FURTHER ADVICES BY THE EUROPA.

There has been no further discussion of Canadian affairs in Parliament, and it is doubtful if any will take place, as the impression seems generally to prevail, it having a free Constitutional Parliament, the Canadians are quite capable of settling their own affairs. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt but that the English government will sustain every act of Lord Elgin's administration.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Stanley made an elaborate speech in opposition to the bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and several amendments were offered, which were rejected by decisive majorities. The final vote in committee increased the late majority of the ministry of ten to thirteen

Another pistol has been fired at Queen Victoria without, however, any injurious consequences. The criminal in the present instance is a stupid Italian, who, as the pistol contained only powder, seemed to have no other object in view than to obtain notoriety.

On the 16th ultimo, the Queen gave the second state ball of the season, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of nineteen hundred persons, composed of the members of the royal family and foreign princes and princesses in England, all the members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies, and a large party of nobility and gentry

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.—Political affairs on the Continent exhibit no improvement. Indeed the danger and probability of a general European war appears to be more imminent now than at any previous time during the past year

The recent elections in France have resulted in favor of the Socialists and Red Republicans to a far greater extent than was anticipated. They will muster about 240 strong, against twice this number who, though composed of parties, and sections of parties, entertaining opinions the very opposite of each other, are considered friends of order. The effect of the elections upon banks and funds is unfavorable, from the highest to the lowest point The funds fell thirteen per cent At the latest dates they had slightly recovered.

In the French Assembly, the affairs of Rome and Hungary being under consideration, a debate arose which is described as the most exciting and lively which has ever been witnessed

Propositions of an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria, were urged by several speakers, which were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by Gen Cavaignac, recommending Government to adopt energetic measures to protect the internal and external interests of the Republic. This resolution, though violently opposed by the Ministry, was carried by a majority of 436 to 184.

Nothing has been re-arranged in regard to the change of Ministry, but it was supposed that immediately after the new Assembly came together, that Marshal Magnand would be called upon to form a new cabinet.

The shipment of troops for Civita Vecchia continues actively at Toulon and Marseilles. General Rostolan has left Paris for Italy. He is the fifth general officer sent there to join General Oudinot

A grand review of the garrison of Paris took place on Monday, in the Champ de Mars, by the President, whose reception by 100,000 troops was of the most enthusiastic description. Hearty shouts of *Vive Louis Napoleon*, welcomed him on all sides and were in singular contrast with the almost unheard and feeble cries of *Vive la Republique*. The weather was beautiful, and the concourse of persons to witness the splendid spectacle was immense, the whole of which passed off with the greatest *eclat*

It is understood that Marechal Bugeaud is to be Minister of War and President of the Council of the new Administration It is as yet uncertain who will fill the subordinate posts, but it is probable that M Leon Faucher will be Minister of France and that M. Lalloux will remain in his present post. In the recent elections the name of M. Ledru Rollin stands second on the poll. That of Murat being before his from accidental circumstances. The most furious Socialists are elected, whilst Lamartine, Marrati, Arago, Dupont de Le-Eun, Marie, Fonsed and all others of the party of the Nation—which caused the resolution of Feb. are thrown out.

The contest of power now lies between the Red Republicans and the men of the several parties—the Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. The Moderate Republicans have no local standing in France.

ROME.—We have news from Rome to the 15th; on the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber, at the Melvian bridge, it had been blown up to prevent them, leaving the French forces on the two banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the latest advices the van guard of the French was four miles from the city; that of the Neapolitans twelve miles, and there was a small body of Spaniards at Finmicino.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without any decisive result or prospect of an early issue.

In the Roman States there has been no material change since the date of previous advices. Neither the French nor the Neapolitans have as yet entered Rome, and the Republican government maintains its ground at every point against the combined forces of France, Naples, and Spain.

In Germany, insurrection, or the probability of it and commotions exist every where.

The Hungarians in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia exhibit no want of courage, and are ardently preparing for a desperate struggle. It is reported that they have gained some advantages over the Austrians and Russians, but we are without intelligence from the seat of war.

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic and has simultaneously issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel, in which he speaks of the mission of his God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty leader of the battle and Lord of victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and destruction of audacious and evil intentioned men.

The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects in which after condemning the standard of the revolt which has been raised by the enemies of Germany, he says he will shortly submit a constitution, sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have unity for its basis, and will gurrantee to Germany its liberty, and a free representation of the people. In conclusion the king says:—

"If my people will stand by me, as I will stand by my people, faithfully and with confidence, with God's blessing a glorious victory will not be wanting to us." Simultaneously with the proclamation of the King to his people, public notices were published, announcing that the state of siege at Berlin was prolonged with increased vigor, suspending for the time being the ordinary courts establishing martial law in all its force.

Another notice suspended the publication of the ultra democratic journal, the National. It is said these measures were caused by the discovery of a conspiracy for an outbreak at Berlin.

It is asserted that the negociations for another German constitution are almost terminated, and that its proclamation may be speedily expected. It is said that its provisions will mainly resemble those of the Frankfort constitution, but that the King of Prussia will only take the title of Protector, instead of that of Emperor, and will possess an absolute, instead of a suspensive veto.

It is, however, said that under this constitution, Austria would form no part of the German Empire, but would be entirely severed from it, though connected by a close defensive alliance.

INDIA —Dates have been received from Calcutta through to the 5th, and Bombay to the 17th April, from which we learn that the war of the Punjaub is entirely over, and that the last phantom of Sikh sovereignty has signed away his title, by which act this vast extent of country, some one hundred thousand miles square, has become part and parcel of the British empire in India

CHINA —The intelligence from Hong Kong, is received to April 1st. Great excitement prevails at Canton, as the time approaches for opening the gates to foreigners, and the merchants are afraid of the popular fury which that event seems likely to occasion They therefore, from prudential motives stop the trade in cotton yarn, foreign woolens and all piece goods, until the act shall have been consummated

Considerable quantities of gold had arrived at Canton from California, and several vessles at Hong Kong were being fitted out laden with goods for San Francisco

Later—Russian Defeat.

BOSTON, June 7th, P M

A letter to M Rothschilds, from Frankfort, dated May 17th says that the Hungarians have totally defeated the Russians, and forced them to fall back upon Cracow. The revolution will thus be transferred to Poland.

A proclamation from Kossuth says that the battle took place in the defiles of Rothenthurn, and that 36,000 Russians surrendered

The Austrians are fortifying Vienna.

From California and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.

We have advices by express from the Salt Lake to the 15th of April. New and extraordinary discoveries of gold had been made in the mountains near Salt Lake—There seems to be no limit to the deposits of the precious metal in our far west territory.

The Mormon people in the Great Basin are very anxious for the establishment of a territorial government, and intend to send a Mr. Barnhyson as a delegate to Washington, in order that their necessities and wishes may be pressed upon the attention of Congress The settlement is represented to be very prosperous. A Mormon named Lyman Wright has been repudiated by his church for heresy.

The emigrants fallen in with at Larimie were enjoying good health Five of them had been killed, accidentally, by the injudicious use of firearms. We learn that the express was much impeded by the snow, which still covers a large extent of the western country

Bakering, lately one of the proprietors, of the St Louis *Union*, (who recently started for California, rather suddenly, after fraudulently obtaining a considerable of money,) has been arrested on the frontier, and made to disgorge about $6,000.

By an arrival from the Plains, we have intelligence from a large party of California emigrants, who, on the 18th of May, had reached a point 250 miles from our western frontier, and were getting along well, without further molestation by the Indians The health of the party was improving.

An expedition from Salt Lake had been fallen in with whose object it was to hurry forward the Mormon emigrants, in order that they might take advantage of the recent and wonderful discoveries of gold in that region. This information induced many of the emigrants to abandon their waggons and other cumberesome property, including provisions, and push ahead with mules.

Another express from Council Grove, Salt Lake, states that an abundance of gold had left the Lake on the 15th April.

Destructive Hail Storm.

A severe hail storm occurred on Sabbath afternoon last, in the northwestern section of Columbia county, which we regret to add, did much injury, and proved very destructive to the crops. We learn that in Mount Pleasant, Centre, Briar-creek, and Orange townships, some of our farmers have had their wheat and rye crops almost entirely destroyed. They regard the rye crops as utterly lost! A gentleman, whose farm was literally covered hail-stones, says he measured some that were one-and-a-fourth inches in diameter.

Since writing the above, we have seen a few quarts of the hail stones which were brought to town in a tin bucket, some of which, after having been carried some ten miles, were as large as common sized hickory nuts.

We must not omit to mention, that the steeple of the Baptist church, at Berwick, was at the same time struck by lightning; but we understand that the building sustained no further injury than the displacing of a few bricks of the chimney, as it was protected by a conductor, down which the fluid passed off.—*Columbia Democrat.*

Hungary and Austria.

As the heroic struggle of Hungary for independence, against the base Despotism of Austria, aided by the ruthless barbarism of the Northern Tyrant, is now attracting all eyes, and exciting the admiration of all lovers of liberty, the following clear, concise statement of the origin of the present hostilities, and the true position of Hungary, will be read with interest by our readers. We copy from an able article in the *British Banner*:

Until very lately, the case of Hungary has been little understood in England; nor, is this remarkable, as almost every particle of information on the subject comes to us through the military censorship of Vienna. Instead of a province, needlessly revolting against its Sovereign—as the English reactionary Press would have it—Hungary has presented the spectacle of a people unanimously appealing to arms in defence of liberty; and, instead of forming a mere fraction of the Austrian Empire, easily brought to submission, the Hungarians have so far proved their superiority over the entire Austrian power, that Russian intervention has been found necessary, and meanly supplicated, to save Vienna itself from invasion! Hungary has never been a dependency of Austria; but, for a long time, has been united with it on specified terms—the two countries forming a "confederation," chiefly united by the bond of a common Sovereign. In 1526, Ferdinand I., of Austria, was elected King of Hungary, by its Diet, and the Throne continued elective until 1687, when the succession was declared to be established in the House of Hapsburg Thus, though attached to Austria, the Hungarians have always possessed a degree of liberty, to which other portions of the empire were entire strangers—in fact, they have a *Magna Charta*, freedom of conscience legally established, and other constitutional rights, strongly resembling our own.

After the flight of Metternich, last year, Hungary asserted her entire independence, and renounced all connection with Austria except in the recognition of the rule of the House of Hapsburg The demands of the Diet were granted by King Ferdinand last August; but the victories of Radetsky having re-assured the Austrian Ministry, they not only perfidiously refused to ratify the independence of Hungary, but ruthlessly determined to destroy its original privileges, and crush its nationality, by the iron rule of a centralized Austria. More than 100,000 Austrians, confident of success, marched against the Hungarians, whose efficient soldiers were chiefly employed in Italy, and who were compelled to oppose the immense force of the enemy with only 24,000 regular troops. Last December, Hungary was attacked from nine different quarters, and the most enthusiastic lovers of liberty saw no grounds for the slightest hope of its making any effectual resistance. Unsuccessful in their first struggles, the Hungarians retreated, and left their capital and the seat of Government in the hands of their enemies. Austrian intelligence repeatedly announced the capture or death of the Hungarian leaders, with the total defeat of their troops; and the Tory press in England rejoiced in being able to state, that "the rebellion in Hungary" was virtually at an end. These statements, for a time, gained ready belief; but, anon, it was evident, even from Austrian reports, that the Hungarians could receive a vast number of defeats without seeming to understand at all that they were beaten; and further, that to reconcile their present position with their alleged defeats, was totally impossible. Gradually, the truth of the matter was apparent: Austrian reverses could no longer be palmed off as victories; and Europe was struck with astonishment and admiration to find, that not only were the Hungarians unsubdued, but that, step by step, though unsupported by any foreign Power, they had recovered every advantage lost gained by the overwhelming force and simultaneous attacks of the enemy. After losing eight battles in the last month, the Austrians have been forced to evacuate the territories of the Hungarians, who entered Pesth on the 24th ult., amid the acclamations of the inhabitants!

The conditions of peace proposed by the Hungarians were very moderate. They had risen to arms, not for a Republic or a change of dynasty, and their stipulations were for a responsible Ministry, and the integrity of Hungary, the recall of Hungarian regiments from Italy and Austria, and the possession by Gallicia of the same form of Government as themselves; of which conditions, the two first had been granted by the Austrian Emperor, in July and August, 1848. But, rather than grant these demands, the Austrians have resolved to call in assistance from the North, and, according to their official accounts, 60,000 Russians have already entered Transylvania. This, however, is contradicted by the *Oder Zeitung*, which thinks itself justified in stating, that no Russian auxiliaries will come to the aid of the Olmutz Cabinet. Some ascribe this sudden change of Russian policy to an energetic remonstrance from Lord Palmerston, and others to disturbances in the interior of Russia, which require the exercise of all its military resources. At all events, the fact of Russian intervention being sought and the probability of its being granted, impart to the Hungarian struggle an aspect of terrible importance. The Hungarians have now formally renounced the House of Hapsburg, proclaimed their country, with the addition of Transylvania and Croatia, an independent Republic, and unanimously elected Kossuth for their President. This extraordinary man now fitly heads the people, whose liberties he has so well preserved. He has done more than expel the Austrians; he has prepared his country for the threatened invasion, by the forbidable levy and thorough equipment of more than one hundred thousand men, and without being himself a warrior, has guided his countrymen, and inspired the whole army! This large number of troops, flushed with victory, determined to maintain their right; and, most skilfully commanded by Polish generals, will without doubt, offer a protracted and sanguinary resistance to Russian invasion.

A REPUBLICAN SORE TOUCHED.—Many persons like an "independent press" which always chimes with their opinions; but the New-York Star is right in saying that a truly honest press must sometimes differ from somebody.—*Buffalo Express*

Great Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The great procession and celebration of the Odd-Fellows yesterday, was magnificent beyond anticipation. The morning was clouded, but before ten o'clock the sun came out burning the clouds from the sky and calling forth to the streets, the windows, and the house-tops, a vast assemblage of eager and curious spectators, numbering on the line of the procession not less than 100,000 souls. The line of the procession, embracing about 70 lodges was formed on the streets crossing Hudson, and at 11 precisely, the procession began its defile through the city.

The Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City Lodges were on the ground in their assigned places. The bands of music some twenty in number, filled the air with soul stirring strains, while nearly one hundred banners, glittering with silver and gold, waved high over the moving sea of heads, lending a pomp and pageant to the procession such as the most vivid fancy would fail to conjure up. The procession in itself, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this or any other city. At the moment of starting, it could not have numbered less than 12,000 persons, many of whom from fatigue of indisposition, left the ranks long before the procession terminated.

The procession was one hour and sixteen minutes passing the Museum, walking at a rapid pace; estimating its length at three miles, its members walking four abreast and six feet apart, the number at that point in full regalia, was not less than 10,000.—This estimate probably falls short of the actual number. The marshalls on their splendidly caparisoned horses, the bands, the banners, the carriages conveying the sires of the Order, and the great car bearing the patriarchs, and drawn by eight black steeds led by negroes in Turkish costume, formed a spectacle of dazzling magnificence Several States in the Union participated in the pageant, and not less than 50,000 people, drawn by the occasion from all sections of the Union, were spectators. Nearly 2,000 came from Philadelphia, and about 1,000 from Boston.

The procession terminated at the New Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, where the imposing ceremony of dedicating the Hall was performed. The crowd gathered to witness this ceremony, in spite of the burning heat, was intense. No accident or disturbance, however, marred the scene. The marshals and police preserved the most admirable order throughout the day At the close of the dedication, the procession was dismissed and dispersede.—*N. Y. Sun, 5th inst.*

Accident and Loss of Life.

BINGHAMTON, June 11th—9 A. M.

About 20 minutes before 8, Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady, and girl about 14 years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track, at Nanticoke creek, ahead of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the horse, killing him instantly, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dislocating one of her shoulders Smith was somewhat bruised One of the passenger cars was thrown off, but fortunately no one was injured The Coroner's verdict attaches no blame to the railroad company.

APPOINTMENTS.—Hon George P. Marsh, of Vermont, has been appointed by the President Minister Resident at Constantinople, in the place of D S. Carr, recalled Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, N Y has been appointed Charge d' Affairs to Bogota, in the place of B. A. Bidlack, deceased. The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, has been appointed first Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Frederick G. Skinner, of Maryland, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to the sub-bureau in the Patent Office, charged with the collection and digest of agriculture and other statistics. Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, Esq., has been appointed to a place in the Consular Branch of the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Charles F. Hoffman, Esq., has been appointed to a respectable position in the Department of State.

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 steamboat, and, from the last accounts, had not been arrested. This is reversing the romantic old story which has been so often quoted as an instance of female devotion.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—In 1847 the whig legislature of Massachusetts declared that "the Mexican war is a crime, and all who have partaken in its well-fought fields have aided in its preparation." In 1849 the whig Legislature of Massachusetts invites Gen. Taylor, the chief "*criminal*," to visit the state and receive public honors!!

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—Do you want to benefit your customers and at the same time benefit yourselves? Read the following letter, which is but one of a thousand which we are daily receiving from our customers.

"Mr. J. N. HARRIS—DEAR SIR—We are out of your Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and some of our customers are suffering for the want of it. It has from its own merit acquired a popularity in our trade beyond any thing in the whole category of medicinal preparations, and seldom is any other article inquired for, for the many purposes for which the Pain Killer is recommended. Please send us a box of assorted sizes, by stage."

Most truly Your's,
SQUIRES, PARSONS, & CO.

Exhibition.

The Ladies of the Philomathean Association of Franklin Academy will give an Exhibition on the 5th of July. Exercises to commence at precisely 12 M. A general attendance will of course be expected.

Amphictyon Exhibition.

The public are respectfully invited to attend the Exhibition of the Literary Society of Amphictyon, to be held at Franklin Academy July 5th. Exercises to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Exhibition.

The "ALPHA ESTELON Society of Franklin Academy" will hold its annual exhibition at that institution on Thursday, July 5th 1849. Exercises to commence at nine o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

WOOL! WOOL!

5000 LBS. Wool wanted on account, or in trade, with some cash, by M C TYLER.

PORTO RICO Molasses, at only 37½ cts. per gallon by J LYONS. (June 13)

SCYTHES at only 65½ cents., Rakes, Hoes, Shovels and Spades, etc., going cheap at J. LYON'S.

Teas—BLACK and Green—fresh supply just opened and for sale by J. LYONS.

Susquehanna Academy.

THE Summer term of this Institution will commence, under the direction of L. F. FITCH, on Monday the 25th day of June, 1849.

TERMS OF TUITION PER QUARTER.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography,	$2 50
English & Latin Grammar, Latin and Greek Lessons,	3 00
Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany and History,	3 00
Latin, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry & Astronomy,	4 00

By order of the Board of Trustees.
Montrose, June 13, 1849.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Blanding, dec'd, late of the township of Harford, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said Estate to present them duly attested for settlement. E. M BLANDING, Adm'r.
June 12, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

ABEL TURRELL,

HAS just returned from the city of New York, with a well selected and desirable assortment of Goods, comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Merchants can easily find it to their advantage to call for the quality of goods, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

The best quality of sugar for 6d per lb. to be found in Susq Co. Fine flavored teas—a good variety. Molasses, good and cheap. Coffee of the best kind. Spices of every description, saleratus, raisins, rice, fish, and all other kinds of groceries, good and cheap.

Calicoes from 4 to 12½ cts. per yard. Ginghams, Muslins de Lanes, alpacas, plaids, table and towel diaper, sheeting of best quality and sous very low, slaiting, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Handkerchiefs, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, mixed Denims, Cordurys, Moleskin, White and Brown Linen, Ticking, Drilling, Flannels, etc. etc., and Broad Cloth from 62 to $4 per yard.

Leather and Hardware—Hoes and Hoodery, Umbrellas, Combs, Brushes, silk, Thread, Twist, Tacks, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Wadding, Cotton Yarn, steel Goods, Cards and a general assortment of Yankee Notions

Clocks, Watches, Gold, steel and Brass Watch Keys, Gold and silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Thimbles, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Bosom Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, etc etc, embracing a general assortment of Jewelry

Spectacles with silver Bows, silver Plated, German silver steel, etc. etc. Silver and other kinds of spoons.

Violins, Bows and strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarinets, Accordians, etc. Instruction Books, Tuning Forks, Best Violin strings, Bows, etc

Hardware, Cutlery, Pails and Tubs, stone-ware, etc, etc.

Good Linseed Oil, Paints of every description, Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine, and Painter's Brushes, Salts, Glues, and Putty, etc.

A general and complete assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Medical Instruments, Trusses, supporters, etc Physicians supplied with good articles on moderate terms

Choice Liquors for medical purposes and the arts, Dyestuffs, etc etc

Hazing Tools of best quality, Hoes, shovels, Axes and Hatchets, Backets, Virtues Pins, Brooms, etc

Boots, shoes Boot-blacking, Upper Leather, Mirrors, Tea Bells, shaving Tools, Soaps, etc., Tobaccos of all sorts, Pipes, snuff, Candy, sponge, Glue, Rosin, salts, Alum, Copperas, Indigo, starch, Nutmegs, Mace, Tapioca, Arrow Root, etc., too numerous to mention.

Blasting Powder, safety fuse, rifle Powder, bar lead shot, Percussion Caps, Patents, etc

The public are invited to call and examine quality and prices of goods

Montrose, June 14th, 1849

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court-house, in Montrose on Monday, the 9th day of July next—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gibson township in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania—Bounded on the west by the north corner of lands in possession of Lewis Bennett and Cor Wells, thence south 45 degrees east 190 perches to a sugar tree, thence south 30½ degrees west 96 perches to white Bonney's corner, thence by the said white Bonney's land south 15½ deg east 100 perches to a stake, thence south 30½ deg west 96 perches to white Bonney's corner, thence by the said white Bonney's land south 15½ deg east 100 perches to a stake, thence south 30½ deg west 96 perches to a sugar tree