The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BUTLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HENRY R. KYLE, do do
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do do
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HARDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWEITZER, Wyoming do
XII. JONAH BROWSTER, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford do
XXIII. TIMOTHY IVES, Potter do
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Continuation of the Foreign News.

Believing that details of the thrilling Foreign News brought by the Caledonia, will be more acceptable to our readers than any thing else we could offer, we again yield our columns for the purpose of spreading before the public further interesting particulars of the recent eventsin Europe.

Death of Dr. Ewing.

We are pained to learn that the excellent man is no more. The active part which he took in the suffering Ireland, duting the last year; his exalted moral character, and truly benevolent disposition had endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Mrs. EWING, it will be recollected, is a daughter of the venerable Rev. Dr. BLACK, and a sister of ALEXANDER BLACK, M. D of this city. We find the following extract of a letter announcing the sad event in the American of yesterday :—

PLAQUEMINE, La. }
21st March, 1838. }

Dear Sir; I am directed by Mrs. Ewing, to convey to you the painful intelligence of her husband's demise which has just occurred, a past 2 o'clock, A. M. on board of the steamboat General Pike 100 miles above New Orleans.)

Mrs. E., has been a devoted partner to the last, and bears her bereavement with great resignation. I need not say that although a perfect stranger, I feel sincerely for her and her children at home. Their loss is great.

Mrs. E., will return home immediately, carrying with her the remains of her departed husband.

Yours truly.

NEW MONSTER PAINTING.—Hudson, whose fame as a landscape painter, has reached this city, and is about completing his Panorama of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Louisville Democrat predicts that it will, as a work of art, surpass any thing of the kind in the new world. It will occupy *four miles* of canvass! It is said that the views of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and all the smaller towns and villages along the rivers are delineated with great faithfulness.

We observe with regret that the Democrat says: "We understand that this magnificent work of art, after being exhibited in this city for a short period, will be removed to Cincinnati and Boston, and thence to Europe." Why is Pittsburgh passed by? The Hudson River Panorama was well patronized here; and we know that Mr. Hudson's new work would attract a greater support. But, perhaps the editor of the Democrat omitted to mention our city.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.—A fine healthy looking foreigner appeared in our streets on Saturday, in the capacity of a beggar of alms. He represented that his family had lost all their earthly wealth by the burning of a steamer on Lake Superior, and were now destitute. This story we do not doubt. But he asked for aid to buy land; and appealed to the Guardians of the Poor for assistance. Now this is "running the matter into the ground," we should say, as he appeared quite as able to earn money as one, at least, of the persons to whom he applied. How he got to Pittsburgh we do not know.

☞ It appears that Patrick Whelan, who murdered his wife in Wheeling, a few days ago, was a Pittsburgher—he removed from this city to Wheeling about 18 months ago. The Times says he changed his residence on account of jealousy. He was a carpenter; and when sober, an industrious man and good workman. The day before the horrid deed, he said to one of his companions that he had something on his mind that he must do, and willed him his tool chest. He bought a dirk, and deliberately killed his wife; then gave himself up, confessed all, and walked coolly to prison.

The Argus reports the name of the unfortunate man as Michael W. Whelan.

TREES.—Now is the season for setting out trees and shrubbery. We notice that the steamers regularly bring in large lots of seedlings, of all kinds; and from the neighboring nurseries the market is well supplied. People should not let the season slip by without availing themselves of the opportunities here afforded. Those who have a few square feet of ground, should have something green to embellish it, and remind them in their leisure hours of the joys of country life, which a sad fate prevents them from indulging in.

TENANTRY.—Several cases of distress among tenants have came to our ears. One poor woman, whose rent had not been paid, was forcibly ejected by the landlord, and remained on the street on Saturday night, until some charitable neighbor relieved her. What may yet become of her no one knows. Another case in many respects similar has been related.

A few gentlemen of leisure have been put out of their snug offices; but *they* will recover, as they have impudence and the appearance of respectability.

ACCIDENT.—While Mr. Black and Mr. Treasurer Porter, both of the Pittsburgh Theatre, were enjoying a carriage ride on Sunday, by some mishap their vehicle was upset and they tossed out. Mr. B. was injured severely; and Mr. P. partially. This is an argument against Sunday amusements; but not one that will make much impression, as we dare say many carriages will be out next Sabbath, as heretofore.

☞ A gentleman appeared in one of the Court rooms yesterday, with a Byronic shirt collar. He was a curiosity; and excited some attention and considerable comment. Linen must be getting cheap.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER INTERESTING DETAILS.

Extract from a letter of an American gentleman, dated:—

PARIS, March 8th, 1848.

Little did I think when I left New York, that it would fall to my lot to see what I have seen, and been through, since leaving home. Yet, strange as it may appear, the people of Paris have overthrown a government, to all appearances as strong or stronger than any other on the Continent of Europe. After two days fighting, Louis Philippe has been dethroned, and his power and family scattered to the four winds of Heaven. And what has brought this important change? Simply his or his minister, Guizot) forbidding a political meeting to take place.—Guizot supposed himself and master capable of doing anything, when they had at their command 80,000 bayonets to do their bidding. This was the actual number of troops of the line under arms, in Paris, at the commencement of this overthrow of the government. For weeks previous to the 22nd of February, troops from all quarters were marching on Paris; yet, with all this tremendous strength, the annihilation of a monarchical, I ought to call it despotic government, has been brought about by the unarmed and undisciplined citizens of Paris.—On the 22nd, about noon, the citizens began to collect on the Place Concord and the Champs Elysees to attend the banquet which was to be held in the latter place by the opposition members of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. The troops of the line were on the alert to prevent the meeting The meeting did not take place The Deputies seeing that the government were determined to put it down, notified the people that the meeting stood adjourned. This did not satisfy them. They continued to collect, and by three o'clock in the afternoon I suppose there were two hundred and fifty thousand people on the Place Concord. Towards evening the troops and people had got to blows. The night, however passed rather quietly. The next morning the people had collected in all quarters of the city, and began to throw up barricades across the streets, the cavalry trying to prevent them. Hence collisions took place, and several were killed and wounded.—This was on Wednesday, the 23rd. In the evening the streets were full of people, principally unarmed. The Boulevards from one end to the other were literally alive with people. Things on our neighborhood were rather quiet until about 10 o'clock, when a large number of people had collected in front of M. Guizot's house, about 200 feet from where I am stopping. In and about his house the fourteenth regiment of the line were posted to guard it. The Commandant, either through cowardice, or wishing to show his loyalty, ordered his men to fire upon the unarmed multitude, and that too without provocation, and the result of this cold blooded and murderous fire, was about 75 killed and wounded. It was a terrible sight to see these poor fellows, in heaps, dead and dying. This massacre took place in a much shorter time than I am taken to relate it, and within 150 feet of me. This fire put the death blow to Louis Philippe and his power forever. Instantaneously the ranged was beat, and the people in mass flew to arms; and on the morning of Thursday 24th, the fighting became general all over the city, and by evening, this unarmed people had beaten and driven the troops out of Paris. All of this I saw, and much more which I can not obtain in a letter. At times I was, or had placed myself out of combat, and in rather unpleasant situations for a looker on; but here I am, well and hearty and safe. During this sanguinary strife, there was such order as was preserved, throughout the whole of it. No public or private property destroyed; no foreigners insulted; no robberies, no housebreaking nor burning, no murders, every thing in the most perfect order; so much so that, on Friday 25th, the first day after the fighting had ceased, the streets had resumed their accustomed business, the Boulevards had assumed their natural appearance, and ladies and gentlemen were promenading as usual. I visited all of the principal places where the hardest fighting took place. To admit of this, you must think that the people were pretty orderly; and they were so. In four days after this enormous change, you would not know that any thing had occurred; all the arms which were repaved, the stores in all parts of the city open, and business and all public places of amusement, in full tide of operation. On Saturday, the 4th, there was a great funeral procession, of at least 100,000 troops under arms, and 500,000 citizens, and all united in paying the last tribute of respect to the poor fellows who fell during the three days. From the Madeline Church to the Column of July is three miles, and the Boulevards on each street are 200 feet in width, and this distance was filled with one solid mass of human beings, together with every avenue running into them. Such a pageant I never saw, and I never expect to see another like it.—They were interred under the Column of July.

On Monday, the 6th, all the Americans in Paris assembled at the Hotel des Princes, Rue Richelieu, to the number of 300, and marched to the Hotel de Ville, where the Provisional Government are sitting, to congratulate them on the change of their government. Peter Parley, (Goodrich) of Boston, delivered a very neat and pertinent speech, and to the purpose; to which M. Arago replied.

I fear that there will be but little safety in travelling on the Continent this season. I think all of Russia and the petty States of Germany will be in a blaze, seeing how easily the French have accomplished their independence. In fact the papers have announced that several of the petty Sovereigns have already abdicated.

From another letter by the same writer.

This revolution is going to create busy times for the crowned heads of this Continent. It has settled the regular order of things, that almost all the Americans in Paris are returning home, instead of travelling on the Continent. Throughout Italy and Germany, political affairs look like any thing but quiet.

March 4.—The French people deserve the freedom they have achieved, if they will maintain it. There is no mistake about the matter. During the whole of the three days I was in and through the city, and at times was in critical situations; but I was determined to see and judge for myself, what the French people are, and I am satisfied that as a people there is not a nation on the Continent, or perhaps more worthy to be free, and more capable of governing themselves. Although shot down and murdered by the soldiery, (for they were all without arms in their possession), public and private property was respected with a few exceptions, among which were the Palace Royal and the Tuileries. The former was stripped of its splendid furniture, which was thrown from the windows into the court below, and burned. The windows of the Tuileries were all broken out, and some of the furniture of the King's private apartments destroyed.

THE LAST SCENE IN THE TUILERIES.

It appears that the King, ever since the death of Madame Adelaide, had lost much of his energy, and given up in some degree his early habits and the punctuality to business for which he had always been distinguished. On the morning of Thursday he had risen somewhat later than usual. He said that he had passed a restless night, and that he was weary both in mind and body, with the petitioning of the two royal dukes (Nemours and Montpensier) for that which they knew he could not grant. He had been writing all the preceding evening in his own bed-room, and a sealed letter to the Queen of Belgium was amongst the papers found upon his writing-desk. We understand that the seal was respected, and that the latter was religiously dispatched to its destination. So little fear was felt as to the result of the day's debate, that royal children were brought as usual to the King, and it being Thursday, his majesty had examined, as was his want on that day, all the copy books of the Count de Paris and expressed his satisfaction at the progress evinced by the royal pupil in his various studies. At ten o'clock the children were dismissed, and at that hour the strife began by the announcement of M. Emile de Girardin. "Nay, but I received him yesterday," exclaimed the King, much irritated, to the aid-de-camp in writing. "Pardon me, sire, he says that his business is urgent, and that the safety of the empire depends upon your majesty's reception of his message." The King, now interested, but not alarmed, gave the order for the visitor to be admitted. It appears by M. Girardin's own account that he was so overcome with emotion that for an instant he could not speak, and the King said abruptly, and in no measured tone of voice, "What more is now required by you and your fellows. (*vous et vos pariels,*) have we not made enough concession, in all conscience?" "There is yet another, one, your majesty, which has become more necessary than all the rest." "Then it cannot be granted," returned the King, peevishly; "indeed I have regret for that which is already done." "And so have I, your majesty, for it is not yet enough" "*Quest-ce a dire?*" exclaimed the King' interrupting him with great vehemence.

The haughtiness of the expression, which is untranslatable, the abruptness of the tone in which it was uttered, roused the fiery temper of Girardin, and he answered almost coarsely, "The one concession more which is demanded by the people is your Majesty's abdication, on the instant too, and without any reservation." The King started to his feet with such sudden movement that he upset the inkstand which he had just been using, and the blood black stain may yet be seen upon the carpet. He rushed to the window, whither Girardin followed him, and, pointing to the crowd, exclaimed, "Six battalions of national guards surround the palace; all are of one mind, and those who sent me here are strong in their unanimity. Blood has been shed, and now there is no retreat."

Louis Philippe grew deadly pale, and his hand shook violently as he took that of M. de Girardin, but his voice faltered not as he answered, "You are perhaps, in the right, Monsieur. I will go down to the Chambers, not to plead for myself, but to protect my dynasty." At this moment the Queen, who had been watching and hovering about the apartment in the greatest alarm, appeared upon the door-She spoke not; she evidently did not wish to be observed, for she did not advance one step into the room. She was attired in the deepest mourning, black crape, her face was so pale and ghastly that she seemed about to faint—her tall thin form bent not—but the agitation of the moment was so great that she was seized with that palsied shaking of the knees to which she had been subject ever since the death of the Duke of Orleans. She drew back as the King passed out. So great was his own pre-occupation that he perceived her not, and she followed him in silence and with noiseless step, little heeding whither he was leading her so that he was not lost to sight. It was thus that she found herself in the midst of the gardens of the Tuileries, surrounded by a countless multitude, exposed to all the rigors of a stormy sky, without shawl or bonnet, or any of the appurtenances either of her age or rank. It was a touching sight to behold this eager solicitude, this tender love, stronger than the fear of death, which actuated the Queen in this desertion of all beside her husband. And it is known of many who, wound up to fierce excitement then, cannot, now that all is over, think of that scene without tears.

It was not till Louis Philippe had reached the *Pont Tournant* that he even became aware of the presence of the Queen. It is said that his smile of recognition was a strange and fearful one. He would have turned. Perhaps his memory carried him back to another crowd which he had seen before upon that self-same spot, and he dreaded to advance. Just then a squadron of cavalry meeting the crowd issuing from the gate of the Tuileries, bore down upon the mass. A gentleman seized the arm of the Queen to preserve her from danger. She turned in frenzy upon him, deeming it an attack. "*Laissez moi, Monsieur,*" exclaimed she, in a loud and angry voice, and, seizing the hand of the King, dragged him with undaunted courage towards a little one horse *citadine* which stood upon the quay, and forcing his Majesty into it, took her seat beside him, while Marshal Gourgaud, who by this time had pierced the dense mass of people, and joined his Majesty, spoke in a low voice to the coachman. In an instant the little vehicle set off at a furious gallop along the quay, in the direction of St. Cloud, and the monarchy of July was no more!

This is a true history of the flight from the Tuileries of Louis Philippe, King of the French. It is not true that the whole of the Royal family accompanied him in his escape. Up to this hour nothing is known for certain of the destination of the Duchess de Nemours. The Duchess de Montpensier, the innocent cause of all the uproar, after having been rescued from the Palace by the inroads of the mass, wandered about the streets of Paris until five o'clock that day, accompanied by an old Spanish servant, who knows not a word of French. She was met in the Rue de Havre, close to the Railway station, by a gentleman who, knowing her by sight, took upon himself to protect her and conduct her to his house. How she managed to stray unmolested and unrecognised so far from home, is a mystery to this hour. She says that, seeking to avoid the crowd, she turned down the streets which seemed most free, without caring whither they might lead.

"We understand," says the *Commerce*, "that on Saturday, all the diplomatic agents were recalled. The Government has well conceived that those who abroad have been instruments, and too often the docile agents of an anti-national policy, cannot consistently continue to be the Representatives of Republican France."

General Bedeau has been nominated Ambassador to Switzerland. M. d'Harcourt and M. de Bussy are to be appointed Ambassadors, one in Spain, the other at Rome.

Admiral Trehouret, the Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, has given in his own adhesion and that of the whole fleet to the Provisional Government.

M. Berryer, the well known Legitimatist orator, has issued a letter to his constituents of Marseilles, stating what will be his own line of conduct—to sustain the Provisional Government, to cause persons and property to be respected; to maintain the liberty of voting, and to wait for the decision of the National Assembly. Any other thought is shameful—any other manifestation culpable."

The *Moniteur Algero* contains two curious documents. The first is a decree of the Provisional Government, in a few words. First, a despatch issued on learning the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the nomination of the Duchess of Orleans as Regent.

Algiers, Feb. 27.

The Governor-General, knowing the patriotism of all, adds nothing to this news. Nothing can change our duties, or affect our duties to France.

H. D'ORLEANS.

The second, issued after learning the appointment of the Provisional Government—

Algiers, Feb. 28, 10 o'clock, at night.

"The Governor-General has not received from France any official communication; but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects. The Governor-General can only repeat what he said yesterday—nothing is changed in our duties towards France—the population and the army will wait with the greatest calm, for the orders of the mother-country.

H. D'ORLEANS."

The wonderful unanimity with which every official has forgotten his service of the old dynasty, and pressed for employment under the new, has excited jealousy among the watchful people. It is said that the Ministers individual are out of the crowd of obsequious office-seekers: the Viscount Lurde, Director General of the Tobacco monopoly—a very lucrative place—has refused to hold his office under the new order of things. The walls of Paris are crowded with denunciations of the deeds of rapacious vultures who always appear on the field on the morrow of a victory, guided by their unerring instinct for carrion." The Provisional Government has, no doubt, made some mistakes, in necessarily hasty appointments.

A decree of the Provisional Government has placed all the personal and real property in France of the Ex-King and of the Princes and Princesses under sequestration.

Mr. Carnot, the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, has issued a remarkable letter to the Rectors of the Universities. Under the late regime, he says, the education of the people in civic and political rights has been intentionally omitted; and the 36,000 primary instructors must now prepare manuals of the rights and duties of citizens. The people must be taught the qual fications which they should exact from candidates at the approaching elections. New institutions require new men. M. Carnot significantly indicates to the body of primary instructors, the new field of honorable ambition which the approaching elections offer to themselves.

The Government has taken several other measures.

By one decree, the Minister of Finance is authorized to pay in advance, from the 6th of March, at Paris, and from the 15th of March in the departments, the half-years interest on the Government Stock, falling due only on the 22d instant. A discount office is established, under the title of "Dotation for Small Traders."

Tax-payers are called on to pay the amount of their taxes, one year in advance, to assist in the relief of distress, the assistance of trade, and the extension of credit. The date of commercial bills is extended for ten days—for instance from the 3rd of February to the 3d of March; and protests and conservatory acts are correspondingly suspended.

M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior, has created a bureau of Publicity, to communicate regularly to all the Journals, without distinction, foreign and domestic news of interest.

The abolition of the newspaper stamp duty, at first refused, and then only in part conceded, has now been fully yielded—on the constraint of a press agitation.

The institutions of Algeria are to be progressively assimilated to those of France. A committee is already appointed charged with the maturing of measures of immediate slave-emancipation in all the Colonies of the Republic.

M. Emile Girardin, editor of the Presse, has "pronounced," in a letter of four columns of his paper. We abstract his topics :—

He reviews the acts of the Provisional Government since its constitution, and praises it for having admitted the right of the people to form associations; for having abolished the punishment of death for political offences; for having set at liberty all persons imprisoned for political causes; for having reserved for the wounded operatives the million due to the Civil List; for having declared that the nation adopted the children of those killed fighting on the 24th of February; for having resumed all the public works undertaken by the late Government, for having formed a permanent committee for operatives; for having abolished the oath taken by public functionaries; for having announced that the payment of the interest on Government securities to become due on the 22d March should be made on the 6th; for having abolished the stamp-duty on periodical publications. M. de Girardin blames the Government for having lost much valuable time; for having created confusion by the appointment of men guilty of crime, to the places occupied by functionaries of irreproachable character; for having injudiciously disposed of the Palace of the Tuileries; for having interfered between the master and the operative, and reduced the hours of labor.

Another such blow," say M. de Girardin, "struck at our foreign commerce, and England will not confine herself to the acknowledgement of the French Republic; she will raise to it statues and columns in the squares of London, of Birmingham and of Liverpool." He blames the Government for having abolished ancient titles, and for having neglected so many urgent measures, such as a manifesto to Europe and an appeal to the nation. M. de Girardin is of opinion that Algeria ought to be united to France, of which it might form three departments; and he concludes by observing that an economy of 200,000,000 francs may be effected in the budget. "It is not misery in which France is deficient," says M. de Girardin, "but in men of order who comprehend liberty, and men of liberty who comprehend order in its most exalted and most expansive acceptation."

The writer has since been offered the management of the Post-office department; but he is understood to have declined it.

By a decree of the Provisional Government of the 9th inst. the Minister of Finance was authorized to sell the diamonds of the crown, and to convert into coin the plate and ingots found in the Tuileries, the Chateau of Neuilly, and all the other royal residences.

The commercial intelligence is somewhat less gloomy.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.

The double flag—being the tri-color of France and the Stars and Stripes of our Union, was presented, as an emblem of the alliance of the United States and France, many members of the deputation saying :—" We swear by our blood that it shall be observed." As M. Arago took it, he said—" We receive the color with gratitude. It shall be placed on the Hotel de Ville; and I trust that never will despotism attempt to snatch it from thence."

Several of the gentlemen were then introduced; and after loud cheering, and the expression of much good feeling, the deputation withdrew.

This flag was embroidered by a fair daughter of America, as the annexed from *Galignani's Messenger*, will show you :—

"The elegant and tasteful staff, on which the French and American flags were united, which was presented on Monday to the Provisional government, by the citizens of the United States, and which M. Arago received in such a flattering manner was the offering of Mrs. Wickliffe, the lady of the American Minister at Turin. The Executive committee of the american citizens acknowledged the present in the following letter of thanks :—

PARIS, 7th March.

MADAM—As the Committee of Arrangements on the occasion of the re-union of our countrymen yesterday, to congratulate the provisional government on the recent triumph of liberal principles in France, we were instructed by the unanimous and enthusiastic expression of the assembly, to thank you for your kindness in furnishing to them for the occasion, an elegant banner, the glorious emblem of our country, which, in tasteful connexion with the tricolored flag of France, was hailed by every one present with joy and admiration. It affords us pleasure, madam, to further acquaint you with the final disposition of those banners. At the Hotel de Ville, they were presented to the provisional government, as the happy emblem of an alliance between France and America; and, in so accepting them, M. Arago, with expressions of gratitude, added, that they should be deposited in the Hotel de Ville, where they hoped despotism would never enter to seize upon them. We had the honor, madam, of calling upon you after the ceremony, yesterday, to verbally acquit ourselves of our mission, and regretted to learn your absence deprived us of the pleasure of so doing. With due respect, we are, madam, very sincerely yours,

WRIGHT HAWKES, Chairman.
F. A. Lovering, Geo. T. Richards, Pepin S. Draper, Jr., Committee.

To Madam Wickliffe, Rue de Rivoli, 18.

PARIS, March 5.—We copy the substance of an important document published in the Moniteur of the 5th. Much of it relates to a comparison between the republics of 1792 and 1848, which is of little consequence in arriving at the result :

Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of the French Republic :

SIR,—You know the events of Paris, the victory of the people, its heroism, its moderation, its peaceable tion, the order re-established by the concurrence of all the citizens, as if, in that interregnum of the public powers, the reason of the public were alone the government of France.

The French Revolution had thus entered into its definite period. France is Republican. The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law, as by that of the people, which does not demand its title but from itself, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of governments, instituted as regular powers, and not as a phenomenon coming to disturb the order of Europe, it is proper that you promptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French Government.

The proclamation of the French Republic is not a cry of aggression against any form of government in the world.

The proclamation of the French Republic, in as it became the fatal and glorious necessity of the Republic of 1792.

The republic desires glory, without doubt, but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

Do not deceive yourselves. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic, for having had the boldness to create itself; and still to ask humbly the place of a great race and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object: to make sovereigns and nations understand, at last, not to allow them to deceive themselves voluntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its right and its just character to the event; in short, to give its pledges to humanity before giving to them our right, and to our honor, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

If the French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at present moment govern France are these: it will be unfortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase its strength and glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be terrible responsibility for France, if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial qualities, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated through so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which alienate the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance, the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilization.

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de depart* in its relations with other nations.

The good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic, exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe. Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded on the decrees of Providence; if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I, were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the fascine of democratic government—if the Independent States of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principles abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not endeavor any immoderate or incendiary propogandism amongst her neighbors. She knows that there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own soil.

The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself, let Spain be independent and free. France for the solidity of this national alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles, than on the succession of the house of Bourbon.

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of these three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this: The breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principles and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of an alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies *war*. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify *peace*.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed) LAMARTINE,
Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 2, 1848.

STATE OF PARIS.—The French correspondent of the London Times of the 11th inst., says :—

"The 200,000 or 300,000 armed, excited, all but ferocious men, who thronged the city on the 24th of February, are now peaceable, good humored laborers or artizans. The bands of thieves and forcats, who ravaged the environs, who attempted outrages on the capital, and would have committed them but for the summary just ce inflicted by a few indignant insurgents, have disappeared. The city—disfigured by barricades at only ten or twelve yards distance from each other, and encumbered with fallen trees, the ruins of temporary or frail buildings, or other materials for prompt defence—the streets and Boulevards—present to day their ordinary and orderly appearance. The shops and warehouses, which had been universally closed, are now all open; tranquility, order, and industry, prevail. These are some of the results of a government *improvise*, for there are not a dozen men in France more surprised by the position they occupy, than the Ministers and other chiefs of the Provisional Government."

A NATIONAL CHARACTERISTIC.

Three Irishmen were found amongst the killed at one of the barricades, during the late revolution in Paris.

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

The following most extraordinary coincidence cannot be passed by the historian without astonishment and wonder, when describing the last two French Revolutions. In 1830, no sooner had the Dey of Algiers arrived in France as a prisoner of Charles the Tenth than the King was dethroned and exiled,and in 1848, no sooner had the Emir Abd-el-Kader reached the shores of France as the prisoner of Louis Philippe than the King of the Barricades was dethroned and exiled.

THE BOYS OF FRANCE.—A letter from Paris to the New York Herald says:

"The papers will inform you that, yesterday the King named a new ministry, Count Molé at its head; but this was too late. Nothing could save Louis Philippe; the people, therefore, went steadily forward with their work, fighting the troops in twenty different quarters, and forming barricades in a hundred others. From my own observation, and what I can hear, I should say that the pavements have been taken up in five hundred places to arrest the troops. In a large number of cases, I saw the persons at work who have effected this revolution. They were always without leaders; they acted with out concert, but they acted with spirit, and in all quarters at the same time. And here I would say that Louis Philippe has been deposed by boys from twelve to twenty years of age. Do you doubt this? It is nevertheless true. These are the persons who fought, bled, and died, to achieve this work. Not a person of note has been concerned in leading these revolutionists; these boys, assisted by the laboring classes, and encouraged by the women, have caused Louis Philippe, backed by his 330,000 soldiers, and their fortifications, these are the powers that have chased him from the throne of France!

"I am aware that the public will not believe so extraordinary a statement; but, notwithstanding, it it is true; I have visited the posts of danger, have seen the people who fought, who barricaded the streets, and who have effected this extraordinary revolution in twenty-four hours, or less than twenty-four hours of fighting."

RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC BY PRUSSIA.—The London *Times* of the 10th inst., contains the following gratifying intelligence:—"We are happy to announce that the line of conduct taken by the King of Prussia with regard to the French Republic is precisely that which might have been expected from a Monarch who has shown himself animated by no constitutional a spirit at home, and who, while he promises his people in the way best suited to their welfare, is ready to admit the right of other nations to be governed after their own fancies do not interfere with the general peace of Europe. If we are not misinformed, his Majesty's Ambassador in London made, on Saturday last, an official declaration to the British Government to the effect that Prussia would not interfere in the *internal affairs* of France; Peers were entertained for Lombardy, where agitation continued to increase. Order had been issued for the reinforcement of the army in Italy by 30,000 men. Some changes had taken place in the ministerial departments. Count Figuelmont has been appointed President of the Aulic Council of War, (Minister of War.) The command af the second corps of the army of Italy had been given to Count Wratislaw, and the seat of the government of the Lombardy Venetian government was transferred from Milan to Verona, one of the strongest places in the kingdom.

In addition to this intelligence, the *National* of yesterday states that a report was in circulation at Darmstadt, to the effect that Hungary had declared itself independent.

According to a Liverdool paper, the Bank of Austria has suspended payment.

☞ Will not some person write us an article on the subject of Dogs. We have tried, and failed in evolving any thing original. If there is a single idea on this momentous subject not yet uttered, let us have it.

☞ An information was yesterday made before the Mayor against a man who is charged with stealing four cows in Westmoreland, and selling them in Pittsburgh.

☞ The Flour destroyed by the fire on Saturday morning, belonged to Smith & Sinclair, and was fully insured.

☞ The Grand Jury yesterday found a True Bill against young Lutz, who is charged with being concerned in a larceny.

☞ The business of the Quarter Sessions was not very important yesterday. In the morning a trifling case of "Assault and Battery" was disposed of. The parties belonged to Reserve Township. The defendant was charged with beating a little boy. His defence was that the boy was mischievous, and deserved the correction.

BANK NOTES!—A poor woman of our acquaintance, who earns support for herself and little son, by hard labor, has four one dollar Wooster notes! Of course she *feels* the effects of Ohio banking. The stockholders of the Bank no doubt live in easy circumstances.

ARTHUR BROWN, JR.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a True Bill against this individual for obtaining goods on false pretences.

Another information was made against him before Mayor Adams yesterday. The charge was for obtaining a watch on false pretences.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

SENATE.—Soon after the organization, a Message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from the Hon. Richard Rush, Minister to France, notifying the American Government of the overthrow of Monarchy in France, and the establishment of a Republic, and approving the course of Mr. Rush in recognizing the Provisional Government.

Mr. Allen's Resolution, congratulating the people of France upon the establishment of a Republic, was called up, and a warm debate ensued between Messrs. Crittenden, Allen, Bagby, Dickinson, and others. At the close, the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was lost: yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. Crittenden then moved to take up the Bill to relieve the Supreme Judges from Circuit duty. Upon this motion a warm debate ensued between Messrs. Benton and Crittenden. Before a vote was taken, the subject was laid aside, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, went into Executive Session until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—An hour was spent in taking notes upon motions made to suspend the rules to take up business out of the regular order.

Col. Haskell's Resolution of sympathy with France was finally got before the House.

Mr. Duer, of N. Y., moved to refer the subject to a Select Committee of one from each State.

Mr. Donnel, of N. C., moved to lay it upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which stood, yeas 11, nays —, and the motion was lost.

A long and very exciting debate ensued, in which the question of Slavery was the chief topic, and continued to the adjournment without action.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

The New York Line is working badly, and no markets have yet been received from that city.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

Flour—Sales Howard street at $6.50@5.62.

Grain—No change.

Provisions—Sales only for the city trade. Lard is tending downward.

Tobacco—An upward feeling in market.

Cotton—Nothing doing.

Markets generally without change; merchants waiting the arrival of the steamer.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Flour—Western is held at $6, with a small enquiry.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2.25.

Rye Flour—Sales at $3.87½.

Grain—Prime Red Wheat $1.35@1.36. for Western. The sal ples of Grain are small. Rye 72@75

The markets are quiet, in anticipation of the arrival of the Washington and America, steamers now due at New York.

☞ Masonic Notice!—A stated meeting of Zebulonhall H. R. A. Chapter. No. 162, will be held at the Hall, on the 4th, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the H. E. H. P.

☞ Attention Niagara!—The members of the Niagara Fire Company are hereby notified to attend a Quarterly Meeting, at their Hall, this evening, Tuesday, April 4th, at 7 o'clock. S. M'LWAINE, Sec'y.

☞ LIFE AND HEALTH.—This gift is the greatest bless ing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and troublesome world, we are compelled to meet pain and sickness, and even death. Providence has given us, in the vegetable kingdom, certain remedies which, when taken in season, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The present moment govern France are these: it will be unfortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase its strength and glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be terrible responsibility for France, if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial qualities, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated through so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which alienate the affection of nations