

THE SPY & REGISTER.

SATURDAY MORNING, July 29, 1848.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

J. W. CARL, Philadelphia.
JACOB M. WESTERFELDER, Lancaster city.
WILLIAM A. PIERCE, Travelling Agent.
GEORGE PRATT, No. 151, Nassau Street, New York.

Our Wrightsville subscribers will, after this week, have their papers left at the Toll House, at the West end of the Bridge. We have made this change at the request of some of our subscribers, and if it should not be convenient for all to receive their papers in this way and they would rather pay postage, and get them at the P. O., they will please let us know.

If our friends in Wrightsville will secure us a few more subscribers, so as to make it an object, we will send our carrier over every Saturday morning and leave the Spy at each subscriber's house.

LEAF YEAR.—Blushingly and gratefully, we acknowledge the compliment of our friend (considering both our circumstances we do not feel free to use a stronger expression) our friend Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm. Her neat, spirited, and all-for-right VESTER dropped in upon us the other day, and we have entered her upon our list of exchanges with more than ordinary pleasure. The talents, courage, and sentiments of Mrs. S. are well known; and it is only necessary to state that the Visitor costs but \$2 per annum. Address J. W. Ezzet, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Harrisburg Keystone says: "The country in the neighborhood of the Juniata was flooded by a heavy rain, on Friday night, July 21. Much damage has been done to the Juniata division between the Millstone dam and Duncan's Island and to the North Branch division, between the Island and Liverpool. The aqueduct below Liverpool was swept away, and it is reported that culverts have been washed out and breaches made in the embankments of both divisions, between the points mentioned. We have not heard the full extent of the injuries, but fear several days will elapse before navigation can be resumed."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the August number of this splendid magazine. The embellishments are of the highest order. "The Departure" is exquisite, and the "Portrait of Mrs. Brooks" is said to be an excellent likeness. "The Sisters," is also a splendid engraving; Music, &c. The usual amount of good original literary matter by some of our best authors. \$3 per annum, Geo. R. Graham & Co., 98, Chestnut Street, Phila.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE for August is received. It is a rich number, both in illustrations and sound literary matter. It contains 18 or 20 Engravings, and 60 pages of Tales, Poems, Essays, Sketches, Reviews, &c. Holden's is the cheapest magazine extant. The terms are:

One copy one year,	\$1 00
Five copies one year,	4 00
Twenty copies one year,	15 00
Twenty-four copies one year,	18 00

Address Charles W. Holden, 109, Nassau Street, New York.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The August number of this chaste and beautiful Magazine is received. The embellishments are of the "Falls of Niagara" and "Castles of Europe and Asia." Original papers by Mrs. J. S. C. Thompson, Mrs. M. N. McDonald, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. White, Mrs. R. B. Harvey, Miss Mary B. Chase, F. E. F., A. J. Prime, M. D., &c., &c. For terms &c., see prospectus in another column of this paper.

OLD JAMESTOWN.—It is said by a writer in the Richmond Whig, that the ancient town of Jamestown, is now almost entirely submerged by the washings of James river. He says at the rate the water for several years has been washing, the whole place will in a few years be overflowed by the river.

The Richmond Whig notices the arrival there from the mines of W. M. Mosely & Co. Buckingham county, of nine bars of gold, the whole weighing seventeen hundred pennyweights, and valued at \$1,566. This gold is on its way to the mint.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, says the Lancasterian, a son of Mr. John Eumiller, of Lancaster city, aged about 10 years, was so badly injured by a car running over his legs, that he died from his injuries on Sunday morning.

The steamer "Venezuela" sailed from Pittsburgh on the 21st inst. for South America. This vessel was built at Pittsburgh for a company in New York, who design running her on the Oronoco river.

On the 4th inst., says the St. Louis Union, the corner stone of the Railroad Depot at Independence, in this State, was laid with Masonic ceremonies.—This is the first work of the kind commenced in Missouri.

The Senate of the United States, after a very exciting debate, has passed the Territorial bill by a vote of 33 to 22, or two-thirds of the number voting.

John S. Ingram, formerly editor of the Pottsville Emporium and a member of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in Mexico, as his comrades were on their route home.

The Liberty (Mo.) Tribune says, "the hemp, wheat, and corn crops in Clay, Ray, and Platte counties are flattering beyond all precedent, and promise an abundant yield."

PREACHING in the Market House to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Wm. Barnes, as also at 6 P. M., near Pusey's Mill.

Boys and girls, remember Dr. Budd's singing school this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

The article in relation to the "Man with Gold Specs, &c.," is again crowded out.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st, bringing intelligence to the 8th of July.

The revolution of France has assumed a more promising aspect.

The late insurrection having been completely quelled, tranquility is apparently restored.

Gen. Cavaignac, as the almost irresponsible Dictator of France, seemed to be zealously occupied consolidating the Government funds, rapidly improving, and for the first time since the overthrow of the monarchy, hope is raised that France will secure for herself after all her bloodsheds and sacrifices, an effective, just and moderate executive.

Paris has subsided into a state of comparative calm.

The first important step taken by Gen. Cavaignac was to secure the Presidency of the National Assembly for Marie, the Member of the late Executive Government, and he was appointed by a large majority over M. Deiane. Marie was the representative of the moderate opinions, and firm advocate of order in the Government.

It is reported that the army of the Alps will be broken up, and the chief body of troops transferred to Paris. All outward indications of revolution of February are disappearing.

No light has yet been thrown upon the whereabouts of the principal leaders. Cassidore is publicly alleged to be the chief conspirator, and to him is ascribed the credit of having mainly concocted the insurrection.

The names of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin are freely mentioned as having promoted the movement, and they are both said to be jealously watched, so that any attempt to escape would lead to their apprehension.

The new Constitution is in progress of discussion in the Bureau. It is very doubtful whether it will provide for one or two Chambers. A division of opinion prevails on the subject, and a very strong minority, if not actual majority, will vote for two Chambers.

The Paris journals of Wednesday represent that the city was tolerable free from danger.

Some of the insurgents still hover about in the suburbs, and cut off the sentinels when they are isolated.

About 100,000 soldiers are now really in the capital, and as many more volunteers from the Provinces.

An active division of the army of the Alps has arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The insurgents who were stationed in the Jardin des Plantes have, it is said killed and eaten during the three days, the rare birds, and destroyed the phasany; even the small exotic birds have shared the same fate.

According to the accounts from Italy, a pitched battle between the Piedmontese and Austrians has become imminent, if not inevitable, as Charles Albert was paralyzed by the Austrian occupation of Verona.

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the Constituent, giving an indignant denial to all the insinuations dealt out against him of complicity with the insurgents.

The whole of Europe still continues in a state of great excitement. In spite of the reiterated statements that Denmark and Germany had arrived at some pacific adjustment respecting the duchies, up to the last accounts no appearance of a settlement of the dispute were visible, but considerable forces were being marched to the spot of war.

The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfurt, has been the election of Archduke John as Lieutenant General of the Germanic Empire. The Archduke is a liberal in politics, and a thoroughly practical man. He is the present representative of the Emperor at Vienna, and in that capacity is expected to open the Austrian Diet. This is the first practical step towards German unity.

The German and Slavonian quarrel seems to increase in intensity. The Germans and the Hungarians have also had a sanguinary engagement at Weiskirchen.

At Bucharest all business is suspended on account of the cholera. We regret to announce that this fatal scourge has now appeared in St. Petersburg, under circumstances calculated to inspire very considerable alarm.

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DESCRIPTION OF LIBERIA.

We take the following description of the Republic of Liberia, its extent, population, settlements, products, &c., from a pamphlet just issued in Philadelphia. A very general interest is now felt in the success of this Colony, and the visit of its President to our country has still more excited public curiosity. It will be seen that the soil, naturally fertile, produces in abundance a large variety of tropical plants and fruits, and that products to a large amount have been exported within two years. Education is not neglected, and the report of the religious aspect of the country is very flattering.

LIBERIA.—Extent.—Liberia extends from Digby at the mouth of Poor River, on the North-west to Cavalry River, on the South-east, between 4 deg. 20 min. and 6 deg. 40 min. North latitude, and 7 deg. 30 min. and 11 deg. West longitude, from Greenwich. The length of coast between Digby and Cavalry River is about three hundred miles. The territory of Liberia extends from twenty to thirty miles inland. The right of possession and jurisdiction over all this line, (with the exception of Young Sisters,) has been purchased by the American and Maryland Colonization Societies, and further purchases have been since made.

Population.—The inhabitants of Liberia, emigrants from the U. S. and their children, number three thousand five hundred; and seven hundred occupy the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To these may be added about five hundred natives, civilized and admitted to the privileges of the polls and rights of citizenship in general. The natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, are estimated from 10,000 to 15,000. The population of the allied tribes in the interior, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and other barbarous practices is not accurately known, but may be estimated at 150,000.

Towns and Settlements.—Monrovia on the south side of Cape Mesurado, near the north-western boundary of Liberia, is the capital and chief place of trade. Population 1,000.—The other ports, not counting those in the Maryland Colony, are Marshall on the Junk River, Edina, Dextley on the St. John's River, Bassa Cove, and Greenville on the Sinoe River.—The more inland towns and their adjoining settlements are Caldwell, New Georgia and Millsburg.

Productions of the Soil.—Coffee, sugar cane, rice, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, yams, cassadas, bananas, arrow-root and nuts may be produced in any quantity; fruits are various and abundant. These are all grown in Liberia.

Exports.—The chief exports are camwood, palm oil, and ivory, to the amount of \$123,690 in two years, ending September, 1842, according to the official returns. These are brought from the interior.

Imports.—The imports for two years, as above, amounted to \$157,530.

Religious Aspect.—Churches, 23; communicants, 1,500; of whom 500 are natives and re-captured Africans.

Education.—Schools, 16; scholars, 600; of whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunday schools embrace a far larger number.

The statistics of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas are not given in this statement.

MEXICO.

Desertion of the Government troops.—The N. Orleans Picayune contains some further news from Mexico, in relation to the disorders of that Republic:

Parades, who is growing more formidable every day, has seized the mint at Guanajuato, from which he has drawn \$600,000 for the expenses of the troops under his command, and has issued a pronouncement declaring the present government faithless to the country in making peace with the United States. He proposes a plan for the formation of a new government, with power to raise men and arms, to overturn the present rulers, and to renew the war.

The utmost disorder prevails throughout the whole country. The advance guard of Parades, commanded by Jarata, has entered Queretaro, where they have added to their supply of arms and money, and a slight skirmish had already taken place. The troops sent by the government, under the command of Gens. Minon, Bustamante, and Pedro Cortazar, against the pronunciados, are deserting as fast as they come in presence of the insurgents.