to abstain for some time from the atlairs of Government, and gone to take the sea baths at Brighton. On the King's departure there was a slight commotion which was repressed, and which resulted in the retreat of M. Guizot. During his absence, the King has confided the direction of atlairs to Count Mole.

6.-TROUBLE EXPECTED IN CANADA .- By the last acounts from Canada trouble was expected. At Montreal, on Monday, a meeting of the triends and alherents of Mr. Papineau was to be held in the evening, to congratulate the French on their success in overthrowing the monarch and establishing republicanism. The authorities had forbidden the meeting, and the guards at all the posts were doubled in expectation of trouble. So says the informant of the New York Tribune, and it is likely to be true.

> Hon. RICHARD RUSH, our Minister in France, writes homes encouragingly in regard to the progress of the new Republic. It is really fortunate for the cause of republicanism, that the American Union is so ably represented at the centre of the great liberal movement in Europe.

> The denomination called Christians, embracing 100,000 believers in the United States, coincides with the Unitarians in spirit and purpose, and in most important articles of religious helief. There are sail to be in this country 12,000 societies of niversalists.

GENERAL TWICCS.—A public dinner has been ten-dered to General D. E. Twiggs, now in the city of Washington, by a number of the members of Con- in a republic." His Lordship did not say where it gress, which he has respectfully declined.

CAPITAL TRIAL Thos. Mitchell has been tried at \$ Harrisburg for the murder of Patrick M'Quade. A fight occurred among some Irishmen, Machell seized McQuade and thrust him head foremost through the aqueduct whereby he was drowned - Λ , brother of MeQuade, seeing the body floating, attempted to render assistance, but could not do it. being unable to swim. He seized Mitchell and said "O you murderer, you have murdered by brother." His reply was, 6 take me, and hang me The jury returned a verdict of murder in the n.4degree.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S PAPERS .- A correspondent of the highest importance, have been found in the cal-met of the late king of Neuilly. It is certain that all the papers of the ex-king are in the hand white Provisional government. His secret correspondence with the diplomatic agents at the foreign courts will be published. Europe will now know how tarthe Napoleon of peace is entitled to the respect so long claimed for his wisdom and his honesty.

HEAVY ROBBERY .- The President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Co., crossed Jersey Ferry, on Wednesday' last, with \$49,000 in a carpet ba2. which he was so absent minded as to leave on the boat till he had walked some distance up the street. when he returned to the boat, but the carpet back money and all had disappeared, and has not sure been heard from.

IMPORTANT. - Lord Brougham has no faith in Re publics. In the House of Lords recently, he said. fall that he had ever heard or experienced of a perpublican form of government led him to the conclusion that liberly was not a plant which foun-hel I does flourish.