

The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee shall appear in our next.

TABLES OF TAXABLES.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. HOBBS, for the list of taxable published in another column.

On the first page of this week's paper will be found abstract from an article on the subject of the Wilcox Provision, copied from the Wilcox Farmer and Journal. We give the production a place in our columns at the request of a friend, and invite the attention of our readers to it.

We are requested to state that the name of John L. Lancaster, was accidentally omitted two weeks ago, in the published list of the County Committee.

The following are the Township Committees appointed for the ensuing year, 1849:

- Barren—Samuel Stokum, Robert Evans, James Montgomery, John Coulter, John Ruler.
Berkshire—Ephraim Shober, Saml Frankfurter, Andrew Shimp, John Baker, John Measer.
Cass—Thomas Edwards, Charles T. Wallace, Thomas McCormick.

At the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. John W. Hinkle, to Mrs. Maria Phily, both of Marietta.

General Joseph Lane. The removal of the gallant hero and patriot says the Boston Times, from the place of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, shows how little regard is paid to the defender of the country by the present administration, though nominally headed by a gentleman who owes his political elevation to a similar exploit. Gen. Lane's office consisted in his having upbrought the honor of the Indiana Volunteers against the attacks of the British by General Harrison; and for that, and for his services in the war, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and for that, and for his services in the war, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and for that, and for his services in the war, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Union and Concert of Action. History records two memorable victories, each of which is marked by some peculiar incident—the victories of Marathon and Austerlitz. It was customary among the ancient Greeks, when there were present in their armies several commanders, for each one in succession to command for a day. At Marathon the different commanders offered to yield their own particular day to Miltiades, expecting a battle with the Persians on one of those days. Miltiades declined the offer, and advised such arrangements as might defer the engagement until his regular course, well knowing the danger of departing from popular custom. In the battle of Austerlitz, a Marshal, who had been ordered to maintain a certain post, sent to the Emperor's note to the following effect: "If Field Marshal does not receive immediate reinforcement, he foresees that he shall have to draw off his troops from this post." The answer returned was: "The Emperor foresees no such thing. Field Marshal must maintain his post, or be cut to pieces." He maintained his post, and what was the consequence? The battle was won, and victory crowned the imperial standards. We see in these instances what rigid discipline and strict subordination will accomplish, and how necessary it is to ensure a victory, that all officers and soldiers should move on harmoniously together, and be actuated by one common impulse. The Macedonian Phalanx and the Roman Legions were always superior to their opponents, because they were actuated by one common impulse. When men act together in any cause, or for any purpose, system and concert of action are indispensable to success; and there can be no concert of action, without discipline and subordination.

What is true of military operations, is equally so of political campaigns. All prior preliminaries should be destroyed by the action of our efforts to defeat the enemy. System and concert of action are as necessary to our success in the political battle which is at hand, as they were to the ancient Greeks at Marathon, or the armies of France at Austerlitz. We have a ten-fold more dangerous enemy to contend with, than had the Greeks at Marathon—a great monied Aristocracy, which possessed all the ancient Republics, and which proved too strong in the end for the democratic Greeks themselves, when they had lost that spirit of patriotism, that concert of action, which marked their character in the days of Miltiades. The historian informs us that what the Persian army could not do, their Gold effected! Yes, fellow citizens, the gold of Persia was too potent for republicanism, and the liberties of her people were destroyed by the action of their leaders. A similar danger broods over our own beloved country. Human nature is the same now that it ever was. The wealth of Persia destroyed the liberties of Greece more than two thousand years ago; and the wealth of the money-changers and lords manufacturers of this country are now, and always have been exerted to the enslavement of the working masses—the great body of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people. As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

As a proof of this, look at our corrupt U. S. Bank—its clamorous impurity for a high Protective Tariff, which, to use the language of the venerable Jackson, has a tendency to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—their infamous Bankrupt Law, by which hundreds of millions of the hard earnings of the industrial classes were filched from their pockets, whilst their plunderers continued to live in luxury and smile at the desolation they were creating in the hearts of the people.

Legislative Apportionment. The Legislature at its next session will have to make a new apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, on the basis of the taxable returns on the next election. The returns of 1848 made the number of taxable 460,926, making a Representative ratio of 4,609, and a Senatorial ratio of 14,828. In 1848 the ratio was 3,876 for each Representative, and 11,862 for each Senator.—The whole number of taxable in the State, at that time, being estimated at 387,600. The districts in the following table, from the apportionment of 1848, the number of taxable Counties. Rep's Tax-Counties, Rep's Tax-Counties, in absentia, in absentia.

Table with 4 columns: County, Rep's Tax-Counties, Rep's Tax-Counties, in absentia. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Jefferson, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Northampton, Potter, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne, York, and Franklin with their respective taxable counts.

Table with 4 columns: Districts at present, Senators, Taxables, and Taxables. Lists districts like I. Philadelphia city, II. Philadelphia county, III. Montgomery, IV. Chester and Delaware, V. Berks, VI. Lancaster and Lebanon, VII. Lancaster and Lebanon, VIII. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, IX. Northampton and Lehigh, X. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, XI. Berks and Lebanon, XII. Lycoming, Clinton Centre and Sullivan, XIII. Lancaster and Columbia, XIV. Dauphin and Northampton, XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata, XVI. Cumberland and Adams, XVII. Franklin and Perry, XVIII. York, XIX. York, Blair and Susquehanna, XX. Armstrong, Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana, XXI. Westmoreland and Somerset, XXII. Fayette and Green, XXIII. Northampton and Lancaster, XXIV. Washington, XXV. Washington, (with Lawrence) and Crawford and Venango, XXVII. Luzerne, Elk, Potter, McKean and Clarion, XXVIII. Erie.

FROM PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1848. Once more in the city, in the midst of all its bustle and strife—island gaily. After a pleasant sojourn in the country, surrounded by dear relations and kind friends, and amid the bright scenes of my youth and my home, to be thus transported to a distant and foreign land, while a general feeling of yonder has infected the rank and file. This is the spectacle—these are the truths—that answer and refute all the clamor about the evils of free trade. They speak a language of facts, and prove a condition for the country of health and prosperity, that never could be attained, if it were not for the free trade of the world. Classes may be impatient, and they always complain with bitterness, but the masses are happy, contented, and flourishing. When the markets of the great cities are thronged with business men who come to purchase goods, with money in their pockets, it proves that the consumers—the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man—are themselves reaping rich returns from their respective vocations, and all are well. Panic hides its head before plain facts, and this, and fictitious pictures are laughed at by a country that has enough for its own millions, and plenty with which to feed the world besides—Pennsylvania.

Mr. Editor.—Guston having long since sanctioned the practice of bringing before the people (previous to conventional nominations) the name of any preferred candidate for public favor, I trust I will not be considered premature in naming ROBERT MONROE, Esq., of this city, as the next Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner to succeed Mr. Longstreth. In nominating Mr. Monroe for this important station I but echo the wish of four fifths of the democracy of Lancaster county, and I am confident that all who are sensible to the importance of the duties of the office will honor to himself and profit to the community.

Mr. Editor.—It is so well known in the community as a radical Democrat, that I have no qualms in respect to the discharge of the important duties imposed on the representatives of the people, that requires but little sagacity to foresee the nomination of one who will serve to the Commonwealth in case of his nomination and election. A DEMOCRAT.

TEXAS COME.—Mr. David S. Kaufman has not returned to Congress from Texas without opposition. He has been re-elected, losing only about 200 votes out of 10,000. In the other district, Mr. Pillsbury was defeated by Mr. Volney Howard, (both Democrats).

ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel states the official majority of Wright (Dem.) for governor, at 37,170 over, the Whigs.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch, or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no compromise. It is a question of honor in which the United States must not abandon its high position. More particulars in my letter by mail.

THE FUTURE IS SHROUDED IN DOUBT. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Government must apologize, or