

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, December 31, 1848. From Paris, of Saturday evening, December, the day before the arrival of the Europa...

Louis Napoleon's friends met and organized to suppress outbreaks in case of his election.

General Changarnier has officially resigned the candidature for the Presidency.

M. Lamartine's friends were making great exertions to secure his election.

On Saturday evening, all Paris looked like one electoral meeting.

The Bonapartists were accused of an intention to assassinate Gen. Cavaignac.

One of those persons who had with Louis Napoleon arrived in Paris on Saturday.

The troops, Garde Mobile, &c., would be confined to their barracks on Sunday, the day of the election.

Letters from Marseilles announce that the expedition intended for Civita Vecchia had returned to anchorages, but the troops had not yet been disembarked.

Notwithstanding all the excitement regarding the Presidency, funds had risen.

Letters from Paris on Tuesday morning, that the election for President of the Republic, had definitely closed all over France, and enough was known to secure Napoleon a large vote than was expected by his most sanguine friends.

He is having a considerable more than a majority over all other candidates.

Accounts from the different departments announce that the election was everywhere conducted on calm and dignified principles.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 10 P. M.—Up to this date tranquility continues.

Louis Napoleon has been elected president. The election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis, similar in proportion to those already announced.

Prince Louis proposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France.

A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chamber, either by General Cavaignac or the Ministry of Prince Louis.

It is understood that it will not include the prisoners of Vincennes.

The intention of promoting the election of M. De la Roche to the Presidency of the Chamber is revived, and will probably be carried into effect.

Marshal Bugeaud made his first appearance in the Chamber to-day, and was received in the Salle des Pasperdus by M. Thiers and M. Moie.

A great number of members of the Assembly have to-day left their cards at the hotel of Prince Louis.

The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th inst.

A well informed Paris paper says, so far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the Departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions:—

Louis Napoleon, 66 per cent.—Cavaignac, 21 per cent.—Ledru Rollin, 9 per cent.—Raspail, 4 per cent.—Lamartine, 3 per cent. It is calculated that the Commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and that the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic.

We shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquility and repose.

STILL LATER.—The latest news from France confirms Louis Napoleon's increasing popularity, and Cavaignac's downfall.

The returns from the Provinces are even more decisive, as we anticipated, than the suffrages of the Parisians.

In Paris the absolute majority of the Prince over all his competitors, was nearly 20,000, and in the Banlieue suburbs, he had a majority of 20,232, and an absolute majority of 16,411 votes out of the 36,000 votes polled for the candidates.

At Bordeaux 10,000 voted for Prince Louis, whilst only 6,000 voted for General Cavaignac.

Judging from all the reports which have reached us, the Prince will have an immense majority.

The Cavaignac votes have mostly been procured by Government influence.

IRELAND.

Profound tranquility continues. The evictions, voluntary and involuntary, together with the past emigration, continues upon an extensive scale.

seems to be addressing his intentions to the expatriation of all sinners. Many officers in the Coast Guard service, the post office, and board of public works, having been abolished or transferred to London.

There was even a rumor of the transfer of the Irish Court of Chancery to the English metropolis, but we altogether discredit this.

Duffy is now the only remaining prisoner in Newgate. His trial commences on Thursday next.

The agitation in favor of restoring the Irish Parliament makes no progress.

The applications made by Lord Fitzgerald for support, seem in many cases to be repulsed in unequivocal terms.

Lord Clarendon warmly received on his return to the Regal Lodge.

The usual addresses of confidence have been voted, coupled with the declaration, that now that peace is happily restored, it is desirable to promote an enquiry into the causes which have stimulated the late discontent, and recommending a removal of the many grievances under which the country labors.

The reply of his Excellency to the deputation and memorial respecting the late alleged jury packing, is temperate, eloquent and judicious.

It disclaims in the most emphatic manner any studied design on the part of the Government of excluding Roman Catholics, as such, from serving as jurors, and pledging himself that on further occasions the Attorney General shall not go beyond those legitimate grounds of action which are absolutely necessary to be maintained for the impartial administration of justice.

His Excellency declines to make alteration in the law as it stands.

Such O'Brien and his associates remain in Richmond Bridewell. It is rumored that the Judges of the Queen's Bench decide in favor of the writs of error, the Crown will withhold the requisite sanction for an appeal to the House of Lords.

It is reported that Mr. Mahoney has effected his escape to Paris.

The Grand Jury of Dublin had returned true bills against Mr. Duffy for felonious articles which appeared in the columns of 'The Nation' and the letter to Mr. Smith O'Brien, urging him to rebellion, which was found in that unfortunate gentleman's portmanteau.

The Southern and Midland newspapers of to-day are filled with heart-rending accounts of deaths by starvation throughout Ireland. There have been extensive evictions among the tenantry.

The flight of tenants toward the emigrant ships is exceedingly great.

Violent outrages among the starving people are being committed in all their disgusting variety.

SCOTLAND. There were eight cases of Cholera and four deaths in Glasgow during the last three days, and on Friday twenty-six new cases and six deaths, and on Saturday there were nine cases and three deaths.

The Cholera is evidently subsiding in Scotland.

ITALY. The revolution in the city of Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope from his dominions, and the head of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the most popular and patriotic princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and a wanderer.

After the scenes described in our last, the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace in the Quirinal, protected from personal danger by the direct intervention of M. de Harcourt, the French ambassador.

The Pope, in fleeing from Rome, took refuge at Naples, and was under the protection of the King. Rome continues tranquil.

The Pope refused to go to France. He has signed a protest declaring all the late acts null and void.

Another account has it that the Pope has fled to Sicily.

There is a ministerial crisis in Turin, owing to the contest between the peace and the war parties.

GERMANY. From Frankfurt the news is important. The National Assembly has just decided by a majority of 225 to 111 that nobility is a distinct and political class, shall be set aside—and by a majority of 253 to 170 that all titles, not attached to an office, should be abolished.

RUSSIA. The army of the Emperor now amounts to 500,000 men on the frontier, and makes it evident that he is watching the progress of events in Europe.

The army is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency occurs.

Such a force cannot fail to have its influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

The report of the death of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed.

Ablus Pacha succeeds him in the Vice-Royalty.

AUSTRIA. The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, son of the Archduke Maximilian—a youth of eighteen, who has formerly taken upon himself the duties of the Emperor.

It is supposed that much good may result from the Emperor's abdication in this way, that his successor will not be bound as his predecessor, by painful antecedents, but will be at liberty to follow such a course as accidents of the times may render necessary.

The military executions for political offences still continue. An ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army, named Leszezynski, has been sentenced by a court martial to twenty years imprisonment in a fortress, for having taken part in the late insurrection.

Another individual, named Urban, has also been condemned to twelve years hard work in chains for a similar offence.

It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in public in military uniform, and also when he gives audience to deputations. The Cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

Gold Mines and Gold Hunting.

Gold is found in most granite ridges presenting cracks, and injections with quartz, and consequently in the sands, beds and meadows of streams flowing from such ridges.

According to geology, which writes in a hand quite legible to those who understand its alphabet, all metals are thrown up from the regions below the stratum of primitive rock, or granite, through cracks in such a manner.

Granite consists of quartz, mica, and felspar, fused, mixed and cooled. Each of these elements must be found below this cooled crust.

When the crust cracks, either by contraction in cooling, or by expansive force below, some of the elements are usually injected into the cracks.

Hence we often find veins of quartz in strata of granite, sand stone and other parts of the crust, at right or smaller angles with the direction of the cracked stratum or strata.

When quartz is thus injected, it is sometimes mixed with gold alone, sometimes with gold and sulphuret of iron, sometimes with various metals; and those injected veins are sometimes found on the summits of the highest mountains, forced through the entire crust of the earth.

By exposure to water and the atmosphere, the sulphuret of iron slacks or separates the quartz, liberating the particles of gold, and also of sulphuret or pyrites, which are afterwards washed by the rains and rolling snows, into the beds and along the margins of rivers, the slacked quartz being also washed down as sand.

All minerals are found most abundantly in ridges crossing each other; for here are cracks in both directions, and the most numerous injections in a given space.

Sometimes gold is found without pyrites; and in this case the quartz is not slacked, but simply worn and dissolved by the rains and floods, especially when aided by frost, as in great elevations.

The gold washed down is found in lumps, grains, scales and dust, and through the whole depth of the alluvion, however great. It will also probably be found throughout the quartz vein.

Hence when gold is found in alluvion, it can generally though not always, be traced to quartz veins in the mountains from which the river flows.

But sometimes the golden sands disappear suddenly, at different distances from the ridge. In such cases, the quartz veins have been injected, not into the ridge, but into some strata crossing the bed of the river, which will be found on penetrating the alluvion.

The gold of California will probably be traced to the quartz veins of the Sierra Nevada and the crossing ridges.

This Sierra Nevada is a continuation of the Andes, beginning at Cape Horn, and proceeding through Mexico to E-bring's Straits; and as gold is found along the whole Andes of South America, and Amahuac of Mexico, so it probably will, or may be, through the Sierra Nevada and the Mountains of Oregon.

Another continuation of the Andes, and more immediately of Anahuac, are the Rocky Mountains, terminating in Russian America. These ridges are crossed at different points, from Cape Horn to the Arctic Ocean, by other ridges, running in various directions between East and West, as the main ridges run North and South; the points of crossings being called knobs by geologists, and always the most fertile in metals.

Upper California, like Old and New Mexico, is very knobby; and hence the abundance of silver in Old, and of gold in New Mexico. As these processes of slacking, wearing, washing and depositing, have been constant through myriads of years, the alluvial deposits of California are probably very deep.

The Sacramento, flowing Southerly, and the San Joaquin, flowing Northerly, rise in the Sierra Nevada, and receive several tributaries from the same ridge.

Wherever an injected crack is found in this ridge, washings from it will flow to some river, carrying the injected mineral; and if these injected cracks are numerous enough for each river, and each injection contains gold, then will gold be found in each of these rivers.

But these are points yet to be ascertained: The whole alluvion of Upper California may contain gold, and in large quantities; and gold may be found only in the alluvion of one river, washed from only one injection, and that one not very rich.

Geological exploration alone can inform us.

The gold of Russia is found in Siberia, in the Ural and Altay ridges, and the rivers flowing from them Northerly. It is also found on both sides of the Caucasian, the Himalah, the Thian Chan and the Ghaun ridges. It has also been found in the rivers of Europe, washed from the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Dardanian, Dofraek, and other ridges.

In Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, it is washed from the Allegheny ridges, of which the Blue and Cumberland are parts.

If gold be abundant in California, it will be obtained by hard work. Those who seek it must encounter hot suns, heavy rains, long marches, hard digging, hard washing.

They must renounce all luxuries and conveniences, provide plenty of very strong red flannel shirts, pantaloons that canny be torn, boots that will resist water and silt, and long enough to ford rivers.

They must sleep on the ground, or on hemlock boughs with stone for pillows, provide strong tents, or rely upon bough shanties, wear broad-rimmed chip or straw hats, white, use the simplest fare, moderately, at regular hours (ship-bread, or animalized bread, are the best, with smoked beef, and drink water only).

They must go in companies of ten or more, on joint stock, each taking his turn to do anything. They must pay exorbitant prices in California for all supplies, and leave the gold region during the rainy season of four or five months.

With careful attention to all this, and the hardest work, they may do well, and may not. Those who have nothing to lose, can try California. Those who are doing well, will do wisely to let well alone.—P. Ledger.

Captains of steamboats at Cincinnati find it impossible to engage crews for New Orleans, on account of the Cholera.

Distress in the Coal Region.—The Pottsville Miner's Journal, says:

"We understand that there is an unusual degree of suffering in this region. So disastrous has been the business, that many of the working men are deprived of the wages due them, and their families are absolutely suffering from want."

A Jersey Christmas.—The crossing of the Delaware by the American army, on Christmas night, 1776, and the battle of Trenton on the following day, were celebrated on Christmas, by the people of Trenton, by a sham battle, in which the Trenton volunteers participated, assisted by the Philadelphia National Guard.

One hundred cases of Cholera were reported at New Orleans on the 5th of last month. The number of deaths are not given.

The Boston Courier says:—"Aaron Burr died a Christian, according to the New York Times. So much the better for himself. If he had lived a Christian, how much better it would have been for the world!"

NEW ARRIVALS. On the 3d of December, by the Rev. H. A. Schultz, in Bethlehem, Mr. Jacob Kinnear, of East Allen township, to Miss Elizabeth Young, of Hanover township, Northampton county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, Rev. Samuel Leitch, of Lower Saucon, to Miss Sarah Gross, of Allentown.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Emanuel J. Abel, to Miss Maria Ginkler, both of Allentown.

On the 10th of December, by the Rev. Wm. B. Kinnear, Mr. Peter Winkel, to Miss Rachel Brien, both of Hilltown, Bucks county.

Now is Your Time to Buy Cheap. Iron and Hardware. Barber & Young.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are determined to sell their large stock of iron just received comprising among others:

30 Tons English Iron, such as Square and Round. All sizes of Wagon-tire, which will be sold at 2 1/2 cents a pound, and for Cast at 4 cents.

Hammered at 4 cents, and all sizes American rolled very cheap.

30 Blacksmith Anvils of the best kind and warranted, at 11 1/2 cents a pound.

A lot of Horse Nail Rods, the best in the United States, warranted.

Also—Cast, Shear, Biscuit and Spring Steel, will be sold at extraordinary low prices, together with a very extensive assortment of

HARDWARE, Saddlery, Coach Trappings, &c. Mechanics Tools, such as Planes, Saws, and all other kinds of Tools, which will be sold at lower rates, than any other house in the United States.

Thankful for past favors they have received from a generous public, they trust that through punctual attendance to business and small profits, they will be able to gain a still more extensive patronage.

January 4. Old Sapper in the Field! NEW HAT & CAP STORE. Hiram B. Yeager.

Takes this method to inform his old friends and the public in general, that he has taken a room in the new three story brick building, of Mr. Daniel Keiper, in Hamilton street, in the Borough of Allentown, a few doors west of Weiss's Watch and Jewelry Store, where he has opened the new

PHILADELPHIA HAT STORE. He has just received, a very large assortment of

Brewer, Castor, and other Fur Hats, ALSO, a beautiful assortment of fashionable Silk Hats, Caps, &c., of all sizes, prices and qualities.

He flatters himself to say that he will stand good for his Hats, that they will not only retain the color but that they cannot in point of durability be excelled.

Mr. Yeager trusts that the high punctual attendance to his business, and reasonable prices, he will be able to gain a liberal share of patronage, for which he will ever be thankful.

Dec. 7. Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

Pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, the Stockholders of the company will meet at the office of James M. Porter, Esq., in Easton, Pa., on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1849, being the eighth day of the month, at 2 o'clock P. M. to elect by ballot, a President, six Managers, a Treasurer and Secretary of said Company, for the ensuing year.

J. N. HUTCHINSON, Secretary. December 9, 1848.

Take Notice! Important to Country Merchants—received and for sale at the Philadelphia store, 20 lbs. New Orleans Sugar, 20 barrels splendid quality Sugar, which will be sold by the hogshell or barrel at Philadelphia prices.

YEAGER & WHIDNER. Nov. 30. ENGLISH & GERMAN JOB PRINTING. Of every description, neatly executed at the Office of the Register.

Frederick Bohlen, BELL-HANGER, BRAND-CUTTER AND LOCK-SMITH, In Allentown.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches, at his stand, one door south of Dillinger & Craig's Dry Goods Store in Allen street in the Borough of Allentown, where he will also manufacture to order all kinds of

SCALES for Druggists, Grocers, and other branches, warranted to be strictly accurate, finished in the most splendid manner.

He also manufactures all kinds of Locks, Door-plates, Door-knockers, and every other article in his line.

Repairing of Locks, Lamps, in short every thing in Steel, Iron, Brass or Copper, can be repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. BOHLEN trusts through punctual attendance to business and moderate charges, he will be able to gain a large share of public patronage, for which he will ever be thankful.

Allentown, December 21. 1—4m

New Millener & Dressmaker In Copersburg.

Miss Susan Schaffer, Takes pleasure to inform her old customers, and the public in general, that she still continues the Milliner and Dress-making business in all its various branches, in the village of Copersburg, Lehigh county.

She has lately returned from Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of the newest and most fashionable style of

LADIES BONNETS, such as Silk, Silk Velvet, Satin, Plush, &c., of all colors, styles and prices, a large variety of Ribbons, French and American Artificial Hair, of all kinds, comprising mourning and others, made in the newest style, all of which will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

Cloaks, Dresses, and Mantillas, will be made in the latest fashionable styles and in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

She has also made arrangements to receive the monthly Fashions from Philadelphia, both in the Dress-making as well as Millinery branch of the business.

Repairing and shaping of old bonnets and dresses will be done at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.

Miss Schaffer returns her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and trusts her moderate charges will gain her many new customers, and a continuance of the old ones.

Dec. 21. Lippard's Newspaper. "The Quaker City."

Edited by GEORGE LIPPARD. Author of "Washington and his Generals, or Legends of the Revolution;" "The Quaker City," "Paul Ardenheim, or The Monk of the Wisnabickon," etc. Terms, two dollars per year, invariably in advance. Single numbers five cents.

This paper will be entirely different from any other publication of the present day. It is designed to be, in every respect, a popular Journal, devoted to such matters of Literature and news as will interest the great mass of readers.

It will be edited by George Lippard, whose Legends of the Revolution have become household words throughout the United States, and whose works have been re-published in England and Germany, where they have sold by hundreds of thousands.

The "New World," (edited by Park Benjamin,) pronounced George Lippard's "Excelsior Six of America, possessing graphic powers, which even excel those of the great French Novelist." He needs no encomium from Publishers; the best Magazine in the country, the "Lady's Book," issued by Godey, holds this language in its January number: "This author has struck out an entirely new path, and stands isolated on a point inaccessible to the mass of writers of the present day. He is unquestionably the most popular writer of the day, and his books are sold, edition after edition, thousand after thousand, while those of others accumulate, like useless lumber, on the shelves of the Publishers."

It is our design to make this, in every respect, the best Paper published in the United States. We will not set up the old and useless matter of daily papers for our columns, not will we crowd our pages with masses of unsightly advertisements.

"The Quaker City" will be at once a Literary Paper and a Panorama of City Life, intended for circulation throughout the Union.

The publishers will embellish the "Quaker City" newspaper with the best wood-engravings, but prefer to rest the claims of their Paper upon its literary merit and the interest of the Romances published in its columns.

All persons remitting from the country TWO DOLLARS before the first of February, 1849, will be entitled to a copy of any one of Mr. Lippard's Dollar books, the titles of which are as follows: Washington and his Generals, or Legends of the Revolution; Paul Ardenheim, or the Monk of the Wisnabickon; The Quaker City, a Romance of Philadelphia.

Our terms for clubs are as follows: Two copies for \$3 00; Five copies for \$7 00; Ten copies for \$12 00; Twenty copies for \$20 00.

All persons (Agents, &c.) who wish to obtain this publication will address (post paid) the undersigned.

JOSEPH SEVERNS & Co., No. 72, Chestnut street, Philad. January 4.

Prices Current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Per, Allentown, Easton, Philadelphia. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Timothy seed, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Ham, Lard, Tow-yarn, Eggs, Rye Whiskey, Apple Whiskey, Linseed Oil, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, Egg Coal, Nut Coal, Lump Coal, Plaster.

California Gold. REMOVAL OF THE NEW YORK STORE.

The subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the surrounding country, that they have again removed to their "old stand" a few doors below Hagenbuch's Hotel, in Hamilton street, where they will be happy to supply their old customers together with Thousands of new ones, with all that is good and cheap. It is useless to say that WAGNER & HUBER have on hand, goods of every description, style and quality, also Groceries, Queensware, &c. In fact they have every article on hand that appertains to the business, all of which they will sell 25 per cent lower than any other Store in Allentown.

WAGNER & HUBER. Allentown, Dec. 21.

WANTED! A Competitor in Selling CHEAP Goods.

It is admitted by all, that we have outstripped every house in "these diggings" in the way of selling cheap goods. We now offer a reward of \$1,000 for the person that can be produced, within a space of a days journey, who is able to sell as cheap as we do.

Wagner & Huber, Have the pleasure of exhibiting the first arrival of Fall and Winter Goods, which is much handsomer, larger and cheaper than any stock ever before opened in this place.

Owing to the great decline of Goods in the eastern cities, they are selling many articles one fourth less than before.

"A penny saved is a penny earned." We are determined to sell more goods for the same amount of money, than any other establishment in town. Should any doubt the fact, we invite them to call, and if they do not find things, as stated, we will pay them their lost time, and let them slope.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Dress Goods, of every description, among which may be found all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

black, mode colored, striped, plain, chambray and satin striped dress silks, brilliant, lustre, satin striped modonna cloths, figured delaine, brocades, gala plaids, tibet cloth, patamonas, black, brown and mode colored French morinoses, moirai plaids, barrell, corded, figured, satin striped, mode colored and black alpaccas, as low as 12 1/2 cents a yard, cashmeres and moulin de laines, from 12 1/2 to 62 1/2 cents a yard.

Pink, blue, white and black bouget silks and satins, with a large stock of beautiful French gingham, English chawes and calicoes, Calicoes as low as 4 cents, and such as heretofore sold for 12 1/2, for 6 and 8 cents, and 18 1/2 cent calico at 12 1/2, also a beautiful 4 quarter calico at 10.

200 Shawls of every style and quality, black and mode colored tibet, silk fringed, torkerian blanket, long shawls, black silk corage, lac laines, black and mode colored cloth, and other fancy shawls.

Cloths and Cassimeres, The cheapest in town, of every description color and quality, 6 quarter brown cloth from \$1 to \$3 per yard, Cassimeres, plain and fancy, at reduced prices, Satinets and Jeans, at any price asked for, Cloaking and Cloak-linings, Tassels, &c. 10 dozen Umbrellas from 50 cents to \$2.00.

WAGNER & HUBER. Dec. 21.

Groceries & Queensware. A reduction in Prime Rio Coffee.

at 10 cents a pound, and as low as 6 1/2 cents. Sugars, Teas, and all other kinds of Groceries they will sell cheaper than ever before offered in this place.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other kinds of country produce, will be taken in exchange for which the highest price will be paid.

WAGNER & HUBER. Dec. 21.

Four Horse Wagon For Sale.

A heavy four horse Wagon, nearly new, only used for about two weeks, is offered for sale, and can be bought at a bargain. For further information apply at the office of the "Lehigh Register."