American Volunteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON. "OUR COUNTRY—MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT—BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY." AT $2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 34. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848. NO. 43.

WILLIAM T. BROWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, nearly opposite the county jail, Carlisle.
March 9, 1848.

T. H. Skiles,

HAS just received a lot of superior French Cloths and Cassimeres, which he will sell or make to order, on terms to suit the times, at his old stand opposite the Railroad office, West High street, Carlisle.
February 17, 1848.

Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, &c.
FOR sale every day, in the MARKET, below Sixth street, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, a splendid collection of the above, comprising Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, hardy and perpetual blooming Plants. Also, Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.; with all kinds of Vegetable Roots and Plants, as Asparagus, Rhubard, Herbs, Currants, Raspberries, and every variety appertaining to a Vegetable and Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds.
S. MAUPAY, Seedsman.
Communications can be addressed to the subscriber, Rising Sun P. O., Philadelphia county.
Seeds supplied, Wholesale and Retail, of my own growth, of crop 1847, and warranted genuine.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1848.—2m

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse,

No. 152½ MARKET STREET, BETWEEN 4TH & 5TH, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, to an examination of a complete stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

which for extent, variety and workmanship, he flatters himself will give universal satisfaction, while his reduced scale of prices presents to purchasers inducements which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the United States.
JACOB REED.
Philadelphia, March 2, 1848.—3m

Great American Remedy.

WESTERN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF HEALTH;
207 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, a celebrated medicine which has made great cures in all diseases, is now introduced into this section. The limits of an advertisement will not permit an extended notice of this remedy; we have only to say it has for its Agents in the United States and Canadas a large number of educated Medical Practitioners in high professional standing, who make a general use of it in their practice in the following diseases:

Dropsy; Gravel, and diseases of the urinary organs; Piles and all diseases of the blood; derangements of the Liver, &c., and all general diseases of the system. It is particularly requested that all who contemplate the use of this article, or who desire information respecting it, will obtain a Pamphlet of 32 pages, which Agents whose names are below will gladly give away; this book treats upon the method of cure—explains the properties of the article, and the diseases it has been used for over this country and Europe for four years with such perfect effect. Over 16 pages of testimony from the highest quarters will be found, with names, places and dates, which can be written to by any one interested, and the parties will answer postpaid communications.

Be particular and ask for the Pamphlet, as no other such pamphlet has ever been seen. The evidence of the power of this medicine over all diseases is guaranteed by persons of well known standing in society.

Put up in 30 oz. and 12 oz. bottles. Price $2, 30 oz.; $1 12 oz.; the larger being the cheaper. Every bottle has "G. C. VAUGHN" written on the directions; &c. See pamphlet, page 28. Prepared by Dr. G. C. VAUGHN; and sold at Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Offices devoted to sale of this article exclusively, 182 Nassau, N. York, and corner of Essex and Washington, Salem, Mass., and by all Druggists throughout this country and Canada as Agents.

For sale by S. W. Haverstick, Carlisle; M. Lutz, Harrisburg; Russel & Dice, Dickinson; J. C. & G. B. Altick, Shippensburg; Adams & Eshelman, Stoughstown.
March 5, 1848.—1y

See What Sherman's Lozenges have Done.

SHERMAN'S Worm Lozenges will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

Consumption, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist in the Western part of this state, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommend with more confidence. They allay all itching or irritation, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea-Sickness, Despondency, Faintness, Cholic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation are quickly and entirely relieved by using Sherman's Champhor Lozengers. They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

Rheumatism, Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are speedily and effectually relieved by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs only 12½ cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

Beware of Imposition.—Dr Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a ☞ *fac simile* ☜ of the Doctors written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied upon. Dr. Sherman's Warehouse is No. 106 Nassau st. New York.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE.—S. W. Haverstick, Dr. J. J. Myers, J. & W. B. Fleming, Carlisle; G. W. Singiser, Churchtown; A. Cathcart, Shepherdstown; Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg; J. C. Reeme, Shiremanstown; John G. Miller, Lisburn; Jane May, New Cumberland; John H. Zearing, Sporting Hill; John Coyle, Hogestown; John Reed, Kingstown; Russell & Dice, Dickinson; James Kyle, Jacksonville; J. Hood & Son, Springfield; John Diller, Newville; Robt. Elliott, Newburg.
December 30, 1847.—1y.* §

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER,

is published every Thursday, at Carlisle, Pa., by JOHN B BRATTON, upon the following conditions, which will be rigidly adhered to:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, *in advance*,	$2 00
For six months, *in advance*,	1 00

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.
Twenty-five per cent. additional on the price of subscription will be required of all those who do not pay in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$ 50
One square, two insertions,	75
One square, three insertions,	1 00
Every subsequent insertion, per square,	25

A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for three or six months.

OFFICE.—The office of the *American Volunteer* is in the second story of James H. Graham's new stone building, in South Hanover street, a few doors from Burkholder's hotel, and directly opposite the Post-office, where those having business will please call.

Poetical.

From the Inquirer.

Ten Years Ago.—To My Wife.

BY GEO. W. DEWEY.

Come, draw thy chair beside me, love,
The present cares beguile;
What tho' the winter croons around,
There's summer in thy smile!
Let all thy smiles beam on me now,
And o'er the future throw
The radiance of the joy we shared,
This day, ten years ago!

Aye, lean upon me lovingly,
And with those eyes of thine,
Gaze, fondly, down the pictured past,
As I do now with mine;
And may the golden light, which shone
Upon Hope's rosy glass,
Illumine all the mirror's disc
Whereon the visions pass.

How like the mirror on the wall—
Obscured by mists awhile,
Reflecting still the image there
When sunshine spreads a smile;—
Is now the inward glass we search
For faded scenes of yore,
Which, warming in the light of love,
Will ev'ry tint restore.

Entwine thine arms around me, love,
Recalling bygone hours,
The present, to the past, shall be
A rosary of flowers;
And as we reckon up the buds—
Some withered ere the bloom—
A tear shall mark the vacant spot
Of one within the tomb.

A cherished one, whose voice rung out
With music of the spheres,
Where now, in anthem melody,
A vocal part she bears.
Ah! vividly the glass restores
That rosy face of glee,
Which, tho' a semblance of myself,
An image was of thee.

We would not wish her here again,
For, now we ever see
A cherub in the child we lost—
A sacred memory;
And, had she lived, a thing of earth,
To yield us earthly love,
We now would have no angel guide
To lead our thoughts above!

Miscellaneous.

LOVE, REVENGE AND SUICIDE.

In the year 1780, a young London Merchant, having won the affections of a lovely girl, also obtained the consent of her father, to whom she was an only child. The old gentleman had a singular fancy that they should be married at the same village church, where his own happy union took place; and being a sufferer from the gout, he placed the young lady under the charge of her aunt; and the happy lover taking his own valet, set out on his journey to Westmoreland. Soon after their arrival at that place, a letter full of transport, was despatched to the father; the wedding had first taken place, the bride had been pronounced nearly as handsome as her mother; although the bridegroom wore no shoulder knots, open sleeves or pantaloons!' he might still compete with the bridegroom of earlier days, in appearance. After the ceremony, the happy couple took a walk in the vicar's garden; and the valet, aware that they would soon leave the place for their future destination, went into the refreshment; and knowing that his master had drawn the charge from his pistols the night before, and that the state of the roads required every precaution, took this opportunity of reloading them. From their return from the stroll, the young couple went into his room, and the gentlemen, seeing his pistols laying where he had left them, the night before, and being sure that he hand unloaded them, took one of them and presented it at his fair bride, saying, with the most winning flattery:

"Now, maiden, repent of all those cruelties you have been guilty of towards me,—my sleepless nights, my days of anxious hope. I will revenge myself!—Fair tyrant, you shall die with your instruments of torture about you, that enchanting smile and those killing ringlets!"

"Pray, do not suffer me to linger," said the confiding girl, laughing merrily at his agreeable nonsense. "Fire!"

He did so, and shot her dead!

Who can paint his horror? After a pause he rung the bell—his servant entered, and his master locked the door, and said, in a singular marked voice,—

"William, did you load those pistols?"

The unfortunate wretch horrified at what he saw, mechanically answered "Yes."

His master instantly shot him dead with the undischarged pistol.

After this, in a state of insanity, he wrote an account of the occurence to the bereaved father, and concluded by telling him, that two hours ago he was made the happiest man alive, but that now, as the object of his love lay dead at his feet, he should finish his wedding day and his life, by falling on his sword, if his heart did not break before he could complete his intention. The sad epistle being finished he put an end to his life.

The body of poor William, whose fatal carelessness had led to so sad a catastrophe, was interred in a church yard, and the corpses of the lovers, attended by the half-bewildered aunt, were brought to London, and privately laid in one grave, in the parish where the now wretched father had once lived a happy and a prosperous man.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.
Scenes in Paris.

From late English journals containing the accounts of the recent exciting events in France, we make the following summary of interesting occurrences:

THE KING.—On the morning of the 24th of Feb., as we announced in the last despatch from the London papers the King abdicated. Paris at night was very generally illuminated. The throne and royal furniture were burned, but quiet prevailed throughout the city. The red flag was every where displayed.—The provisional government issued a proclamation, which has been already published, announcing its intention to submit the question of a Republic to the people. The unfortunate firing upon the crowd, near the hotel of M. Guizot, had taken place the day before, and was not provoked, as was before stated, by the shooting of the Colonel, but simply by a proposition to illuminate M. Guizot's house. The volley killed fifty-two persons, and was followed by another in the Rue de la Paix, which roused the people throughout the city to the intensest pitch of indignation.

On Thursday morning it became evident that the National Guard was rapidly fraternizing with the people, and that the regiments of the line were going with them. The power of the Government was thus utterly paralyzed. Defalcation of troops occurred every where throughout the city. A proclamation was then posted throughout the city, signed by Barrot and Thiers, announcing that orders had been given to cease firing, that the Chambers were dissolved, and that they had been ordered to form a new ministry. This, however, came too late, and from all parts of the city vast masses of the people crowded to the Palais Royal and the Tuilleries. By noon that whole quarter of the town had been invested and the attack was commenced. The abdication of the King, which was immediately proclaimed, could not save either the dynasty or the palace. The firing upon the Palais Royal continued for an hour, and it was then taken by storm. The Tuilleries made less resistance—the Royal family having made their escape before it was taken.

TAKING THE TUILLERIES.—We read in the Democratic Pacifique:—"On taking the Tuilleries the people found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. 'My friends,' cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, 'this is the Master of us all!' The people took the Christ and bore it solemnly to the church of St. Roch. 'Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!' said the people; and everybody inclined in a religious sentiment. Noble people, who respect all that is sacred. Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal fraternity!"

On the morning of the 25th, the Commerce says, "every heart was filled with confidence; the streets were crowded with promenaders meeting, grouping, and embracing each other, happy at finding themselves at the end of events the glory of which has cost us the lives of so many of our brothers in gaining the great triumph of the rights of humanity.—The night passed admirably. We traversed Paris, from the Faubourg Poisoniere to the Hotel de Ville, at 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and at every point found the duty at the barricades admirably performed by the citizens and the National Guards; the sentinels being vigilant, and the pass-words and countersigns given and returned. The capital was admirable. Illuminated to its roofs with lamps and other lights of a thousand colors, and perambulated in every part by a population intoxicated with joy. The Boulevards, in particular, presented a magic spectacle; the 'Marseillaise' and the Hymn of the Girondins resounded on all sides; the voice of women and children joining in concord with the masculine tones of the heroes of February 24. In the passage Verdot, the Lyric Society of the children of Paris sang popular hymns, composed and arranged for the event, with a precision and harmony which went to the heart, and drew forth appeals of applause at the end of every strophe. Whoever has not seen Paris last night—Paris full of order, union, and majesty, amidst the sublime disorder of the barricades—can never form an idea of the great beauties of the sovereignty of the people."

The garrison of the fortress at Vincennes declared for the Republic. The Military School and all the Artillery depots were occupied by the people. The Bourse was closed.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The acts of the Provisional Government and the new officials show consummate skill and prudence. The Minister of Finance, M. Goudchaux, has judiciously confirmed all the clerks in their employments, and this chief branch of internal administration is working. It was only on Monday the notice to pay the city taxes was issued. The whole of the coming year's taxes derived from per-centage on rents of apartments and shopkeeper's licenses will fall into the hands of the new government—an enormous fund with which to begin. The million a month to the civil list is already confiscated, or as the ordinance has it, restored to the people—a handsome addition to the fund applicable to the relief of distress.

KING'S RETIREMENT AT NEUILLY BURNT.—It is announced this morning that the King's beloved retirement at Neuilly has been burnt. The bridge at Asnieres, over which pass the Versailles, St. Germain and Rouen trains, has, I am assured, been cut. The Fortress of Mont Valerien, that great stronghold, which stood at an equal distance between St. Cloud and Neuilly, and commanded the Bois de Boulogne, surrendered after a resistance of five hours. All the *forts detaches* and fortresses round Paris are in the hands of the republic.

CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION.—On the 27th, the people inaugurated the day, at the column of July, 1830, in presence of the National Guards and people, "the date of liberty re-conquered." At two o'clock, the provisional government, guard and masses of people moved from the Hotel de Ville to the Bastile, where a short address was pronounced at the foot of the column which was surmounted by twelve tricolored flags waving to the breeze. The concourse of people was immense, beyond any means of estimation. More than one hundred thousand troops were under arms, covering a distance of four miles. The people numbered hundreds of thousands; and exceeded any assemblage which the magnificent events of the past few days have produced. Lamartine rode a beautiful white charger, himself wearing a cocked hat, sword, pair of epaulettes and a coat trimmed with red. His head is white, and he appears to be about fifty-five years old.

DEPREDATIONS OF ROBBERS.—The correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing on this date, the 27th, says:

The Provisional Government has made very considerable progress in the re-establishment of order, and is proceeding in the organization of a new form of government with a degree of activity suited to the important position in which it is placed.

Public confidence, which, on Friday was at a very low ebb, even among the Republicans themselves, has been greatly restored since yesterday morning.

It must not, however, be supposed that crimes are not occasionally committed, or that the mode of punishing them is the most regular in the world.—The fact is that Lynch law is here in its full force. Robbers and wilful fire-raisers (these being the prevailing crimes) are punished with extraordinary rigor.

On Friday and yesterday several thieves were taken *flagrante delicto*, tried by the by-standers, and shot at once. This happened in several instances on Friday. In the Champs Elysees three men were shot that day. In the Rue Richelieu, yesterday, two young thieves were shot, and their bodies left lying on the spot, with a paper on their breasts, having the word "Voleur" in large characters inscribed upon it. Another band of eight robbers was brought out for execution in the same unceremonious manner to the Place de la Madeleine, but the largeness of the number made the amateur executioners hesitate. But the hesitation did not do much to pro'ong the lives of the malefactors, for upon being carried to the *maire* of the first arrondissement, which is hard by, the mayor was soon satisfied that justice was about to be done, and gave his sanction to the execution, which was forthwith executed in the court.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.—The Provisional Government has announced that the drapeau tricolor is the national flag of the French Republic, and it has published an appeal to the people not to think of abandoning either the Three Colors or the Gallic Cock.

On the tri-colored flag is to be inscribed "Republique Francaise—Liberte, Equalite, Fraternite." All the old flags are taken down, and new ones put in their places. The National Guards have new flags throughout.

Nearly a million of francs were subscribed yesterday for the wounded. Most of the bankers put down each from 10,000 to 15,000 francs; Baron Rothschild 50,000, and the Bank 100,000. The republic has adopted the children of those who were killed in the three days of the revolution, and the places vacated are to be converted into hospitals for the widows, wounded, &c. &c., a much better purpose than the maintenance of a king and his household, and much less expensive.

On the Palace of the Tulleries is inscribed, "*Hotel des Invalides Civils.*" On the house of M. Guizot, "*Proprie e Nationale,*" (National Property.) "*Vastes appartemens a louer.*" (Large apartments to let.) The estate of Louis Philippe is represented as worth forty-five millions of dollars, and he is said to have cared as much about his estate as his kingdom. How suddenly he departed with both! There had not been the least preparation at the Tuilleries for such an event. From the appearance of the entire interior, from the kitchen to the boudoir of the queen, all indicates that the event came upon the family like a clap of thunder, and with no more warning. The queen's dresses are in her apartments, and the servants have left theirs, as if they had fled from fire, or any other devastating outbreak of the elements. All his horses and carriages stood in their usual places.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is the reply made by the Ambassador of the United States to the circular of M. de Lamartine, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the various foreign ministers and ambassadors in Paris:

"SIR—I have the honor of acknowledging your note of yesterday, by which you announce to me that the Provisional Government of the French Republic has confided to you the department of Foreign Affairs. That choice, I have no hesitation in declaring, will be regarded by the world as a favorable first step in the new order of things. I shall transmit with great satisfaction to my government by the earliest opportunity a copy of your communication; and I have no doubt that it will be cordially received. Meanwhile, sir, I will be ready with your permission to treat with you relative to all matters that may interest my country, or the American residents in France. The United States, knowing by their own experience the value of free institutions, will naturally anticipate from similar institutions in France, administered with wisdom and moderation, of which the enlarged and benificent principles announced in your note are the auspicious harbingers, nothing but the best results to the interests and well-being of both countries. I pray you to accept these early assurances of the very high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.
(Signed) RICHARD RUSH."

FRIDAY, March 4th.

THE KING'S FLIGHT.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 2d ult., says:

The King lost his breakfast on the morning he escaped—when the insurgents entered the palace they found the table not only set, but the repast prepared and served upon it. The King's servant said to him, just before that time—"Your Majesty, there is great excitement among the people, and you will be obliged to make concessions to appease them." The King remarked, "that it was only a coffee-house affair, which they would put down in a few hours." When he made his escape he was dependant upon this servant to bring him two shirts; but he could not stop to take any money with him, and at Drux his friends raised two hundred francs for him to pay his expenses to England. Does there not appear something like a retributive justice in this? On the morning of the 22d, the King orders his troops to fire on the people, for no manner of offence, except making known their wishes for a redress of their grievances. Not a man was armed, or assumed any menacing attitude—I never saw a more orderly mass of people; they did not arm till, or the next day, till in the evening, nor until the troops had fired on them and killed and wounded many, besides those whose heads had been cut open on the first and second day, except they returned stones and brickbats, after they had been charged upon several times by the troops. Within five days from that time his kingdom has been overturned, a new government formed, himself and family expelled from his palace, and the poor men whom he undertook to cut down and destroy, are transferred to his princely palace, to be healed of their wounds.

The king is reported as having remained concealed near Havre for two or three days; shaved off his whiskers, and otherwise disguised himself, and finally taken a boat, and then a steamer, on which he and the queen arrived safely in England. He seems to have lost all self-control, and to have been frightened to an extent incredible. He is alleged as having declared, on his *arrival in England*, that Charles X was dethroned for breaking the charter, and himself for keeping it and his oath; and he called upon all to take notice of the fact. "Once a man, and twice a child," applies as well to kings in their dotage, as to other men; but the imbecility of Louis Philippe exceeds any thing of the kind within my recollection. He seems to have acted like a man deprived of his reason by fear; and I think he must have lost the use of his ordinary faculties.

THE DEVOTED DEAD.—On the 4th, the New York Herald correspondent says:—March 4th is as great a day in Paris as at Washington. One million of people, probably, have assembled to witness the funeral rites over the departed dead—those who have died fighting for their liberty and a republic, and who have been immortalized as suddenly and unexpectedly as their sovereign was dethroned. This was probably the pageant of all pageants—the numbers, the occasion, the excitement of the public, the plan, could hardly be expected to occur again in the history of the world.

CAN FRANCE MAINTAIN A REPUBLIC?—The correspondent of the New York Herald—whose letters are full of interest—says:

Can France maintain a republic? My opinion is in the affirmative. Blood may yet flow in rivers in Paris before the republic becomes stable. The present and other governments may be overturned. The forms, in their details, may undergo great changes, and different experiments may give place to their successors; but that ever France will return to monarchy, is not probable. There is a vast and immeasurable difference between the condition of the French people of 1792 and 1848, and a corresponding difference in the condition of the surrounding States of Europe.

Our own example has, within that time, ceased to be an experiment, and has become a historical fact, full of instruction. Wide spread intelligence has changed the face of Europe; constitutions have sprung up and survived for years; monarchies have given way, or been modified by the force of public sentiment; the press has been unshackled, and men have ceased to ridicule constitutional monarchies or to fear republics. With a population like Paris, who have so often tried their power successfully against kings; and who are now in the full possession of free suffrage; kings can gain no foothold, and there are not in existence the foreign powers to force a monarcy upon France. France will not be likely to repeat her former mistakes, and bring upon herself thereby the displeasure of the people of other countries. She has nothing to fear from the anger of kings—let her do nothing to lose cast with the people of her neighbors, and kings will be powerless.—The danger of France, at present, consists from divisions at home, in endeavoring to form her new government.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.—Writing on the 6th ult., the same correspondent says:

I should not be surprised at the most extraordinary and important changes; without any warning, and to see an entirely new government in Paris the next week, or rather a new set of men in power. Yet there are no indications decided that any change will take place. On the other hand, the national assembly is to be elected on the 9th of April, and on the 20th to assemble, to be chosen by universal suffrage, eligible at twenty-five, and the number nine hundred, in which Algeria is to be represented. Who can foresee what such an assemblage of men will do, coming together under such impulses as now move the people? And what will be the position of France at the end of the next three months?

Some of the French presses are expressing decided disapprobation of the new government—the complaints are general rather than definite, and it would have been fortunate, perhaps, if the national assembly could have been convoked at an earlier day. The power of the provisional government is necessarily absolute, and their patronage immense, and, of course, the trial and duties are onerous in the extreme. All parties desire favors, and to be relieved from burdens and oppressions. Expenses must be paid, and taxes must be lessened, but quite incompatible things in the commencement—removals must be made, and vacancies supplied, and disappointments will occur as a necessary consequence. It appears to me that the new government have met the new exigencies with much wisdom, and performed their duties with efficiency. But this may not save them even till the assembling of the national convention. What is in preparation in the numerous and powerful clubs cannot be known only to the initiated; but nothing appears beyond some dissatisfaction expressed in several of the public presses.

Political.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

In pursuance of previous public notice, one of the largest and most enthusiastic political assemblages ever convened in the county of Lancaster, was held at the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday afternoon last, March 22d, to respond to the nomination of James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency of the United States.

This being the county in which the distinguished nominee has for many years resided, from which he was FIVE successive times elected to the Congress of the United States, and in which he first developed those great qualities of mind and character, that have subsequently rendered his name illustrious as one of the ablest Statesmen and purest Patriots of the age—his old friends, acquaintances, and neighbors, turned out in large masses, to testify their continued devotion to him, and to express their high satisfaction that the Democracy of his native State have bestowed upon him, the deserved compliment of a nomination for the most exalted civil trust in the world—which they now, with entire unanimity desire to see ratified by the Democratic National Convention to be held on the 4th Monday of May next in Baltimore.

The meeting was organized on motion of Dr. EDWIN HALDERMAN, by the appointment of Hon. JACOB GROSH of Marietta, as President, he was assisted by twenty-two Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries.

E. W. HUTTER moved for the appointment of a committee of fifteen, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was agreed to; whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

E. W. Hutter, city, J. H. Houston, Salisbury, Jacob Neff, Jr., Strasburg, Sanders McCullough, Drumore, Dr. George B. Kerfoot, city, Joel L. Lightner, Leacock, G. D. McIlvaine, Paradise, William Patton, Columbia, Joseph Potts, Strasburg Borough, Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, Upper Leacock, Jonas D. Bachman, city, John Mathiot, city, Dr. Ephraim Shober, Brecknock, Frederick Keller, Litiz, Henry E. Leaman, Manheim.

The committee having retired for some time, through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions. Before they were read, on motion, John Mathiot, J. B. Amwake, Dr. Abm. Bitner, Junius B. Kauffman, and A. G. Helfenstein were appointed a committee, to wait on Geo. W. Barton, who had been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Barton was introduced, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of his many admirers and friends.

The preamble and resolutions were then read, as follows, and adopted:

WHEREAS, By the agency of delegates, regularly chosen in the respective counties, and invested with the authoritative powers of a State Convention, the voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, was, the 4th inst., unequivocally declared in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic citizens of the city and county of Lancaster have, during a period of nearly a quarter century, furnished a series of the most indubitable proofs of personal and political attachment to the distinguished Patriot and Statesman, whose sphere of usefulness has since been extended so as to embrace the most elevated and responsible *national* trusts; and it is, therefore, their duty, as it is also their pride and pleasure, to reiterate the expressions of confidence and admiration, with which he has always been cheered by those, in whose midst he ripened into manhood, and under whose eye he first developed the germ of his present intellectual greatness.—Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we respond with all our hearts to the nomination of our distinguished fellow-citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and rejoice at the flattering promise that our wishes in this respect, as entertained, without interruption, for a long series of years, are at length to be consummated.

Resolved, That the services of JAMES BUCHANAN are recorded in our hearts, not less than in the pages of national history. His brilliant career in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, in which he often met and vanquished the intellectual giants of the opposition—his successful mission abroad, conferred by the Patriot JACKSON—and his truly able administration of the grave duties of Secretary of State under President POLK—have stamped him as one of the most enlighted Statesmen of the age, well fitted, not only to occupy, but to adorn the Presidential office.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, by her ancient and unwavering attachment to the great cause of republicanism, has well earned the honor of furnishing the next President to the country. Whenever the democracy of the Union has been in peril the old "Keystone" has never failed to come to the rescue, and since she aided to hurl from power the odious dynasty of '98, she has ever stood up, proudly and unflinchingly, in the cause of the country. She now invokes her sister States not to be unmindful of her disinterested and self sacrificing course.

Resolved, That with JAMES BUCHANAN as our standard-bearer, Lancaster county can be redeemed from the political thraldom, in which she has so long been bound, and the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania can be carried by an old-fashioned Jackson majority.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. BUCHANAN's letter to the Democracy of old Berks, in favor of the adjustment of the exciting question of Slavery in newly acquired territory on the principles of the *Missouri Compromise*, as dedicated alike by sound patriotism, enlightened wisdom, and a due regard for the safety and perpetuity of our institutions. We admire and commend the high moral courage, which has prompted this eminent Statesman to cast himself into the breach, at this most intricate and critical period of our public affairs.

Resolved, That we regard the *Union* of the States, as the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity, and view with *feelings* of distrust and abhorrence every measure calculated to endanger it. We have not forgotten the warning counsel of the Father of our Country, in his Farewell legacy, to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together its various parts."

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the measures of the General Administration, under the conduct of JAS. K. POLK, who has fully justified the high confidence reposed in him by by his admiring countrymen. We are proud of the President of our choice, and glad that in the excited contest of 1844 we gave him our suffrages and support. In the many stupendous events of his administration, he has proved fully equal to the necessities of his high station, and has most satisfactorily demonstrated to inquisitive friends and foes, *what manner of man he is.* It is our fervent hope that the Democracy of the Union may ever have so gallant a leader to conduct its hosts to victory, and the country always a Chief Magistrate, animated by the same patriotic anxiety to preserve unimpaired the interests, the rights, the liberties, and the sacred honor of the republic.

Resolved, That Peace with all Mankind is the pervading policy of our institutions, and most in consonance with the temper of our people; yet we cannot but view the Mexican war as the offspring of a controlling and imperious necessity. So long had the United States borne in meekness the injuries inflicted on her interests and honor—ending in the daring invasion of her soil, and the murder of her unoffending citizens—that it became necessary to assert her national character by a resort to the sword, or submit to the most abject and destructive humiliation. We had reached that point in the drama when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Sanguinary and semi-savage war, by the one party, and tame submission by the other, would have justly rendered the latter a by-word and a reproach among the independent nations of the earth.

Resolved, That whilst we deplore the loss of many valuable lives, and sincerely sympathise with sorrowing relatives and friends, the events of the Mexican war, are worthy to be enrolled in the same volume that has perpetuated the ancient renown of the revolution, and the exploits of our brave countrymen in the war of 1812. Mexico's infatuated legions have been taught the difference between the energies of freemen, voluntarily fighting the battles of the republic, and mercenary hirelings, obeying the behests of military leaders—and the whole world has seen, that our citizen-soldiery have inherited, not only Liberty, but the will and the power to maintain it.

Resolved, That national homage is due to SCOTT, TAYLOR, QUITMAN, WORTH, DAVIS, BUTLER, PILLOW, CADWALADER, SHIELDS, PATTERSON, and other brave spirits, who have carried the flag of their country on to victory. But, in our apportionment of praise, be it also our task to signalise the services of the many thousand of chivalric, but unpretending men of the rank and file, whose deeds of noble daring deserve no less to be immortalised in song and story.

Resolved, That, as *Pennsylvanians* it is to us a source of *peculiar* felicitation, that this holy zeal in our country's cause has been nowhere more strikingly displayed than in our own beloved commonwealth, whose patriotic sons at the tap of the first drum, went forth, as it were, "with a sling and with a stone," to smite the enemies of their country.

Resolved, That it is a source of painful regret that in this trying crisis there has existed, in our own land a class of intelligent citizens, so wholly under the dominion of partisan prejudice and passion, as to calumniate their own Government, and extenuate the abominations of the enemy. *They*, too, will not go unrewarded. The same historic pen that transmits to posterity, for admiration and example, the gallant exploits of SCOTT and TAYLOR, will also preserve for execration and avoidance, the speeches of CORWIN, HALE, and Company, and the kindred editorials of the *New York Tribune and National Intelligencer.*

Resolved, That we approve of the appointment of those two eminent Statesmen and Democrats, Hon. A. H. SEVIER and Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, as Commissioners to proceed to Mexico, to finally adjust the Treaty of Peace ratified by the United States Senate—in which we discover another proof of the unexampled magnimity of our government and of the earnest desire of the administration to bring the war to a speedy and honorable close.

Resolved, That we are now, more than ever, proud of our common country—proud of her military renown—proud of her internal peace and prosperity—proud of her inestimable civil, political, and religious institutions—proud of her extending territory, comprising every extreme of climate, between which all the varied productions of nature may be freely cultivated and exchanged. Throwing all these gigantic capabilities into one common stock, it is impossible that we should not perceive in the prospective such an accumulation of national glory, and happiness, and power, as is without a paralell in the annals of the world.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania have *not* been ruined by the tariff of 1846, and do not expect to be. In vain do we seek in our midst the evidences of the impoverishment which was to sink the State in a comon vortex of insolvency. On the contrary, wherever we cast our eyes, we behold a prosperous and contented people, surrounded on every side by the elements of social and domestic happiness, blessed in their basket and their store, and laughing to scorn the theories of croaking monopolists and selfish politicians—theories, which truth and time have indelibly stamped as unreliable and fallacious, if not in the highest degree dangerous and pernicious.

Resolved, That we regard extravagant duties, for the sake of fostering particular interests, at the expense of the rest, as a grievous public offence, against which the reprobation of the country cannot be too frequently or too loudly uttered. Legislation for the benefit of classes, with the concomitant expedients for transferring the current of industry from its natural and appropriate channels, we view as a palpable perversion of the obvious functions of Government, which is never worse employed than in ministering to the cupidity of the artful, the avaricious, and the designing. Better far leave enterprise to the quick-sighted guidance of private interest, whereby it infallibly finds its own way to the most profitable employment, and most effectually promote individual and aggregate prosperity.

Resolved, That we consider *Agriculture* as the most beneficial of all human pursuits, and are rejoiced to bear witness, that the tiller of the soil has not been overwhelmed by any of the dire disasters with which false prophets and designing politicians sought to disturb his imagination, as the result of the repeal of the tariff of 1842. Whilst a kind Providence suffers his sun to shine, and his rains to fall, the Farmer is safe from "ruin," should Congress, in its wisdom, see fit to repeal every law in the statue book. *His* prosperity depends on *laws*, less mutable, and of higher origin.

Resolved, That as we have no political sympathy, so we can have no political connexion, with, that anomalous and now fangled organization, which on the hypothesis of "*no-partyism,*" essays to erect a third party, powerful enough to overshadow both the great parties, that have too long divided the politics of the country. In our opinion, no evil can befall a people greater than that of a Government without any fixed principles or purposes. No description of rulers can be more pernicious than those, whose measures are forever the offspring of caprice or accident, and who live from day to day, and from hour to hour, agitated by every new invention, and tossed about by every wind of doctrine.

Resolved, That we hold in undiminished respect the talents, integrity, and sound republican principles of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, the patriotic Governor of the State, whose administration has so fully realized the hopes of its friends, and so bitterly disappointed the predictions of its foes. The uncompromising enemy of monopolists, he has proved a faithful and worthy follower of *Simon Snyder*, whose wise policy he has so closely and perseveringly imitated.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of ISRAEL PAINTER, Esq., of Westmoreland county, for the office of Canal Commissioner, a tribute, well deserved, not less by an able and intrepid Democrat, than by the gallant "Star of the West," which has so often rejoiced us with its overwhelming Democratic majorities.

Resolved, That whilst it is the duty of our Government to avoid all committals which may entangle it in the conflicts of Foreign Powers, as individual citizens we have received with emotions of the liveliest sensibility the glad tidings of the successful uprising of the masses in FRANCE, against the arbitrary encroachments of Kingly prerogative. Now that the virtue of the countrymen of LA FAYETTE is to be tested, we trust that the struggle for Liberty will progress, until, from the rising to the setting of the sun the impious dogma of the "divine right of Kings" shall be reduced to a level with the "divine right" of Constables.

Resolved, That we approve of the votes of Messrs. STAMBAUGH, LIGHTNER, and CURRAN, in the 4th of March Convention, in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN, whereby they have truly and faithfully reflected the wishes and opinions of the Democracy of Lancaster county.

Resolved, That we recommend union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, to the end that in the coming contest we may all unite on common ground in favor of the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. BARTON was now called upon, and addressed the meeting for a period of nearly two hours, with his usual eloquence, despite the disadvantage of extreme hoarseness.

On motion of Dr. G. B. KERFOOT, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, warm and heartfelt, be tendered to our friend, GEORGE W. BARTON, Esq., for the thrilling and truly eloquent address, with which he has favored this meeting.

On motion of S. B. AMWAKE, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in this State, and in the *Union*, at Washington city.

(Signed by *the officers.*)

☞ A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of potatoes, roasted on *the turf ashes*, just bursting their drab surtouts and *exposing* the delicate whiteness of their *mealy bosoms.*"