TOR CANAL COMMISSIONER; SISRAEL PAINTER, JR., OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL DEDEGATES. WILLIAM BIGLER. of Clearshiel.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

13. John C. King, 14. John Weidman, 15. Robert J. Fisher, 1. HENRY L. BENNER, HORN R. KNEASS, . ISAAC SHUNK. A. L. ROUMFORT. FREDERICK SMITH JACOB S. YOST,
RODERT E. WRIGHT,
WM. W. DOWNING,
HENRY HALDEMAN, JOHN CRESWELL. 18. CHARLES A. BLACK 19. GEO. W. BOWMAN, 20. JOHN R. SHANNON, PETER KLINE, B. S. SCHOONOVER, 21. GEO. P. HAMILTON, 22. WILLIAM S. DAVIS, 11. WM. SWETLAND, 12. JONAH BREWSTER, 23. TIMOTHY IVES, 24. Jos. G. CAMPBELL.

Lancaster, March 21, 1848.



Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 4th instant, having nominated JAMES BUCHANAN. as the Democratic candidate preferred by Pennsyl-

vania for the Presidency of the United States, the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Lan caster are requested to assemble in General County Meeting, in the Court House, in said city, on

Wednesday, March 22d, 1848, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of responding to the said nomination, thus fairly and regularly made.

Michael Carpenter Christian Bachman, S. C. Stambaugh, George B. Kerloot, Washington Baker, John A. Keller. Albright, George M. Steinman, Michael Bundel, E. W. Hutter Abraham Peter: F. A. Muhlenberg, Michael M Grann, Franklin G. May John M'Grann, John Mathiot. John Dougherty, The Committee have the pleasure to an

nounce, that George W. Barron. Esq., and Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, have accepted invitations to be present and address the meeting. As far as my name as Chairman of the County

As far as my assumed Committee will give authority to the long some I fully concur in its propriety.

WM MATHIOT, Chairman of the Democratic County Com. of Corres.

Democratic State Central Com-

E. W. HUTTER, Chairman. LANCASTER, March 21, 1848.

The Foreign News.

The startling intelligence from France, with powers to arrange me treaty of peace which we fill a large portion of our columns to republic. Mr. Clifford sets out to-morrow morning port at the polls.

| Power Large Lolin W. Shister Control of the power Lorge Lolin W. Shister Lorge Lorge Lolin W. Shister Lorge Lorge Lorge Lorge Lorge Lolin W. Shister Lorge L censation. The details are read with greedy inter- permit. st, and the belief is general that the end is not yet. find in these results a stimulus to burst the ligaments company with him. of monarchical institutions, and demand the inprescriptible rights of man. The example of America will yet prove the mighty lever, that will overturn the throne of every petty despot on the LAND, Esq., the delegate for that county to the Balfage of the civilized earth-and, so mote it be ___ timore Convention, has raised to its must-head the Heaven speed the time!

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. AMBROSE H. SEVIER, of the State of Arkansas, to be Commissioner of the United States, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenator at our editorial head, as a candidate for the Presiipotentiary to the Mexican republic.

ROBERT M. WALLE," of the State of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Mexican republic

The Meeting To-Morrow.

mired and honored, is formally presented to the country for the first office in the public gift, it becomes them to give utterance to renewed expressions of that ancient attachment, which the events always has been, the motto of all Democrats deof the past few years have only sgreed to strengthen and increase.

It affords us much gratification to be able to announce, that George W. Barron. Esq., has consented to favor the meeting with a speech. As a popular Orator, Mr. Barron has not his equal in Judge Invine, of the York and Adams Judicial the United States, and in this his native city, his district, says: presence is ever greeted by a host of admirers and

GENTLEMEN: I hasten to say, in reply to your letter, this moment received, that while, on any occasion, I should feel gratified to accept an invitation from my old Democratic friends and co-laboletter, this moment received, and cocasion, I should feel gratified to accept an more occasion, I should feel gratified to accept an more rers of the city and county of Lancaster, to address them in support of the good cause in which we have so long battled together, it affords me peculiar pride and pleasure to acknowledge and respond to a call which has for its object the advancement of Pennsylvania's just claims, in the person of her distinguished and "favorite son," James Buchanan, to the cusuing Democratic nomination for the Presitable to the cusuing Democratic nomination for the Presitable to the complete to rebuke.

On the arrival of the Judge at his home on Friday evening, a large number of his friends received him in the most handsome manner, doubtless as gratifying to the Judge as honorable to themselves.

to the ensuing Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

You may therefore rely that, God willing, if life he spared me, I shall be with you at your proposed County Meeting on Wednesday next, and that I shall feel traly delighted to have it in my power to say a few words in regard to the rights of Pennsylvania, and the merits of Pennsylvania's candidate. Very truly and respectfully, gentlemen, your friend, &c.,

Messrs. E. W. Hutter, W. Baker, S. C. Stambaugh, John Mathiot, F. G. May, and W. B. Ford. baugh, John Mathiot, F. G. May, and W. B. Ford-ney, Esquires, Committee.

Passage of the Ten Regiment Bill in the Senate.

The vote on the Ten Regiment Bill was finally taken, last Friday evening, in the Senate, when it corevailed by a majority of ten votes-29 to 19- | dered. all the Democrats in its favor but Mr. Calhoun, and all the opposition against it with the same exception.

Harrisburg Redeemed. The Democrats carried the Capital, Harrisburg. on Friday last, at the election for municipal officers,

by a very handsome majority. Last year it gave a federal majority of forty-eight for Irvin. Confirmation by the Senate.

HENRY CHAPMAN, to be President Judge of the XIth (Chester and Delaware) Judicial district.

In The "Stimme des Volks," the popular organ of the German Democrats of Schuylkill county edited by Col. Charles Frances, the President of the 4th of March Convention, has abandoned its neutrality, and raised to its mast-head the name of JAMES BUCKANAN

New Hampshire all Right!

1,000 Cheers for the Granite State. New Hampshire is Democratic by an increa majority. The Radical Democracy of the Granite

State have awent the field against the allied forces arraved against them. The defeated fought gallantly, but it was of no use. The indomitable Democracy rallied gloriously, and the result is a triumphant victory. Our Democratic brethren deserve unqualified praise and have shown us an example which may well be followed.

We sum up our intelligence, received by telegraph, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the opinion expressed previously, as to the re-election of JARED W WILLIAMS, the Democratic Governor of New Hampshire. Returns are received from about two-thirds of the State, and they indicate a majority of at least from 2000 to 3000.

The Legislature will also be Democratic in both branches. In the House the majority will be from 20 to 30. This ensures the election of a Democratic United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration on the 4th of March next of the term of the Hon, Chas. G. Atherton. The Concord Patriot gives the vote of 179 towns

for Governor-Williams, Berry and Scat, 28,285 26,921 26,899 All others, 27,035 1386 Dem. minority 114" Democratic net gain If the remaining 43 towns return the same fel-

Representatives-135 Democrats 110 allies elected in towns which last year chose 110 Democrats,

ative vote as last year, Williams' majority will be

127 allies. Dem. net gain THIRTY-THREE. In the Council-Democrats 4, Abelition Whig Last year 3 Democrats, 2 Whigs. The defeat of John Kelley in the Rockingham district shows the true feeling in New Hampshire, for he was a bitter opponent of the war of 1812, as he is of his country in the present war.

Appointments by the Governor Inspector of Flour-John C. M'Allister

> Lumber--- Jacob Peterman Butter and Lard-John Miley Bark-John W. Ryan. Salted Provisions-Peter Fisher. Staves-William Catheart. Domestic Spirits-Beni, M. Evans

Levi Strickland. Superintendent Magazine-James T. Crabb. Measurer of Corn, Salt, &c .- Emanuel Street. Harbor, Master-A. L. Roumfort.

Port Physician-Joshua Y. Jones. Health Officer-William Laughlin. Auctioneer, 3d grade-Flisha Geiger, city of Philadelphia

Important from Washington!! Appointment of U. S. Marshal for Western Penn-sylvania, and another Commissioner to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 18. The appointment of John Keatler, as Marshal of Western Pennsylvania, was confirmed to-day. Commissioner Sevien is convalescent.

The Hon. LYNN Born has declined the Kentucky nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket. A letter to the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, from The members of the Democratic State Central Vera Cruz dated the 4th of March, ridicules the Committee, appointed by the 4th of March Con-idea of Santa Anna's leaving Mexico, and says that was the standard bearer, the efficient support of vention, are requested to convene at the house of he is heading eight hundred men, and intends to Henry Buehler, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Morch wage war against us and the present government wage war against us and the present government cure a banner, to be presented at such time and ness among our men.

· Attorney General Clifford has just been confirmed by the Senate as joint commissioner with the Hon. Mr. Sevier, to proceed to Mexico, with equal day, has produced here, as elsewhere, a marked | -Mr. Sevier will follow as soon as his health will

Attorney General CLIFFORD was confirmed by The germ of political resurrection lies so deeply the Senate yesterday as Commissioner to Mexico and firmly implanted in the human breast, that the and he left in the Southern boat last night, bearing and Jesse Weyer, of York county, be, and hereby oppressed subjects of other European Powers will the treaty to Mexico. Secretary Walsh went in are constituted said committee.

A Noble Example. The West, Chester Republican, edited N. Stuten mine of James Buchanan for the next Presidency Judge Strickland has heretofore advocated the re-Appointments by the President of nomination of Mr. Pork, but yields his individual misks to the charge will golds be sufficient. wishes to the declared will of the Democracy of the State. The Republican says:

dency, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention. We do this in pursuance of a custom adopted by us in 1844, and in accordance with the declared sentiments of a large majority of the recent State Convention. That body, constituted of delegates regularly chosen in the several nary trials, he has never faltered in inflexible devocounties, and authorized to express the choice of tion to Pennsylvania, and she, in her just apprecia-We trust the Democracy of Lancaster city and county will hold in remembrance the meeting to be held in the Court-House, to-morrow aftermoon, be our individual view on the question, we cheerfully to respond to the nomination of James Buchanan vield. It establishes Mr. Duchanan as a company of the State. for the Presidency, and urge its ratification upon the Baltimore Convention. Now that their old until the final action of the National Convention Convention. friend and favorite whom they have so long ad- whose decision will be entitled to the support of

> sirous to promote the integrity, harmony and suc cess of the party.

> Hon. Wm. N. Irvine. The Gettyshurg Compiler, alluding to the proceed ings of the Legislative Committee in the case of

It is the universally received impression at Har The following is Mr. Barton's reply to the letter of invitation:

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1848.

Gentlemen: I hasten to say, in reply to your letter, this moment received, that while, on any letter, this moment received, that while, on any letter is letter to real worth which the received. I should find to score to invitation. It is a tribute to real worth which the received is reply to your letter to the numerous friends of Judge Irvine in this letter. It is a tribute to real worth which the received is reply to your letter to the numerous friends of Judge Irvine in this letter. It is a tribute to real worth which the received is the reply to your letter to the numerous friends of Judge Irvine in this letter.

Senator Sevies of Arkansas, having accepted appointment of Commissioner to Mexico, on Wednesday last, sent the following letter of resignation to the Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1848. Sin: Very unexpectedly to me, and very much against my personal wishes, I have been induced, from patriotic considerations, I hope, to accept an office, of which you and the Senate are advised, which renders it necessary, that I should resign my seat as one of the senators from the State of Arkansas; and that resignation is herewith ten-

Wishing you, sir, and each member of the Senate, every blessing which this life can afford, and an acceptance in that which is to come, I have the honor With high respect,
Your obedient servant

A. H. SEVIER. Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS. Vice President of the United States.

RANDALL HUTCHINSON, the absconding de faulter to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, returned to that city on Monday, and was immediately com. mitted to jail in default of \$28,000 bail. The North American says:

The whole amount of Hutchinson's defalcation as not quite \$24,000. His surety has paid \$5000 this, and Capt. Eckfelt brings back \$2000 of the embezzled money which H. was persuaded to sur-render to him at St. Thomas. This will reduce the defalcation to the sum of \$27,000. The baggage of H. is supposed to contain a large sum, so that it is mose than probable the Government will not sustain a very heavy loss by this peculation.

The value of the horises burned to death is estimated at about \$5,000 exclusive of the stable. exclusive of the stable.

From the Pennsulvanias Young Men's Democratic Associa

At a stated meeting of the Young Men's Dem ratic Association of the city and county of Phila elphia, held on Monday evening, the 13th instant e following preamble and resolutions were offered M. J. DAUGHERTT, Esq., when after some perent remarks as to the propriety of their passage Messrs. M. J. Daugherty, W. B. Ranken and others, they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Keystone State, by her position, weight and authority in the Unoin, and her untiring devotion to the spread of Democratic principles, is justly entitled to the nomination of her most distinguished son, by the next Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore, for the high office of President of the United States:

And whereas, the uniform and steady current

of public opinion throughout the entire Union, for a series of years past, has set towards one indivi-dual, JAMES BUCHANAN, whose long and varied public services as an accomplished diplomatist, a vet-eran and tried leader in the Senate, and as the able and distinguished head of the State Department, have marked him out as peculiarly qualified to fill with honor the Presidential chair:

And whereas, the Democratic Young Men of the ity and county of Philadelphia, recognizing in heir fullest extent the former and present expressions of the will in the investment of the present expressions of the will in the investment of the present expressions of the will in the investment of the present expressions of the will in the investment of the present expressions of the will be a present expression of the present expressi sions of the will in the interior, unerringly point ing out this veteran patriot and statesman as their iquestionable choice, have deemed it proper pub ticly to express their entire concurrence in senti-ment with their Democratic brethren in the inteior as expressed through the Fourth of Marc nvention: therefore,
Resolved, That this association do hereby declare

JAMES BUCHANAN to be their choice for the next Presidency, and that they will use all honorable leans to effect his nomination by the Democrati-National Convention Resolved, That we congratulate the country upo the fortunate results attending the election of the present President and Vice President of the

United States the brilliant administration of the former of whom has been distinguished, not only by the most splendid military successes, and the heroism of its leaders and its armies, but for the already felt in the rapidly increasing prosperity and happiness of the whole American people.

Resolved, That copies of the above preamble and

resolutions be transmitted, at the proper time, to the president and members of the Democratic National Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the fourth Monday of May next.
On motion of William B. Ranken, Esq.,

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and reso-ations be published in the Democratic newspapers f this State. Adjourned. M. J. DAUGHERTY, President. JOHN H. McGLAUGHLIN, Secretaries.

JOSHUA G. BRINCKLE, Secretaries.

Unofficial Proceedings of the 4th of March Convention.

At the moment of adjournment of the Fourth of March Convention, Judge Thompson, one of the tial candidates they would not have attracted much Vice Presidents, at the request of several esteemed and valued Democratic friends, rose and submitted to the delegates the following interesting proceedings, which were unanimously adopted by the rult in mischief. meeting, with nine cheers for Codorus township, York county:

WHEREAS, This Convention is informed, by the fficial returns of the election held in York county. October last, for Governor, that the township o Codorus, in that county, gave a vote of 210 for Francis R. Shunk, and three for James Irvin, thus yielding to the Democratic candidate—to the Deocratic principles, of which he was the expo-

28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organof Mexico. The writer complains of guerrilla place, during the approaching campaign, as the assaults along the line to the Capital, and of sick. of Codorus township, York county, as a mark of the admiration respect, and gratitude of the representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, for the glorious republican phalanx of said township of Codorus, who have so

> ner, James Gerry, Henry Logan, John W. Sluser, Jacob Dietz, Thomas Jameson, Henry Shriver, E. Resolved. That these resolutions be appended to proceedings of this Convention, and signed by

Mr. Buchanan in New Jersey.

James Buenavan,-We are gratified to observe at this able and distinguished statesman, the f vorite son of the "Old Keystone" has received the nomination of his native State for the Presidency: -the Democratic State Convention assembled of the 4th inst., at Harrisburg, and the Mr. Buchanan 84—for Mr. Dallna 14—for Mr. Cass 10—for Mr. Van Buren 5. Every delegate to the Baltimore Convention goes instructed and pledged o carry out the views of the amjority of the State convention, and to vote for Mr. Buchanan :- this settles the vote of this sound old Democratic Commonwealth-and if ever a vote was deserved by man in America might envy—but it is not alone to Pennsylvania that such men belong; he is now the property of the whole republic, and we much mistake the "signs of the times," if he is not de tined to become the recipient of those favors which freemen know how to bestow, and to occupy that proud and elevated station which no man in this

ountry can better adorn. TRIAL OF DR. COOLINGE.-The trial of this inividual, for the murder of Edward Matthews, of Waterville, has commenced at Augusta, Me. Attorney General S. H. Blake and Lot M. Morrill, George Evans and Edwin Noyes, Esq., for the prisoner. The correspondence of the Portland Adver-

tiser thus describes his appearance: "He is about 27 years of age, and has a very quiet, intelligent and pleasant expression of coun-tenance. The most fastidious observer could not complain of the bearing and whole appearance of the prisoner, or argue from it either guilt or inno-cence, although it certainly shows him to possess great self-possession, and a rice sense of the situa-tion in which he is placed. His head is rather small and narrow, perceptive faculties large, with deep set eyes and heavy eyebrows, giving to his countenance a sharp, penetrating although quiet, ex-

The indictment contained four counts:-that Coolidge inflicted a mortal wound on Matthewsthat he administered prussic acid to him-that the murder was committed by means of prussic acid—and that it was given in brandy, which he knew Matthews intended to drink.

an infant of three years, was deliberately butchere by a lunatic. Mrs. E. having occasion to visit by a unatte. Mrs. E. naving occasion to visit a neighbor, left her child asleep in the cradle, and a boarder in the family, Struther B. Reed, sitting by the fire, reading the Bible. She had been gone but a few minutes, when Reed went into the yard and procured a board, which he laid on the floor. and stepping to the cradle, jerked from it the little innocent with such violence, as to force the arm from its socket, and laying her head on the board, deliberately chopped it with a broad-aze in five dif-ferent places. After the deed was done, Reed walked to the kitchen and called the attention of the ervant woman to the horrid spectacle, who instantly ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm. Whe the house was reached, Reed was again scated by the fire intently reading his Bible. He was subsequently sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK-FIFTY-SEVEN HORSES BURNED. - About 2 o clock on Sunday morning, and almost immediately after the stables of the Harlem-Railroad Company at the corner of Forty-second street and Fourth-avenue common with the Democrats. Clay which to a stable of the treaty; though in common with the Democrats. Clay which the defeat of the treaty; though in common with the Democrats. stables frame building, in the centre 100 feet by 30, in which there were at the time about 70 or 80 of the most valuable horses of the Company, was dis- ed, as it were, upon the prolongation of the war. overed to be on fire, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that only 13 horses were rescue from the devouring element. The entire building was soon reduced to a heap of ruins, and in it 57 to mount into the "sale line of precedency" upon horses were burnt to a crisp. The ruins continued to burn during the whole of yesterday, and presentable of the time honored principles of the time honored principles. Federalism. This effort is but a second edition of

Correspondence of the Intelligencer

The Next Presidency. Washington, (D. C.) March 16, 1848. To the true friends of Democratic principles an neasures, it is a source of gratulation, that, with some unimportant exceptions, a general disposition and determination prevails, to act in concert and armoniously in the coming contest for the Presi dency. Here, in Washington, can be found Dem ocrats from all parts of the Republic, and it is very rare, indeed, that you hear a word from any one against either of the distinguished and deserving citizens who are named as the standard earer of he Democracy in the coming contest. In a mixed ompany of Democrats, whether Buchanan, Cass, or Woodbur be named, though some may differ us to preference, yet all accord their testimony to the worth and capacity of the several favorities,

In addition to the satisfaction which this gene ral harmony imparts to the heart of every true Democrat, there is another source, whence he can derive joy and confidence. On looking at the issues which will be presented to the people during the next canvass, he finds the Democracy invulne rable. He sees that the Federal party have been repeatedly defeated on several grave questions, hich they more than once strennously urged upon he country; insomuch that the leaders of that party now evince a disposition to pass them by as obsolete" or forgotten, and are laboring to make n issue out of the war with Mexico; and in this is known that no Democrat will attempt to hwart them-for if the Democracy were ever ertain of placing their opponents in the wrong they are surely so in the issue that the 1 ederal lead rs seem willing to tender them.

and declare their determination to stand, shoulder

to shoulder, and to unite, heart and hand, from the

moment the Baltimore Convention throws out the

signal for the onset.

I have referred to some "unimportant excepions" to the general harmony and confidence fel y Democrats. Permit me to explain. It is true "and pity 'tis, 'tis true") that there be some mer nere in Washington, who keep a guarded silence in "the crowd;"-who look grave and "hope every thing will be for the best." They have no prefer nces-nor do they express any confidence in the result of the Baltimore Convention. Whilst they are ranked as Democrats and their opposition to Federalism and all its measures, it seems quite impossible for them to make up their minds what to do for the success of the Democracy! They will not say that they are willing to elevate to the Presdency either of the three or four democrats, or the two whigs, who have been proposed-nor will they opose a candidate of their own. If, however they would remain quiet in regard to the Presiden notice-but this they do not-on the contrary, they adopt a course which surely is injurious to the harmony of the party, and if not exposed will re-

These apparently disinterested gentlemen (quite ew in number) have for some time past made it their business to pass about among the friends of the distinguished Democrats, named as candidates for the Presidency, and endeavor to stir up feelings of jealousy and heartburnings. On one day they will speak quite encouragingly to the friends of Mr. Buchanan, or Cass, and on the next pat the shoulders of the friends of Mr. Woodbury, and throw out hints to all (sub rosa) that the manauvres of such and such a candidate and his friends should be met, so and so! It is well known that Mr. Calhoun has been, and is opposed to any candidate from a non-slaveholding state, and has, it is of running General TAXLOR; and from this, some have inferred that he influences and directs the gentlemen, who are operating in the cunning manner above described. But those who know the uch suspicions as an act of papable injustice to him. In fine, having pointed out the effect it is not necessary to seek for the cause-and I leave to your better judgement the treatment of a subject which has attracted the notice of some steadfast supporters of Democratic principles and measures. Yours truly.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Intelligencer

The Treaty with Mexico. WASHINGTON CITY, March 12, 1848 The ratification of the Treaty has taken a heavy ead of anxiety, doubtless, from the (collective) nind of the Administration, which, after having vercome its seruples as to the manner in which the instrument was negociated, could hardly have of plotting and counterplotting was going on besession. Notwithstanding its objectionable features, the treaty embraces the main points of the offer of this government, made under the walls of the city 'ore it fell fully into our hands. The territorial acquisition is the same, so, also, the amount f indemnity to be paid. These may be termed he substance of our treaty, and it would, therefore, have been strange, indeed, if the Executive and his constitutional advisers had failed to take a deep inerest in having their former course in this conection thus endorsed by two thirds of the Senate. The alterations made have touched neither the amount of the indemnity, nor the extent of the acquisition of territory. They probably consist in Religion (guaranteeing to it the protection of the government to the exclusion of other creeds, which, t is whispered, was therein embraced): amending Esq., appeared in behalf of the State, and Hon. the clause setting forth how the fifteen millions should be paid, so as to prevent the bonds from being assigned away by the Mexican Government to creditors or others: and in altering the articles guaranteeing titles to lands in Texas, and, it may be, in New Mexico and California, purporting to have been granted by the Mexican Government.-

know not what other changes may have been made in the Treaty, if any. The second amendment, above referred to, was rendered necessary by the fact, that the agents of foreign creditors of Mexico are supposed to be anxiously awaiting the ratification, in hope of getting the bonds in payment of their dues. It being bond-holders, this change strikes me as very proper. A LUNATIC'S ACT.—Recently, at the village of Aberdeen, Ohio, the daughter of Mr. Volney Evans, land. The first that the property is that we had "chizeled" her for the benefit of England. land. The fact that the money would never be likely to reach the Mexican Treasury would have been a powerful argument to be used by the "war party" against the Mexican Government making the treaty_

Men never labored harder than did WEBSTER and his allies of the Senate on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, so to amend the treaty as to bring bout its rejection by a majority of the votes of the Democratic Senators. The pressure of public opinion throughout the land, however, did much to defeat their efforts. The extent of this may be understood on reflecting that it had force sufficient to bring the conductors of the National Intelligence up to the work of aiding the Union to accomplish the ratification.

I cannot pretend to give you the reasons operatcommon with the Democrats, Clay whigs to a man appear satisfied that Messrs. Webster & Co. had a scheme to make capital arranged, that hing-Your readers can hardly fail to remember that in the times of Mr. "Tyler-Too," Webster essayed to mount into the "safe line of precedency" upon abandonment of the time honored principles of

that, and now, as then, the "embodiment" stepped

forward to defeat it. To this end, the journey of Mr. CLAY was determined on not more than a fortnight before he took his departure from Washington. Indeed, he had not the least idea of going

north, until realizing the fact that Mr. Webster was scheming to aid Taylorism to break him down. Remembering how summarily he had crushed Mr. Webster's similar effort, in conjunction with "Tyler-too," he entered the field with alacrity, and is now bringing to his rescue, one by one, the very men at the north, upon whose aid Mr. Webster lately calculated with so much confidence. However, look out for a skinning stinging scath ing letter from the pen of the "Terrific Borrs." which will see the light in a few days. In this

the mendacity of the Taylor whig (or second edition of the Tyler-Webster) movement will be exposed with an unsparing hand. He may not write Webster" from its beginning to the end, yet he will do, at least, his share towards defeating the success of the plot by exposing to whigs-on principle at the South-the character of its branch having for its purpose the work of deceiving them. No better hands at such a business could undertake it, than Clay at the North, and Botts at the South; for when they fail in displaying the requisite nerve and acumen, "whig principles" will indeed be in a had way.

I omitted to say that the alteration in the claus of the treaty, prescribing how the indemnity shall be paid, can hardly fail to prove an additional guarantee to the faithful observance of the terms on the part of the enemy, should the Congress at Querataro ratify the instrument as amended. The bonds not being assignable, the only hope of the English holders of Mexican securities to obtain the indemnity in payment of their dues, will be to counsel and in every other manner to aid in bringing about a literal compliance with the stipulations, without which we will, of course, close the ourse strings.

The negative votes on the trial question were hose of Messrs. Atchison, Douglass, Benton, Breese, Allen, Lewis, Westcott, Webster, Baldwin, Spruance, Upham, Berrien, Hall, and Badger: half being whigs and the other moiety, democrats. They were, as you will perceive, fourteen in number not fifteen, as stated in the Washington newspapers. Mr. Hannegan having first voted no, changed his ballot to the affirmative.

The Federalists of Congress have a solemn and important duty to their country to perform, on which the question of the ratification of the treaty as amended by Mexico, really depends. They should pass the War Bills without further debate; for, unless Mexico is made sensible that we stand prepared at once to give her war to the knife, in will have been but a farce. They must thus prove the sincerity of their professions for peace.

The more factious will hardly fail to plead that teers, rather than regulars, notwithstanding the served in the war, that the latter are better for our electoral ticket:purpose. No one here doubts the efficiency of vol- Dist. inteers in battle. They are, however, less healthy and far more expensive than regulars. O. P. Q.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer Geological Survey of the State. There appeared in your paper of the 22d of Feb-

ten in a liberal and friendly spirit, contains errors which if not refuted, might impair the confidence of some of your numerous readers in the accuracy of my work. The critic appears to be very appresaid, on some occasions, declared himself in favor hensive that "one or two marked mistakes" which he imagines were committed by me in my carlier high sense of honor which has uniformly governed port, and in a tone of frankness which is altogether tion refused, by an emphatic vote, to proceed to a have been drawn together more from curiosity Mr. Calhour in his political course, will reject | commendable he essays to point them out. That ne should differ from me in his notions of the geotwelve years. But on the other hand, that a writer apparently so intelligent, should exhibit so much confidence in his own views and so little faith in the accuracy of a long continued, detailed, and the accuracy of a long continued, detailed, and scientific investigation, does certainly surprise me.

But what are the supposed errors in my annual Electoral Ticket, by death or otherwise.

R. T. Covana, Esc., from the committe appoint. my Final one? One is my placing the white sand- ed for that purpose, then submitted the following stone of the South Mt., Chiques Ridge, Welch Mt. | resolutions, which were read and received the unan-&c. at the bottom of the great series of our fossillbrous strata, and regarding it as a different formation from the aundstone and conglomerate of the Blue or Kittatinny Mt., and again in not confounding both of these with the conglomerate of Peter's stood by, an uninterested spectator, while the drama | Mt. or the great rock which encompasses all the Redshale valleys of the Coal Basins. Truly, if tween the adverse wings of Federalism in secret | these three formations are but one, I have committed an egregious blunder, and not only have I, but to has every other Geologist in the United States, nearly all of whom have studied the place in the series of these several strata. In regard to this point and the others referred to by your correspondent, I would say that the true succession and distribution through the State of all the strata, even to their minuter layers, possessing any special interest or practical value, are described in my Final Report, delineated in the drawings appended to it, and exemplified in the specimens of the State Geological Cabinet, all of which are now in the posssion of the Government. An inspection of these would quickly persuade him of the fallacy of his conclusions. If he cannot, however, feel that reli- support the nomination of Gen. Scorr for the Presexpunging the articles concerning the Catholic ance in the soundness of the work which his own idency, but this also was refused a second reading; declaration of the faithfulness, industry and ability of the State Geologist might imply, or is too impatient to await the tardy action of the Legislature in egard to its publication, he may readily convince imself of his mistakes, by patiently tracing the ascending succession of the strata from the centre f Chiques ridge on the Susquehanna southward, past Columbia. He will thus at once satisfy himself that the limestone of Lancaster county is not the lowest of the series, but that the sandstone of Chiques ridge is. At the southern base of the Welch Mt. he will see precisely the same order of superposition, and if he will study the form of the anticlinal curve in both these ridges he will soon see, that the sandstone in its north dip, in passing down b, the side of the slate and limestone is inverted upon them merely by virtue of the overarching or folding; and he may thus discover why he fell into the error of supposing the Welch Mt. given by Mrs. W. with a poker in the struggle, no business of ours to settle with the Mexican to have a synclinal and not the anticlinal structure. If again he will ascend the Susquehanna from the Had the treaty been ratified, without alteration, in Blue Mt. to the mouth of the Juniata, and study this respect. Mexico, in time, would have cried out carefully the rocks, and trace the true connections of the mountain ridges, he cannot fail to perceive another of his mistakes, and find that the Second Mt. and not the Blue Mt. is of the same formation with the ridge called Peter's Mt. A little attention paid to the composition and contents of the three sandstones which your correspondent confounds together, will soon furnish the evidence that they are essentially different, being unlike in their materials, and altogether so in their fossils. Thus the rock of Peter's Mt. appertains to the carboniferons

rock of reter's Mt. appertants to the carboniterous formations and abounds in fossil vegetable impressions, very like those of the true coal bearing rocks yet higher in the series; whereas, I defy any person to discover the remains of a single land plant of any formin the sandstone of the Blue Mt. or in that of the South Mt.

As to the supposed identity of the great limestone ormation of the Cumberland valley with the limetone north of the Blue Mt., in Perry and Mifflin ounties, I must observe that your correspondent is as much astray as in his speculation of the identity of the sandstones. Let him study the composition the fossile the iron cross of the transfer of the composition. sition, the fossils, the iron ores of the two strata and mark what other rocks lie above and below tively and he will forthwith renounce is present hasty opinion.
But it is to the perusal of my work that I would refer all who, like your correspondent, are solicit-ous to understand the complicated yet symmetrical and truly beautiful geology of Pennsylvania, or, who wish for a key to the distribution of her vast

and various deposite or nauve mineral wearin. It is only through an apprehension less the accuracy and value of the Geological Survey should be unfairly depreciated, by a hasty and prejudging criticism, that I have allowed myself thus to reply to an anonymous writer. Apologising for the length of this latter. I am yours very respectfully. f this letter, I am, yours very respectfully, HENRY D. ROGERS, State Geologist. Boston, March, 1848;

Whig State Convention.

Middleswarth nominated for Canal Commissioner.

Hammishung, March, 15, 1848. This being the day fixed for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention to meet in Philadelphia in June next, and also to nominate an Electoral ticket for the coming Presidential campaign, the Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning in the Court House, and was temporarily organized on motion of Mr. Watts, by calling THOMAS E COCREAN, of York, to the Chair, and appointing I

C. Connad, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The list of Delegates was then called over, and the vacancies which existed were filled by the ap-

intment of substitutes. Mr. Johnson of Eric offered a resolution providing for the appointment of the usual Committee, composed of one from each Senatorial district for the purpose of appointing officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was adopted. The Convention then adjourned, to meet again at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon AFTERNOON SESSION

pointed for that purpose, reported the following officers for the permanent organization of the Con-President-Joun B. Johnson, of Erie. Vice Presidents—John Allison, Josiah Rich, C. D. Shoemaker, W. Sanderson, Daniel Derrickson, R. T. Conrad, J. J. Hemphill, J. K. Shoemaker,

The Convention re-assembled at half-past two

clock, when Mr. Weir from the committee ap-

Secretaries-J. M. Sullivan, S. W. Pierson, J. Kerr, Thomas W. Duffield, J. B. Bell, and J.

The Convention being thus fully organized, proceeded to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner; NER MIDDLESWAETH, of Union, was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 69 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to select Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June next, which resulted in the choice of WM. F. Johnston, of Armstrong. and SAMUEL BELL, of Berks.

JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon, and THOS. M. T. McKennan, of Washington, were chosen Senatorial Electors.

EVENING SESSION.

HALF-PAST 7 o'clock, P. M. Upon the re-assembling of the Convention this evening, a resolution was submitted by Mr. SAUN-DERS, directing the President to appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of twenty-nine memcose of the failure of the treaty, voting for it, here. bers, to serve for the ensuing year. The motion, after a short conversational debate, was agreed to, leaving the President to appoint at his leisure.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the names of the sevwe should make the force to be authorized volun- eral districts were then called, and the following names agreed upon by the respective delegations, concurrent testimony of every officer who has were submitted by them to be placed upon the

1. Joseph G. Clarkson, 12. Francis Tyler, 13. Henry Johnson, 2. John P. Wetherill, 14. Wm. Colder, sen 16. Charles W. Fisher . Daniel O. Hitner, 17: Andrew G. Curtin 5. Joshua Dungan, 7. John D. Steele, Joseph Markle,
John Allison,
A. W. Loomis,

9. John Landis, 20.
9. Jos. K. Schmucker, 21.
0. Charles Snyder, 22.
1. Wm. G. Hurley, 24. uary, a long communication relative to the Final Report of the State Geologist, which, though writ-22. Richard Irvine, 24. Sam'l A. Purvia The nominations, as reported, were severally confirmed by the Convention, and the electoral ticket was thus completed, with the exception of the 15th and 23d districts, which are, as yet, vacant. A resolution was then offered that the names of annual reports, in respect to the arrangement and the delegates be called over, with a view of elicitrelative position of the several strata within the ling from each an expression of opinion in regard State, may be retained in my forthcoming Final Re- to a candidate for the Presidency; but the Convensecond reading of the resolution, and it was therefore | than from the wish econd reading of the resolution, and it was therefore than from the wish to create disorder, and they uffered to lie upon the table. Another was then of were far more formidable from their vast number. he should differ from me in his notions of the geology of the State, does not, I confess, surprise me; he can have been but a casual observer, while I STEWART, as the candidate of the Whig party for

Mr. Band submitted a resolution which was adopted, empowering the State Central Committee. others of a more ambiguous, if not of a more dar R. T. CONRAD, Esq., from the committe appoint-

imous sanction of the Convention : Resolved. That the Whigs of Pennsylvania che with unabated zeal and carnestness, all the well known and long established principles of the Whig party; that those principles have been signally vin-dicated by the lamentable results which have aticated by the lamentance results which prosperended their violation; and that the peace, prosperended their violation; demands union for ity, and the honor of the nation, demands the sake of the Union, in the Whig party, to secure their speedy and permanent re-establishment.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the principle protection embodied in the Tariff of 1842.

A resolution was submitted instructing the Sen-

atorial Delagates appointed by the Convention, to and the business of the Convention being accomplished, a motion was made that it adjourn sine die, which, after some remarks from Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, and a brief acknowledgement from the President for the courtesy manifested by the members was agreed to, and the Convention ad

Atrocious Murder.

RICHMOND, VA., March 10. On Saturday night, at 9 P. M., Wm. L. White and wife, living 5 miles below Richmond, on the termination and effect, so far from using New Bridge Road, were brutally murdered by a sarily harsh means, appeared to go about negro man. No one was present but a little negro girl, who, we hear, yesterday identified a negro man working in a factory in this city, who was appre-working in a factory in this city, who was appre-wards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm hended with another negro.—The little girl de. had four National Guards at their head, armed with on the negro's head, which was their sabres.

We hear that with an axe or hatchet the negro mangled terribly the face and throat of Mr. White, and that the forehead and arm of Mrs. W. were severely cut, though we are glad to hear that she e yesterday. The Republican says that te's "left jaw-bone and chin were horribly mangled—his teeth were nearly all knocked ou his left temple severely bruised—while his shoulder and left eye also showed marks of violence."

We gather the following facts from the paper. It was stated yesterday that the amount stolen was much larger, (\$1500 in specie,) and was contained in two shot "Mr. White laid himself down before his own

fire, his door standing ajar, and soon fell into a sound slumber. A small negro girl, who was in the room at the time of this fatal occurrence, gives, substantially, the following statement. She says: The at the time of this fault occurrence, gives, substantially, the following statement. She says: The master was lying before the fire asleep, and her mistress in one corner. She was also asteep, but hearing her master scream, waked up, when she saw the negro beating him, He (the negro) then lighted the candle, and asked her where the money was, threatening if she made any alarm to kill her She could not tell him. He made a search, found it, and started off in the direction of Hanover, with that and the axe, telling her if any body came and asked who had killed her master tell them the devil had been there. She also states that her mistress went to the rescue of her master, when the negro knocked her down with an axe, and, as he supposed, killed her. Her description of nd various deposite of native mineral wealth. It the murderer makes him a stout, thick set black negro, but she did not know who he was. The murderer took off with him between 500 and 600 dollars in specie—and this, in the hands of a negro, may lead to his detection. Mr. White resided abo five miles from this city, in the county of Henrico.

and always bore a fair name for 1

dealing. He was about thirty years of age."

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria!

FRENCH REVOLUTION!

ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED

The Royal Family quitted Paris—Insurrection and Bloodshed in Paris—One Hundred Thousand Soldiers under arms in and around Paris—Resignation of the Guizot Ministry—The Revolution is Spreading—Dreadful Loss of Life—The Communication with the interior cut of

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times. We noticed in our last the loverish state in which political affairs stood in Parls on the hight of Tuesday, the 10th, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement, which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform We noticed in our last the feverish state in which which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in open insurrection. The conversation which took place in the Chumber of Deputies on Monday evening between Barrot and Duchatel, prepared the people for the formal prohibition of the reform banquet which was to take place on the following day.

Proclamations by the prefect of police and an order of mations by the prefect of police, and an order of day by the commander of the National Guards, were published, forbidding the banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless order. ance of Ivational Guarus in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies It was furth that should this motion be negatived, they esign their functions as deputies

The army collected within Paris and the surounding villages and forts considerably exceeds one hundred thousand men. This force un soldiers sympathize with the people, could crush the Parisians; while the King and M. Guizot might indulge their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety. But if the army join the people, his revolution would be more effectually complete ted from the fact that so many men are congregated in the capital and its environs. Orders have been given to take military occupations of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the peo-ple might be expected. As the day advanced the assemblages in the streets gradually increased, un-til dense crowds filled the principal thoroughfares leading to the legislative chambers, and large bodies of police and military were called out to pre-serve order. They assembled in great multitudes round the Chamber of Deputies, and forced their way over the walls. They were attacked by the troops and dispersed; but re-assembled in various

quarters.

They showed their hatred of M. Guizot by demolishing his windows and attempting to force an entrance into his hotel, but were again repulsed by the troops. All the military in Paris, and all the the troops. All the military in Paris, and all the National Guards, were summoned to arms, and every preparation made on the part of the Government to put down the people. The latter raised barricades in various places, and unpaved the streets, overturned omnibusses, and made preparaons for a vigorous assault, or a protracti

All the accounts from Paris represent the city in terrific state of excitement and dismay the of that day. All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tricks of administration rial tickets of admission.

Panis, Tuesday Evening.—The accounts which

Paus, Iucsaay Evening.—Ine accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not of actual insurrection. The result is just what night have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the lay. Troops in vast numbers were on foot and ecasionally, where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed, and business of every kind suspended. The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place della Madeleine (where, if the banquet had gone on, the rocession of the deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

the Vice Presidency, which met with a similar reception.

enternation in Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order, and appa rently under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the Boulevards, mixed with panied with grouns or cheers, as the case might be If to this you add regiments o of municipal guards horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters, and occasionally charging the people when they assembled in large numbers, or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands of cavelry and infantry in all the principal squares, boulevards and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing hat was going on; you have a picture of what

Paris was during the whole of this day.

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the incipal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de corde. About half-past 11, a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense A few minutes afterwards, an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place they cam marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sung the Marssellaise in one general choru-When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded without stop-ping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident ntion being to make their way to the Chamber

of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies however, they were stopped by a large body of cav-alry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand-still, and their aumbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated it, and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest were driven into the Champs Elysees, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli. The whole of the place was cleared in less time than can be conceived, but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great desarily harsh means, appeared to go ab great humanity, and even good humor. The por-tion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm,

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY. At a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the deputies of the Opposition, to the number 53, submitted the following proposition:—
"We propose to place the Minister in accusa

tion as Guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and interests of France. "2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantee of liberty, and

attacked the rights of the people. "3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, atempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion, the calculation of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purpose public offices, as well as in all the prerogat

and privileges of power.

"5, For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus comprom forces and grandeur of the kingdom. "6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitu the exercise of which had be

by the Charter, by the laws, and by former preceents.
47. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions and thrown the untry into a profound agitation [Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at

M. Genoude submitted in his own name a proposition of accusation against the minister "Whereas, the Minister, by his refusal to present project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned roubles, I propose to put in accusation the Presi-ent of the Council and his colleagues."

PARIS, Wednesday, Two o'clock, After I despatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several street