ng in such a manner as not to alarm the night—Paris full of order, union, and majesty, amidst the sublime disorder of the barricades—can ding the Mexican authorities on the sub-ver a prospect of spaces at the sub-very suropne. 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 case the the attempt must be made with great prudence and | every strophe. ution, and in such a manner as not to alarm the ect, discover a prospect of success, the President d not hesitate to give, in addition to the asco, twenty-five millions of dollars for the cession. Should you deem it expedient, you are authorized to offer this sum for a boundary running due west from the southern extremity of New Mexico, to the Pacific Ocean, or from any other point on its west-ern boundary which would embrace Monterey with in our limits. If Monterey cannot be obtained, you may, if necessary in addition to the assumpion of these claims, offer twenty millions of do lars for any boundary commencing at any point on the western line of New Mexico, and running due west to the Pacific, so as to include the bay and harbor of San Francisco. The larger the territory south of this bay, the better. Of course, when I speaks of any point on the western boundary of New Mexico, it is understood that from the Del Norte to that point our boundary shall run, according to the first one which you have been authorized o make. I need scarcely add, that in authorizing the offer of five millions, or twenty-five millions, or twenty millions of dollars, these are to be consider as maximum sums. If you can accomplish these objects contemplated for a less unt, so much more satisfactory will it prove to

The views and wishes of the President are now fore you, and much, at-least, must be left to your on discretion. If you can accomplish any one the specific objects which have been presented in these instructions, you are authorized to conclude a treaty to that effect. If you cannot after you If you cannot, after you order, and is have ascertained what is practicable, you will ask for further instructions, and they shall be immedia-

Your mission is one of the most delicate and proverbially jealous; and they d against the United States, by will be sent, are proverbiall recent events, and the intrigue of foreign powers. To conciliate their good will is indispensable to your success. I need not warn you against woundng their national vanity. You may probably have s their national vanity. For many production in the endure their unjust reproaches with equanimity, endure their unjust reproaches with equanimity, wailing crimes, and rigor, would be difficult to raise a point of honor begins of the endure their tried by the by-standers, and the endure their tried by the by-standers, and their tried by the by-standers are tried by the by-standers. tween the United States and so feeble and distracted plishing the great objects of your mission. We on Friday. In the Champs are sincerely desirous to be on good terms with were shot that day. In the I dence in your patriotism, sagacity, and ability, to restore the ancient relations of friends and ability, to

Herewith, you will also receive your full powers progress, as often as safe opportunities may offer. You are aware that Congress, at their last session, dis

hundred and seventy-five housand dollars provided, it shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of de Lamartine addressed the people assembled under the by the United States to receive the ame, in such manner as to discharge all claim on is an extract:

by the Mexican government to our agent, and give the department the earliest information on the sub-I am, sir, with great respect.

JAMES BUCHANAN. John Sernell: Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

SCENES IN PARIS

On the morning of the 24 of Feb., the King ab-On the morning of the 24 of reb. the King and dicated. Paris at night was very generally illuminated. The throne and royal furniture were burned, but quiet prevailed throughout the city.—

| feeted by his words; nands were classed and the finished by embracing him, shaking his hands, and bearing him in triumph. In a moment after, fresh masses of people arrived, armed troops reflecting the bright rays of the sun, adding the points its flux. The red flag was every where displayed. The prowith sabres and bayonets.

They knocked at the visional government issued a proclamation, which has been already published, announcing its intention 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 oay before and was not proyoked, as was before stated, by the shooting of the Colonel, but simply by a proposition to illuminate M. Guizot's house. The volley tion to illuminate M. Guizot's house. The volley killed fifty-two persons, and was followed by another brandishing arms of all kinds over his head. M. the Rue de la Paix, which roused the people roughout the city to the intensest pitch of indig-

On Truesday morning it occaine evaluate and the National Courted was rapidly fraternizing with the people, and that the regiments of the line were going with them. The power of Government was thus atterly parafysed. Defadeation of troops not curred every where throughout the city. A proce-lamation was then posted throughout the city, signed by Barrot, and "Chiefs, amounting that orders had en given to coase-dring, that the Chambers were dved, and that they had been offered to form a ministry. This, however, came too late, and from all parts of the city vast masses at 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 ab-dication of the King, which was immediately prold not save either the dynasty or the palace. The firing upon the Palais Royal continuous for an hour, and it was then taken by storm. The Tuilleries made less resistence—the Royal lamily having made ther escape before it was taken.

The King, immediately after his abdication, left better purpose than the maintenance of a king and better purpose than the maintenance of a king and bis household, and much less expesive.

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The King immediately after his abdication left bis household, and much less expesive. palace. The firing upon the Palais Royal continued panied by two friends, and disgussed en ton bourgeois. He walked from the garden through some of the narrower streets to the station of Rousen Railway, and took his seat in the train, which started almost immediately afterwards—not in a first but in a second class carriage. The Duchess of Orleans. th her two children, after the painful scene in the Chamber of Deputies, of which an account has already been given, was conducted through the most bscure passages to the residence of the President For a moment she was, in consequence of the crush and confusion, separated from her children. and the alarm of that separation affected her more than all that had previously happened. Fortunately, mieux and several other deputies, they passed through the President's garden to near the Hotel

ssued declaring that a Provisional Government had nize themselves and join the National Guard. A group of 40 persons, without authority, visited most of the printing offices for the purpose of breaking to pieces the printing machines. The authorities hastened to do all that depended on them to put a stop to such excesses. Col. Dumoulin issued the following notice:— The press of Paris is under the protection of the Provisional Government and the public force, and all good citizene are public has confided to you the department of Forman and the public force and all good citizene are called on to protect all printing establishments, and Tuileries the people found a magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. 'My friends, cried a pupil of the Ecole 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 inglined in a religious sentiment. Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of universal | institutions, will naturally anticipate from similar

them. They then drove off.

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 humani-ty. The night passed admirably. We traversed Paris, from the Fauboug 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 passwords and countersigns given and returned. The capital was admirable. Illuminated to its roofs capital was admirable. Illuminated to its roots 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 speciacle; the 'Marseillaise' and presented a magic speciacie; the Marsellaise and the Hymn of the Girondins resounded on all sides; the voices of woman and children joining in con-cord 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

ereignty of the people."

The garrison of the fortress at Vincennes declared for the Republic. The Military School and all he Artillery depots were occupied by the peopl

Ceremony of Inauguration.

On the 27th, the people inaugurated the day, the column of July, 1830, in presence of the N tional Guards and people, "the date of liberty re-conquered." At two o'clock, the provisional govthe Hotel de Ville to the Bastile, where a shor address was pronounced at the foot of the column, which was surmounted by twelve tri-colored flags waving to the breeze. The concourse of peop was immense, beyond any means of estimatio More than one hundred thousand troops were under arms, covering a distance of four miles. The people numbered hundreds of thousands; and exceede any assemblage which the magnificent events of Lamartine ro the past few days have produced. Lamartine rode a beautiful white charger, himself wearing a cocked hat sword, pair of enaulettes and a coat trimmed His head is white, and he appears to be about fifty-five years old

Depredations of Robbers.

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 uited to the important position in

Public confidence, which, on Friday was at a portant which has ever been confided to a citizen the United States. The people to whom you 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 the Lynch law is here in full force.

a power as Mexico. This reflection will teach you to bear and forbear much, for the sake of accomplishing the great objects of your mission. We on Friday. In the Champs Elysees three men lexico and the President reposes implicit confi-ence in your patriotism, sagacity, and ability, to left lying on the spot, with a paper on their breasts, "friendshp between having the word "Voleur" in large characters in-scribed upon it. Another band of eight robbers was brought out for execution in the to conclude a treaty, together with the maps—the one Arrowsmith's, and the other Emroy's—on which are designated the limits of New Mexico. which are designated the limits of New Mexico.

You will keep the Department advised of your do much to prolong the lives of the malefactors, for upon being carried to the maire of the first aronent, which is hard by, the mayor was soon satisfied that justice was about to be done, and gave e the following appropriation:

For paying the April and July Instalments of his sanction to the execution, which was forthwith

> Speech of Lamartine. The Presse says :- Five times during the day M.

the Mexican government, and said agent to be de-linquent in remitting the money to the United against the men who have devoted themselves "It is thus you are led from calumny to calumny States."

The whole transaction between Emilio Voss, Esquire, the agent of the Unitee States, and the Mexican authorities, is yet involved in mystery which this government has not been able to unravel. You will endeavor with as little delivered. ravel. You will endeavor, with as little delay as possible, to ascertain the true state of the case in relation to the alleged payment of these instalments ent to our agent, and give of a part of the people, instead of the will of the e nation. To-day you demand from us the red ject. A copy of his receipt ought to be obtained if flag instead of the tri-colored one. Citizens! for my part, I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tri-colored flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through the torrents of the blood of the

At this part of the speech of M. de Lamartine, de Lamartine folded his arms recommenced his determining them either to withdraw, or to been themselves the subguard of the Provisional Gov-

erment.
The Provisional Government has announced that
the mational flow of the The Provisional Covernment and amounteed and the drapent 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 Gallick Cock. On the tri-colored flag is to be inscribed "Repub-

lique Francaise...Liberte, Equalite, Fraternite," All the old flags are taken dawn, and new ones put new flags throughout. Nearly a million of francs were subscribed yes-Averry a minion in traines were subsectively to the volunded. Most of the bankers put down each from 10,000 to 15,000 frames; Baron Rothschild 50,000, and the Bank 100,000. The to control the operations of men and governments;

Address of Mr. Rush.

On the 28th, Paris had been restored to something like its former condition. On the 29th, Mr. Rush and the other foreign ministers recognized the new government. On the 1st of March, the

correspondent writes:

A courier with the despatches from the Foreign Office to Lord Normandy arrived at Paris last night He was the bearer of the reply of Lord Palmerston to the despatch of the British Ambassador re pecting the position England would assume towards the Provisional Government. Lord Normandy had they were reunited; and accompanied by M. Cre., a second interview with M. de Lamartine this morning, and notified the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that he had received instructions to des Invalides, where a carriage was waiting for inform him that England had no wish to throw obthem. They then drove off.

The Palais Royal and the Tuilleries were both sacked by the insurgents. A proclamation was affect the friendly relations which have hitherto existed seed the processing that an action to desire the processing that the cooled in row of the provisional Government, and that the recent changes in France would in no way the forms, in their details, may undergo great changes, and different experiments may give place between the two countries. Paris enjoys perfect tran-

The following is the reply made by the Ambas-Lamartine, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the various foreign ministers and ambassadors in Paris.
"Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging your eign Affairs. That choice, I have no hesitation in not to permit the slightest damage to done to them."

We read in the Democratic Pacifique:—"On taking able first step in the new order of things. I shall transmit with great satisfaction to my government by the earlist opportunity a copy of your commu-nication, and I have no doubt that it will be coraique, 'this is the Master of us all!" The dially received. Meanwhile, sir, I will be ready dially 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 actually a state of the states institutions in France, administered with wisdom and moderation, of which the enlarged and benificient 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 onor to be, sir, yours, &c. (Signed) RICHARD RUSH." M. Jolinet, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was shot in the late affray. His body was found yesterday covered with sand, in the Tuileries. The bodies of two of the revolutionists were found

near him. On the 2d the Provisional Government issued On the 2d the Provisional Government issued decrees declaring that the taxes would be laid as heretofore, but assures the laboring classes that the future assembly will regulate that question;—presenting a form of prayer—Domine salvam fac Republicam, instead of the old one, &c. We sopy from the correspondence of the Chronicle

Demands of the Laborers. Within the last four-and-twenty hours the confiice which most people have begun to feel in the stability of the present calm has to a certain ex-

apared with the value of the acquisition. Still, and drew forth appeals of applause at the end of members of the Provisional Government are not united among themselves. Differences of opinion which if not checked in the commencement, may ead to incalculable evils.

Yesterday a very formible deputation went to

resteray a very formible deputation went to the Hotel de Ville, to present a petition, demanding that labor should be limited to ten hours a day, that there should be no marchndage, and that the laborer should be allowed a portion of the profits of the master. To-day a similar deputation of upwards of 5000 journeymen tailors went to the Hotel de Ville with a similar petition, and they are a body who are not only exceedingly upperpay and discontinuous and discontinuous desired. who are not only exceedingly numerous and discon tented, but are at the present moment entirely destitute of work. The Government finds it difficult to satisfy these dangerous deputations, and the mem-bers unfortunately differ as to what should be done.

The King's Flight.

The King lost his breakfast on the morn 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 a great excitement among the people, and you will be obliged to make concessions to appear them." The King remarked, "that it was only a coffee-house affair, which they would put down in few hours." When he made his escape he was dependent 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 hu red francs for him to pay his expenses to England The correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing on this date, the 27th, says:

The Provisional Government has made very 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. man was armed, or assumed any menacing attitude -I never saw a more orderly mass of people they did not arm that, or the next day, till in the ening, nor until the troops had fired on them and killed and wounded many, besides those 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 lown and destroy, are transferred to his princely

alace, to be healed of their wounds. The King is reported as having remained con off his whiskers, and otherwise disguised himself and having 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 en frightened to an extent incredible. He is al leged as having declared, on his arrival in England, that Charles X was dethroned for breaking the arter, and himself for keeping it and his oath nd he called upon all to take notice of the fac-Once a man and twice a child," applies to kings a their dotage, as to other men; but the imbecil ty of Louis Philippe exceeds anything of the kind within my recollection. He seems to have acted like a man deprived of his reason by fear; and think he must have lost the use of his ordinay fac

Funeral rites of the Devoted Dead. On the 4th, the *Herald* correspondent says — March 4th is as great a day in Paris as at Washon. One million of people, probably, have mbled to witness the funeral rites over the departed dead—those who have died fighting for their

iberty and a Republic, and who have been immor-alized 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

The manifestation was equal to the occasion and beautifully appropriate; there was the Iglise Madeliene, the most elegant and magnificent in Paris. Not as Adrian says, built over the spot where Louis XVI and Maria Antoinette were bur-ried, but in the Place la Madeliene, dressed in mourning outside and inside; and upon the black drapery scribed in immense letters "Aux citoyens morie poor la liberte;" in the rear of the church was erected a catful que, and it was lighted and filled with a representation of every grade, class and profession in Paris: it presented an imposing scene. eds of musicians played, standing upo e broad pedestal, upon which rests the columns joined in the "chaste du departs," making Paris r

that surround the church and the immense throng At this part of the speech of M. ue Lamarting, in that astonishing sitting of 60 hours, in the midst of an irritated crowd, every one was saidenly affected by his words; hands were clasped and tears mate, give forth strains of melody. Every street mate, give forth strains of melody. Every street was a few set the ever could extend, was infinitely to the effect. Every legion hoists its flag doors; they filled the sailes. The cry was, that all was lost; that the people were about to fire on or stifle the members of the Provisional Government. The cry was the National Guards in all their glory, proud of their achievements, their new uniform. formed, numbering more than twenty-live thou sand, wearing the tri-colored budge of the National Guard. Here were the blue frocks in number address, and finished by softening, appearing, and caressing the intelligent and sensible people, and some black sult—their arms the British Legion, numbering thousands, bearing the most elegant battuer of them all, avoids the cheers and welcome

Meeting of the National Assembly. The National Assembly about to be edited to gether, will be as it should be, chosen by free saf trage; and it must be expected that its discuswill agitate the nation. Men have come suddenly to the full exercise of manly powers and prerogaup in their places. The National Guards have tives, and have not been trained from infancy to ex peet such a rich inheritance. It requires therefore, unusual self-control to make a wise use of such consent of the people, and giving full effect to their natural riches, so far as practicable, by the most iberal form of government. France, also, has within its bosom some enemies to such institutions it they are powerless for the present. They hardly onstitute an element in its present condition. It ny judgment, therefore, there is reason to believe t France will follow the example of our own ountry, and reflect the light of her example upon

Can France Maintain a Republic?

The Herald's correspondent, whose letters are ull of interest, says :-Can France maintain a republic? My opinion is the affirmative. Blood may yet flow in rivers in Paris before the republic becomes stable. The been established, and calling upon the people to or quility, and the accounts from the provinces are turn 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 corsador of the United States to the circular of M. de responding difference in the condition of surround-

ing 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 m 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 poss people of other countries. She has nothing to fear from the anger of kings—let her do nothing to lose She has nothing to fear cast with the people. The danger of France, at present consists from divisions at home, in endea-

voring to form her new government. The New Government. Writing on the 6th inst., the same correspondent

I should not be surprised at the most extraordinary and important changes, without any warning, and to see an entire 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 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 numb nine hundred, in which Algeria is to be represented Who can forsee what such an assemblage of men will do, coming together under such imp ve the people? And what will be the position of France at the end of the next three months?

Present condition of Paris. On the 7th and 8th he writes:recision and harmony which went to the herat, tent given away. The fact has cozed out that the duces any serious apprehensions of any disorder or further strife in this beautiful city. The excite-ment of the population appears to have passed off; and business appears to be attended to as usual. There have been some failures among the bankers and deafers in stocks, and more are expected. The speculators are in trouble, and money scarce; and some find it dificult to make good their stock ac counts. The expenses of the government have been very largely increased for the last ten years, and France has greatly increased her debt during the reign of Louis Philippe. It cost France a deal of money, to enable the ministers to control the

elections and their representatives.
Out of 240,000 electors 160,000 are the recipion of offices and salaries, the number of offices it is ities pensioned, and Peers holding their places by the appointment of the King. Louis Philippe was the government, and the only other principle was that which gave the tribune to the use of the opposition, from which to instruct the people, a expose ministerial corruption.

Intelligencer & Iournal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT.  ${
m AMES\,BUCHANAN}$ OF PENNSYLVANIA. Subject to the decision of a National Conv

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, JR.,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY. Democratic Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield. DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1. HENRY L. BENNER. HORN R. KNEASS, ROBERT E. WRIGHT. HENRY HALDEMAN,

13. JOHN C. KING 14. JOHN WEIDMAN, 15. ROBERT J. FISHER 5. Frederick Smith . John Creswell, 18. CHARLES A. BLACK 19. Geo. W. Bowman, 20. John R. Shannon, 9. PETER KLINE,
10. B. S. SCHOONOVER,
11. UM. SWETLAND,
12. JONAH BREWSTER,
24. JOS. G. CAMPBELL.

Lancaster, April 4, 1848.

A MEETING of the Democratic Committee of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 5th day of pril next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. portance will be laid before the n WM. MATHIOT. Chairman Dem. County Committee C

The continued and severe indisposition of ember of the Editor's family, must serve as an rial matter.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners. Col. Christian Kendig. of Harrisburg, and John Crans, Jr., of Philadelphia, State Agents on the Columbia Railroad.

Mr. Slidell's Instructions. We trust not one of the readers of the Intelligenwill fail to peruse the powerful despatch of Mr. SUCHANAN to Mr. SLIBELL, containing his instructions on receiving his appointment as Minister to Mexico, in November, 1845. It is well known that the Mexican authorities, in the gasconading and insolent tone for which they are so celebrated refused to receive Mr. SLIDELL, and that his misgreat chain of events that has since signalized the aduct and history of the two republics. It furnishes, without any exception, the most perspicuous and graphic detail of facts up to that period, that nas been furnished from any quarter, and places our side of the controversy in a light so clear and nonestionable, that Ton Conwin himself, we rould think, would not besitate to admit the for curance of the United States, if he were not life rally callous to every feeling of national pride and atriotism. The country owes a deep debt of gratade to Mr. Buchasas for this luminous and overbelining State-Paper. Like his great better to Mr. Paressnam on the Oregon question, it stumps our as one of the ablest of American Statesment

Recall of the French Minister.

Among the items of news from Paris, it will be oon, that Mr. Pankor, the Minister at Washington, has been superseded by the appointment on the part of the Provisional Government of M. de Thacy, The new Minister is doubtless on his way to this by the Administration at Washington, we think, there can be no doubt. If time had been afforded to Mr. PAGEOT, it is not improbable that he would have given in his adhesion to the new regime, but the intrepid LAMARTINE, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, seems determined that every vestige of the former government shall be forthwith clear-

Mr. PAGEOT has many friends in Washington, who will regret his recall, for his sake, much as they much rejoice at the events that have produced it. He has been the French Ambassador in this country for many years, and is married to the laughter of Col. W. B. Lewis, well known as one

A Letter-Writer in Limbo.

Mr. Nusent, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, who signs himself "Galviensis," has been committed to jail for refusing to disclose the name of the person from whom he obtained a copy of the Mexican treaty, in advance of its publication by the Senate. Whilst NUGENT persists in the reusal to disclose who turnished him with the docunent, he has, on oath, declared that it was not Mr. BUCHANAN. Such a declaration was wholly unwould have cherished the remotest suspicion that he had any agency, direct or indirect, in the disclo-

A Refuge for Kings!

At the meeting in behalf of France and Liberty, held in the State Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last, M. B. Lowrer, Esq., of Crawford county, suggested the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law, granting 80 acres of land to each of the Crowned Heads of Europe, that they might emigrate to the distant West of our own country, settle down in quiet, be come useful and respected citizens, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes receive such practical lessons in the science of self-government as would undeceive them all their lives as to the efficacy of royalty. Not a bad idea!

In The Sunbury American, edited by H. B. Masser, Esq. makes its appearance in an enlarged form and new dress-and is now entitled to rank among the handsomest and best conducted weeklies n the State. We congratulate our friend MASSER on this proof of increasing prosperity, and trust his enter prise will be properly rewarded.

The proceedings of the Democratic County sponse to the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Prosidency, are spoken of in terms of warm approval by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania. IJ W. F. HAVEMAYER has been nominated by the Democrats of the city of New York, for Mayor, spired to the public that in after a contest extending over 20 ballots,

State Central Committee.

Pursuant to a call published by the Chairma meeting of the State Central Committee was held at Buehler's Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, March 28th. E. W. HUTTER, of Lancaster, took the cha

and called the meeting to order. On motion of Gen. C. SEILER.

I. G. M'KINLEY, of Harrisburg, GEORGE PLITT, of Philadelphia, and John C. Mykrs, of Berks were appointed Secretaries. On calling over the list, it appeared that the fol-

lowing gentlemen were in attendance, viz: E. W. Hutter, J. A. Phillips, Lewis Pelouze, J Myers, Peter Bowman, Hamilton Alricks, General ley, Jacob Baab, E. A. Lesley, Kinzing Pritchette, Dr. A. Patterson, D. W. C. Brooks, R. A. Lumber-

On motion of E. A. Lesley, Esq., it was

On motion of John W. RYAN, Esq., it was Resolved, That the members composing the Dem- | years Europe would be Republican or Cossack cratic State Central Committee, appointed by the 4th of March Convention, at this their first meeting, take occasion to congratulate the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union, on the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the next Presidency, and join with their political brethren throughout the State, in the hope that the choice and the claims of Pennsylvania may be ratified by the National Convention, to be held in May next, in Bultimore.

On motion of H. Buenler, Esq., it was Resolved, That this Committee highly approve of the nomination of Israel Painter. for the the public house of Christian Sherz, in the office of Canal Commissioner, as a gentleman.

On motion of I. G. M'KINLEY, it was mittee, residing in Dauphin county, be appointed a excuse for the lack of our usual quantity of edito- Pennsylvania, to correspond with the committees of the various counties, and to transact such other business as may be best calculated to advance the inferests of the Democracy of the State and the Nation.

On motion. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

E. W. HUTTER, Chairman. ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, GEORGE PLITT, Secretaries.

John Jacob Astor. and was drawn up by Daniel Lord, Jr.

from or other heirs, who succeed to unrestricted country, and that he will be promptly accredited in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be placed on interest, to defray the expenses of management, purchase of books, or the Jr., Samuel F. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Jr., and Charles Bristed, who are to appoint their succes-sors. The trustees are to have no pay; nor is any one of them to hold any office of emolument under

There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by establishing an institution for the sick or disabled, or for the improvement of the young, of 950,000.

The other public bequests are as follows, but most, if not all of them, we believe, were paid in advance, during the life of the testator:

of the Auditors under Gen. Jackson's administration of the Blind, \$5,000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; Institution for the Blind, \$5,000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; Lying-in-Asylum, \$2,000; Lying-in-Asylum, \$2,000. The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estate perhaps much more; so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum we put down the other day. Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension; and we presume that with most men the idea of one million is just about as large an idea as that of any number of millions.

Appointment by the President.

CHARLES M. STOUT. Esq., of Easton, to be a lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, U. S. Army. It really affords us great pleasure to annot ecessary. No man, acquainted with the secretary the above appointment, which has been confirmed JAMES S. GREEN, for re-election to Congress, and of State, unless maliciously disposed to injure him, by the Senate. Mr. Stout is now a Sergeam in the JAMES Ellison for Senator. "Wyoming Artillerists" under Capt. Dana, and has distinguished himself in several hard battles for his manliness and bravery. At the siege of Puebla ne was in Capt. Small's command, fighting his way to the centre of the town, from one house to another. His promotion gives great pleasure to his personal friends, who know his good qualities and appreciate

Jefferson's Opinion of Kings. Louis XVI was a fool of my own knowledge

and in despite of the answers made for him on his trial. The King of Spain was a fool; and of Naples the same, They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the last preceding days. The king of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The queen of Portugal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature, and so was the king of Denmark. Their sons, as Regents, exercised the powers of government. The king of Prussia, the successor of the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as in mind. Gustavus of Sweden and Joseph of Austria, were really crazy, and George of England was in a strait waistcoat. There remained then none but old Catharine, of Russia, who had been too lately picked up to have lost her common Meeting, held in this city on the 22d ult, in resease. In this state Bonaparte found Europe, and it was this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle The animals had become without mind and powerless, and so will every hereditary monarch be after a few generations.

"And so endeth the book of kings, from all or

The State of Europe.

All eyes are turned towards Europe to see how she will bear herself under the inspiration of liberal deas. For years the things that have taken place and are in progress, have been, it is true, predicted. especially from this side of the Atlantic. But these redictions have been often set down as the shoots of an unchecked enthusiasm, rather than the calm, shrewd calculations of a far-seeing judgment; the W. Ryan, George Plitt, Charles Kugler, John C. decay and tendency to anarchy. Hence little heed and flourished. has been given to the enthusiastic dreamers about Christian Seiler, Henry Buehler, Isaac G. M'Kin. the spread of free principles. Nearly the last that the declaration that came from his pen and embodied the noble and kindling politics of his age, would hereafter be the signal of arousing men to Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of burst the chains of tyrunny and assume the blessings the State Central Committee be authorized to direct and security of self-government; for he had faith a circular letter to each of the Delegates to the that the light of science had laid bare the truth National Convention, appointed by the State Con. that the mass of mankind had not been born with vention held on the 4th inst., requiring of each a saddles on their backs, nor had a few among them pledge to carry out the instructions of said body, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the same. Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to demand of such a view, men believe they were intended the required pledges from the persons placed in for moral, intellectual and political freedom. This nomination on the 4th of March, as Electors, until is the grand idea that has been leavening all Euafter the meeting of the National Convention, when rope. Yet we could hardly credit the story of its the President and Secretaries of this Committee be progress, even when the profound and philosophic authorized to direct circular letters to each of such | Torqueville wrote that the same democracy that Electors, requiring a written pledge that in the was governing the American communities was rapidly event of his election, he will, in the Electoral Col. rising into power in Europe; and that it bore about lege, vote for the candidates for President and Vice | it the characteristics of a divine decree, and therefore President nominated by the said National Conven it was above and beyond the power of human

means to stop its progress. Nor did many believe the words of NAPOLEON at St. Helena, that in fifty that either this divine principle of democracy would work itself out, into political ascendency or would he crushed by the colossal reservoir of absolutism of the north. Look now at Europe, ve Americans of little faith in the all-conquering, self-sustaining power of

the democratic principle. She is rising with Titanic energy to throw off her riders, and better still, econstructing, at the bidding of a grand idea, her social system, so that such riders can never more and the great heart of this nation will beat loudly occupy the old saddles. She is gradually substituting the power of the whole people for the one man of the nomination of ISRAEL PAINTER, for the power, the machinery of representation, of a written constitution, of established law, for the simeminently qualified for the post and worthy in all plicity of despotism. Grander events have never Punctual attendance is desired, as business of respects of the support of Democracy of Pennsyl- occupied the gaze of the world than are now oc- like our first, for which we owe so much to France, curring: a year never commenced with more the establishment of free government by a free brilliancy than our year of 1848. It has but be- people. Resolved, That the President and Secretaries, to- gun, and yet it has done most wonderful works. gether with the members of the State Central Com- Sicily rocks with the movement of revolutionary

ideas: Tuscany has achieved a constitution: Piedsub-committee to prepare addresses to the people of mont, another: Munich is alive with the same healthful spirit: Naples is in complete revolt: and France breathes freer-even now she reposes in the arms of a Republic. Nor is this all. The democratic principle has

so successfully wrestled with the old order of society-with federalism, kingism-that everywhere the spell of royalty is broken. The masses have got an inkling of a state of society they never dreamed of a century ago: they feel the degradation of their condition under absolutism and believe that resolute efforts will bring about a change for the better. It is such a faith that has obtained ter General says that the bids received for the mail Eminent for the accumulation of an immense down at a single blow a host of restrictions on the on the 13th of April, to open the books, and anproperty, expired at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morn-industrial interests; that has stirred up the people nounce to those interested in the bids, preparatory to sion, which was eminently one of conciliation and peace, was consequently frustrated. The despatch tors of the will of Mr. Astor, viz: Wm. B. Astor, dominions of Nicuolas, to breathe hope into the tors of the will of Mr. Astor, viz: Wm. B. Astor, dominions of Nicuolas, to breathe hope into the Final state of the sta ing, at his residence in New York, in the S5th year of Rome; that is now knocking at the iron doors the making of a final decision awarding the con of the Secretary of State is, however, not the less John J. Astor, Jr., Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King poor serfs that are beught and sold with the soil; and Washington Irving. The will is voluminous, and even does not spare the territories of the deabstract of Mr. Asron's will. The principal docu- clogs upon the admission of food into Great Britment was executed July 4th, 1836, but codicils tain, and that animates those who are now laboring were subsequently added. The great features of for Ireland. These are noble evidences, national the will and its codicils are ample provisions for facts, sensible demonstrations of the march of sound all the relations of Mr. Asron and their children, political ideas. Though Europe's sovereigns may tices in administering medicines to one Ann Galturn pale at the approach of this terrible principle, America's sons will see it go on with an earnest God speed! for a successful issue.

latives, though in quite a number of cases only income, or a sum per annum, is to be paid to the Fundanters, Nicholashs, Marchiniculus, Whitaxoroxs-on her men now in power by virtue of possession.

The only important bequest for the public beneath is one of \$400,000, by the endiced of August 20th 1839, the erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in Now York. In free, general use, for this pirpose he appropriates a plot of ground on the southerly side of Astor Place, 65 feet front by 125 deep, for the buildings or, if the trustness of this hequest think it more expedient, a plot of like and yet higher. How will they meet the current the size on the east side of Astor Place. The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and the land is estimated \$35,000. Then \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder stopped in their natural run by such machinery. are in motion are no mere surface ripples stirred ago. He was proverbial for stern integrity and majesty, and rising about their trail seats higher nephew, and was with his young master in all the and yet higher. How will they meet the current! leading battles in the South, ending with the siege building Gather in holy alliance to breast it by building of Yorktown. stopped in their natural run by such machinery, those who build it are liable for the full damage ment of lectures, as the trustees may think proper.

The trustees are the Mayor of the City and the Chancellor of the State, ex efficio, (and now named as a mark of respect.) Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel F. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Jr., and Charles Bristed, who are to appoint their excess. of flowage. This same principle has now come to be applied in politics, to the great under-current District, in this State, by the late Taylor Convenand destruction-that may follow! These men may guide democracy by acting as its servants, but cannot crush it by meeting it as its enemy .- Poston

Boiler Explosion-Loss of Life.

New York, March 29. The boiler attached to the Hope Mills, near the Central Falls, Rhode Island, exploded yesterday throwing the main building into ruins. Fortunately most of the workmen were at dinner at the time, but the loss of life is neverthless appalling. Eight bodies have already been dug out, being the remains of six men, a woman and a boy. Six more have probably perished beneath the ruins.

Buchanan in Missouri.

The Democrats of Scotland county, Miss held their meeting on the second Monday in Febrnary, and declared in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; Judge McBRIDE for Governor;

Confirmations and Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Joshua L. Martin to the Papal States, John Apple- following appointments: Charge d'Affaires to Rome, ton to Bolivia, and Elijah Hise to Guatemala. Gen. Shields has left for the West. He has been Paris; do. to Guatemala, John Appleton, now appointed Governor and Commander of Tampico. Chief Clerk to the Department of State; do. to Col. John Garland leaves to-morrow for Mis- Bolivia, Elijah Hise, of Kentucky; do. to Ecuador, souri, to command the Third Military Department, where the movements of the Indians require the | York Custom House. presence of an energetic officer to suppress the anticinated hostilities.

The Huntingdon Globe records the death of France with this caption: "The Progress of Des Alexander Gwin, Esq, of Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. | racy!" True enough. Gwin was formerly an editor of a Democratic paper, a representative of his county in the State Legislature, and a lawyer of fine abilities. We most sincerely regret his early death.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.-The Governor has made the following appointments: Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, Patrick Hays; Assistant Wardens, Wm. Geisse, James Magee, Robt. Evans, P. Barry Hayes, city of Phitus Stevenson, N. Liberties; and Thomas Graham, Southwark; Warden of Port Richmond, Philip Duffey; Quarantine Master, Capt. John H. Chey-

M. DE LA FOREST, the French Consul for New York, has received instructions from the Provisional Government continuing him in the post he has so long and well filled.

France and England—the Revo-

The gallant French people are pleasantly enough returning the compliment they owe England on an old score. In 1688, James the Second of England, as obstinate and wrong-headed a king as old Louis Philippe, but not so crafty and hypocritical, was driven from his kingdom, and escaped for his life to France, and as he ran away threw the great seal effervesence of jubilant oratory rather than the rigid into the Thames. The French took care of him deductions from the facts of social life. If hun- but never let him go back, and in 1701 he died dreds have prophecied, thousands have doubted, | quietly in Paris. Out of that expulsion of a bad iust as the men of faint fuith in democratic ideas | monarch, all that is good and wholesome and popdoubt and fear and mourn about our own national ular in the English constitution has since grown

One hundred and sixty years after that event, the French people, tired of the treachery of their itinewords of JEFFERSON expressed a confident hope rant and schoolmaster turned tyrant, have sent him over to England and set up a government for themselves, which God grant they may retain. Now let us see if England will dure to turn up her aristocratic nose at the provisional government of France, and raise armics for legitimacy, as she did for fut Louis the 18th? If she does, the world will remember that France has as good right to expel a bad king and make her own constitution as England had in 1688, and if she interferes, will be likely to take some share in keeping her at home.

We do not think the believers in "divinity of government" will induce the French people to recall the old king and ask him again to put his foot on their necks. And we should'nt wonder if they should put the little County Paris out to nurse, and conclude to carry on government for themselves upon the "atheistical" and "anti-scriptural" theory of the social compact, as the learned Dr. Vinton called it.

What a glorious day it is we live in, when the people are rising in their might to trample under foot this wretched dogma of the dark ages, that nations are born the slaves of a single miserable royal family, and the millions made beasts of burden to pamper the pride of old men or young women, called kings and queens, and the babies who are expected legitimately to become such!

Thank God, the French people have begun this revolution wisely and well. Moral power is at work instead of the guillotine, and no blood flows but that of the people in defence of their rights. The moderation of the populace is above all praise, in every pulsation for the triumph of freedom in la belle France! "In the name of the sovereignty of the people!" is the motto of the provisional government; and now let every free heart in America send up a prayer that this third revolution may be

In '98, France had her revolution through fire and blood, and it ended in a conqueror for an emperor. In 1830, she had her second revolution. and when she thought she had a citizen king, she found a crafty old fox, a miser and a hypocrite, who thought only of filling his purse with the

people's coin, and the throne with one of his babies. The third revolution has come, and now the houts are heard across the Atlantic, calm, resoolute, moderate, and, as it now seems, full of the promise of hope, of Vive la Republique! America will echo it back again to he ancient ally in our glorious revolution with her whole heart .- Boston

in Prussia the last year a representative system; service, in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, that has successfully maintained among the States | Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are now in the of Germany the commercial league, which struck | course of examination, and that he will be prepared,

LETTINGS OF MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmas

FINANCES OF FRANCE.-M. de Roth intimated to the Provisional Government that he scendant of Mahomet. It was in this faith that is prepared to observe all his engagements toward The Journal of Commerce publishes the following the anti-corn law leaguers worked to strike off the the State for the new loan. He has also sent 5,000f to the Mayor of Paris for the wounded.

> Monals in Boston,-The Boston journals are filled with the evidence in an examination of Dr. lagher, with a view to rid her of the fruits of an illicit intercourse, whereby her death was produced. The affair is producing some excitement in

13" Died in Washington city, on the 22d inst. Alternont, a colored map, in the 94th year of his by a passing breeze, but the ground swell of an Idelity. When the revolution broke out Altamont ocean tide, coming in upon them with solid, terrible was given to Col. George Washington, by his

A TAYLOR DECLINATION .- The Eric Gazette nublishes a letter from William S. Lane, Esq., who was appointed an elector for the 23d Congressional tion, in Harrisburg. He says he is for a National Convention, and by inference for Clay.

The only newspaper in this country that has attempted to defend Louis Phillippe, and pronounce the French people in the wrong in their endeavor to shake off the chains this treacherous King has imposed upon them, is the National Intel-

the Philadelphia College of Medicine have elected Professor Gibbon and Jesse R. Burden to represent that popular and flourishing institution in the Medical State Convention, which assembles in Lancaster, on the 11th of the coming month. BJ Mrs. Anams has sent a letter of ackn

MEDICAL STATE CONVENTION .- The Faculty of

edgement to the colored citizens of Philadelphia, for their resolutions in honor of the memory of her late husband.

CENSUS OF TEXAS.—The Secretary of State has reported to the Legislature the following census of Texas:

Total white population, Entitled to vote, Free negroes, Total population

APPOINTMENTS .- The President has made the Dr. J. E. Martin, now Secretary to the Legation in Vanburgh Livingston, now an appraiser in the New

The Mercersburg (Pa.) Journal, a whig sheet, publishes the intelligence of the revolution in

DEATH OF COL. BOMPORD .- This gentlemen, many years a distinguished officer of Engineers and Ordinance in the United States Army, died suddenly, at Boston, on the evening of the 25th inst.

The Democrat, published at Kittaning, Armstrong county, has raised the name of James Buchanan at its mast-head, and justly and truly remarks, with such a man as Mr. Buchanan for the ladelphia; Abraham P. Eyre, Kensington; Augus leader of the Democratic party in the contest of '48, their triumph is certain."

INDEPINITE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, have adopted a motion granting Judge McHenry unlimited leave of absence from the bench. This is the Judge who imprisoned the eloquent Soule for looking at him. The sooner the bench is rid of such creatures the better.