Prince Windischgratz is spoken of as one of the most distinguished Generals in the Austrian service—a perfect soldier, of great energy, and a will as firm as iron. The Bohemians fear and respect him, and call him "Prince Herod." His men are blindly devoted to him.

The Princess Windischgratz was the daughter of Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, and her mother is the lady who perished in the flames while endeavoring to save her child, at the conflagration of the Festive Hall erected as a ball-room to celebrate the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa of Austria—an occurrence which at the time caused an immense sensation.

Faster, one of the leaders of the Swornost faction, met his death in a singular manner. Dressed in the costume of a Czechish Duke, he stood on one of the barricades surrounded by a body of amazons and followers. On the advance of the line with fixed bayonets, his courage failed him, and he was about to run—which one of his friends perceiving, coolly passed his rapier through his body.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, the Ministry received the following telegraphic dispatch at Vienna:

"Prince Windischgratz has resolved to lay down his command. Count Mensdorff has undertaken the provisional command. Tranquility may be expected. The bombarding has ceased. The troops gradually advance as the barricades are cleared."

A second telegraphic dispatch was received at 9 o'clock at night from the Burgomaster at Prague. It is as follows:

"As the burghers and students are ready to reestablish order, the Burgomaster requests that the Ministry will confirm the following by telegraph: 'The military, with the exception of grenadiers, are to enter the city, and until the delivery of the petitions by our deputations to the Emperor, and to our Ministers, no arrests or house-searchings shall take place on the part of the military.' The deputation will start for Vienna this evening.' Prague is in a most perilous condition. A speedy settlement is indispensable."

Baron VonPillersdorff sent the following reply by telegraph:

"The ministers cannot grant the required confirmation demanded this day, but they have empowered the Court Commissioners to do so if they consider this step calculated to reestablish peace. It will therefore be requisite to refer the request to them."

Vienna, June 18.—Intelligence from Prague is of a more quiet character. The city has capitulated. The rebels have given 14 hostages, and Prince Windischgratz, who has again undertaken the supreme command, has occupied it with his troops.

HUNGARY.

Disturbances at Pesth.—Serious disturbances occurred at Pesth on the 12th inst., in consequence of a quarrel caused by a theft alleged to have been committed by an Italian soldier on a Hungarian. The other Italians took part with their comrade, and intrenched themselves in their barracks, where they were attacked by the other troops and by the National Guards. Ultimately the Italians were forced to surrender, and tranquility was restored, though several men had been killed and wounded.

We learn from Pesth, 15th inst., that the whole of the Italian regiment which revolted had made its submission, and been sent away to Cosmoene. It was found necessary to protect them by a double line of National Guards against the rage of the great body of the people.

War in Servia.—A letter from Pesth of the 11th, states that the Servians in the Neusatz and the Great Kikinda have revolted, and that 800 Servians have entered the Hungarian territory. A part of the frontier battalion, consisting only of Servians, has joined them. They had advanced by Semlin to Tittet, and burned some steamers. A battalion of the garrison of Peterswaradin had, it was said, attacked the Servians, and fired grape shot on them. The Archbishop of the Greek Church of Carlowitz had called on the Wallachians of Transylvania to revolt against the Hungarians. A Panslavic agitator has been arrested, and his revelations compromised some high personages.

A letter from Pesth, of the 14th says: "Bandat is declared in a state of war; 10,000 Sclavonians and others are advancing; they have taken Tilel, where they have found eight pieces of cannon; the town declared in their favor. It is said that they have disarmed a Hungarian battalion. Troops were being directed against the insurgents."

PRUSSIA.

Another *emeute* occurred at Berlin on the 13th. The people had been prohibited from assembling, which of course produced great excitement.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, the troops summoned the people to disperse, and fired upon them. The *rappel* was immediately beaten, and barricades erected in various quarters. The people thronged from all directions to the Arsenal, and sent a deputation to the authorities on the arming of the people. When Mr. Eichler, an ex-popular orator, informed them that they would receive an answer in three hours, they immediately suspected the treacherous intention of detaining the people till the garrisons of Potsdam and the neighboring places could arrive; so, while a portion of the crowd rushed off to pull up the rails of the Potsdam Railway, the main bulk of the crowd made their attack without delay on the Arsenal. Toward 10 o'clock this was taken, without any grand effort to defend it having been made by the burgerwehr, or by the military stationed inside. Arms and ammunition were now thrown out of the windows and carried off, some of which were subsequently recovered from individuals who fell into the hands of the burgerwehr.

DENMARK.

The Mediation of England Rejected.—The war in Schleswig is still proceeding. Both the Danish Government and the Frankfort Diet have rejected the terms of mediation proposed by Lord Palmerston; the Germans before and the Danes since their knowledge of the comparative success of the Danish arms on the 5th. It is stated that both Russia and Sweden explicitly notified to Prussia, that the stay of German troops in Jutland would lead to an immediate declaration of war on their part, which led to the withdrawal of Gen. Wrangel on the 24th of May. The Swedes have commenced active assistance by sending troops into Denmark and Jutland, which are reported to be in high spirits at the prospects of a brush with the Germans.

SPAIN.

Conspiracy at Ceuta.—Advices have been received from Madrid to the 16th inst., at which date perfect tranquility prevailed, and public attention was principally directed to the reports of the debate in the British House of Commons, respecting the differences between the Spanish and English Governments. A conspiracy, said by the Heraldo to have been planned "on a foreign soil," was discovered at Ceuta on the 3d. The garrison, in conjunction with the convicts of the *presidio*, were to seize on the vessels of the station, and land on the Spanish coast. Eleven of the conspirators had been arrested, and four of them shot. Gen. Rosde Olana, the Governor, had ordered arms to be distributed among the inhabitants, who were to be formed into a National Guard.

GREECE.

Affairs at Athens.—On the 2d of June, Sir Stratford Canning arrived at the Pireus from Constantinople, and immediately landed with all his family.

The regular Greek army is about to be increased on the proposal of the Minister of War.

The Chamber was slowly continuing its examination of the budget of 1848. The insurrection of the provinces having been suppressed, the volunteer corps have been dissolved.

TURKEY.

Servian Insurrection.—Advices from Constantinople of the 7th inst., state that an attempted insurrection in Servia, under Princes Michel and Miloseh, had been quelled, and that the local Government was disarming the disaffected population. There were reports that the Egyptian Government offered 50,000 regular troops to cooperate with the Porte in case of any commotions breaking out in the Ottoman Empire. Gen. Aupick, the Ambassador from the French Republic, arrived at Constantipople on the 29th of May, but was not received officially, on the ground that the Republic had not yet been recognized by the principal European powers. Courtesies had, however, been exchanged between the General and the Ministers of the Divan. Trade was in a very depressed state.

Death of Missionaries.—From Canton advices have been received to April 23. All was then quiet. On the 15th April a very melancholy occurrence took place within sight of the town. Just as the schooner Paradox, from Canton, was entering our port she upset, and several persons found a watery grave, among the number Dr. and Mrs. James, American missionaries, and five others, who were below at the time of the catastrophe. [Dr. J. James, physician and missionary, and lady, were missionaries of the Southern Baptist Board, and were stationed at Shangai.]

Singapore, May 6.—The American consul, Mr. Balestier, who, during a period of eighteen years, had carried on at this place the business of a merchant and a sugar planter, was compelled to yield to the pressure of the times. Pecuniary embarrassment brought on a severe fever, and for some days left the patient bereft of all sense or knowledge of his affairs, and in this state of mind a greedy creditor prevailed on him to yield up his property, which was brought to the hammer; while also in this sad state of mind Mr. Balestier was put in goal by one of his countrymen for the sum of $300. Mr. B. has received a large share of public sympathy, and is now at liberty; but, alone and penniless in the world, at an age bordering on the Psalmist's limit of human existence. The sugar plantation of Mr. Balestier, comprising 1,000 acres, is advertised for sale.

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Blake, and Bishops Cantwell and Maginn, have joned the "Irish League." Mr. John O'Connell has not yet joined it; he has published a long address to the people of Ireland, expressing his intention to give the League a fair trial, by abstaining from public life, beyond the due discharge of his parliamentary duties. It seems to be generally understood that he will ultimately take ground against it. He has already declared his belief that the arming of the people would lead to disastrous results, and that, as a lover of his country, he should feel it his duty to oppose it.

Queen Victoria, it is understood, will visit Ireland in August.

The Nation and other Irish papers are making the most of the Irish sympathy meeting at the Tabernacle in New York, as was to be expected. The Nation, however, asks American aid only on certain conditions. It says: "We invite aid from America—all aid fit for them to give and us to receive. But we invite it on three express conditions:—First, that we be united among ourselves; secondly, that we help ourselves; and, lastly, that we are allowed to make a national return after our success, for their generosity. On these conditions alone do we desire American assistance; on these terms we invite it."

All the Irish papers are strongly insisting upon the necessity of burying personal and party disputes, and a common union of all parties, from which we infer that disunion extensively exists, and mars any uniformity of purpose and action.

The Limerick Reporter speaks thus of the *duty* of Irishmen: "Whether there be an amalgamation or not, the duty of every man, no matter to what section of repealers he belongs, is to prepare, and, if possible, to enrol himself in some club. The day will come when the man who will be found unprepared will be deservedly regarded as a traitor to his country, and dealt with accordingly. He that is not now with us and for us is against us. Any man that henceforward talks of registering his vote, or of meetings for speechification, or of good measures from the Imperial Parliament, or of any chance of repeal by agitation, is a knave or a fool, and is either deluded himself, or wants to delude others."

The fund subscribed for the purpose of defending Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchel, in the recent trials, amounted to £400. £200 of this sum only has been expended, and the residue has been handed over to Mrs. Mitchel.

The potato crop is in great prosperity, and the harvest generally promises to be very abundant. The quantity of potatoes sown is said to be much larger than was anticipated. From eight to ten million tons are expected to be grown this year.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order that all public works in Ireland be immediately suspended.

The Pike.—We do not approve of the original design of Mr. Hyland's pikes. The "Mitchel touch" and the "old croppy" are clumsy, butcherly implements; twice too long and three times too heavy. The head of a pike ought to be light, graceful and artistic, and sharp as a razor. Look at a boarding pike in ships of war, or the weapon of the lancers, and you will see the true shape and make of this implement. But we believe he has improved of late. Some smith of genius ought to take the matter in hand. Ten inches long, an inch and a quarter broad, and sharpened as carefully as a dagger; that's the prescription—*probatum est.* We have seen some pikes the heads of which unscrew; but this is a cowardly device, alien to the spirit of the times—we do not intend to hide our weapons, but to hang them up by the side of the prosecuted speeches, that all men may see them and take note. Besides the screw weakens the instrument, and leaves it liable to snap in an emergency. We farther object to shoulders where the blade joins the socket; they are likely to get entangled and to force the pike out of your hand; it ought to be rounded off, leaving no angle.—*Irish paper.*

Father Kenyon.—This gentleman, parish priest we believe at Templederry, and one of those who fell under the censure of his Bishop for his agitating propensities, thus writes to the *Limerick Reporter*, under date of June 15:

My Dear Sir—In your last number it is reported that I am understood to have retired from political strife. If this report were true, it would be, I admit, of very trifling importance; yet it may be just worth the trouble of contradicting, as it is false. I have not retired from political strife; and I believe that no honest Irishman, who is master of his own actions, ought to retire from it till his country is delivered from her plagues. The plagues of Ireland, furthermore, I believe to consist principally in two calamities—her subjection to a cruel and greedy government of foreigners, and the prevalence within her own borders of a system of trickery and treachery, of tyranny and tergiversation, unexampled in all past history, and known at present, throughout the world, as balmy O'Connellism. These twin monsters I shall continue to combat with all the weapons and appliances of legitimate warfare, until they are utterly exterminated. Provided always, that this utter extermination can be accomplished within six or eight months from this date; or at least that it shall appear within that period to be in a process of completion, as palpable as the present ruin of our national resources. But if, at the end of those critical months, foreign sway and native humbug shall continue to flourish on this devoted soil—if English law and Indian meal and fever sheds remain to us, in lieu of human food, decent habitations and national freedom—if dignitaries of the church blow hot and cold within a space of three days, (like the Bishop of Meath,) as a matter of course, and after the fashion of the country, without exciting the least surprise in any one—and if independent national journals (like the Freeman) deliberately declare that the whole thing is settled according as such dignitaries blow—if respect still succeeds to respect, like the eternal flowing motion of the tide—if dreams are still marketable, and the cant of Union continues to be as highly prized as the possession of virtue—above all, if John O'Connell be still encouraged by a weekly stipend, and letters from the highest quarters, to rattle his father's bones for our amusement—if we go on renewing his bills upon our gullibility, and lend him our ears as often and as long as we may spare them—then I, for my part, will abandon politics, and occupy my future leisure in cynical writings and amazing coats.

From Matamoros.

By the steamer E. A. Ogden, we have received late numbers of the Matamoros Flag, from which we make a few extracts.

The following singular paragraph is from the Flag of the 8th:

"Since our last publication, the 16th Infantry, with Col. Tibbats, *and the male and female* staff of the Regiment, have passed down the river on their way to the Brazos, where they will embark for NewOrleans."

The same paper has the following:

Expedition to California and Santa Fé, New Mexico.—We have seen a copy of the order of General Wool, relative to the organization of this expedition, of which Lieut. Col. Washington is to have command. It will be composed of five companies of Dragoons, each 70 strong, and one company of Light Artillery, 100 strong. Two of the companies of Dragoons are now at Camargo, and three at Monterey, with the company of Artillery. Brevet Major Graham will command the Dragoons. Capt. E. K. Kane, Asst. Quartermaster, and Asst. Surgeon Booth, now here serving with the 10th Infantry, are under orders to proceed with the expedition. We are informed that the troops will march from Monterey, by the way of Monclova and Chihuahua, to some point near the Paso del Norte, from whence one company of Dragoons and the Artillery company will proceed to Santa Fé, and four companies of Dragoons march to Monterey, California. Capt. Kane is now in Camargo, actively engaged in preparing a train of wagons and the necessary supplies. He has orders to select as many of the best wagons and teams, belonging to the United States, as may be necessary, and will have every thing supplied in the best manner. The train will probably exceed 300 wagons; it will leave Camargo about the end of the present month, and the whole expedition take its departure from Monterey about the 10th of August. We understand a number of citizens, intending to establish themselves in NewMexico and California, will go under protection of the expedition. To men of enterprise and fond of adventure, this expedition offers inducements but seldom afforded—and both New Mexico and California will receive an accession to their population.

Gen. Tom Thumb Nowhere.—The Flag gives an account of a Mexican female dwarf, as small as Tom Thumb, and describes her as being 15 years of age, 25 inches high, symmetrically proportioned, and weighs only 18 lbs. She has always enjoyed good health, is lively, intelligent, and in all respects a well-developed woman, except in size. She is the nineteenth child of the parents, and there are three younger than herself—all the family, with the one exception, being ordinarily sized.

On the 6th, three Mexicans were drowned in the Rio Grande, by the capsizing of a yawl.

On the 7th, the steamboat Lama sprung aleak and sunk in about 15 feet water, while lying at anchor off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

A writer in the Flag, of the 1st inst., brings some charges of a very serious nature against Major Eastland, Quartermaster at the Brazos. The charges are peculation, abuse of office, etc., and the writer holds himself in readiness to prove them, should a Court of Inquiry be demanded by Major Eastland. Of course we know nothing of the truth or falsity of these things, but merely state the fact as a piece of news.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN.—It is stated that the gunsmiths of Europe have more work offered to them than they can perform in ten years, and that muskets have increased in price from $5 to $8.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ V. B. Palmer is our Agent for the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

☞ E. S. Grant, now traveling in the Northern Cities, is authorized to transact any business for this office.

GEN. WOLTH.—This distinguished officer arrived at a late hour last night from Vera Cruz on board the steamship Alabama. Our citizens will doubtless give him a hearty greeting.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Virginia, Capt. Spinney, from VeraCruz, which port she left on the 13th, we have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 8th inst., which contain much interesting news.

From the *Monitor* of the 7th inst. we learn that on the 6th the diplomatic corps went in a body to the Palace to pay their respects to Herrera as President of the Republic. They were received by the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons. The following are the names of the different Ministers who were present:

SR. CLIFFORD, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States.
SKIPPARST, of Prussia.
DOYLE, of England.
GOURY, of France.
ARMENTA, of Spain.

Mr. Clifford spoke as follows:

Sir—The Diplomatic Corps, participating in the general satisfaction which the elevation of your Excellency to the highest position in the State has caused, come to offer their congratulations on so happy an event. They felicitate themselves on beholding this auspicious event, and see in it an augury of the future welfare of the Republic, the foundations of which have already been laid by the patriotic administration of your Excellency, which has established order and tranquility in this beautiful Metropolis; and they confidently hope that its beneficial influence will extend to every part of the Republic. On no other portion of the earth has Providence showered its favors in greater abundance than in this chosen land. A mild climate, a soil productive of every kind of wealth—every thing combines to render Mexico a paradise on earth; and only the peaceful labors of industry are necessary to draw from it abundant fruits. Permit me to express our ardent hope that, in future, this will be the desire of its inhabitants, and that your efforts will be crowned with success, and that the flag which in peace waves over this palace will always protect a free, united and happy people.

President Herrera replied:

Señores—It is very grateful to me to receive from the respectable representatives of friendly nations the expression of sentiments of good will towards my Government, and of their ardent interest in the fate of the nation whose Chief Magistracy I now occupy, in accordance with the fundamental law of the State.

I feel confident that the desires for the happiness of Mexico, to which I have listened with gratitude, will be satisfied. All good citizens will join to repair the misfortunes of the past, and to profit by the elements of prosperity which our country contains in its bosom; and my administration will omit no effort or sacrifice to comply with their aspirations.

The good understanding which the Republic now has with all nations is one of the most cheering features of its present condition, and will be zealously cultivated. The people of Mexico have no other wish than for the happiness of all nations, and no desire but for justice and frankness towards all that exist beneath the same sky. This forms the basis of its present policy. The prudence and high reputation of the members of the Diplomatic body will be the best security for the strengthening of the bonds of amity which unite us with other nations.

The same paper from which we take the above has news from Guanajuato to the 3d. A letter from Silao, dated the 2d, states that all the troops were on the march for Guanajuato, and would probably be engaged with the rebels the next day.

A letter from Irapuato, dated the 3d, says that it was Gen. Mariano Chico who presented himself to Bustamente as ambassador from Paredes; but the former would not listen to him, and Minon forced him to leave instantly, without holding communication with any one. This circumstance was said to have disheartened the troops of Paredes.

On the 3d inst., says the *Monitor*, all business was suspended in Guanajuato, as the advanced posts of the hostile armies had become engaged in the outskirts of the city. On the previous day, a deputation from the Ayuntamiento waited on Paredes, requesting him to fight outside the city, in order to save the inhabitants from the horrors of war; but he answered that, as they had called upon him, they must aid him, and bear the consequences. One of the deputation replied that this was a mistake, as the people of that city were totally opposed to him in politics. Paredes, however, insisted upon remaining, and this increased the public feeling against him.

The *Monitor* of the 8th says:

"It was said yesterday that the mail of Thursday, the 5th, brought news that a considerable number of the Indians of Xichu had entered Guanajuato to assist Paredes. If this be true, there is no longer any doubt that this man is trying to excite a war of *castes*. It was also said that the revolutionists had found some guns; but this we do not believe. It is certain, however, that some American artillerists, who had at first been with the rebels, have passed over to the ranks of those who defend the Government."

The Governor of Durango has replied to the overtures of Paredes in even a stronger manner than Governor Degollado, of Morelia.

Yucatan.—The *Boletin Official*, of Merida, publishes a decree, by which the right of fishing on all the coasts of the peninsula is granted to Spanish vessels. The same paper states that the Indians had been committing more outrages, having burned San José and the hacienda of Chaca. They then penetrated to Tecoh, from which they were repulsed. By the same paper, of the 23d, we learn that the Indians had been repulsed from Hampolol—burning, in their retreat, the haciendas of Yaxcaq and Nacheja. Another triumph had also been gained by the whites in the town of Muna. They likewise succeeded in driving the savages out of Cenotillo, killing 89, and taking arms and ammunition.

Still later from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Alabama at a late hour last night we learn, through the politeness of her commander, that Gen. Worth's division reached Vera Cruz on the 15th, the day the Alabama sailed. The A. left at half-past 4 P. M.

Major-General Worth and suite, Colonels Bohlen, Whistler and Clark; Lieut. Cols. C. F. Smith and Loomis, and a large number of other officers, came in the Alabama. She also brings 430 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the 6th Infantry, of the First Division.

The other regiments of this Division are embarked and *en route* to their respective destinations, viz:

The 2d and 3d Artillery sailed on the 15th for the North, direct.....The 4th Infantry on the 16th for Pass Christian, via Cat Island.....The 5th Infantry probably on the 16th, same destination..... The 8th Infantry on the 16th for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., via New Orleans.

There remain at VeraCruz but one horse battery, five companies of Cavalry, and the 1st Artillery, the garrison of the place, to be embarked.

It is probable that all the public property will be withdrawn, and the final evacuation take place, on or before the 1st of August.

The steamships Palmetto and Orleans arrived on the 15th. The Great Western was nearly ready to start.

List of Passengers:

STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, from VeraCruz.—Major-General Worth; Col. Bohlen, A. A. D. C.; Lieut. Barry, A. D. C.; Lieut. L. B. Wood, A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, 2d Art., Actg. Inspector-General; Capt. Geo. Deas, A. A. G.; Surgeon Randall; Capt. Fitzgerald, A. Q. M.; Capt. Woodbridge, Asst. Commissary; Col. Whistler, 4th Infantry; Capt. Blake, 2d Dragoons; Col. Clarke, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Loomis, Commanding, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Kirkham, Adjutant, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Hancock, Q. M., 6th Infantry; Asst. Surgeon Moses, Capt. Cady, Capt. T. L. Alexander, Capt. Todd, Capt. C. S. Lovell, 1st Lieut. Armistead, 1st Lieut. Wetmore, 1st Lieut. Morrow, 2d Lieut. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Howe, 2d Lieut. Buckner, 2d Lieut. Heth, 2d Lieut. Stuckeldford, 6th Infantry; 430 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of 6th Infantry, 1st Division....Mr. Stansbury, Post-office Dept.; Mr. Waterman; A. Morris; Mrs. Capt. Thos. Jordan, U. S. A.

STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, from VeraCruz—Cos. E. H and G, Voltigeurs, 300 men, under command of Lt. Col. J. E. Johnson; Surgeon J. W. Tyler, Capts. M. J. Bernard and J. C. Morgan, Lts. S. V. Tezett, Adj't, E. C. Marvin, R. G. M., T. D. Cochran, George H. Carr and M. H. Hooper; Messrs. George Todd and M. Cockburn, Q. M. D.; John D. Smith, lady and five children; Mrs. McCormesky, niece and child; C. Smith....Died on the passage, George Schatz and A. C. Clowes, of Co. D. Voltigeurs.

STEAMER E. A. OGDEN, from Brazos St. Jago—Lieut. Col. Cooper, Lt. Col. Bonham, Major Chase, Capt. Gates, Lt. Lt. Carey, Lt. Pickett, Lt. Wharton and Lt. Colonel Mc. Miles and lady, 27 discharged soldiers and 42 M. Y. men.

The French Constitution.

We laid before our readers yesterday a summary of the new Constitution of the French Republic, as it has been adopted by the Assembly. The task of framing a Constitution for a country just passed through the ordeal of revolution, and still agitated by the various conflicting interests, passions and animosities to which such a crisis must give rise, is not very easy of accomplishment. It requires a profound knowledge of human nature, an appreciation of the evils of the past, and also of what may be necessary to remove them in the future. There are the waves of a revolutionary sea to be lulled into stillness, different classes and interests to be conciliated, and a large portion of society to elevate in position and condition. These are the duties which have devolved upon the French Assembly, and the fruit of its labors is now before the world. Time alone can determine whether it has succeeded in producing a Constitution which will secure liberty to the people, while it improves their social condition and prevents anarchy and confusion.

In looking over the document attentively, it will be found to resemble our Constitution more in the names of its different departments than in any other respects. In the first place, the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for four years, is nothing more than a simple executive officer, whose duty it is, only to promulgate the laws and decrees of the Legislature—having power also to appoint his ministry and some other officers. He has not the veto power deposited in our President, but can only return a bill with his objections—in spite of which it may become a law by the votes of a majority of the Assembly.

The next great difference is in the Legislative department of the Government. This is to be composed of 600 members, including those from Algeria and the colonies, and every member is to be considered not as the representative of the department by which he is chosen, but of the French people in its universal sovereignty. In this we see a total departure from the system upon which our Government is founded. In fact the Constitution entirely repudiates the federative system, and proclaims France a Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, as it was by that of 1792. This seems to us a great error. There is already too much centralization in France, and the great aim should be to diffuse power instead of concentrating it. The departments always have been restive under the authority of Paris, and it cannot be expected that they will be less so under a republic than a monarchy. Yet this defect in the Constitution is one which may, and doubtless will be remedied in time, by the will of the people; and it therefore cannot be urged as an argument against the stability of the Republic.

In the Judiciary department the President is invested with the power of appointing the *jues de premiere instance et d'appel.* The justices of the peace are elected by the people. But the feature which is peculiar to the French Constitution, is that which provides that, "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."

In this we see some indication of the social nature of the late revolution. It is the first time that a Government has distinctly avowed the principle that labor is its especial charge, and the object of its especial protection. Many may question the expediency of the principle; but it is certain that the French people are determined upon a radical reform in society, and the distribution of wealth. This Assembly having been elected only to establish a Government, will not probably take any measures towards solving the problem; but the first efforts of the Republic under its new Constitution, will be directed towards that end. In the meantime, the world will look with interest, curiosity, and admiration, at the first instance in history of a people attempting by direct legislative enactments to alter the form of a society, and fix it upon a different foundation from that upon which it has hitherto rested.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR SHUNK.—We yesterday announced the resignation of Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, and a slip from the Harrisburg Union brings us his letter to the people of th eState, which is a most appropriate and solemn document:

To the People of Pennsylvania: It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness, from which, I am admonished by my physicians and my own increasing debility, I may, in all probability, never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day to restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provisions of the Constitution to choose a successor at the next general election. I, therefore, hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you, under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion may pervade all your borders—that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity—that the same kind Providence which has already so signally blessed you may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness—and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian's faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848. FRS. R. SHUNK.

The Harrisburg Union accompanies the address with a few remarks, and says: "Of his own free will and accord, without a single suggestion having been made to him by his constitutional advisers, he has resigned to the hands of the people the trust with which they had clothed him, in order that they may choose a successor at the election to take place on the second Tuesday of October next."

[No one who has ever filled the office of Governor of Pennsylvania has retained more completely the confidence of the people of the State than Gov. Shunk. He has been in public life more than twenty years, passing through a period when the State furnished many examples of political profligacy among her public men, yet we have never heard a word uttered against the honor or integrity of Francis R. Shunk. He is emphatically an honest man—the great virtue of a ruler.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—John Ritter, editor of the Reading Gazette has been proposed as the democratic condidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in place of Gov. Shunk.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Richard Brodhead, democrat, declines a reélection to Congress from the Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

RUMORED AMERICAN AID TO GERMANY.—It is stated in recent letters from Hamburg, that an extraordinary rumor prevails in the North of Europe to this effect: that the United States had engaged to send a fleet into the North Sea and Baltic to protect the commerce of the German ports against the Danes! On the strength of this incredible report, the inhabitants of Kiel are said to have been expecting the arrival of such aid daily!

☞ The Anti-Taylor meeting of whigs, at Boston, on the evening of the 7th, was rather thinly attended. Messrs. Hoar, Wilson and Paine delivered speeches. A fourth speaker was hissed down.

☞ Cullen Sawtell is the democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, Maine.

MARYLAND BARNBURNERISM.—The Baltimore Sun says it is reported that the Maryland Free Soil men are about to call a convention to nominate an electoral ticket for the support of the candidates to be selected by the Buffalo convention.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANOTHER IRISH PATRIOT. A court martial was held at Athlone, Ireland, on the 14th and 15th of June, on a private soldier, charged with having thrown down his arms, flung away his ammunition, shouted for repeal, and said that he would rather fight for Mitchel than Queen Victoria. A number of witnesses proved the charge. It is thought that he will be transported.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in NewYork, for the week ending on Saturday before last, 285. Men 56, women 54, boys 98, girls 77....Deaths in Wilmington, Del., during the month of May, 41. Adults 18, children 23; females 26, males 15. By consumption, 4.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This is the last night of the engagement of Messrs. Dimond and Kelly, the celebrated negro-dancers. The challenge for $500 has been accepted. The performances are—"The City Merchant;" after which the grand struggle for heel-and-toe notoriety will take place—and the entertainments of the evening to conclude with the farce of "Sprigs of Laurel." We are glad to learn that Mr. Deering is doing a thriving business, better, indeed, than that of any summer theatre that has been opened for years past.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Wm. W. W. Wood, of the Parish of Caddo, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel.

☞ Gen. Wool and staff were at the Brazos on the 15th, waiting for transports. There was not a single vessel in port at the time the Ogden left.

☞ Gen. Scott arrived at Elizabethtown, N.J., on the 10th.

☞ Brev. Brigadier Gen. Childs has arrived in Boston, where he will await the arrival of the Massachusetts regiment, which he has been appointed to muster out of service. The citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., tendered him a public dinner, but he declined it.

INCREASED IMPORTS.—The official statement of duties on imports received at the port of New York during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848, shows the amount to have been $20,977,514, against $17,971,514 in 1847, and $18,499,068 in 1846.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, on the 11th, at Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, B. B. French, of Washington City, was reelected President; Geo. H. Hart, of Philadelphia, Treasurer; and T. M. Clarke, of NewYork, Secretary. The members of the Board of Directors were also all reélected, except Geo. C. Penniman: James Williams, of Baltimore, was elected in his place.

☞ The Picayune of yesterday says that it has received a telegraphic dispatch, corroborating the news before received of the arrival of the Niagara. The following is an extract from the dispatch:

It is conceded that Lamartine's bravery saved the Republic. The troops embraced him with cries of *Vive la République.* There were killed and wounded in the struggle in the streets of Paris fifteen thousand. The French Departments were tranquil.

Liverpool, July 1.—Orleans middling cotton 3¾ and 3⅞; fair 4¼. Orleans and Ohio flour 27s. to 28s.

New York, July 12, P. M.—The Niagara's news has unsettled the markets. Twelve hundred bales of cotton and 3000 barrels of flour sold at previous prices.

From Washington.—The Scott trial has been abandoned. Gen. Pillow has left the city. Gen. Kearny and Gen. Pillow will be confirmed.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, July 11, P. M.—*Return of Volunteers—Failure of a Bank.*—The steamer Edith is below, having arrived from New Orleans. She has on board a number of the New York volunteers, returned from Mexico.

The Canal Bank, at Albany, has failed to redeem its notes and other obligations. The amount of liabilities is not yet ascertained, but under the circumstances presumed to be tolerably heavy.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING.—Immigrants from Europe arrived at NewYork on the 8th, to the number of four thousand and thirty.

THE PARDONING POWER.—Governor Young has pardoned a forger, after a few days' confinement, who was convicted with the Kidd Salvage humbug, the object of which was to make him a witness in an action in favor of the manager of that association.—*N. Y. Star.*

NEW NAME.—Mr. Van Bolter is the new patronyme given to Martin Van Buren by the Hunker democrats.

THEATRE OPENED.—Burton opened the Palmo House, at New York, on Monday night, the 10th instant, with the Viennoise children.

☞ The Prince de Joinville was dangerously ill at the last accounts.

☞ Judge Smith, of the Marine Court, at New York, has been seriously indisposed in consequence of eating clams.

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our friends returning from Mexico, and travellers generally, to the following list of FANCY ARTICLES, ordered and selected expressly with reference to their suitableness for

PRESENTS.

FANS—Of Pearl, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c.
CARD CASES—Pearl, Shell, Silver, &c.
RETICULES—Silk and Velvet, a largest patterns.
PURSES—A fine assortment, new colors.
DESKS—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Mache.
ACCORDEONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—Shell and Tin Cases.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—A pretty assortment.
GOLD PENS—Of the first makers, Gold and Silver Cases.
PARASOLS—Last styles.
JEWEL BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood and Papier Mache.
CHESS MEN—Chinese, English and German.
FORTE-MONNAIES—Gold and Silver enamelled, and all the
ODEUR BOXES—From two to six bottles. [new styles.
PAPETERIES—Of Ebony, Rosewood, Paper, &c.

☞ Now in store, our usual stock of fine LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS, Gloves, Suspenders, MONEY BELTS, Stocks, Cravats, Canes, Umbrellas, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
je20 1m 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Charleston, speaks of it, as follows: [☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 3d page.] jy22

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE," NO. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
of every description, in NewOrleans.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over $60,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Cassacs	2 50 to 4 00
Cassimarette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	4 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	3 50 to 7 50
Black Satinet