fered him a foreign mission during his first Resolved, That we repose full confidence session of Congress—the friend of Jackson, in the political and personal integrity of who appointed him minister to one of the FRANCIS R. SHURK, Governor of Pennsylvamost pollshed courts of Europe-the able, in- nia, and we regard his administration as one trepld, and vigilant Senator in Congress, to that nobly represents Democratic principles, which his native State three times elected and efficiently supports the true interests of him, and the skillful diplomatist;—these are the State, and the rights of the people; and the titles which he has successively carned, that good old Pennsylvania has never had an during a long and an honorable cureer. If Executive to whom her citizens could point he cannot boast of the recollection of a with more pride and pleasure. wealthy and aristocratic ancestry, he will at least feave behind him a name that will full and entire confidence in the honesty and live in the hearts of his countrymen while stern and unwavery Democracy of Isnabl highly important particulars of a Revolution genius has an admirer, liberty a friend, or America a gatriot.

It is rot confined to our good old Pennsylva- ic party of Pennsylvania. nie. Among the hardy and daring settlers of the West, he is spoken of in terms of York frontier he is regarded as the manly and fearless enemy of the humiliating tergiversation of those who, with all the right on their side, permitted the blood of outraged innocence to go unavenged, and would have been rejoiced to instruct our courts to pronounce a verdict in rayon of British Ma-RAUDERS. In Maine he is applauded as the unflinching statesman who, even for peace, would not see his country dishonored by a tame surrender of our territory and inherent rights, to a government whose towering ambition and love of dominion had just been rebuked by the opportune interposition of our representative at the French court. In Michigan the noble effort of Mr. Buchanan, State into the confederacy, an effort distinguished by the advocacy of the right of popular government in its broadest and most uni versal sense-will long be remembered to his suffrage regard him as one of the most cloquent advocates, at a time too, when the temrest of persecution would have swept them from existence, and when the durigeons of Buchanan, are recorded among the producthese separate acts is well known in every section of the country, and each, in rapid suc-cession, has wonthe appliance of the democracy of the country.

The fame of JAMES BUCHANAN is indissolubly connected with that of Pennsylvauia. He is her favorite and cherished son. He represents her peculiarly, in standing by the Union and the compromises of the constitution. The vote of l'ennsylvania is imimportant to our success at the polls, in November. She presents a 'candidate worthy of the nation, and worthy of herself. She has claims to the Presidency long proved and admitted; and she lays before the National Convention her preference, in the full assurance that it will be respected.

Resolved, That in JAMES BUCHANAN. Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency, wy have a statesman whom we present to the Democratic National Convention, as great and pure man, Buchanan, to any other, worthy of the entire confidence of the Dem- we proclaim to the world, that the choice of ocratic party of the country, and equal to the Bultimore Convention, when fairly made, grave responsibilities and duties to the high est office upon earth.

Resolved, That JAMES BUCHANAN is a public man worthy of the support of the whole country, and especially with reference to those great questions which have heretofore constituted the cause of unhappy divis-ions between two sections of the Union.

Resolved, that we repose full confidence in the administration of Junes K. Polk, President of the United States; and that history will emblazon upon her brightest page, the triumphs and achievements which have resulted from his wise policy.

Resolved. That the war in which we are now engoged, is a just and righteous war; plain and unanswerable Truth, and cannot point a substitute. the inconsistency of the desperation of Fed.

Resolved, That if the President of the Uniten States had besitated or failed to prolect the frontier of Texas, after the annexation of that State to this Union-and especi ally in view of the fact, that we were bonne to maintain her boundary to the Rio Grande as declared by the act of the Texas Congress dated December 19, 1836, and austained by such distinguished authorities as HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, he would have been derelict of his duty before God and his country, and would have opened wide the door and extended the invitation to Mexican cruelty and rapacity, to do its worst upon unoffending Americans, of all conditions.

Resulted. That when the blow was fire struck by Mexico, war, thus precipitated, became inevitable; and the sword, once unsheathed to defend, became the potent and irresistible agent to avenge our numerous in-juries, suffered at the hands of Mexico, and to secure "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That after our flag hasbeen carried forward to victory, with almost incredible valor and Providential success, it would be an outrage upon the dead, who repose beneath the soil of Mexico, and an insult to the Kving, who wear the honorable scars won in deadly battle, if this war be not closed with due regard to our great claims and to our repeated injuries.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania has good

reason to be proud of her absent sons in Mexico, and that she is not the less sensible of their gallant services on the field of buttleand not the less assyred of their claims upon the nation's gratitude, now that faction would dishonor the cause of our country, and degrade, in the national esteem, those who deserve the national gratitude.

Resolved, That we approve thoroughly of the course of the National Administration on the war with Mexico; and that justice must pronounce the verdict, trumpet-tongued, that while the last dread resort was postponed so long as it could be postponed, when hostilities were finally precipited by the act of Mexico herself, the course of the President was wise, magnanimous, and tolerant in the ex-

Resolved, That we oppose and denounce the course of the Federal opposition in Congrees, in protracting the war, misrepresentand comfort" to the common enemy; and soldiers i. Mexico, are pouring out the thun-

Resolved, That the gratitude of the country is due to the brave men now in Mexico, and to all who have chared in the dangers of the present war, and that one of the brightest | the expenditure to render it available the year pages in the annals of Pennsylvania, is that which records the gallantry and the sufferings of her absent sons, from the highest of- | quisite timber, &c., are abundant. ficer in the line, down to the humblest private in the ranks, who left his home to defend the

flag of the Union. Resolved, That all the world bears witness to the gravery of our troops, and to the skill at 11 o'clock in the evening." PITERS and PILLOW, CADWALPER and PILLOW, CADWALPER and Magan, and our other heroes, will

Taylor paper.

Taylor paper.

Taylor paper.

Taylor paper. always be remembered as conspicuous examples of gallantry, and cherished as the pecu-liar objects of the nation's gratitude.

Respiced, That we awe to Major General

JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, the accomphished military leader, and the able and intrepid Democrat—warm thanks for the man-ner in which he defended the fair fame of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, against the nestioned its honor,

Resolved, That this Convention entertain PAINTER, the nominee of this Convention for Canal Commissioner, and unanimously re-The fame of James Buchanan is national. commend him to the support of the Democrat-

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Independent Trensury—the wise and admiraadvocate of pre-emption rights, against the Bunen—repealed during the 'hundred days' York frontier he is reported as a control of the New of prescription and tyraning the 'hundred days'. Hannison's inauguration, and restorted under the glorious administration of JAMESK, POLK; and that the friends of this measure, have been nobly avenged upon its enemies, by its triumphtant salvation of the whole republic from the effects of a spirit of speculation, that must have resulted from the use of the peo-

ple's money by the banks.

Resolved, That we do most fervently hope, that the national House of Representatives will take the first fitting occasion to expunge from its journals all traces of the disgraceful Asunus amendment to the thanks of Cougress to Gen. TAYLOR, by which, after honoring the hero for his valor, his fair fame is soiled by a falshood, in regard to the war; and in 1837, in favor of the admission of that that we trust that the Hon. James Thompson. the author of the resolution to expunge it, will persevere, until the foul wrong is buried in the same grave where festers the insult upon JACKSON, tern from the journals of the Unihonor. In Rhode Island the friends of free tod States Senate, by an indignant Democra-

Resolved. That the tariffact of 1846 has realized the most sauguine expectations of its advocates and friends, an disgnally falsified the landholders of Royal charterists were all the woful predictions of its enemies. The used to frighten them into submission. In Democracy of Pennsylvania cling to it as one the South, the clear and perspicuous, and of the crowing measures that have rendered profound expositions of State rights, by JAMES | the present National administration illustrious on the page of history, and are proud to tions of Their ablest expounders. Each of record it as demonstration, established by the infallible tests of truth and time, that a restrictive commercial policy, like an expanded National paper currency has degenerated into an "obsolete idea."

Resolved, that we recognize in Grough M Dallas a true Democrat-a distinguished statesman, and a pure pairiot; and, as a son of Pennsylvania, we take pleasure in bearing testimony to his virtue, his talents, and his

integrity.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania-regard the administration of MARTIN VAN PUREN with pride. We venerate his principles—they are our own, and have been sustained, but the standard bearer, for the

time being, was overwhelmed.

Resolved, That we look upon General Lewis Cass as a great and glorious man; and while we reiterate that the Democracy of Pennsylvania infinitely prefers their own shall be ours.

Resolved. That in all questions respecting the organization or proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, the delegates sent from this State-be instructed to vote in such manner as a majority of then shall decide to be material for securing the success of the Presidential candidate whom we have unanimously recom-

Reso'ved, That this Convention pledge the fuith of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, now more confident than ever, in its giant strength, to support the nomince of the Na tional Convention, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the event of any of the and that the resolution of Congress, which delegates appointed to the Democratic Nadeclared that it was commenced by the act tional Convention, finding it inconvenient to of Mexico, was in strict accordance with the attend, he is hereby fully authorized to ap-

The following is an extract of a letter which me of the Senators from Mississippi, during the debate on the ten-regiment bill.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished officer at Vera Cruz, dated March 4. Gen. Scott turned over the command of the tion of the crowd driven back toward the Pueble. Gen. Twiggs gave him the best with sables. In the Place de Mudeline an above, escort he could—a company of 2d dragoons, attempt was made by the troops to disperse and one piece of artillery. He considered the them, which was only partially successful, escort small, but it was the best he could do. 19th of last month, a detachment of ninety riving in front of the Hotel des Affaires cavalry (volunteers) to Orizaba, to escort a train from that place. About twenty miles seillaise in full chorus. They then began from here, they encountered about 500 or 600 to cry out, "Abas Guizot! abas la Minisguerilleros; they lost one lieutenant killed, tere!" and five men-the Mexican loss is said to be twenty-five. They (the Americans) had to up a large stone, which he hurled against make a rapid movement, leaving their dead the great gate of the hotel, an example unburied, and their wagons, which the Mexicans burned. They say they whipped the Mexicans, as volunteers never acknowledge a defeat. It is said Santa Anna has now with him some 800 men, and is rapidly recruiting. of the Municipal Guards infantry, who had All that section of the country (the vicinity drawn up within the gates, deliberately loadof Ouxaga) has declared they will not recogin the country. For the last six weeks, un- the flat side of their sabres, and very soon til the last few days, we were amused by the report of his intention to quit Mexico, and his lieving the residence of the President of the applying for passports, &c. Now it is generally believed he will soon take the field, at the head of such force as he can raise. If he does, some small escort or post will suffer.

Christian, or the Bay of St. Louis, hundreds densic."

MISSOURI COPPER .- The St. Louis Republican speaks very highly of some samples of copper from the mines in Franklin county Mo. The Republican says: The lot consisted of about 700 weight of pig metal, pure ing the cause of the county, and giving "aid and free from foreign particles. It is about sixty miles from this city, in Franklin county that we are not surprised, that our gallant and in the vicinity of several large deposits of similar ones .- Therefore in that vicinity. ders of their indignation and scorn upon those and in all the country round about, indications who are so forge ful of their reputation and of rich deposits of this mineral. It is in the centre of an excellent ogricultural country, capable of sustaining any amount of labor, and within a convenient distance to this market, with a natural road that requires but litround. The season here are such that the mines may be worked the whole year, and the

An LEROR OF THE PRESS.—It was stated in and intepidity of their leaders; and that the take. At one o'clock on Sunday Morning to pames Taylor and Scott, Twiggs and select corporation party was in his rooms at

CHANGING COLORS .- The Perry Standard, which has hitherto sported the name of TAY-LOR at its most-head, under the mistaken impression that he would arow himself a Democrat, has taken it down, and substituted that of James Buchanan .- Good!-Lancaster In-

Salt and water applied to the wicks of oil ttacks that reflected upon its reputation and lamps or candles, adds 10 per cent. to the It is rmored that the eleven of the twelve Here and there vehicles are overthrown; the brillianny of their light.

## REVOLUTION

Full Particulars. The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, by which the following

in France were received. We take the following from the London

Morning Chronicle: Panis, Tuesday Evening. The accounts which I send you this morning will have prepard you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thorofares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on fuot, and ocasionally where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets cleared with wenderful quickness .-The shops were all closed and business of everv kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself toward the Place de la Made line, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the deputies was to have started from) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from any wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different character. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order, and apparently, under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the Roulvards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous, if not a more dangerous description, singing the Marscillaise at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating -a bas Gaizot! a bas le Ministere; Vive la reforme! accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add oot, drawn up in different quarters and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threat- be only a decision. ening; thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the public squares, Boule-

you have before you a picture of what Paris | magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers was during the whole of this day. which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and colitors of newspapers of Paris, have actually stated connected form. I have blready stated copted the invitation which was made to take that the principal point to which the crowd part in the demonstration in order to protest, tended was the Place de Madeline and the in virtue of law, against an illegal and arbi-Place de la Concorde. About half past II a trary pretention. As it is hatural to foresee regiment of infantry and several squadrons that this public protest may attract a consid-Madeline, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and will desire, on this occasion, to accomplish said to amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say him what place the came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arm, and sung the Marseillaise in one general chorus. When passing Durands refigurau, they gave three cheers for reform and then proceeded without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Cham-

ber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the stopped by a large body of cavalry and inantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the rest were driven into the Champs Elysees their duty with great determination and efhumanity and even good humor. The porirmy to Gen. But er the 18th February. Gen. Boulevardes and still marching in order had and shortly afterwards they met another The road from this to Mexico is by no means large body, the lenders of whom fraternally and for small parties. The General sent, the embraced the National Guardsmen. On ar-Etrangeres, they stopped and sung the Marand the excitement was evidently increasing At length a very young man took which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against it, a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body

ed their muskets and prepared for what might nise the treaty supposed to be recently made follow; but a body of cavalry emerging from by Mr. Trist and others. I do not think we the Rue des Capucines, at that moment shall have a peace as long as Santa Anna is charged, struck some of the most active with succeeded in dispersing the crowd and re-

Council from the danger it was in. In a small street in the neighborhood of the Rue Vivenne, a body of ruffians attempted to. break into a gunmaker's room, but. failed .-MI something is not done with the sick have They then attempted the shop of a poor marand that soon, the mortality will be great this chand de bois, and plundered it of the small summer. If they could be removed to Pass quantity of firewood is contained, which they formed into stakes. In the different attacks of lives might be saved. It is now as worm made by the troops some severe blows were here as we have it in the United States in occasionally dealt, and upon the whole a con-August; and some vemito, but not yet an epi- siderable number of persons received subre cuts and severe bayonet wounds: but I did

not hear of any one being killed. I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was ed from time to time, passed a regiment of taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of attering seditious cries orthrowing

stones. ties, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it of this day would have been avoided. The crowd. excuse of the Government is, that it did not The g interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable for it was known and clearly announced several days before, that the procession was to be one of the principal parts of the demonstration.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY, the remains of wanton destruction frequently have been at the Chambers of Deputies, and la pa trie," was chanted by the throng instant At the meeting of the Chamber of Depuies on the 22d, the denuties of the Opposition, the number of 53, submitted the follow-

ng proposition:—
"We propose to place the ministry in accusion as guilty— "".
"I. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the interests of France.

"2. Of having fulsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guartees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people "3. Of having, by a systematic corruption attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of pri-

vate interests, and thus preverted the representative government,

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all pre-

rogatives and privileges of power.
"5. For having in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state and thus compromised the forces and the grandepr of the king-

oin.
"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the

aws, and by former precedents.
"Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter revolutionary placed in question all the inquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation." [Here follow the signatures; M. Odilon Barrot at the head.] M. Genoude submitted in his own name

roposition of accusation against the minister Conceived in these terms:
Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to resent a project of law for electorial reform. as occasioned troubles, I propose to put in

accusation the President of Council, and his calleagues." THE REFORM MANIFESTATION. The following is the reform manifestation ssued on Monday morning by the opposition and published in all the liberal papers, and by

which the Ministry support their reasons for rehibiting the banquet: "REFORM MANIFESTATION." "The general committee charged to organ-

ize the banquet of the 12th arrondisement, think it right to state that object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal regiments of Municipal guards, horse and and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the rightof holding political meelings, without which representative government would The Ministry having declared and main-

toined at the tribune that this right is subvards and quays; and multitudes, of anxious jected to the good pleasure of the police, deppeople crowding the windows wherever there uties of the opposition, peers of France; exwas a chance of seeing what was going on; deputies, members of the Council-General, of the National guard, members of the cen-I shall now proceed to give detached details tral committee of electors of the opposition, of catalay drew up near the church of the crable gathering of citizens as it may be assured also that the National Guards of Paris, faithful io their motto, Liberte, Ordre Public, the double duty of defending liberty by joining the demonstration, and projecting order, and prevent all collision by their presence, and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting; of National Guards and of citizens, it 1300.5 has thought' that the demonstration should take place in that quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets and squares enables the population to assemble without ex-Chamber of deputies, however, they were cessive crowding: accordingly, the deputies, peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next at eleven o'cleck, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine 2; the subscribers to largest squares in Europe. Just at that the banquet, who belong to the National mon.ent a portion of the regiment of caval-ry on the bridge charged upon the mass, of the Madeleine, and to form two parallel separated it, and drove a considerable por. lines, detween which the personainvited will place themselves: the cortege will be beaded by the superior officers of the National Guard and the Rue Rivoli. The whole of the who may present themselves to join the dewas referred to, to-night, in the Senate, by place was cleared in less time than can be monstration; immediately after the persons conceived, but the soldiers, though they did invited and the guests will be placed a rank of the National Guard, bellind the latter the feet, so far from using unnecessardy harsh | National Guards, formed in columns accordmeans, appeared to go about it with great ing to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns the young ment of the schools, headed by persons chosen by

themselves; next, the other National Guards Powson left here on the 26th February for four National Guards at their head, armed of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth committee, convinced that this demonstration | the country." will be the more efficacious the more it shall utter no cry, to carry neither flug nor exterior be especially, powerful by the number and the the Chamber on the point. ["No, no."] firm and tranquit attitude of the citizens!every man present will consider himself as a every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected; it trusts in the presence of the National Guard; it trusts in the schriments of the Parisian population, which desires public pence with liberty, and which knows that to sccure the maintenance of its rights, it has been done to the rest of the nation. But the Parisian population, which desires public pence with liberty, and which knows that to sccure the maintenance of its rights, it has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the addressed to the people. M. Conden law who are provisionally charged with the public sccure the maintenance of its rights, it has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the addressed to the people. M. Conden law whose the people are in possession of the railway the Duties of the railway.

The people are in possession of the railway who are provisionally charged with the public scale the railway of the railway and bearing it and an attempt has been under the been done to the rest of the nation. But the nade to burn the Tuilleries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the addressed to the people. M. Conden law of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the addressed to the people. M. Conden law of the Tuilleries of which has the consciousness of the irresistiis assured that it will cause its legitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and culm-ex-pression of its annuion.

pression of its opinion. Panis, Wednesday 2 Clock. After I despatched my letter last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and must be expected. As long as the cubinet is the Rue St. Martin, the people creeted barricades, by tearing up the paying stones, seizing carts, omnibusses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municiral guards and troops; but at some of them position. About one hundred members of the and the chorus of the Girondists, which I have severe engagements took place, notwithstand-Opposition supported the adjournment; the so often mentioned. They were received ing the people were almost entirely unarmed, whole of the Conservatives were against it. that of Vive la ligne, which was to be heard The Markets, the Place de la Concorde, the every time the compact bodies, which appear- Place du Carrousel, the Boulevards, the Rue agitation. St. Honore, and an immense number of othinfantry. A great number of prisoners were en streets and places were occupied by the troops—in fact the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been everywhere rament of the National guards, followed by a of the National, harangued them from the ging. The troops remained with their arms These are the principle incidents which in their hands all night. As I turned into have come under my notice in the course of the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons who were the day. They were not very serious in stationed close by the Porte, received orders themselves, but they are just of a nature that to charge, and I saw them gallop down the might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords One thing must appear evident to any one gleaming in the sun. At the same moment, who has seen the aspect of Paris during this detachments of light dragoons and infantry day; and that is, that the Government in de- hastened after them. From this it was clear terming not to allow the procession of deputhat additional assistance was required The fighting has ceased in the quarter of St. vguinst the people in that quarter. On leav- Martin, but great crowds fill the streets, and ing the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude | the soilders have difficulty in maintaining or- the apprehension which their appearance suga Sunday paper, that Mr. Clay, after undergoing the fatigues of Saturday, "retired to rest M hether they would not have done better had approaching, headed by a redfag. From the M hether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an other they were being purshed by the military. they given the orders for stopping it at an that they were being pursued by the military. earlier period, and before the preparations About an hour ago I observed artiflery advan-were made, is another matter. I think they cing towards the Boulevards, with the object,

The gardens of the Palais Royal is closed. days before, that the procession was to be one of the demonstration.— rioge, not a cart; only a few back cabs.— Duchess was in deep mourning.

The hum pf an approaching multitude compounded that the clean of the demonstration of the demonstration.— Four o'clock—The Duchess d'Orleans the ling from the Boulevard des Cappicines was

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of the cap-

ital. In some streets the populace have destroy ed the electric telegraph. The National Guard, though the rappel was frequently heaten last evening, scarcely turn-

ed out at all. In several places, it is said that ties. scarcely three persons in a whole company answered the rappel. This morning the rappel has again been benten with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble they cried "Vive la Reforme!" and sung the Marseillaise. Three o'clock.

The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A dep-Gen. Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its re-

signation. The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont Valereign showed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

Four o'clock. The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wild-fire through the city, and is everywhere received with evanswer, and it was received with shouts of

still continues, and the troops are proceeding quil in the quarter of the Tuilleries.
to it. When, however they shall learn the Half-past nine o'clock to it. When, however they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hosti'ities will immediately cease.

In passing the bank, just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guardhouse at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There Tuilleries!"

Fresh troops are being summened to Paris. The regiment of cabineers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. Λt

pure for the reception of troops. During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this tion General of the Post office. morning, large numbers of the populace were ander arms, and rebuilding barricades. The provisional government, it is advised that the provisional government of basis.

As first execution of the orders given by the ceased to exist. Orders have been given to their respectively. streets of St. Dennis, St. Martin, Rambuteau, St. Sanvier de Cravilliers, and all the narrow keep their shops open to all those who may get than in shedding blood in so deflorable. streets adjoining, have been barricaded, and have occasion for them. so well defended, that, up to eleven o'clock, It is expressly recomm the troops had failed in their attempts to take not to quil their arms, their positions, or their ment the maintenance of order is in metal t. possession of them. The Municipal Guards revolutionary attitude. They have often been vortage and produced of the people of Perst were repulsed to the Rue Montorqueil, by the deceived by treason: it is important that they firing of the populace. The garrison of 80,- should not give opportunities to attacks as 600 troops are all employed to guard the in- criminal as they are terrible. numerable avenues to the Place Gerard .-Many of the regiments are overcome with fa-1 sued; tigue. The conneil of ministers, and a crowd . of parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge . in the chatean. Fresh troops are expected, Chamber of Peers to meet. every moment by railway. Half-past Four.

All Government officials have been ordered o place themselves under arbis as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 24, 3th, and 4th togions of the right to take measures for preventing any National Guards have mustered strongly, the shops are closed, and the streets are bar- the insurging symbol to the shops are closed, and the streets are bar- the insurging symbol to the insurging symbol to the insurging symbol to the insurging symbol to the shops are closed, and the streets are bar- the insurging symbol to shouting "Vive la Reforme! Abas Guizot, ricaded as before. abas 'e Ministere." The revolt now appears to be concentrated at the Denis' and St. Martin's quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgent's and the municipal guard. It is rumored that the artillery are directed to destroy the burricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Vavin, the deputy of the 11th arrondissement of Paris rose, and in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Inte- | shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseilrior, with respect to the recent events in Pa-

M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered in many instances the troops have refused King has sent for Count Mole, who is empowed to form a ministry." [Loud cries of "bravo," and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot.] He then continued-"We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be until our successors are appointed, from doing Guards and the people. our duty. We shall consider ourselves an-The cortege will leave at half-past cloven swerable for all that may happen. We shall o'clock and will proceed by the Place de la act in everything we do, according to our Concorde and the Chomps Elysees to the place | best, judgment and our consciences, and acin which the banquet is to take place. The cording to what we consider the interests of public.

After some interruption created by this auavoid even all pretext of conflict, invites to nonneement, M. Odilon Barrot rose, and said signed by Thiers and Barrot. — In consequence of the situation of the It is said that Gen. Lamoriciete Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the or at all events severely wounded.

Mr. Dupin then rose, and said-"The first lieved from anarchy. Every one knows that are throwing the furniture out of the only need of a peaceable demonstration, as lie affairs, can occupy themselves at the same care of their own safety. I demand the ud-

be entrusted with public affairs, it will make and passengers are returning to Amila s. the law be respected. The cabinet sees no reason why the chamber should suspend the labors. The crown at the present moment details of the events of which we have given is useing its prerogative. That prerogative the heads above:
must be expected. As long as the cabinet is At half past four it was hoped that the upon these benches, no bussiness need remain worst was over. At half past seven the Boususpended."

The president then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odilon Barrots pro-Five o'clock.

"Vive la Reforme" Half past Five o'clock.

As the resignation of the Ministry becomes more and more widely known, the public joy of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed becomes greater. It really seems as if no up the Boulevard. Among them were evi-Ministry were over so intensely detested .-By Telegraph to Wilmer & Smith's Times.

Panis, Thurday, Feb. 24. Louis Phillippe has abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris. The Duke de Nemours has been proposed

as Regent, and rejected out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his sol-It was proposed by Odilon Barrot that a diers without orders fired on the people, of Regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Court de Paris should

barge party of officers on horseback. The rage.

The hum pf an approaching multitude comaccompanied by the Duke de Nemuura and a as far as I could perceive jurned alarm into

have been rejected by the Chamber, and the of the victorious Marseilles. Mingled with people who penetrated in the Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies has declared it-

self permanence. The Chamber has refused to allow the fain-The Chamber has refused to allow the faintily of Louis Phillippe to resign the throne.

There will be great efforts finde to support the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a republished by torch bearers: The light the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a republished by torch bearers in the deal bodies, partly undressed, which are refused at lic is not agreeable to the mass of the depu-

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.
The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of

the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the cayalry of the National Guards, and several regimehts of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the Quays to the barrier of Passy The troops were all withdrawn at noon to utation of the officers of the National Guard day. Not a soldier was to be seen. The tioned went to the Tuilleries, to demand that it troops of the line have fraternized with the should be dismissed, when they were told by national guard and national guard with the people. All intercourse with the two sides of the river is cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write: A republic has been proclaimed. The

King and his family are gone to Ed. .The provisional government already pointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, foreign Affairs: Ango, Marine ery demonstration of joy. At this moment Ledru Rollin Interior; Marie, Public Work, there is an immense crowd on the Bonlevard, carnet, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Combouting "Vive Reforme!" A general commerce, Lamoriciere, War: Gernier Pages, merce, Lamoriciere, War: Gernier Pages, manding the troops exclaimed, "You shall confirmed as Mayer of Paris; Cavaignac, Gov-

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin get out of Paris by that line. All was tran-

The following notice has just been publish

In the name of the Sovereign People, the triumph of liberty. You have been a Citizens—The Provisional Government has will ever be, the detenders of the green I a just been installed, it is composed, by the will upon you as you may rely upon me. of the citizens of Frederick Arago, Jonis were then shouts of "to the Tuilleries! to the Blac, Marie, Lamartine, Flecon, Ledru Rollin, Recur. Marast. Albert-to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by government, the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the po-Clitchy, the inhabitants have been told to pre- lice, the citizens Coussidiere, and Sebren - The crown, bestowed by the revolution of it. The same sovereign will of the people has de- is now placed on tee head of a child, protest signated the citizen Et. Arago to the Direct his mother. They are both under the sales

tion General of the Post-office.
As first execution of the orders given by the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris,

It is expressly recommended to the people My beloved fellow citizens! From this 6 The following orders have also just been is-

In the name of the French, people, It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-

Paris, 24th Pebruary. Dapon. (del Eure) Ad Cremis Lamartine. Marie. Ledru Rohn. Arago. [Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather

The people crowd the streets, and are bre-

paring to go to at ack the Castle of Vincenties. Prince Louis Napolean Bonapart set but ed to pieces. A soniar scene of des unus for Paris from London on Saturday morning, place at the Palair Royale. All the frontes Garnier Pages is Mayor of Paris. A. Larshall Buyead has been named to contain the Contain Contains. strong government will be organized. A re- mander of the National Chard and today public, on the model of the United States, is line. proposed.

ed, have just passed, carrying the throne of members. Shortly afterwards it has said the throng-room of the Turilleries on their the Durchess of Orle, as had are at the f lai-e. There has been a frightful loss of life, and and the Dukes de Sem at said Marpers

the Chamber, immediately arose and said—"I to act against the people. The number killed with chically as far as scandid, we have nothing to say at the present moment to is said to be upwards of 500, principally in crowded with officers and solution of the the questions of the honorable member. The the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and be- alciumi, His presence produce a large tween that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Min-

ister's residence at eleven o'clock which self in an attachan between her two me.

The half was then for eithy general in a transfer or the self in an attachan between her two me. The toesin has been sounded all day thro'-

out Paris.
All Paris is in the hands of the National count Mole was first named and rejected And when schooled was restored, M. ber by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next, and announced to the assembly that is named, and the proclamations appointing them, had abdicated in layor of his grandson, a Ministers, are forn down everywhere by the

Con. Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of National Guard. The placard was number of deputies collected around there signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said that Gen. Lamoriciete is sign, it invites the National Guards who may cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the take part in the demonstration to present proposition which I made resterday, (the impacked without arms; for it is desired to peachment.) [Loud cries of "yes, yes," and taken to session of by the people, after a great was drowned by dealening cries. Meritaken to peach the most of the people, after a great was drowned by dealening cries. Meritaken to the decision of deal of carnage. An attack was made at one was revoiced, Maire said that in the case o'clack on the Palace of the Tuilleries. The Palace of the Tuillerirs is in the bands Gently necessary to adopt some measures The committee hopes that on this occasion thing for the capital is peace. It must be re- of the National Guard and the people. They evil had made iromense progress. Shill we wind-

stations and barriers—the rails removed to people. M. Lamothej queria supported and appendix. becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation time in re-establishing order and with the prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neufchaten to Bou- and concluded the sixting.

The princes retired, followed by sixting and concluded the sixting. M. Guizot .- "As long as the cabinet shall munications are cut off with Paris, The mail London, Saturday evening.

We subjoin from the French papers a few

levard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the Marseilles The Chamber immediately rose in great and proceeded to the office of the Nationel, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the edi-The public joy increases at the resignation tors see that their liberties are not "again" large crowd, is passing the Bourse, shouting balcony, and assured them their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night.

At 10 o'clock a column of 6 or 800 people. dently many of the Communistes, and possi-The shops still continue to be open. The bly, some of those malefactors who will mix movements of troops are also continuing .- in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. subsequent act of one of the party justified gested.

Although M. Guizat had retired from the ministry, the Hotel des Affaires des Etrangeres remained occupied and guarded by troops. About 10 o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command, and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his sol-

whom four or five were killed.

The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, a most touching and melancholy procession arrived, and

deputies of Paris have resigned their seats. | pavement turned up: gas lamps smashed; and Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours heard, and a low song of death, "Mourir pour

this awful and imposing chorus, the noise wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front car bodies, partly undressed, which appeared a have been carefully arranged in the cart. When the head of the columns reached a corner of the Rue Kepelletter, the song w clianged to a burst of thry, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National and the whole party burst into a unanimous sinck cry of vengeance! You know how southout it that word when pronounced in French, The dead bodies in the cart were those of the who fell under the fire of the soldier above me ioned: This event is deplorable. It may possible

change the issue of the affair. The night was an awful one. The roise workmen appeared to break on the spilines.
Having heard a similar one in 1530, I gueste it was going on. Barricades one immend strong at the end of the Rue Richieu, were progress of construction. This has continued up to this moment—half past ten. Every tree the whole lin of the Boulevard has been fell Every one of the superb lump-posts bare be thrown down, and all converted into barricade At the corner of every street is a barracade gentlemen, shop keepers, clerked workmen, laboring at the work with with an eagerner;

earnestines beyond description.
At 12 o'clock M. Odjdyn Barrat, accompan manding the troops exclaimed, "You shall bave reform." "And the dismissal of the Ministry?' cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and everything!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of appliance.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin.

Confirmed as Mayer of Paris; Cavhignac, Gev. by Gen. Lamoniciace, repand from the Cherch in the National guard.

All communication by railway and diligence.

National quarter of St. Martin.

All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northernal filled the court. Shortly afterwards the following in the quarter of St. Martin. 

e new Cabiner with the superior command the National Guard of the Defartment of By your energetic attitude you have assent

(Signed) General LAMORIGIERE Countersigned) OPILLON BARROT. Panis, Feb. 24, .518.
A: 3 o clock, the following programation po ted on the walls of Paris. Citizens of Paris The Kingh saldicold

of the honor and courage of the Paristin ? quarters. Our brave army em bebet er enlissim. •

its Herore National Court . Imy have been tath of to our noble commy. They's not desert it to this grage emerging

This proclamation produced a temprary cas but the entortunate occurrence a, the contest but the carotinate actuarence a meromens bits his, might breat his to change the cart of the sauggle. Large pools of blood are con the asp aduce pavengents of the Bouleva Capotines and the Rue Basse du Rumpar, by The people to get that the coops only here, their Coem I was breathy shot. They be a transfer of the coefficients. itageance." signifi- On learing the palace the King ampli-

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but cries the relation with troops evacuate the window-, turni ure, pie mes, &c. The? was let, entire, carry d in procession er ags reets and the Boulevards,, and all mane taken out and burnt in the Court.

In the Chamber of Dupatics, at 1 o'clad Toposed.
A procession of persons in blonses, and arm-Sauzet took the chair, in passence of about with her two sons. The Princ - 3/11 appr at the left door, accompanied by the two Pri ie vonde Countile a arisana antione of the members of the House. Her pre-ston on the assembly. Almost upme

af er wards the Duchees entered, and starts tade et actued men of the I met orde, sea tronal clouds. The Princess and har c then tetrical to one of the upier benches presidential chair

forced the regency on the Dugness of the A voice from the public gallery-h An indescribable scene of annult of

killed Mon pensier-National Guards also ation in which the capital was placed; ?: fated to calm the population. Since morn claim the Dake de Num airs or the Daci

sisted on the necessity of appointing and all government. M. Sanzet Lere pure

bers of the centre, those of the lettatore ing in the hall. The insurgen - fler tather carried M. Dupont de I lim 1517 idential chair. The tribune and a My the people and 12 My Guards, and the names of the tellowis? of the Provisional Government were p amids a scene which has 10 been we since the Convention. M. Gerster Pag. Leden Rolin, M. Arago, M. Limztine, M. M. Cremiens.

The list was received with criss 6

Republique, and the Assembly then and the Itotel de Ville to insual the provision ernment,
LATEST INTELLIGENCE The following proclamation has been Orders have been given to cease fire

where, We have just been charged by the Ke! minis ry.
The Chamber will be dissolved, and be made to the country.
Gen. Lamoriciere has been appoint

mandant of the National Guards.

THIERS,

ODILLON BARROT,

DMVERGIER DE HAURI L'AMORICIERE. All the Ministers have quitted their The Bourse is closed.

ESTRAY. CAME to the subscriber in Harboral March 4th, a red Steer with some shis belly and flanks. The owner is to prove property pay charges and away. ERASTUS S. SII March 18, 1849.

SUGAR CURED AMS & SHOULDERS of the fift can be hought cheap at the store S. W. C. & R. P. HILL March 18, 1848.

BOOKS! BOOKS!
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, Magazina
On hand at No. 5. Bonnell Block.
H. O.

March 18, 1918.

BROOMS a good article, may be live cents of March 1, 1818