



Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, May 10, 1848.

Nominees of the National Convention.

- ELECTORAL TICKET.**
- WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
 - DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton. *Scoutorial.*
 - 1. Henry L. Bender.
 - 2. Isaac R. Keese.
 - 3. Horace Shunk.
 - 4. A. S. Loomis.
 - 5. Jacob S. Yost.
 - 6. Robert F. Wright.
 - 7. Wm. W. Downing.
 - 8. Henry Haldeman.
 - 9. Peter Kline.
 - 10. B. S. Schoonover.
 - 11. W. Swetland.
 - 12. Jonah Brewster.
 - 13. John C. King.
 - 14. John Weidman.
 - 15. Robert J. Fisher.
 - 16. Frederick Smith.
 - 17. John Criswell.
 - 18. Charles A. Black.
 - 19. Geo. W. Bowman.
 - 20. John R. Shannon.
 - 21. George P. Hamilton.
 - 22. W. S. Davis.
 - 23. Timothy Ives.
 - 24. James G. Campbell.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Reporter for the Campaign! Price Reduced!

The coming Presidential campaign will undoubtedly be unusually severe and trying. The political elements, now lying so calm and untroubled, will be lashed into commotion by the nominations made by the two Conventions about to meet. Democrats must prepare for a fiercer, unrelenting and unscrupulous contest with their ancient enemy. Federalism—driven to desperation. Will rally its forces for a great and desperate effort, which will require the united and vigorous exertions of Democrats to withstand. The Money Power will again be brought into the field, and its whole influence wielded, to repeal the People's Tariff, and re-enact the law to protect capital. The various political questions which have so often received the seal of condemnation from the American people, are to be re-announced, and urged with ten-fold vigor, by means of money, misrepresentation and falsehood. The most desperate effort is now to be made, to break down, divide and conquer the Great Republican Party. In view of these apparent truths, and of the necessity which now so urgently presents itself of "keeping before the people" the great cardinal truths and precepts of the Democratic faith—meeting and exposing the misrepresentations and fallacies of Federalism, the Bradford Reporter will be afforded during the present campaign—from the first of June to the first of December next, at a greatly reduced price.

The coming County election, which precedes for a short time the Presidential, will also be of unusual importance. The various important county officers are to be elected, with a Member of Congress and Canal Commissioner, and should excite every Democrat to renewed and active personal exertion. Great pains will be taken to make the Reporter, during the approaching Presidential and general contest, a faithful and efficient organ for the party of this county—to supply what may be needed, for a proper appreciation of the great subjects which may be discussed during the campaign—properly refute the calumnies and slanders which Federalism is so prone to heap upon our candidates. The price at which it is sent, is but barely sufficient to save us from pecuniary loss, and we trust the Democrats of the County will take the opportunity to avail themselves of our liberal offers.

The Reporter will be sent during the Campaign—from the first of June, to the first of December next, on the following terms:

- One copy for 50 cents.
- Twelve copies for \$5.
- Twenty-five copies for \$10.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE GENERAL CIRCULATION OF A COUNTY PAPER must be apparent—no foreign paper can supply what will be needed during this campaign—and as we trust to make the Reporter as useful as we hope to receive the support of the entire Democratic party of the County.

FIRE IN CANTON.—We learn from the Argos, that the dwelling house of Ephraim Roper, in Canton township, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th ult. It is unknown how the fire originated, as it broke out in the garret where there had not been a person, but once, in two years. The escape of two young ladies, who were on a visit to the house, and who slept in the chamber, directly under the fire, was most providential. They were called to breakfast, and in ten minutes from the time they left the chamber the wall fell in. Through the exertions of the neighbors, most of the furniture and bedding were saved. A young man by the name of Abel Rockwell, in his eagerness to save the effects, continued in the chamber until all retreat was cut off, by the stairs, and he was obliged to leap from the window, but fortunately was not injured. There was an insurance of \$1,000, which partly covers the loss.

Mr. Roper returns his sincere thanks to his friends and neighbors for their kindness in assisting him to save his goods.

A MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES by the President of the United States, with several communications from the Government of Yucatan, portraying in the most eloquent manner the state of suffering to which that unfortunate country is reduced in consequence of the insurrection of the Indians, and praying that the United States shall grant them protection, offering at the same time to transfer the dominion and sovereignty of their country to the United States. President Polk says in his message, that they have made similar appeals to the Spanish and the English Governments, and observes "that whilst it is not his purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we can not consent to the transfer of this dominion to any European power." His sympathies are strongly in her favor.

THE CHARTISTS.—The recent news from England has placed "the Chartists" prominently before public attention. That our readers may understand clearly what they would effect, we publish the "six points of the people's charter," which are as follows:—1. universal suffrage; 2. vote by ballot; 3. no property qualifications; 4. annual parliaments; 5. payment of members; 6. equal electoral districts.

The Foreign News.

The arrival of the American, brings intelligence from England, of the peaceful result of the Chartist Convention, which met, transacted its business, and adjourned without any act of violence. The news from Ireland shows that unhappy country to be in a state of intense excitement, and that her people are preparing for a struggle to cast off the yoke under which they have groined and suffered for so many years. The Continent presents a comparatively quiet aspect. A bloody war is in prospect, in which it is possible that the whole continent may be embroiled. We await further information with anxiety, as it will undoubtedly be of great interest.

"THE TIOGA FREEMAN," is the title of a new paper just established at Owego, N. Y., the first number of which is upon our table. The "Freeman" is a large and beautiful sheet, printed by J. Dow, and edited by G. O. Chase. Its title is appropriately chosen, for

"It is a Freeman whom the Truth makes free," and thus we are glad to see, it strongly for Free Labor and Free Soil.

FREE SOIL IN ILLINOIS.—A tremendous Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Northern Illinois was held at Chicago a few days ago, in which among other Democratic measures, the Wilmot Proviso, alias the Ordinance of 1787, was ably vindicated, unanimously endorsed in their resolutions as a part of the Democratic creed. The call for the meeting was signed by one thousand Democrats. Resolutions in favor of the Improvement of the River and Harbors were also adopted.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—We are pleased to learn, that Gov. Shunk has appointed Gen. JOHN PURSIVANCE, Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for three years from the 1st of May inst. Gen. P. is an efficient and popular officer, and his zeal and industry have gained for him the confidence and esteem of the people of the Commonwealth.

SENATOR DECEASED.—Chester Ashley, U. S. Senator from Arkansas, died at Washington, on the 28th ult. He was an influential and respected member of the Senate. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and his voice, though not often heard in the chamber, was always heard with respect.

THE "UNION MAGAZINE" for May is upon our table, as attractive as ever. It is one of the best publications to be found in the whole range of periodical literature. New York: *Irish Post*, 140 Nassau street, publisher.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO Lieut. E. C. MARVIN, U. S. A., for a file of the "American Star," published in the city of Mexico. It contains the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, up to the sixteenth day.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns from the late election in Virginia as far as received, show a net Democratic gain in the Legislature of 13.

THE MOB IN PORTLAND.—The girl in Portland, whose abduction caused so much excitement, was taken away by her mother, who, it is thought, conveyed her to an infamous house in New York. The special indignation of the people of Portland was directed against Mr. Davis and a Constable, who are suspected to have conspired with the mob in the matter. The mob hooted at the Mayor, as he endeavored to quiet them, routed the police, who were sent to disperse them, broke open the houses inhabited by the suspected persons with fence posts turned into battering rams.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION, organized in this city last year, assembles in Baltimore to-day. The object of the Association is to elevate the standard and produce a uniform system of medical education throughout the whole United States. It is composed of delegates from the various medical schools, hospitals, and associations, of the Union, comprising in its ranks both teachers and laymen, some of the most distinguished medical men in the country.

SOME CURIOUS DISCOVERIES are now being made by publications from Louis Philippe's private portfolio found at the Tuilleries. A long letter relating to the Spanish marriage has been published in the London Times, and although it was written by the ex-king to his daughter, the Queen of the Belgians, part of the language is so improper a description for the public eye, that the Standard and several other papers have not given the passages in England.

QUEER.—By a recent survey of Chester county Pa., it has been discovered that William Smith Esq., who has been for two years a member of the Legislature of Delaware from New Castle county, does not reside in the State of Delaware, his residence being about 400 yards from the State line, on the Pennsylvania side. This fact has not heretofore been known to the good people of Delaware, nor even to Mr. Smith.

IMPRESSMENT.—The Eastport Sentinel states that the Government of Washington have taken no notice of repeated statements made by the captain of the bark Brooklyn, in relation to the impressment of a seaman from that vessel, in August last, by the commander of the British steam frigate Columbia, and since that event the British captain has been promoted.

BREAK IN THE CANAL.—The bank of the canal gave way at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday morning last, about one mile east of the Lock, flooding the adjacent flats to a great depth. The railroad track was so inundated as to prevent the evening train from going out next morning. When the evening train came in, the water was two feet deep on the track.

NUMBER OF RAILROAD IRON MANUFACTURES IN U. S.—Eight in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, two in Massachusetts, one in New Jersey, one in Rhode Island, two in Connecticut. They make 119,000 tons per year—equal to 382 tons daily. A heavy track takes 90 tons per mile. Enough is manufactured in the United States to lay four miles a day; twelve hundred miles of rails a year.

MARYLAND TAYLOR STATE CONVENTION.—The friends of General Taylor have just held a State Convention. A long address, setting forth the claims of Gen. Taylor upon his country, is published in the Baltimore paper, and it would appear that the hero of Buena Vista is pretty strong in Maryland.

RATHER EXTENSIVE.—The preparations to overawe the Chartists cost the city of London \$100,000, consisting of the cost of time and money. A London paper says it is worth a million in the additional value it will give to British securities, now and for ever, all over the world. It would not be profitable to hold such meetings often.

Later from Europe.

Great Chartist Meetings, and Tremendous Excitement in London, and the Provinces.—Movement of the French Republic.—Revolutionary Movement on the Continent, and continued Commercial Embarrassments.—Political Convulsions in the United Kingdom.—Bill for the Protection of the British Crown and Government.—Repeal Movements in Ireland and Progress of Sedition in that Country.—Alleged Dissolution of the Army.—Protestant Repeal Association.

The new British mail steamer America arrived at Jersey City, on Saturday, at 12 M., with advices from Liverpool and London to the instant. She left Halifax at 9 A. M. on Thursday. She brought fourteen passengers from Liverpool to Halifax; six: three from Liverpool to N. York, and two from Halifax to New York.

The intelligence from England is highly favorable in a political point of view. The great Chartist demonstration at London passed off without disturbance. In Ireland, however, sedition was making fearful progress.

There has already broken out between Denmark and her revolved provinces, resulting thus far in favor of the Danish government.

Vast military preparations were in progress in Russia and France.

A revolution had taken place in the Hesse capital. The city was in the hands of the people, who have declared for a Republic, and compelled the military to retreat.

The Chartist meeting was attended by 200,000 souls, and passed off quietly.

Before the Chartist Meeting an immense number of special constables were sworn in.

The Chartist petition was sent to Parliament by the deputies selected for the purpose.

There has been a meeting of the merchants of Glasgow, to break down the measure proposed by Lord Gray, to assimilate the law of Great Britain, and Ireland in relation to over acts of treason which were carried by a large majority.

Business is dull in the manufacturing districts.—Consols, 82½ they were held 82½.

At the last intelligence from Ireland the repeal papers were violent.

John O'Connell has had an interview with Lord John Russell, and asked large concessions. Lord John declined stating what were the intentions of the Government.

The Mayor of Paris declined obedience to the demands of the working men for the dismissal of the foreign operatives from the workshops of the workmen in Paris had been suppressed.

Archduke John expects to be selected Emperor of Germany.

In Germany the distress was increasing.

The English Government expressed regret that King Charles Albert entered Austria.

If the Italians be beaten at Mincio it is expected that France cannot preserve her neutrality.

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Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; by having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it, I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or the party. I have not always responded to these enquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this, or defeat that measure. I have no concealment, I hold an opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but every day's press upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted with pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed however, now to respond to your enquiries.

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be a mere President of party. I would endeavor to act independent of the party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive being exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory.—The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government acquiesced in by the people. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvements of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and in all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest.

In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in detaching terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subject referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall write again upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no more, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content, I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON. Z. TAYLOR.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—General Taylor is famous for writing letters. We published one yesterday defining his political principles. We are in the Richmond Republican another written in answer to the following questions:

1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Convention? 2. Do you design to withdraw Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate? 3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the tariff of 1816, the subtreasury, that you originated the war, and should select your cabinet from both parties.

To the first, the General answers that if nominated by the Whig Convention he will not refuse acceptance, provided no pledges are exacted. With pledges he will refuse any nomination. In answer to the second, he says that he does "not intend to withdraw his name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention." It is not his intention to withdraw his name "from the canvass, wherever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party."

To the third, he says that he will be a candidate if neither party nominate him. To the third question he gives a negative answer to all the matters inquired of, but as the letter we published yesterday is fuller on these heads, it is not necessary here to repeat it.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—In Russia it is not considered polite to let the people know all that is going on in these revolutionary times in Europe. The press is of course, submitted to a rigid censorship, and such a version given of the great events which more recently happened, will not disturb the nerves of the Emperor, or set his subjects all at ease. The following is the account of the French Revolution, published at Warsaw.

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Later from Mexico.

A further Time asked for the Ratification of the Treaty—Mexicans expecting further Movements.—American Patrol freed upon in the City of Mexico.—Charge of Murder against Pennycuik.

(Special Correspondence of the Freeman.)

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12th, 1848.

It is reported on the authority of the Progress, the Puro's paper, published at Queretaro, that Penya Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt its truth, for if Penya Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing his subject upon Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have no great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States, from our own Commissioner or Commissioners, and if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate negotiations the more the one was continued, the longer the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Mr. Sevier or Mr. Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will tell them at once without parley, "Gentlemen, here are our terms—accept them or reject them as you think proper. We are conquerors and have and will exercise the right of conquerors in dictating our terms."

This is the negotiation that is necessary, and all that should have ever been asked. Mr. Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsomely received, all the troops in the city being, by order of Gen. Butler, turned out to give him a reception. Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city on the 7th inst., and the commander-in-chief has ordered similar honors to be paid him.

The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified within a month or six weeks. In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa, where the escort commander to Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky regiment.

The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Parillo and of the attempted burglary of the house in which he was clerk, were arraigned yesterday before a military commission, of which Col. Burham of the N. Y. Volunteers is President, and after the charges being read, at their request the examination was postponed until this morning, to allow them an opportunity to obtain counsel.—Since I last wrote you, Mr. Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 7th Infantry have been arrested on the charges of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong who has turned State's evidence, and is kept in confinement in the Palace, says that since his imprisonment he has seen another officer who was implicated in the case, but whose name he does not know, frequently passing in and out of the Palace. Measures have been taken for this officers arrest as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again.

There are now 10 persons in confinement, charged with this crime, viz: L. Hare, Dutton & Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeant Wagon and Stuart, of the 7th Infantry; John Wall, private of company E, 7th Infantry; Jesse Armstrong, a discharged teamster; John D. Hollister, an American citizen; and John Laverty a Canadian Frenchman, and not an American citizen as I first stated. Two others, a man named Booth, a discharged teamster, & a Frenchman, named Larveter, who has resided a long time in this city—both charged with being participators in crime—have not yet been arrested, and the probability is they have escaped to the interior.

The court inquiry is now confidentially said, will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the U. S. to prosecute the investigation.

FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the brig Julia & Ant, from Maracaibo, the N. Y. Herald has received intelligence from that portion of Venezuela up to the 1st ult. The revolution was going on with increased activity. A fleet of some six schooners and one bark, all armed, were left at Maracaibo by the Julia and Ant. They were under the command of Com. Jolley, and were to proceed to Laguarva and Puerto Cabello in a few days. It is said that there is a majority of the territory, representatives and population opposed to President Monagas.—Guzman, who was the original cause of the civil war in that country, has left Caracas for Venezuela, and as he possesses a large force of black troops it is feared that a third party may be created, to help to distract the country. The whole of the foreigners in the country, and a large number of those opposed to Monagas, are anxiously looking for the vessel of war from the United States, hoping for some intervention by which the revolution may be brought to a close.

The late news from Cero gives us an account of Cumarebo having been retaken by the government troops under Gen. Camacho, and of the marching upon Cumarebo from Cero, of Penango with 150 men, well armed and in good spirits. It was expected a severe engagement would ensue this day. On the 26th ult., 4 schooners of war, were out at Maracaibo, well armed and manned and provisioned for two months, sailed for Cero with troops and arms for Penango there to be joined by a corvette and another schooner which would leave on the 6th inst. and all proceed to the bay of Monagas, which, consisting of a brig and three schrs., having on board in all about 150 men, were lying on the 5th P. M. at Puerto Cabello, with the intention [doubtful] of sailing in a few days to blockade Maracaibo. Salas, whom you may no doubt remember, went over to the Paez party with the only vessel of war of government, (the Constitution,) is in command of the corvette and hoisted black flag with the letter S in it, signifying to the Paez a rigid censorship, and such a version given of the great events which more recently happened, will not disturb the nerves of the Emperor, or set his subjects all at ease. The following is the account of the French Revolution, published at Warsaw.

At Paris there was a riot, which was promptly put down. His majesty Louis Philippe, is seriously indisposed, and by the advice of his physicians, he has resolved to absent for some time, to the affairs of Government, and to take the sea baths at Brighton. On the King's departure there was a slight commotion which was repressed, and which resulted in the retreat of M. Guizot. During his absence, the King has confided the direction of affairs to Count Moles.

TROUBLE EXPECTED IN CANADA.—By the last accounts from Canada trouble was expected. At Montreal, on Monday, a meeting of the friends and adherents of Mr. Papineau was to be held in the evening, to congratulate the French on their success in overthrowing the monarch and establishing republicanism. The authorities had forbidden the meeting, and the guards at all the posts were doubled in expectation of trouble. So says the informant of the New York Tribune, and it is likely to be true.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, our Minister in France, writes home encouragingly in regard to the progress of the new Republic. It is really fortunate for the cause of republicanism, that the American Union is so ably represented at the centre of the great liberal movement in Europe.

The denomination called *Christians*, embracing 10,000 believers in the United States, coincides with the Unitarians in spirit and purpose, and in most important articles of religious belief. They are said to be in this country 12,000 societies of Unitarians.

GENERAL TWIGGS.—A public dinner has been tendered to General D. E. Twiggs, now in the city of Washington, by a number of the members of Congress, which he has respectfully declined.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PAPERS.—A correspondent of the highest importance, have been found in the cabinet of the late king. It is certain that all the papers of the ex-king are in the hands of the Provisional government. His secret correspondents with the diplomatic agents at the foreign courts will be published. Europe will now know how far the Napoleon of peace is entitled to the respect so long claimed for his wisdom and his honesty.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Co., crossed Jersey Ferry on Wednesday last, with \$49,000 in a carpet bag, which he had walked some distance up the street, when he returned to the boat, but the carpet bag money and all had disappeared, and has not yet been heard from.

IMPORTANT.—Lord Brougham has no faith in the public. In the House of Lords recently, he said "all that he had ever heard or experienced of a republican form of government led him to the conclusion that liberty was not a plant which flourished in a republic." His Lordship did not say where it does flourish.