

Bradford Ateporter

Towanda, Wednesday, April 5, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT. Nominees of the National Convention.

ELECTORAL TICKET. William Broten, of Clearfield, DAYID D. WAGNER, of Northampton, 1. Henry L. Benner, 13. John C. King. Horn R. Knease. 15. Robert L. Fisher. . Isalie Shunk. 16. Frederick Smith. 4. A. L. Roumfort. Jacob S. Yost: 6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black. Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman, Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon. 9. Peter Kline. 21. George P. Hamilton 10. B. S. Schoonover. 22. W. S. Davis.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, Langford Reprieved!

11. W. Swetland.

12. Jonah Brewster.

23. Timothy Ives. 24. Joseph G. Campbell.

We understand that Gov. Shunk has granted a jail not being completed, a compliance was impossible. We have not learned to what day the execution is deferred.

The Progress of the French Revolution.

We publish this week later intelligence from France, which represents the overthrow of Louis Phillippe and his family as complete, and the establishment, and recognition by Foreign Ministers, of a provisional government. Louis Phillippe, "the richest man in Europe," after wandering with his royal consort, in almost utter destitution amongst farm houses, in a country over which but a few days since, he had ruled with power almost despotic. has arrived in England. His family and his ministers have sought in precipitate flight, that safety which they felt was not due them at home; and with an amount of blood-shed and anarchy, so small as to be unparalleled in history, France has risen from her suffering deposed her oppressors, that he will not." and the tri-colored flag now floats over a Republic.

The attention of America is now directed with country. Their efforts for freedom strike a sympaspontaneous and general expression of encouragement and good-will for the triumph of Freedom in, la belle France. The question materially prises. will she be able to maintain her independence, and rear up safely a faoric of self-government to be the example of all Europe? We incline to the affirmative opinion. We believe that the French nation are ready for a Republic, and though this revolution—(like our own glorious struggle for liberty) -has been forced upon them, and fully carried out, without preconception or deliberation, none the less, has it realized the hopes in which that country has only dared for some time to indulge. This may as yet be only the "beginning of the end." Blood may yet flow in rivers—the forms of government be changed and re-modelled-confusion and anarchy for a while reign supreme-yet there is such an immeasurable distance between this and former revolutions, such a determination and unity of feeling in regard to those who have tyrannized over them that we have no hesitation in saying that the age of Kings in France has passed by-the love of liberty and the hatred of oppression so strong, that a Danton or Robbespierre cannot now flourish, and if Frenchmen are true to themselves and their coun- BUREN.—We find in the Pennsylvanian, a corres try, by bloodless and peaceful means, they can form a Republic which shall ensure the safety and liber. ty of their country, and prove the cause of shumm. bered blessings.

Europe-Kings and Emperors are in too much peril at home, to attempt coercive measures towards France. She rather has the sympathy and commendation of a great part of Europe to cheer her on in the great reform she has undertaken. In her former revolutions the feeling has been inimieal to her efforts, and has served in a measure to defeat their success. The face of Europe is now changed for the better. Men have less respect for the "right divine," and knowledge and intelligence have made rapid progress. In a corresponding measure men learn their own situation and the situation of those around them. They find themsolves va sals—servants to an aristocracy which has neither virtue nor the authority of God to commend it. They look upon other countries where

She has nothing to fear from the remainder of

their own meial and abject state. Their faith in make his escape. Kings is shaken-the love of liberty aroused, and a corresponding detestation of tyranny awakened. The light of Liberty and her handmail knowledge dissipates the darkness of the degenerate feudal ages, and before their rays the benighted Kingdoms of Europe must fade and vanish.

In France, the efforts of her men of letters have for some time past been given to the enlightened of the masses, and strenuous efforts made for the amelioration of their condition. We believe they are thoroughy imformed of the tyranny they have undergone, and have been prepared fully of their ultimate destination—as Republicans. It is in these labors, and in the progress the masses have made in the scale of intelligence, that we found our hopes. We trust they may not be disappointed.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—The April number of this splended periodical is received. It has a beautiful mezzotinto by Sadd, and another well executed engraving-" Memory," the design of which we like. The poet, "Taylor," contributes a pretty sketch of an adventure with a flower-girl of Florence, and the story from the German of Goethe, is much to our taste. Among the contributors to this number are Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Child. Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Jane C. Campbell, and W. Gilmoni Simma.

Will the publisher be kind enough to forward us the March and February numbers, which have not

We are indebted to Lieut, F. C. MARVIN. formerly of this place, now in the city of Mexico, for copies of the "North American," and the "Amthe Aztecs.

A proposition was made in the House of Repreniver contho 22d plt., by Mr. Larry, to amon the appropriation bill by saling in item previous for the completion by the Side, of the North Branch Canal. The amendment subhoused a loan at pay for the purpose, and pledged the tolls received a wick collection office in payment of the in-

This amendment was strongly surged by the Speaker, Mr. Packer, Messrs, Little, Pierce, Goff, Smith and others, and moderately opposed by Mesers, S. W. Roberts, Myers, Hallowell and Evans. The principal reasons offered for opposing it. were that it is yet in the hands of the company, whose probation does not expire until the meeting of the next session and also that the present economical policy of the government forbids at present any additional out-lay for public improvements. The most of the opposition speakers thought one year more would fully justify such an appropriation. The amendment was lost-ayes 35, nays 43.

Fires.

During the past month, an unusual number of fires have occurred, destroying a large amount of

On the 16th of March one fourth of the business portion of Penn Yan was consumed by fire, which ly destroyed. commenced in the building occupied by D. S. Startwell as a jeweller's shop. Loss \$30,000. 11 A destructive fire occurred at Watertown, N. Y.,

on Tuesday morning, 19th ult. It commenced at is unknown. two and raged until about nine o'clock, destroying reprieve to Langford. The death warrant fixed the a large amount of property, among which was the day of execution on Friday the 7th inst, but the paper mill of Knowlton & Rice and other buildings. Loss 555,000.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 22d, a fire occurred in Auburn, which destroyed a number of buildings, breaking out in Beachs' block, on Genuessee street. The Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance were burned out; and each lost all their regalia, fixtures, &c.

The Tinga Eagle rejoices in a most sagacious and far-seeing correspondent, at Philadelphia, who flourishes over the signature of "CATO," In acumen and sagacity, he far surpasses the ancient of that name, whose fame has come down to us moderns—as the following paragraph, which we cut from one of his letters will witness:-

"The signs of the political zodiac are significant, and while not aspiring to the honors of prophetic knowledge, we are constrained to think, nevertheess, that they portend one of two things : either that the Democratic Presidential candidate, whoever he may be, will be elected in November next, or

Who can gainsay this? Who can controvert Cato's" position? It decides a great question, and intense interest to the spectacle exhibited in that must be a great relief to the Eagle's readers who have been watching the "signs of the times" to so thetic chord in this country, which has sent up a little advantage, for some time past. Prophetic

> Mysterious Disappearance.—We copy the following from the Owego Gazette of Monday last. On Thursday evening last, Geo. B. Perkins, son of Mr. Gec. A. Perkins, of Athens, Pa., and clerk in his father's store, disappeared under circumstances which have very naturally, excited the apprehension and alarm of his friends. He was in the store between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, since which time he has not been seen; and all efforts either to get trace of him or unravel the mystery of his disappearance have proved entirely futile. The store was found closed in the morning, as usual, every thing having been left in the customary manner within, and the door focked and key gone .-Nothing whatever is known which could have formed an inducement to him to leave home in a clandestine manner the was a young man of good character, and his family are among the table people of Athens.

The circumstance is certainly a very mysterious and rery melancholy one."

PUBLIC DINNER TENDERED TO HON. MARTIN VAN pondence between Mr. Van Buren, and many dis-tinguished democrats of Philadelphia, tendering him a public dinner as a testimonial of their regard nel of familiar and friendly intercourse."

Will our triends of the Albany Atlas and he St. Laurence Republican see to their packing committee appointed to investigate the matter. books, and have the paper intended for the Reporter directed correctly? It is somewhat out of the

BROKE JAIL.-We learn that Dr. Cresswell, senenced to nine mouths' imprisonment in the county jail, for shooting a lad in Athens, escaped from Freedom has a place, and by comparison find how for sate keeping) on Saturday night, 25th ult. It different is the situation of the self-governed to is supposed that he was furnished with a key to

FRAUD-It is stated that \$1 notes of the Erie Bank are in circulation. They are not imitations of the "Relief" notes, but purport to be genuine \$1 notes of the bank. There, are, of course, no notes of that denomination, other than "Relief" notes, issued by any Pennsylvania Bank and consequently they must be a fraud.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE. - The Columbian for April contains in the way of embelishments, "Eunice Marston," "Beirout and Mount Lebauon," Fashions and music. The contributions are Mrs. Ellet, Mrs Osgood, Mrs. Butler, Miss Brown, Arthur, &c. The Columbian has recently made a great stride in the way of improvement, and now deservedly ranks

Accident .- Mr., Wm. W. Vail, of Elmira, sho himself on Saturday, 25th ult., whilst getting over a fence, his gun being discharged, and the ball passing through his head. He was 31 years of

MEDICAL STATE CONVENTION .- A State Convention of the Medical Profession is to be holden at Lancaster, on Tuesday, April 11th. The members of the profession from the respective districts are requested to send delegates. 👻

DAILY OWEGO GAZETTE .- We are under many obligations to the editor of the Daily Gazette, for important information first received through the medium of his paper.

HEALTH OF GOV. SHUNK .- We are gratified to learn, that Gov. Shunk's health is daily improving. erican Star," Daily papers published in the city of and his physicians believe his recovery will be ra-

Destruction of Long's "Troy House"-O. P. Ba

the Store and marking burned—Board and Stephens? Rusinon's Maxwell's and Panerors Store or interest of the brain by a parson from Troy, that adestructive his brain out in that Borough; on Thesday morning at 5 o'dick, which destroyed a large amount of property. The wind which was blcwing very strongly, rendered the fire entirely unmanageable, and as Troy has the usual deficiency of apparatus for stopping the progress of the devouring element, it swept every thing before it.

were the First Trope Par

The fire was discovered in Jones' Grocery Store on Canton st., but it had already nearly destroyed the wooden building in which the Store was kept. in which was also Carnochan & Morgain's Saddler shop, and James Adam's Tailor shop.

It next caught in Pomeroys' store on the corner of Main and Canton sts., and burned on Main street, Runyon's brick store, Baird and Stephens', and Maxwell's store. The dwelling of Mr. Pomeroy was with difficulty saved, as was Pomeroy's tavera stand, on the opposite corner.

The wind blowing very strongly from the south, Long's "Troy House" on the opposite side of the street, was soon enveloped in flames, and with O. P. Ballard's large dwelling house and store, quick-

The loss we are unable to ascertain; we hear, however that some of the property was partially insured-we trust, fully so. The origin of the fire

We are under many obligations to the Tioga Banner, for taking the part of the Reporter, against the Eagle's attacks at blackguardism. It will do us a favor, however, by allowing the "Eagle" to take its own course, in regard to us. We have learned to avoid intercourse with all persons, who are a libel upon human nature, and shall do so with this, unless he will give a guarantee to keep in a situation to respect the common amenities of intercourse, and the proprieties of language. The name of the editor and proprietor of this paper stands at its head; no other person has connexion with it editorially. or in any other manner, or is in the least responsible for what may appear in its columns,

IN a SNARL.—The Delegates from this Congressional district to the Whig State Convention, have got the Whigs of this county into a scrape, as would appear from the following article which we take from the last Argus:-

WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DIBAGREE-By the proceedings of the State Convention, which we published last week, it has undoubtedly been noticed that the name of FRANCIS TYLER, Esq., of this county, has been published as Presidential Elector for the 12th Congressional District. Man-LON C. Mancun, Esq., also of this county, had been previously selected by the Conferees of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga, for the same station; consequently we have fur persons named for that position, when we should have but one.

We trust that some arrangement will be made between the gentlemen named, by which the matter may be settled to the satisfaction of both parties .-They are both good true whigs, and either of them well qualifed for the station.

A MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE, Was held in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday week, by the members of the Legislature, and others; "to express their sympathy in the recent triumph of the French people, and to congratulate the French people upon the re-establishment of their Republic "

Gen. W. F. Packer presided assisted by several Vice Presidents-one of whom was Senator Mason. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen including several who were not members of the

FIRE IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.-The Northern Democrat of the 30th ult., says-" We have just leared that about four weeks since Mr. E. J. Stanley, of Choconut, this county, had the misfortune to have his dwelling house, wood house, and shop, with almost their entire contents, consumed by fire. This is a great calamity to Mr. S., who is a hardworking man, with a family dependent upon him for a support."

FIGHT IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE .-- A disfor his character and their unchanging sense of his graceful renegatre occured in the Asembly room, services to the country. This Mr. Van Buren de at Albany on the 22d ult., between a borer, Mr. clines- preferring to receive the proofs of their John Mason of New York cuy, and Col. Bowen, a regard and affection through the less formal chan-, member from the same place. They were finally separated, before much injured, Mr. Mason taken in custody by the Sergeant at arms, and a select

THE TREATY.-A committee appointed by the Serrate has been endeavoring to discover who furway to come via Tongwanda, N. Y., and frequent- nished the treaty and other documents to the New ly detains their papers for two and three weeks. | York Herald. Mr. Nugent, one of the correspond-There are no better papers amongst our exchanges, ents of the Herald, has been committed to prison and we should be glad to receive them regularly. by the Senate, for refusing to disclose who furnished the copy.

THE SUSQUEHANNA, for the last two weeks has been in a fine rafting condition, and a large quanthe jail of Tioga county (where he had been taken tity of lumber has floated past here; on its way to a market. We trust that good returns await the arduous labors and insecure investment of the Lum-

> THE COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO, Colonel Sevier, left Washington early on Friday morning, by the Southern route, on his way to Mexico.

OF Mr. BLACK, the member of the House from South Carolina is rapidly declining, and his recovery is hardly expected.

CHARGE TO ROME. - Dr. Martin, the present Sec retary of the Legation at Paris, has been appointed by the President, Charge d'Affairs at Rome.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of revenue Commissioners, which has been in session about five weeks, adjourned sine die on Saturday last, after having transacted considerable business, and obtained very valuable information n relation to the actual resources of the respective counties of the State, and their ability to contribute more revenue than they have heretofore done to defray the expenses of the government of this com-

The Board has increased the amount upon which three militax is now levied, over the returns made by the County Commissioners of the several conn= ties of the State, for the last year, the sum of \$7, 014,274. This amount is assessed upon twenty-two The tax upon the city and county of Philadephia, upon the three mill item, has been increased one million of dollars. The difference between the assessment, accruing to the three mills tax, in the whole State, when the Revenue Board met in 1845, and at the mee ing of the Board just adjourned, is over \$40,000,000—thus making the increase of the revenue upwards of \$120,000 per an-

MGRE TARIVE." RGIN."-The "Lowell Carpet Company having just completed a new mill, on last Monday evening a pic-nic was given by the

multiple De Server of the Professional Govern-tent Louis Philippe and Saya Samily is Eng-land-A Grand National Gavernian for the com-siste Organization of a Residence Government, to held in Paris on the 30th of April New French Ministers Appointed to the Inference Posters—The American Musicer Treated with the greatest Enthersiusm by the French—Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies—All signs of Monarchy Abolished —The Reorganizotion of the French Army and Navy-Abolition of Capital Punishment-The Resignation of Metternich-Tremendous Fall in the

French Funds-Riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburg and Manchester. We received, by Telegraph from Boston and by Express from New York, fuller particulars of the interesting news by the Caledonia. The news is of the most important character. Its main features

may be told in a few words. France maintains her position as a republic, and has been recognized as such by nearly all the Ministers resident at Paris. The King and Royal famiv. with M. Guizot, have arrived in England. Disturbances have broken out in various parts of Europe, and in the principal cities of Great Britian, they seem thus far not to have been very formidable

From the synopsis which we publish below, it will be seen that the decrees of the Provisional Government are of the most radical character, go ing far beyond simple republicanism, and embody ing many of the principles of Communion and Socialism. The Chambers of Deputies and of Peers have been applished by proclamation of the peo-ple. The municipal guard has been abolished, and National Guard of 20,000 men enrolled. Vational Assembly is to be convoked on the 20th of April next. Universal suffrage is allowed.

In other parts of Europe the revolution has produced a profound sensation. Prussia is arming for caution, but will not inter-

A few riots have taken place in England and cotland, and Ireland was in a feverish condition. In Spain the French party has been overthrown Disturbances have broken out again at Messina, a consequence of the King of Naples breaking his olemn promises. The city of Messina has been

The commercial intelligence is also interesting. The money market has suffered severely in France om the Revolution, and is still greatly depressed. Cotton has fallen.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION. The intelligence by the last steamer, brought down the news from Paris to the 25th of February, when the King had abdicated and fled, and a republic was announced. We give the details as they transpi red since, in their regular order.

Paris, 26th Feb. The proclamation of the sovereign people of France has now declared that Government having betrayed the trust reposed in it, therefore it is de facto and de jure dissolved, and that consequently the full exercise of sovereignty has been resumed by the people. A decree has been passed, show-ing the basis on which the government of France will be based, as tollows:

The Chamber of Peers representing the interests of the aristocracy is suppressed: and the Chamber of Deputies, which has been the mere representative of privileged monopoly and corruption, and the majority of whose members have been participators in the unpardonable crime of the late government in subjecting the citizens to a murderous fire. are hereby and remain dissolved, and the nation is from the present moment henceforth constituted a Republic. The citizens will remain in arms until they acquire the enjoyment of all their rights.

Every citizen who has attained his majority is to be an Elector. There is to be absolute freedom of thought and liberty of the press. The right of political and industrial association is secured to all as the governmen; of the future cin only, from the principles upon willch it rests, respect the wislies and interests of all the French nation. The people are advised to meet in communes as

deliberative assemblies to electreal representatives of the people—the masses and not the privileged few—and until the nation has formally declared that it will hear the claims of obsolete powers, previous to that time attempts to restore them shall be deemed usurpations; and it is the duty of the citizens to resist such attempts by force.

"Brethren, be calm, I conjure you, in the of Liberty, Equality and Human fraternity." The French Provinces partake of the embusiasm of the capital, and a republic has been proclaimed in a number of towns. M. Arago. Minister of Marine, sent for the French admirals in Paris and asked them if they were willing to serve the Republic. They replied that they were. Admiral Banden was then appointed commander of the forces at Toulon, and a ficet sailed immediately for Algeria to proclaim it an integral part of the French Repub-

Paris, 27th Feb.

A terr pest has raged all night. Torrents of rain fell this morning as Lamartine stood on the stair-case of the Hotel de Ville, and declared that the na ional workshops were open for those without work This was received with enthusiastic cheers. The death penalty for political offences has been abolished, and 5000 National Guards enrolled to defend the government.

An order has been made out to arrest the exministers who fled from the grand demonstration to day, in opposition to the provisional government. which had enacted rigorous measures against desertion. Lamartine addressed the people five different times during the 26th ult., at Hotel de Ville. They wanted a red flag, but he would have none but tri-color.

He was for the true Republicanism, they for that which was trailed in Champ de Mars, through the blood of the people. After sitting six hours, people were moved by his eloquence. Tears flowed copiously, hands were clapped, and general embraces took place, and the people tore him away in triumph. A group of forty persons attempted to destroy the printing offices, but Colonel du Moulin issued a proclamation which put a stop to them. The people found an image of Christ sculptured in the Tuilleries, and carried it through the streets, making passers bow down and worship it.

The Provisional Government went from the Hotel de Ville, to the column July. in the Place de Bastile to inaugurate the day reconquered by liberty. The National Guards having turned out, defiled past the column dressed in tri-color flags. The Polish refugees met, and organized a Provisional Government composed of seven persons.

Panis, Feb. 28. The news to-day is the Thiers, Barrott, and Billault parties, have united and given in their ailhesion to the new government. During the Revolu-

ion, 428 persons were wounded, of whom 350 were civilians, and 78 were military. The Journal des Debats, the Ministerial organ, has pined the Republicans.

Doings on the Bourse are altogether suspended.

The stoppage of the Commercial and Royal Banks created the greatest consternation. Commercial ransactions are almost entirely suspended. Confidence is totally destroyed by the announcoment that two large bankers refused assistance to the pubic in discounts. So universal was distrust among the commercial classes that a deputation of Bank ers and Merchants sought an interview with the Minister, that he might devise some plan which might enable them to resume business transactions

and prevent the inconveniences which would en-

sue should they be compelled to suspend their bu-

Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Dr. Martin and Maj. Coussin, likewise waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he delivered a flattering adlress. The following details of this interview are aken from the National. To-day, at 2 o'clock, the Representative Minister from the United States

The step taken by the Minister of the U.S., has under existing elementances serious importance. Through fully awarded, it has touched, acately the members of the previous government, find after an interview is which were exchanged the noblest expression, they is a body accompanied this representative of the great nation to the Hotel de The a a proof of the cordial affection, which must ever exist between the American and French Republic

"Ma. Rose's "Anoness "The following is the peech of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recogizing the provisional government.

Gentleman :- As the Representative of the United States, and charged with the care of the rights and nterests of my country and my fellow citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instruction from my government, I seize the carliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I can-not omit to remind you that the alliance and friendship which has so long existed between France and the United States I am certain that loud and universal expressions of hope arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness and glory of France under the institutions now inaugurated in conformity with the will of the nation: Americans have an ardent hope that under the wisdom of France these institutions will have results of which the magnanimous conduct of her people in late events affords

Under similar institutions the United States have enjoyed 60 years of increasing presperity with a government of stability, and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seeing another nation under similar institutions, assuring to them-selves the benefits of special order and public li-

Permit me to employ the words which Washing. tou, the great founder of our Republic, used on similar occasions and terminate this by adding my congratulations and the earnest hope that the friendship of the two Republics may be co-extensive with duration.

M. Arago's Reply.-M. Arago replied to Mr. Rush. He was delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and hoped that a lasting friendship rould spring up between the Republics.

M. Dupont De L'Eure, addressing the Ambassador, said, Sir, in offering my hand, I assure you that the French people tender the hand of friend

ship to Americans.

When they quitted the Hotel de Ville the guard presented arms. Cries of "Long live the Repub-lic of the United States," saluted the Ambassador. Victor Hugo was appointed Mayor of the 9th arondissement of Paris. Cormenin was appointed ice President of the Council of State.

The Marquis of Normandy, of England, was the next to recognize the claims of the French Republic, and acknowledged them on the part of his coun-

try.

The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia and Austria took time to receive instructions from their

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte and Na poleon Louis Bonapafte sent in their adhesion to the Republic, offering their individual support. Achmet Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on

the popular side with great intrepidity. MISCELLANEOUS .-- M. Arago, the Republican Minister of the French Marine, sent for the Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied, all were willing. He then said that the a man of courage and steadiness, that he knew them all to be so, and that he was ready to give the command of the fleet to any one that they might select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said that he had entire confidence in them all, but there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice, that of popularity. He therefore appointed Admiral Baudir to the command of the Toulon fleet

The nomination was at once approved by all the Admirals present. Admiral Boudoin has left Paris for Toulon. He is immediately totake command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, as an intergral part of the French Republic The chateau of Neuley was sacked and burned to the ground. There are thousands of caricatures against Louis Philippe in all the print shops of Pa-

ris. They have appeared as if by magic. Toulon papers of the 10th state that the Due de Aumale and the Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications to Admiral Boudoin. who, thro' telegraph, applied to the government to ery civilized nation on the Globe to migrate hither admit them, and it is said he had been authorized to to our asylum from tyranny and oppression, and place a steamer at the disposal of the Prince to convey them wherever they pleased,

At Berlin the news created a panic, and it was mpossible to restore the current of trade. In Frankfort the effect was very similar.

At Havre, the sensation caused the Bank of Havre o suspend, and no hopes were entertained of its At Hamburg, business was much disturbed, and popular movements, demanding reform, took place.

At Marseilles, there was no disturbance. At Vienna, the news produced an unfavorable effect on business Antwerp advices state that business was entirely

disregarded. The general attention being directed to the progress of the French revolution. A later report announces the failure of De Kinder the noted banker, but gives a more favorable account of general trade

ENGLAND .- Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French, at New Haven .- Brighton. March 3d -We have great pleasure in announcing the sale arrival of the Ex King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blonse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The king had not, in fact, a change of elething The ex-king and queen have for some days been moving from farm houses, to the neighborhood of Treport. They were nearly exausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the king stated that a night or two back he must have given himself up

Louis Philippe and the Ex Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the state of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, pear Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat which immediately steered for New Haron, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morn-

On landing, the ev-king and queen were wel comed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand by Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse, the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family.-Louis Philippe and Marc Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuily, are at present at Claremont; with whom are ilso the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and two children, the Count de Enn, the Duc de Alencoh and the Duc and Unchess de Montpensier, the Duch ess of Saxe Coburg. The Princess Clementine i staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majerty at Buckingham palace. The Duches of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duches de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Ennos or the 2d. The Prince and Duchess de Joinville wer at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from the city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princes Sophia are at Brunel.

DISTINGUISHEN PERSONS .- Both Mr. Wheaton and Ambrose Spencer, whose deaths in New York State are announced, have filled important public offiwent to the Hotel de Ville in formal recognition of ces. Mr. Wheaton was our Minister to Prussia for the provincial government. It was appropriate to many years, and Mr. Spencer was Chief Justice in attachments to Domoeratic men and measure, and first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no of fegurar the period of his death.

sions of the Armistice—Capture of Tchualpalar

The Outland Express brings New Orleans parival of the steamship Massachusetts, and the ship Danvers, from Vera Cruz. The dates are to the

The armistice which has been signed, provides that the American troops are not to occupy any part of the country that is now in their possession. The collection of taxes is also to be suspended, except upon gambling houses, liquor shops, and places of amusement. It also stipulates that when an elecamusement. It also supulates that when an elec-tion is to be held in any place occupied by the Americans, that the troops are to withdraw out of the limits of the town until the election is over.— There are a number of other articles giving the Mexicans the entire right of government.

General Lane left the Capital on the 17th ult. and about the fourth day he arrived at Tehualtaplan. Before that place was reached he received informa-tion that a thousand Mexican lancers were stationed there. They were received with a volley from escopettes, on arriving opposite the first house at the edge of the town. This was repeated from every house throughout the town, but the enemy were soon driven from their positions with considerable loss. They then collected in a bedy outside of the town, when they were pursued by Gen. Lane and Colonel Hays and terribly cut up.

The number of killed is estimated at one hundred Mexicans, while the loss of the Americans was only one killed and four wounded. About fifty prisoners were taken, among them was Captain Mountanee and two Lieutenants. Lieut. Colonel Mountance, the father of the Captain, and bosom friend of father Jarauta, escaped. It is rumored that Generals Pillow and Worth

of d been restored to their commands. The anniversary of the debarcation of the Ameri-

can troops was celebrated at Vera Cruz on the 9th Some difficulty had occurred with the Agunteo of the Capital in relation to suspending the assess ment of taxes for four days, till the armistice was signed. The members had all sent in their resign

nation to the Governor. The Archbishop at the capital had submitted a written protest against the heavy assessments that had been levied upon the Church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuan on the 12th The Government had granted him a passport, but it was supposed that his asking it was a mere ruse to deceive, and enable him to put himself at the

head of a large body of troops.

The Court Martial demanded by Gen. Worth had not been convened.

The last advices from Queretaro state that the Congress was coming together very slowly. At the last meeting, twenty one members were pre-

Democratic Meeting in Ulster.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Elster township, was held at the house of Samuel Miers. in Ulster, Thursday evening, March 16th, 1848, in pursuance of public notice. The meeting being called to order, Dr. GEORGE W. RUSSELL was elected President, Messre. DICKERSON ROGERS, GAR-RET SIMNINSON, A. M. RANDAL, SAMUEL MIERS, M. SHOEMAKER and J. BURROWS, Vice President, and John Randal Secretary. The President being called upon, to explaine the object of the meeting, arose and in a calm, clear and dignified manner, setting forth the principles and policy of the Democratic party, urging them to union and action, explained the object, in a speech of an hour, with the cordial approbation of the whole meeting. On motion of James F. Gazlay, the chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of J. F. Gazlay, Philander Loomis, D. Rogers, Abjah Mead and Darius Mier, who after withdrawing for a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, We have as a nation, incless than one century, risen from thirteen small and thinly settled states, to thirty wealthy and populous ones, with extensive territories, and from three to twenty millions of inhabitants, extending our borders from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, with every vaand climate; and our boasted institutions of political, civil and religious liberty, and equal rights, outstribing all former examples of prosperity. And we have held out the offer and encouragement to the poor the oppressed and the down 4rodden of evheld out the cheering assurance that ours is a land of liberty, and unfurled our national banner as a. beacon, both to the oppressor and the oppressed, of admonition to the one and encouragement to the

And Whereas, We are now engaged in a foreign war, waged against us by a neighboring nation, for making a treaty with Texas, another soy ereign and independent nation, and by an anneable agreement annexing their territory to the United States. And whereas, this war is cheerfully, bravely, and victoriously carried on by the united blood and treasure of the whole Nation, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the friends of Mexico, both in

that and this country.

And Whereas, The territories of the Louisiana purchase from France, the Florida purchase from Spain, and the Texian annexation by the nation of Texas, were all slave territories when we obtained them, and the United States government has not interfered with their "peculiar institutions," excepting the small portion north of 36° 30' north latitude And whereas, we have reached and acquired the nimost extent of Slave territory on the continent. and the north cheerfully and willingly contributed her full share for the obtaining of the same.

And Whereas, We believe that we are about to obtain territory from Mexico, from which the institution of Slavery has been extinguished, and which is now free territory.

Therefore Resolved. That our devout thanks are due to the Great Author of all good, for the simal blessings bestowed upon us as a nation from the commencement of our national existence to the present time, for our present prosperity, and especially for the unparalleled success of our brethma

and friends now engaged in the war in Mexico. Resolved. That it would be an act of wanton in justice to the citizens of free states, to enlarge the borders of slavery by establishing it in territor, now free, or permitting it to be established thereof Resolved. That while we give our cordial and hearty support to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, prohibiting the introduction of slavery moterritory now free; we disavow and will foreset give pose the principles of political abolitionism, while seeks to intefere with the institution of slavery. It the states where it already exists.

Resolved. That we give a hearty approval to the acts of the Hon. David Wilmor, our representative in Congress, on the Oregon Boundary question, on the Tariff of 1846, on the granting of men and money to carry on the war, on his Proviso and on his proposition to levy a Direct tax for the suport of the war, and the liquidation of the war debt, believing it right "to pay as we go," and that in him we recognize an advocate who is able and willing, and who dare represent us honestly and fairly, and we will sustain him while he supports the principles of Democracy, whatever may be the consequences.

Resolved, That high as we hold the Washington Union and Pennsylvanian, we must acknowledge

they have lowered themselves in our estimation by their unwarranted attacks upon our high-moded and n ble and honest-hearted representative the Hon. David Wilmot. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great

leading measures of the National Administration Resolved, That in Francis R. Shunk we find nize as able and honest a Governor as Pennsy'in

Resolved, That we are second to none, in 1921 overseers to the operatives, and a large number of the representative of the American Union to be the fourt of New York. The latter was 83 years a poof of our truchear edues to the court of New York. we refer to the realy support, and steady ??...