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NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense all advertisements and subscriptions for this paper

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M. and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

FOR LATER Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Thomas S. Flenniken of Washington
John P. Sanderson of Fayette

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson	13 Henry Johnson
2 John P. Wetherill	14 William Cooper,
3 James Mc.Manus	15 William M. Kelter
4 Thos. W. Dutilet	16 Charles W. Brewer
5 Dunc. G. Hamilton	17 Andrew G. Curtin
6 Jos. on Dungan	18 Thos. H. David on
7 John D. Skerrett	19 Joseph Marsh,
8 John Landis,	20 Daniel Keiser,
9 Joseph Schmucker	21 Andrew Loomis
10 Charles Snyder,	22 Richard Irvin,
11 William G. Hurley	23 Thomas S. Bell,
12 Francis Tyler	24 Saml. A. Purviance

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR ASSEMBLY
LEWIS NOBLE, of Indiana
WILLIAM SNIVELY, of Westmoreland
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Armstrong
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin

RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH MIXON, of Lower St. Clair

REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Birmingham

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
DANIEL M'CLURG, of Elizabeth Borough.

CORONER,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Bradd.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News. See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We surrender the most of our space today, to the European intelligence by the Caledonia. We are anxious to keep our readers well posted up in the base on news of this eventful year as the transactions now taking place in Europe have never been equalled in importance and interest in the world's story. Let no one pass over these columns lightly or carelessly. They afford matter for profound thought and inquiry as well as deep gratitude to God that our lot is cast in a more goodly heritage.

The Governor's Election--its Legality.

A gentleman whose opinion is we respect, suggests to us, that where the Constitution and the Law come into could collision the Constitution must be carried out. The Constitution says that in a certain contingency, an election of Governor shall take place. The law is mere law. The Law made under the Constitution, never was ended with it, and is carried out in it. Neither prevents the operation of the constitution, it is therefore so far in operation. An election under the constitution could be held without any law providing for it, and it is not the law which imparts a dependant force very evidence from the constitution, to prevent the exercise of a power flowing from which it has its vitality and existence. In a few words, the Legislature has no power to amend alter, or nullify the constitution, and any act coming into conflict with it, is just necessary and void. It will therefore be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate to issue his writ for a new election under the constitution, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. This course is reasonable one and we rejoice that it is so, and that in a way can be found to obviate the difficulty. If we cannot but condemn Governor Johnson's letters, that they did not take time enough to give letters expressed decently and in order.

Hon. Walter Forward.

We expect to receive a hearty response from the Western counties to our suggestion of Mr. Forward as the most suitable person to be put in nomination as the Whig candidate for Governor. The following letter from Beaver gives evidence of the way his nomination will be received by the people.

BEAVER, July 11, 1848.

Wm N. White, Esq. Dear Sir—I forward a name will be presented to the people of this county as Whig candidate for Governor. A Gentleman well acquainted with the candidate, one Representative—tells me he can vote and will do so, for him from Beaver county, and any other person in the State, and I believe never taken a ticket in his life he is by far the most available Whig you have, if he is nominated, and elected, I think he will be really steeped the State.

Mr. Forward, the Gen. Taylor Democrat, is subjected to the attacks of the enemy. No man who knows him, or any party, doubts his sterling and incorruptible integrity. As a stump speaker, a sideration of minor importance in the people, is a short and active campaign he has, we verily believe, no equal in the State. His original, warm, and really immense vote in the West, and in the remainder of the Stategive have us reason to why he would not poll as large a vote as any other candidate. Would it not then be wise and politic to nominate Walter Forward?

GEN. TAYLOR'S GINGERLY.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, of Saturday writes.

"It is provided by an act of Congress that the president, upon the conclusion of a treaty, shall dispatch one aide of the army, and two Brigadier Generals. The House passed a bill repealing this provision. The Senate has reported this bill with an amendment providing the provision shall be repealed after the next. We have Mr. Polk for the duty. If he consent, provide also that no vacancy shall be filled in the meantime. Either Gen. Scott, or Gen. Taylor must, therefore, be dismissed on the 4th of March by the President inaugurated in Gen. Taylor's out of the Army.

Gen. Taylor has expressed that he has would take effect within a week or two, in the time and I learn that he has taken his measures to meet the emergency, in a manner consistent with his generosity of his character. He has, it is said, addressed a letter to the President, which will be printed at a proper time, resigning his commission in the Army, in order that the appointment of Gen. Scott at the end of the Army. This course was determined upon by General Taylor before his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention

LAKE ERIE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie Telegraph Company, was held in the Wesley House on the 6th inst

The Company proceeded to organize under the liberal charter of the Legislature of Ohio extending the provisions of the act for Manufacturing purposes, to Telegraph Companies, and is now incorporated.

The Line belonging to this Company extends from Buffalo to Detroit and from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, and is now completed and in successful operation.

The following gentleman widely and well known to the public, have been elected directors of the Company: Jonathan Child, Joshua Hanna, Leonard Hanna, James L. Reynolds, Wm S. Ormsby, Henry W. Day, Alexander H. Barlow, Matthew Johnston, Justus Morrison, Herman B. Ely, Joseph L. Weatherly, Samuel L. Selden and Leander M. Hubby.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. L. Weatherly, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company, Hermann Ely, Secretary, and Joshua Hanna, Treasurer.—*Cleveland Herald.*

GREAT FIRE IN BEAVER, PA.—The stage agent of the Pittsburgh and Chambersburgh line of stages, Mr. Moorhead, received the following telegraphic despatch yesterday morning.

BEAVER, July 12 1848.

MR. W. R. MOORHEAD—

The stage stable and four teams four coaches, and five sets of harness were burned this morning at 12 o'clock, 15 minutes. Twelve horses burnt in Col. Ottinger's stables, and seven carriages also harness, all the grain, and five stables.

In all probability there will be no arrival of the eastern mail to day—as the fire has destroyed the means of its conveyance via Bedford.

BADE FAILURE.—We are indebted to Mr Wm. H. Williams, Broker of this city, for the Telegraphic information received just as we are going to press, of the failure of the "*Canal Bank*" at Albany.—*American of yesterday.*

TYPE.—A font of second hand nonpareil and brevier type for sale at this office, suitable for a country paper, and in good condition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CALEDONIA.

ONE WEEK LATER.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

Prague in Ashes.

England Mediating with Austrian Italy.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Caledonia," Capt. Leitch, we have advices from Europe to the 24th ult.—one week later. The intelligence possesses no little interest.

The steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived at Southampton on the 23d of June, in 13 days from New York.

The Hibernia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of June, in 14 days from New York

FRANCE.

The Louis Bonaparte Excitement.—The French people continue still in a transition state. The same degree of anxiety and alarm exists respecting the future, although the threatened aspects of affairs which prevailed last week, has in some degree wore away, in consequence of the resignation tendered by Louis Bonaparte, of his seat in the National Assembly. In the mean time, the Executive Government loses authority and influence daily, the finances are in a most deplorable condition, the provinces in a state of great disorder, increased taxation and diminishing resources, both affecting alike the people and the Government, are fast bringing on some frightful catastrophe; and the eventful issue of the mighty revolution of February, remains still one of the unfathomable mysteries of the future.

Our readers are aware of the reversal of the vote of banishment passed against Louis Bonaparte, and of the permission given to him to take his seat in the National Assembly. The excitement consequent upon this infirmity of purpose on the part of the Executive and the National Assembly was very great. It was evident, from the universal feeling which prevailed in Paris, that Louis Bonaparte had only to make his appearance, and he would have been carried to the Tuileries on the shoulders of the populace. The Executive were "perplexed in the extreme" what to do. To resign was to endanger the Republic, to remain in office was to bring odium on themselves for incompetency. They did nothing; but the Assembly was once more thrown into a most frightful state of agitation by the reception of a letter from Louis Bonaparte, couched in equivocal terms, and containing a declaration "that if the people impose duties upon me, I shall know how to fulfil them."

The indignation of the Assembly at this undisguised act of ambition was excessive, and, during twenty-four hours, Paris was in a more frightful state of convulsion than at any former period—Civil war was expected to break out every moment. The Government, prior to the reversal of the vote of banishment, had actually sent orders to the Prefects of the Departments to arrest him, and several of the Prefects issued proclamations accordingly, with a description of the Pretender. It was evident that the Assembly and the Executive were brought up to the fighting point, and that if Louis Bonaparte had been so rash as to come forward, civil war would have burst out. However at the sitting of the 16th, a letter was received by the President of the Assembly, dated London, June 19th, in which the "Pretender" said that his election for Paris was an ample reparation for three years of exile, and six years of captivity, but the injurious suspicions to which his election had given birth, the troubles of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the Provisional Government, imposed upon him the duty of resigning his seat.

He added, "I desire order, and the maintenance of the Republic, wise, great, intelligent," and he hoped that tranquility would soon allow him to return to France as one of the most simple of her citizens. This resignation postpones the danger for the present; but it is generally anticipated that Louis Bonaparte will be re-elected for some or all the departments which he has vacated, and a much greater difficulty is behind. The feeling exhibited by the versatile French people in his favor, leaves no doubt that, in the event of a Presidential election, he would be returned in almost every Electoral College in France. Accordingly, the constitution has already been altered to meet this first difficulty in its working, and the President instead of being elected directly by the people, unless he has an absolute majority of votes given, is to be selected by the National Assembly from five persons returned by the people.

Candidates for the French Presidency.—The office of President of the Republic is already a subject of intrigue. Six candidates are already in the field—M. de Lamartine, M. Thiers, Prince Louis Bonaparte, M. Marrast, General Cavaignac, and M. Caussidiere, the ex Prefect of Police. The Orleans party will support M. Thiers, and M. Berryer has declared in his favor. The legitimists are decided between Thiers and Lamartine. If the election were so to take place, little doubt exists but that this Bonaparte would be successful candidate.

The Policy of Lamartine.—The part which Lamartine has taken in the preservation of peace has redeemed a thousand failies in his political character, but a change seems to be coming over him in this respect; and, if we may credit his organs in the Paris press, he views with great jealousy the intervention of Piedmont and Lombardy, and already it is thrown out that if Sardinia procures this increase of territory, that France must have an equivalent. We foresaw this from the first, and said so. The seizure of Savoy by France would not be an equivalent. Lamartine, in one of his journals, says—France will not allow the King of Piedmont to stretch his arms from one of the Italian seas to the other, and thus adjudge to herself a lower than twelve millions of subjects the moment with the four fortresses of Alexandria, Peschiera, Mantua, and Verona, thus establishing, to his own advantage, the Austrian sovereignty over the Peninsula. France cannot have Lyons, Toulon, and her flanks exposed to a sudden invasion of an increased army of 100,000 to 200,000 men. According to Lamartine, for it is clearly his language, must secure an equivalent

The State of Paris—Louis Napoleon Elected a Council.—The clubs are now openly concerting means to dissolve the Executive Government.—Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is expected to be elected commander of the 2d Legion of National Guards, and Prince Napoleon, son of the ex King of Westphalia, was a candidate for the command of the 2d Legion. The workmen in the *ateliers nationaux*, still amounting to 110,000, were creating infinite alarm, and the increase of the taxes on the articles of first necessity to the poorer classes in Paris, was pregnant with mischief. But it is in the provinces where the greatest danger is brewing. From north to south increasing discontent prevails.

In the north, at Amiens, there seems a determination to march on Paris, and put an end to the tyranny of the capital, whilst, in the south, four departments have already organized and drilled 70,000 men for that purpose. Groupes of persons in Paris assemble every evening, and shout Vive l'Empereur. The Duche de la Dordogne says that an English vessel has been detected off the coast landing muskets to arm Chouans in La Vendee.—About 3000 of these arms have, it is said, been seized.

Groupes of persons in Paris assemble every evening, and shout, Vive l'Empereur.

It is reported too that an English vessel has been detected off the coast landing muskets to arm the Vendeans in La Vendee. About 3,000 of these arms have, it is said been seized.

A complete outline of the French constitution is published. We copy the following

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following

Declaration of Duties and Rights.

The Duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution—obedience to the laws in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that material maxim—"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

The constitution guarantees to all citizens—

Liberty—Equality—Security—Instruction—Labor—Property—Assistance.

Liberty consists of the rights of going and coming, of meeting peacefully and without arms, of assembling, of petitioning, of exercising one's religion, of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicil, and the rights and property of each and every member of society.

The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the state, the relations to prepare for the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them

The right of labor is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must, by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organized hereafter, furnish labor to all men in health who cannot procure it otherwise.

Property consists in the rights of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues of the fruits of his intelligence, and of his industry.

The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the State the means of existence.

GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.—The punishment of death, confiscation, slavery, perpetual punishment, and political degradation, are suppressed in matters regarding the press, the stamp, and the censorship. The liberty of printing is acknowledged, with necessary guarantees for public and private interests. No one can be arrested or detained but according to the forms and in the cases prescribed by law. No one can be tried but by the ordinary tribunals. There cannot, in consequence, be created commissions or extraordinary tribunals under any pretence. They who require, promote, sign, execute or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty and should be punished. All religions are admitted, as to their profession and exercise, under the equal protection of the law. The acknowledged religions alone have a right to subventions from the State. The law shall define by what signs a religion shall be ranked in society as an acknowledged religion. The obligation to taxation is the guarantee of property. Every tax is established for the general good. It is the duty of every citizen to contribute to it in proportion to his means and his fortune. No tax can be claimed without having been previously established by law.

The property tax is only imposed for one year The indirect taxes may be imposed for several years.

The essential guarantees of the right of labor are, liberty of labor, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education suitable to each man's position, establishment of *prevoyance* and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

All the young citizens should be sent to public schools to be taught in common, and according to his destination and faculties, and to learn the rights and duties of a man and a citizen.

The house of every citizen is sacred, and cannot be entered but in the cases and forms prescribed by law. Property is inviolable, except it is required for public benefit, and then at a just and agreed on indemnity.

The holding double employments or salaries is interdicted.

The constitution guarantees the public debt and the existing pensions, the national institute, and the legion of honor.

The codes, laws, and regulations, actually existing remain in force until they shall be legally abrogated.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The probability now is that some great change will take place in the Spanish Cabinet, that perhaps Sir H. Bulwer will be invited to resume his diplomatic functions at Madrid, or that, at any rate, proper atonement will be made for the insult so unjustifiably offered to him by a desperate and despotic Moderado Government.

The Continent.

The War in Denmark in Progress—Fearful Scenes at Prague—A Princess Shot—Attempt to Hang a Prince—Prague a Heap of Ruins.

From the European Times

The state of the Continent during the past week has become even more disorganized than ever, and in almost every quarter of Germany the most direful scenes have taken place or are continually apprehended.

The war in Denmark continues unabated. At a conference of the King of Sweden and Denmark, and the Grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, which was attended by the British Minster, the Russians, on behalf of Denmark, demanded, as we have all along insisted they would, that the Germans should evacuate both duchies before any negotiations were entered into, and that if Schleswig was given up, Russia would claim Holstein according to the treaty with the Danes and Paul I.

We believe the European Times was the only journal which pointed out this treaty, which gives Russia the most clear and undoubted rights, and we always deemed it a mere delusion that she would surrender them In spite of all the continued rumours of the passing of the Russian troops across their frontiers, we have no trustworthy confirmation of such a movement. It is certain, however, that a vast line of troops along the Polish border threatens both Berlin and Vienna, and the Reforme, of Paris, sounds the tocsin of war from the vast preparations and threatening attitude of the Emperor of Russia, who in a brief campaign, might occupy the Prussian and Austrian capitals, and dictate terms to the distracted people of Germany. We do not ourselves think that Russia at present would interfere with the affairs of Germany, except to compose the quarrel of the people with the sovereigns, but matters are not ripe for this.

At Berlin, the most frightful scenes have again occurred. The people, not satisfied with the votes of their own universal suffrage Parliament, have, under the most flimsy pretences, seized every opportunity to create a tumult. On the 14th instant a collision took place with the Burgher Guard, arising out of an attempt to disperse some workmen, who had gone to the minister to demand work or money. Being refused the guard attempted to disperse them, and five men were wounded.—The news spread like lightning, barricades were formed, and the people having discovered that the arsenal was left unprotected, at eleven o'clock at night made an attack upon the building, and plundered it of about 200 stand of arms and of all the trophies of war which it contained.

The crowd kept possession of the building till one o'clock, and then retired. The next day was quiet, but one of the deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops and put it under the protection of the people. This vote was carried, and the Government resigned. The plunder of the arsenal, for the whole affair was one of sheer robbery and nothing else, is the most disgraceful act yet perpetrated. From the names we have seen of the new ministry, we have very little reliance that they will maintain order. It is difficult to predict the issue of this sad absence of all effective government.

But if matters are bad at Berlin, events of even a still more atrocious character have occurred at Prague. The King, having refused to confirm the Provisional Government, and Prince Windschgratz having erected batteries round the town, the people, soldiers and the students rose en masse and demanded arms. A collision having ensued between the Burgher Guard and the populace, some assassin seized the opportunity to indulge his private malice by firing a rifle at the Princess Windseingratz, who was shot in the head The victim was the daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwarzenberg. One of the Prince's sons was also mortally wounded. In these exciting circumstances Prince Windschgratz, with great calmness and dignity, entreated the mob to disperse, but to no effect; they endeavored to hang him up to a lamp by a rope which they procured, when he was rescued by his grenadiers.

At five o'clock the people not having taken down the barricades, as he had required, he ordered heavy guns to be brought into play, and he continued firing until ten at night. The conflict lasted almost without intermission during the next day, and by the latest accounts we hear that Prague was a heap of ruins, in consequence of this bombardment, and that Prince Windschgratz had retreated from the city with the garrison, and occupied the heights commanding the town. It is more than probable that these frightful disorders will spread amongst the outlying provinces of Austria The Emperor has issued a manifesto from his quarters, in which he gives the prospect of opening a Constituent Assembly at Vienna, if order and tranquility are restored.

ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.

In Italy affairs are not so favorable for the Piedmontese. Without giving credit to the report that the Austrians had beaten the Piedmontese in a strongly contested battle, and taken the Duke of Savoy prisoner, it seems certain that Radetsky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had returned into Verona with 15,000 men, so that the immediate attack upon that fortress by Charles Albert with 50,000 men had been relinquished, after they had been brought within three miles of the town.—Charles Albert has, accordingly, returned to his old head quarters at Vallegio Vicenza fell into the hands of the Austrians on the 11th. The garrison having exhausted their ammunition, Gen Durando capitulated to save the town.

Durandio has agreed to retire beyond the Po, and not to serve in the war during the next three months. The Austrians in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced, and have entered Padua in triumph. The act of the union of Lombardy and Piedmont was signed on the 10th inst at Rovera, the decree for the suspension of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in progress through the Chambers, and gives great satisfaction. We hear that a regular Provisional Government has been formed at Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples, in order to organize a general armament, and to co-operate with the Calabrians in arms.

In Spain the bands of Carlists still infest Aragon. In Portugal affairs are quiet.

IRELAND.

During the suspension of the sittings of the Irish Confederation, and the meetings at Conciliation Hall, the agitation in Ireland has for the moment appeared to languish. The adhesion of the Bishop of Meath and several other prelates to the new Irish League, furnishes ground for supposing that John O'Connell's cause will not be abandoned by the clergy, but that in whatever combination of parties or associations the present reorganization may eventually resolve itself they will still play a conspicuous part, and exert, as heretofore, a secret influential power. In the course of a week or two it will be seen whether the new Irish League can be set upon a footing that will enable the moral force party to combine and act, with a due regard to personal safety, with the more violent physical force leaders. It has been frequently said that the man of will, resolute of purpose, carries away by his determination the mere man of reason. Unless therefore, Mr. John O'Connell can bring into the scale some equiponderating power equal to the "Sword," we fear that an harmonious action cannot long be maintained between the high contracting parties, who are preparing the new scheme of agitation.

In the meantime, the organization of clubs is proceeding to an alarming degree. In Dublin alone it is stated that there are 40 clubs, each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 men, who are accustomed to assemble at least once a week, for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined. The county of Dublin is about to be organised in the same way, and some of the more bellicose of the old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement. In the provinces, under the influence of emissaries from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly progressing and a great monster meeting in favor of repeal is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of Repealers are invited to attend. The Nation, and the other Confederate Journals, have within these few days resumed a more daring tone.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland Mail of the 12th ult., we have received further particulars of the sad affair at Moultan, communicated in our last number. The governor, having been for some time disaffected towards the Lahore Government, had been superseded, but, by intrigue, had avoided paying up his arrears. A successor, Kahn Singh, having been appointed in his stead, Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieut. Anderson, of the Bombay Fusileers, accompanied him to Moultan They were received by the old Dewan Moolraj, who contrived to pick a quarrel with some of their escort, and both the Englishmen, as we before stated, were wounded.

Perceiving their lives in danger from treachery, they retreated with Kaan Singh and their followers to a small fort outside Moultan, where for 24 hours they thought themselves safe, but the troops from Moultan hastened to attack the fort. Lieut. Anderson being severely wounded, could not rise from his bed; Mr. Vans Agnew shook hands with him, and the gallant fellow never saw each other more. The pistols of Vans Agnew, as he prepared to defend himself, were tampered with, and, as the soldiers entered the room and fraternised with his treacherous escort, he drew his sword to cut down the first assailant, but was instantly shot, and his body, like that of Lieut. Anderson, and their doctor, Mr. Wilkinson, hacked to pieces, and treated with every indignity. Khan Singh was also wounded, and made prisoner by the Moultan troops.

The intelligence from Canton is to the 26th of April. The news of the French Revolution had reached China. In Canton all was quiet. The authorities had punished some Chinese who had made an unprovoked attack upon two foreigners. Trade was inactive, but there was no want of money. All the disputes at Shanghai had been most satisfactorily settled. An ample English naval force is at all the stations.

Great misery seems to prevail in the Delta of Egypt. At Alexandria trade was dull, with very few transactions. Mehemet Ali was still alive, but bordering on imbecility.

RUSSIA.

Advices from the Danube announce that a Russian army of thirty thousand men had entered Wallachia. It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas contemplates enfranchising all the peasant in his domains from personal servitude. Poland although invested with two hundred thousand troops, is a cause of much uneasiness to the Emperor, who is said to spend whole days and nights watching the telegraphs now established as far as Warsaw and the frontiers of Prussia.

There can be no doubt that three large Russian armies are assembling at different points between Tilsit and Cracow; and these in conjunction with the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Baltic, show that the Czar is inclined, in certain cases, to act with decided hostility against Germany.

In the Breslau journals of the 16th instant, it is stated that the whole Baltic sea is covered with Prussian men-of-war. The whole western frontier of the Russian empire bristles with bayonets. The troops advanced forwards from Lithuania and Volhynia by forced marches. The chief force of the Emperor Nicholas stands already on the river Pruth, ready at any moment to march into Moldavia, and of course into Wallachia.

GERMANY.

The National Assembly.—In the sitting of the 14th the following resolution was adopted—The Germanic Diet shall be invited to assign, by constitutional means, for the purpose of founding a Germanic navy, a sum of six millions of thalers, the use of which is to be accounted for by the central power to the National Assembly; the half of the above sum to be immediately raised, and the remainder to be used as it may be wanted.'

The discussion in the Frankfort Constituent Assembly on the report of the committee respecting the central executive commenced on the 19th. The result has not yet transpired. It is probable that the Assembly will vote for the federal directory of three persons, to be chosen by the various German Governments, and approved of by the Assembly.

Hesse Darmstadt.—Ludwig II, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, expired at Darmstadt on the 16th instant. He was 72 years of age, and his death had been expected. He is succeeded by the Hereditary Grand Duke Ludwig, who has been governing the affairs of the Grand Duchy since March last, when the German movement first commenced.

Postscript.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 1 o'clock, LIVERPOOL, June 24, 1848.

Important from the Continent—More Barricading in Paris—Another Emeute Inevitable State of Affairs in Austria.

Our usual expresses, in anticipation of the mail, which have been received this morning, bring some interesting and important news from the Continent.

Paris is reported to be in a state of great excitement. Letters dated at noon yesterday, state that the debate on the railway question, had again been adjourned. Crowds of people had preambulated throughout the principal streets on Thursday night, but no disturbance took place. The labouring classes are getting up a monster petition, which they mean to carry to the National Assembly, headed by an immense procession of the parties interested therein. Barricades were erected yesterday; the military interefered, and at the hour when our despatches left a collision was deemed inevitable. The pretensions of Napoleon Bonaparte are gaining ground.

Letters from Frankfort-on-the-Maine state that the Diet had unanimously declared that Trieste was a part of Germany, and that any attack thereon would be considered as a declaration of war against Germany. Intelligence has just reached us from Vienna, stating that the Austrian government had accepted of the mediation of England in the dispute between that country and Italy.—The funds at Vienna had an improving tendency.

There is not any political news from Amsterdam, but our advices state that the Bourse in that city was firm for National Securities, while Spanish and Russian were very weak, and prices declining.

The commercial advices from Hamburgh are unsatisfactory. They announce the failure of T. Hearn & Co. Money continued abundant, and first class bills were discounted at 3 to 3½ per cent.

It is said that the most active preparations are being made at Buckingham Palace for the Queen's intended visit to Ireland. Should the Parliamentary business be so far wound up as to permit the absence from the legislature of Earl Grey and Sir G. Grey, the Secretaries of State, her majesty, it is believed, will leave London *en route* to Liverpool or Birkenhead, on the 10th or 14th of August.

The Irish mail has just arrived, and from the letters and papers received we have the following important announcement. Mr. John O'Connell has published a long address to the people of Ireland, stating his intention of giving the League a fair trial by abstaining from public life, except in so far as his duties as a member of Parliament may require his exertions. He will not join the League, so we understand him, neither will he offer it any opposition.

Prague is a heap of ashes. The cannon never ceased vomiting destruction upon the ill-fated city during the whole of the 16th. The slaughter has, according to all accounts, been fearful.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—1 o'clock, P. M.

I open my letter to inform you that news has this moment reached us by electric telegraph, that the crisis has really commenced in France Yesterday, (Friday) the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life is terrible.

It also reported that the meditation of England will be accepted by Austria, as regards the Italian quarrel.—[Correspondence of the N York Herald.

Local Affairs.

BURGLARY.—About four o'clock yesterday morning, a fellow was discovered, under rather suspicious circumstances, in Mr George Albree's shoe warehouse, corner of 4th and Wood streets, by one of the newsmen. He called, immediately, the attention of one of the watchmen to it, who arrived at the place just as the burglar was coming out of the store. He pursued him down to Ferry street, when the fellow stopped, and turned suddenly around and struck the watchman a severe blow on the head, and ran up Liberty to Decatur street where he had himself in a corner. He was discovered here by M Glaughlin, another of the watchmen, but escaped from him after a short tussel, and was running up Diamond alley at full speed, when Barr, a city constable, saw him, and immediately started after him. Just as he was about catching him, the fellow flung a brick, which knocked off Barr's hat. The latter then drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball entered the burglar's left thigh, which caused him to stop, and he surrendered himself up to Barr and the watchmen, who took him to the Mayor's office. He gave his name as Thomas Edwards, said he had been in this city about a month, but refused to answer any further questions. He had on him all the implements used by a burglar, such as skeleton keys for opening drawers, trunks, &c., and wax for taking impressions. He also left behind him in the store, a dark lanthern He had made arrangements for the removal of some of Mr. Albree's finest and most costly stock of shoes. He no doubt had an accomplice ready to help him to carry off the plunder, and mistook the carrier for him.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—James Cavenaugh, of this city, a variety dealer and pedler, accidentally shot himself, whilst out in Mercer county on an excursion, on last Tuesday forenoon, about eleven o'clock. He had left his home on Monday morning last, in his peddling wagon, accompanied by his little son, a lad about fourteen, and, as he was accustomed to do, he took a double barrelled gun, for the purpose of killing game along the road. It appears that he had got out of an wagon to shoot a squirrel, but it disappeared before he got a chance to fire. In returning again to his wagon, he neglected to put the guard over the trigger, and was standing up leaning with his breast over the muzzle of the gun, when from the jolting of the wagon it went off, and both loads entered his breast, killing him instantly. His lady was brought to his home, on Third street, yesterday afternoon. His wife had not received any intelligence of his death before the arrival at the wharf of the dead body.—He leaves a large family to deplore his loss.

SUPPER TO THE WESTMORELAND GUARDS.—There was a meeting held last evening, at the St. Charles Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements to give a Supper to the Westmoreland Guards. Mr. J. B. Guthrie was called to the Chair, and P. C. Shannon appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen constitute the committee of arrangements:

Wm Larimer, Jr., Chairman; P. C Shannon, Thomas Williams, Dr J R Speer, Wm Lehmer, Geo Singer, Alex W Foster, J Painter, T Myers, Wm Mackey, Alex Hunter, Henry Graff, Benj Weaver, Paul Hugus, Jno Shen, Morrison Underwood, Wm B Thompson, J H Foster, George Richart, John M'Williams, Jno Layton, James W Baxter, George P Smith, John Niccolls, Wm Morrison, Jno Sampson, H Harbuck.

The Supper will be served up this evening at the St. Charles Hotel. Tickets can be had of Major Larimer and others of the committee.

RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Committee of Arrangements has received certain information that the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment will arrive here on Friday, the 14th instant.

A steam boat will be designated this day, to carry all who may desire to join the escort to Wheeling and back.

The boat will positively leave at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next.

I. K. MOORHEAD

Whig Executive Committee.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, I hereby announce the names of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club, for the county of Allegheny.

P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

R. R. R. Dumars, A Washington, W. O. Leslie, Henry Woods, Wm. Boyd, Samuel Palmer, } Recd'g Sec'ys.

Pittsburgh—T. J. Bigham, } Corresponding Sec'ys.
do David Ritchey.
do George Singer.
do John M. Crossan.
do Robert McKnight.
do John Allen.
do N. Buckmaster.
do Dr. J. P. Rea.
do John Beck.
South do
Lower St. Clair—E. Jones.
Manchester—John E. Parke.
Birmingham—Thos. McKee.
City of Allegheny—James McAuley.
do do Wm. M. Bell.
do do Simpson Walker.

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—Twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19d&wly

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this nature, we can by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—Gordon's Medical Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—Say all who ever used M'Lane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from "SALUSIA, CHEROKEE CO. N. Y.

Feb 20th, 1847.

J Kidd & Co—When your agent was here I had just opened, and he left but a few dozen of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and I believe it to be just what the public wants, and we have got it agoing, and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here, I think he told me some place to send it I should want more, but if he did, I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more on the receipt of this.

PETER PRYER."

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co, 60 wood street jy11

FEVER AND AGUE CURED by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of West Union, Parker county, Ia., is triumphant testimony in favor of this widely great medicine Those who are suffering under this afflicting disease can find immediate relief and a speedy cure by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

"WEST UNION, PARKER CO., IA
Nov. 19th, 1847.

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