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Foreign News!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP

CALEDONIA!

The Revolution in France—A Republic Established—Decrees of the Provisional Government—Mr. Rush's Address—Louis Phillippe in England—All Signs of Monarchy Abolished;—England;—Ireland;—Italy;—Spain;—Miscellany;—Markets, &c. &c.

The Steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock on Monday night, and the purport of her news was telegraphed to us on Tuesday, 10½ o'clock, which we immediately issued in an extra, anticipating the Philadelphia papers several hours. Contrary to our expectations, however, they contained copious collections of the news, and we would not now offer the following selections were it not to accommodate our country-readers, who may desire to be informed of the great Reform Movements in the Old World.

FRANCE.

The Present state of Affairs, and speculations upon the future.

The Revolution in France is now un *fait accompli*. The abdication of Louis Philippe, the appointment and resignation of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the Army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the erection of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titles of distinction, the precipitate, abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family with their misguided ministers to our own shores or to other places of exile, the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium Switzerland and the United States, have fallen in such rapid succession that the events of "an hour's age doth kiss the speaker," each teeming with some mighty occurrences affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties.

The speculations respecting the causes, incidents, and probable results of this sudden and mighty social convulsion are various and infinite. The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible character that they must endure till the last syllable of recorded time.

A provisional government has been organized by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited ungovernable mob of Paris, threw down their muskets, which in the first fury of their new born zeal for liberty they had leveled against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional government with the full authority of the State.

As the revolution of the year 1830 was the work of the Bourgeoisie, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of these principles with their own blood. The question which every one asks his neighbor is, will it last? Every man in England, and we believe, elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine, himself, says, in his address to foreign powers, "We desire, for humanity, that peace may be preserved. We ever hope it." Sincerely do we echo it. Sincerely do we echo these words, applying them emphatically, even in a more enlarged sense than Lamartine.

We hope that peace may be preserved both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which those men who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution, is the great argument, to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut this Gordian knot, but it cannot be untied by the slower and surer process of developed industry founded on peace and security for ere ripe is the ephemeral power of any provisional government, however absolute or well disposed. To make a government, said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, requires no great prudence to settle the seat of power; teach obedience, and the work is done. But the forming of a free government, that is to temper together the opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent, requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful and combining mind.

The French, as yet, are but in the first stage of transition; they must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses before the regular edifice, which is to crown their hopes, can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument to consecrate throughout all ages the glories and liberties of a mighty and valiant people, but if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into the dust and perish. The provisional government became constituted by an usurpation or by free choice of the mob, but however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel de Ville. Royalty and the peerage were swept away in a few brief lines, but having hunger, gaunt hunger wi h one hundred thousand mouths to feed around the seat of government, something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. Accordingly the gigantic system of out door relief was conceived and executed, formidable legions of National Guards were formed at a stipend per day; these were packed off to the frontiers, the compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor. The journals were also to be propitiated. Accordingly the stamp duty was removed. But these and numerous decrees will not satisfy the hungry. Nor does the taxation of one large class, who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket in the garb of a National Guard upon the frontier, tend to carry out to its legitimate and the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity again.

Already the decree has gone forth, that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April. The Provisional Government will resign its authority into the hands of the Definitive Government; universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and prosperity to France. It is quite clear that the good working people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new assembly, and leaving their more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands at statesmanship. In the meantime commerce is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of forming to advise or oversee the Government. Strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous daily. Operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for the rivalry in the construction of railways. The moderate politicians, the representatives of the middle classes, disappear from the scene, and amidst the chaos of passions, interests, comes with occasional instances of sublime virtue, which such a state of things has engendered.

England waits with her arms folded in deep and anxious alarm this strange and eventful history.—European Times.

Proclamations and Decrees of the Provisional Government.

Proclamations and degrees upon the following subjects, during the revolution, were issued from time to time by the Provisional Government. First—interdicting the meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers. Second—organization of a moveable National Guard, of twenty-four battalions. Third—arrest and punishment of deserters. Fourth—articles pledged at the Mount de Piate to be restored to the owners—the members of the pria to pay the amount due upon them. Fifth—Tuilleries to be converted into an asylum for disabled workmen. Sixth—Capital punishment to be abolished. Seventh—All political persons to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families. Eighth—Suppression of the Chamber of Peers and dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. In the Constitution of the Republic, every citizen to belong to the National Guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed, and freedom of thought secured. Ninth—National workshops open for the unemployed. Tenth—All citizens to remain in arms and defend their business until they have acquired their rights. Twelfth—Orders to arrest Ministers. Thirteenth—Abolition of all titles and nobility. Fourteenth—Change of the town regiments to demi-brigades. Fifteenth—Ten days additional time granted to pay bills throughout the Republic. Sixteenth—The National Assembly to meet on the 9th of April and decree a constitution. Population to be the basis of election. Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including those for Algiers and the colonies. Suffrage to be direct and universal. All Frenchmen of 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 years eligible to be elected; the ballot to be secret; voters to be furnished with a ballot list, and to vote at the principal places of each Canton; no person to be a representative who has not 25 votes; each representative to receive an indemnity of twenty-five francs per day for the duration of the session. Constituent Assembly to meet on the 20th of April. Seventeenth—Payment of two half-years interest on the 4, 4½ and 4 per cent., falling due on the 22d day of March, to be made at Paris on the 6th, and in the departments on the 15th. Eighteenth—Interest of bonds to be fixed at 9½ per cent. for those from 3 to 4 months to run at 5 per cent. for those of from 6 months to a year. Nineteenth—An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of slaves of all colors. Twentieth—All taxes to be collected as heretofore. Twenty-one—a budget to be brought forward, in which a system of moderate taxation would be notified. Twenty-two—All prosecutions against the press for political offences to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for a l such offences to be released. Twenty-third forbids the publication of any placards without the printer's name attached. Twenty-fourth—to restore the old Military title of Generals of Brigades and Divisions. Twenty-fifth—Dissolves the Municipal Council of Paris. Twenty-sixth—Discount banks to be established. Twenty-seventh—The stamp duty on periodicals to be suppressed. Twenty-eighth—all oaths taken by public functionaries to be discontinued. Twenty-ninth—The persons, properties and rights of foreigners to be respected. Thirty—All citizens to be armed and clothed as the National Guard. Those not able to provide clothing, to be furnished by the government. Thirty-one—Diminution of the hours of labor, where it was 11 to be 10, where 12 to be 11. Thirty-two—Duying 10 days preceeding the convention of the primary Assembly, unstamped papers may be published. Thirty-third—the central administration of the department of Marine and the Colonies to be arranged on a new footing. Thirty-four—An assimilation of the institutions of Algiers to those of French to take place. The army to be recompensed for its past services to France. Thirty-five—Provides for all works of utility to be preserved and respected. Thirty-six—Royal residences to be sold and the proceeds applied to the victims of the Revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures. Decrees have also been issued changing the names of several vessels in the Navy, and also those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy or members of the fallen king's family.

Address of Mr. Rush, the American Minister, recognizing the Provisional Government.

Mr. Rush, our Minister in France, waited on the members of the new government, which he duly recognized, and tendered his congratulations to the French people upon their successful efforts for a Republic. He was warmly received, and was escorted to his lodgings by the authorities, to testify the respect entertained for him. The U. States was the first government (through its representative) to recognize and welcome the new French Republic! The following is the address of Mr. R.

Gentlemen:—As the Representative of the United States, and charged with the care of the rights and interests of my country and my fellow citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions from my government, I seize the earliest opportunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my government will approve the step in which I have taken the initiative. I cannot 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 presage.

Under similar institutions the United States have enjoyed 80 years of increasing prosperity with a government of stability, and if the Union gives to others the choice of government, without interference, it naturally feels gratified in seing another nation under similar institutions, assuring to themselves the benefits of special order and public liberty.

Permit me to employ the words which Washington, 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.

ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at Newhaven, on the 2d March.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The king had not, in fact a change of clothing. The ex-king and queen have for some days been moving from farm house to farm house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted 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 suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, 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 Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the ex-king and queen were welcomed 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 Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and two children. The Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon and the Duc and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace—The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Ecnes on the 3d. The Prince and Duchess de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association—Sympathy for the French, &c.

An address of congratulation to the French people was agreed to by the committee of the Repeal Association, who held an open meeting on the 6th, the Lord Mayor presiding. The attendance was immense, anticipating a reference to the French Revolution. The new Repeal journal—the United Irishman—contains extraordinary articles, inviting the people to arms, and showing how barricades can be erected, and also how telegraphs can be destroyed, railroads torn up, and a city street warfare carried on. Its editors ask those men who have not guns or pistols to sell their garments and purchase. The excitement produced in Ireland has been intense.

The address to the Irish people was agreed on, which thus concluded:—We are ready to forget party injuries for the sake of our country; in her service, humiliation, danger, sacrifice, or death are welcome where required. Whoever leads we follow—insisting that we march forward, though graves were to yawn and jibbets to be thrown across our path." Resolutions expressive of a desire to forget differences and to unite with all repealers were brought forward and unanimously adopted. Mr. John O'Connell issued an address to the people, exhorting them against being lacerated by designing demagogues on the approaching demonstration, preaching peace and moral force.

The Country Corporation have voted addresses. Illuminations have taken place, with bonfires and rejoicings. General meetings are to take place in every parish—some were convened for the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day.

A monster meeting was to have been held in Dublin on the same day on the subject of the military wearing side-arms in the streets. All the military officers on leave are ordered to join their corps. A meeting of the citizens of Dublin was to have been held on the same day, March 17th. Mitchell, a republican and revolutionist, was voted a minister of the Committee by acclamation.

A special meeting of the Repeal Association was held; Wm. Smith O'Brien attended, to take immediate action on the glorious news from France.

A rumor was prevalent in Dublin, on the 9th, that the Privy Council had decided in suppressing or preventing the demonstration through Ireland. On the 17th, no proclamation had been issued up to that day. It was daily looked for. Mr. John O'Connell has sent in his adhesion to the republic.

ITALY.

The news from Italy is important. It was announced some days back that Martial law had been proclaimed in Lombardy by order of the Austrian government. It appears that the worst effects have been caused by this deplorable reign of terror; by which the established and ordinary course of laws have been suspended. The people are not only prohibited from meeting together in certain places, but are forbidden to wear particular colors. The Priests, alarmed at the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the city of Turin. The journals of Turin fully appreciate the tendency of the French Revolution, and now are encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the national forces, to effect the salvation of Italy. Advices from Genoa announce the arrival of an American squadron in that port on the 3d. The latest advices from Naples state that the King has once more violated his solemn word of promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which has been bombarded during 42 hours by the royal troops. The *Ponte Franco* is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten million francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by assault.

It is rumored at Marseilles that the King of Naples has complied with the demands of the people of Sicily. The Ministry have resigned.

SPAIN.

On reception of the news from France, councils of ministers were held, and important determinations are said to have been come to. One was to send for the Duchess de Montpensier, at the request of the Queen Mother, and she was to be accompanied by the Duke. Our correspondent adds that Queen Cristina was so much affected by the news from Paris, that it was found necessary to bleed her. It is also said that she has had an audience with Mr. Bulwer. The Duke De Alumada had left Madrid for the purpose of inviting the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to proceed to Madrid. The garrison of Madrid were kept under arms, the guard sentries doubled, it was said, and that 50,000 of an army of observation had been ordered to the Pyrenees. The Government Journals were forbidden to speak of events in Paris. All the papers and correspondence which reached Madrid on the 29th was stopped.

Still enough was allowed to ooze out to show that something extraordinary had happened. The Court balls were stopped and Queen Christina was taken to bed. The Progressista leaders in the Cortes were preparing to resist, and extraordinary powers were demanded by Narvaez. The committee of Congress had reported in favor of them.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Corn Markets.—Western Canal flour 28 a 28s 6d; Philada and Baltimore 27s 6d. to 28s; Richmond and Alexandria 27s to 28s; U. S. and Canadian sour 24s to 25s; Wheat 20; U. S. Canadian, white and mixed, 7s 4d to 8s 7d per 70 lbs; red 6s 4d to 7s 9d. Indian Corn, 480 lbs, 27s 6d to 30s 6d. Meal, per bbl. 13s to 14s. Oatmeal, per 240 lbs. 21s to 23s. Oats, per 45 lbs., 2s 6d to 3s. Barley, per 60 lbs. 3s to 4s. Rye, per 60 lbs. 3s to 3s 9d. Peas, per 504 lbs. 34s to 40s.

Since the departure of the last steamship the market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent upon an increased demand and limited supply. The general tendency of bread stuffs is upward, and the demand for Indian corn for Ireland has been active.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.

No. 2.

A NEW TEACHER—HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—Contrary to the expressed design in my last, to depict what the above named school is to become, I shall turn attention in this communication, to a gentleman who will have arrived at this place at or shortly after this paper appears. He intends in part to fill the place in the Academy now occupied by one, who, having taught upwards of eight months, purposes shortly to leave for other more active business. In speaking of him and his qualifications, I do so without the slightest knowledge of it by him. This gentleman (for I do not wish to parade his name before the public) is a regular bred teacher. For years has he turned his entire strength to this noble and honorable calling. He has made it his business to understand its nature and character. And if experience is any recommendation it may be allowed its full force in the present instance. His extensive intercourse with youth and the opening of their young intellects under this fostering care, has made him familiar with their general disposition and the best modes of unfolding their powers. Such knowledge is by no means the least requisite in the catalogue of a teacher's acquirements. On the contrary it is of the utmost importance. If a man were familiarly conversant with every part of the widely extended arena of letters; his knowledge would be of little consequence to him as an instructor, if he did not at the same time, possess the secret of imparting it to the natural study-hating minds of youth. He must know how to present every subject in the most interesting light, if he would arrest their attention, and successfully impress it. The fact is, this whole subject is of such importance as to have been reduced gradually to a *science*, or perhaps more properly an *art*, under the name of *Pedagogics*. It is but reasonable to suppose, that a regular teacher understands his business both practically and theoretically—a subject which has claimed attention from the philosophers of antiquity downward to the present.

He will take charge of the department of mathematics in the Academy. For this sphere he is said to be eminently qualified. Parents, therefore, desiring to turn the attention of their sons to this branch of science, will find in him a competent instructor. The course is quite extensive, embracing, besides the lower mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Astronomy, &c &c. Surveying is also taught.

It requires no little skill and patience to interest boys on a subject of such abstruse character. Being naturally averse to close thought, they turn with real dislike from any thing that demands long-continued and undivided attention. Mental abstractions constitutes no part of the element in which they most delight to move. That man, consequently, who knows how to invest this study with interest or rather who can lay open to the mind its depths of profound truth in an easy manner; possesses no mean ability. This the individual in consideration is doubtless able to do with much facility, as he brings very flattering recommendations from places where he formerly taught.

He taught during some six or seven years at York, Pa., to the complete satisfaction of the public; and since then he has been similarly engaged at Lancaster City, for the space of four years, with like success. This certainly argues well in his favor.

I need scarcely add that this gentleman is of decided moral character, for none other would be employed by the Principal. As this is a very important constituent, not only in the character of men in all pursuits, but especially so in his who is charged with the education of youth, I shall make no apology for enlarging briefly upon it.

No education, however brilliant and extensive it may be, can be considered of real intrinsic value, if it does not recognize and find its ultimate object in the requirements and precepts of that *Book* of all books. A reverence and respect, as well as an inward obligation to obey them, should be instilled into the mind for those pure and cardinal principles of moral ty which *its* pages and reason alike inculcate. This position will not be controverted by any unless they be infidel. No parents surely desire their children to be taught as if they were heathen or desired to become such. On the contrary, will they not by positive injunction require of those, under whose educational care they place them, to forbid all malicious language and conduct, and by example at least to enforce that blameless manner of life observed by all the good? No teacher, destitute of sound moral character and regardless of the morality he imbues, is qualified for so important a trust.—The complexion of the pupil's mind will always be determined materially by the peculiar cast of his who instructs. Just as in the vegetable kingdom the degree of warmth, light, moisture, soil, &c., conditions the growth of plants and their ultimate perfection; so in the sphere of intellect is the mind influenced by the character of him instructing. If, in the first instance, all the requisites are present in proper form, the plant immediately shoots up—extends its tender leaves to the balmy air—drinks up the gentle descending rains and refreshing dews—imbibes the light and color of the solar beams—comes to perfection and serves fully the purpose of its being. If, however one or all those conditions are defective, it will struggle through a morbid existence, droop and die, without accomplishing anything in nature's perfect round. Thus it is precisely with the mind. If it is brought under the vigor of a salutary morality, it will unfold its powers naturally and in harmony with it. But if this is partially or wholly neglected, and the mind abandoned to the power of immorality, although it may shine for a while, yet will it eventually set in darkness as a meteor on the brow of night.

My chief object in writing this article has been to announce to the patrons of the school and the public generally, that the place about to be vacated will immediately be filled by a competent man. The Principal seems to be determined to leave nothing undone which can contribute to the good of the institution over which he presides.

AMICUS AD ACADEMIAM.

Our Olla Podrida.

☞ *Anti-Gamblers*—There has been an order commenced in Cumberland, Md., called the Independent Order of Anti-Gamblers, for reforming persons addicted to the ruinous habit. The *Mountaineer* says that the Order now numbers a great many gentlemen of high standing and respectability in that community, and is designed to be the Grand Lodge of the Order throughout the United States.

☞ *Poor old Altamont!*—Died in Washington city, on the 22d instant, Altamont, a colored man, in the 94th year of his age. He was proverbial for stern integrity and fidelity. When the revolution broke out Altamont was given to Col. George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in all the leading battles in the south, ending with the siege of Yorktown.

☞ *More Kissing.*—A married man has been fined, in Rochester, for kissing another man's wife—doubtless by mistake. The magistrate, a discreet and judgmatical man, valued the luxury at $7 00, and fixed the fine at that reasonable sum. If kisses bring that, in Rochester, we may suppose the business will be brisk, with plenty of stock in market for purchasers.

☞ *Benefits of Advertising.*—John Derby, of Ware, Mass, advertised for a wife, and received seventy five applications. Some of the applicants pressed their claims with such vigor, that poor John, to get out of the scrape, placed a rope round his neck and hung himself.

☞ *Ridiculous*—An anti Sabbath convention at Boston last week, was attended by some 200 persons, antique females and stereotyped males, of the Garrison Abolition meetings. Colleges were pronounced as humbugs, and churches ditto.

☞ *Insulated Bedsteads.*—A French surgeon states, that by fitting bedsteads with glass feet, and isolating them about eighteen inches from the wall of the apartment, he has cured the patients sleeping on them of a host of nervous affections.

☞ *It's Human Natur*—On calling the roll of the Viennoise children lately at New-Orleans, Madame Weiss found two of the largest and handsomest missing! They had flown on the wings of love towards Mobile, a few hours previous.

☞ *Doing Well*—A Kentucky lady has just presented her delighted lord, with three babies—two girls and one boy. The editor who announces the tidings, innocently adds, that "she is doing well." Unquestionably she is.

☞ *The Susquehanna* commenced rising on last Thursday night, and is now in navigable order for lumbermen. Lumber will be very scarce this year, on account of the scarcity of snow, which is necessary to convey the logs to mill

☞ *Coleridge, the Murderer.* is to be hanged a year from the present time, according to a law in Maine, providing a year's grace, to give opportunity to the culprit to gather evidence to prove his innocence, in case of his wrongful conviction.

☞ *Fire at Harrisburg.*—All the wooden buildings attached to the large furnace of ex-Governor Porter, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at about $8,000, and said to be not insured.

☞ *Henny Clay's Birth-day* will be celebrated this year with unusual spirit by his friends. The arrangements being made in Philadelphia are on an extensive and liberal scale.

☞ *Don't Want their Dinner.*—Ex-President Van Buren has refused the dinner tendered to him by his friends in Philadelphia. Mr. B. says he has forever retired from public life.

☞ *Mrs. Adams* has sent a letter of acknowledgement to the colored citizens of Philadelphia for their resolutions in honor of the memory of her late husband.

☞ *Fanciful.*—A lively Irish writer speaks of "a dish of potatoes, roasted in the turf ashes, just bursting drab surtouts, and exposing the delicate whiteness of their mealy bosoms."

☞ *Capital Punishment.*—The Select Committe on Capital Punishment, in the Senate of this State, have made a unanimous report in favor of its abolition.

☞ *Charge to Rome.*—Dr. Martin, at present Secretary of Legation at Paris, has been appointed by the President Charge to Rome.

☞ *American Birch* seems to be preferred for bedsteads and other cabinet ware to mahogany, judging from the English advertisements.

☞ *In fifty years Europe* will be Republican or Cossack, said Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

☞ *Louis Phillippe* lately sent a magnificent present to the Pope, adorned with jewels worth 100,000 francs.

☞ *Smith O'Brien*, the liberal Irish statesman, is expected to arrive in New York city on a visit to the United States and Canada, next July.

☞ *Gen. Gaines* intends to erect a splendid mansion in New York, and reside there hereafter.

☞ *Religion* should be the garment worn next the heart—too many people make a cloak of it.

☞ *The Ten Regiment Bill* has passed the Senate. This does not look like peace, does it?

☞ *Louis Phillippe's Agents* purchasing Real Estate in New York.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

ANTI-RAILROAD MEETING

AT TREMONT.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Tremont and Donaldson, was convened at the house of Samuel Hipple, in the town of Tremont, on Thursday the 23d day of March last, which was organized by the appointment of the following named officers, viz:

President—Washington Bigler, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Thomas A. Goodfrey, Esq. Aaron Echel, William Faust, John Bonewitts, William E. Clark, Mark Mellon.

Secretaries—Jno. Hipple, and Jno. Barndt.

At which the following proceedings were had, viz.: Upon motion the following named persons were appointed upon a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, Whereupon,

Dr. Fred. Speck, Samuel Hipple, Thomas B. Parvin, Levi Spangler and John B. Zebaugh, were appointed upon said committee, who retired; and during their absence the meeting was appropriately addressed—after which the committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It is well known to this meeting, that monied influence, and paid talent are both enlisted in procuring a charter for an additional and rival Railroad, to begin at some point in Branch Township, on the lands of the Forest Improvement Co., and terminate at, or near Schuylkill Haven; and whereas, from unequivocal evidence, we believe that the parties solely interested in the success of this scheme, are incorporated Companies, and purse proud aristocrats who reside out of this State. Therefore,

Resolved. That we watch with jealous eyes the unwearied endeavors and clandestine movements of the Forest Improvement Company, which are seconded by the Phila. & Reading Railroad Co. to build up a monopoly which shall at once control the mining and transportation coal interests of the West Branch Region.

Resolved. That we view the joint attempt to procure such additional road as a stride towards that ideal but desired goal, where individual enterprise and unshackled industry shall be extinguished in the plenitude of privileged aristocracy and wealth.

Resolved, That the charge of inadequacy in the M. H. and S. H. Railroad, to the demands of the West Branch Region, is the shallow pretext for asking Legislative sanction to drive individual coal operators from enterprise and prevent incorporated transportation companies from reaping the advantage of heavy and authorized investments.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the wants of the West Branch Coal Region have been promptly met and answered by the recent expenditure of $200,000 in strengthening, straightening, and placing Locomotive power on the M. H. and S. H. Railroad, thereby vastly increasing its capacity.

Resolved, That the rates of Transportation on the West Branch Railroad, are not high compared with other similar roads, (but really less than those on any other road in this county) and that they are much less than authorised by their charter; and that therefore the demand made upon the West Branch Railroad Co. by the Forest Improvement Co. to reduce the cost of transportation for their exportal benefit, was a demand for an exclusive privilege—a prominent feature in monopoly.

Resolved, That the recent mob demonstration made by an agent of the Forest Improvement Co. together with his 200 subordinates under his employ, in opposition to a peaceable meeting called at Minersville on the 1st of March, was a gross violation of the peace of society and the rights of individuals.

Resolved, That we recognize in the illegal and overt act of these disturbers, the party deeply and solely interested in the success of the contemplated Union Railroad.

Resolved, That we here discern the improper reaches of the Forest Improvement Co. after a privilege which their charter denies them, viz.: To run a Road parallel to the Mine-Hill Railroad.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the aim of the Forest Improvement Co. to monopolize the whole coal trade of the Mine Hill Coal Region—that this is obvious from their vast resources in coal lands—from their acknowledged deviation from the real object they had in view by their incorporation, having been, instead of an Improvement Co. a Coal Trading Co.—and finally, from their artful management and strenuous exertions in procuring a charter for a new Railroad to be under their sole control, over which their own coal should pass free of charge and with an arrangement similar to that made last season, with the P. & R. Railroad Co., be enabled to send it on own coal much cheaper than individual operators, and thus monopolize the entire trade.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Tremont and Donaldson, regard with great alarm the passage of any act that shall have the slightest tendency in erecting and establishing a coal operating monopoly—that we as citizens, are strongly impressed with a sense of the opposition which the Forest Improvement Co., manifested in relation to the extension of the Mine Hill Railroad, which extension would tend to defeat their splendid scheme of monopoly, in defying all competition in the cheapness with which their coal could be offered in market.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Forest Improvement Co. have violated their charter in numberless instances, by becoming a coal trading Co.—that their conduct merits the investigation of our Representatives, preparatory to revoking their charter, should the aforesaid violation appear.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the newspapers of the County; and that a copy be sent to our Representatives at Harrisburg, with instructions to use all honorable means to defeat the passage of the said act of incorporation of the Union Railroad.

The meeting was then appropriately addressed, after which it was upon motion adjourned.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

NEW MEXICO.

ITS TRUE VALUE.

[Extract from Mr. Webster's recent Speech.]

In the speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on Thursday last, by the Hon. Daniel Webster, that eminent statesman thus expressed himself in reference to the true value of New Mexico, one of the Mexican States which is to be purchased by our Government under the Treaty of Peace:

Now of New Mexico. Of that, forty-nine fiftieths at least is a mere barren waste of desert plain or mountain. There is no wood, no timber—little fagots to light a fire carried thirty or forty miles on mules. There is no natural fall of rains, as in temperate climates. The place and scenes are Asiatic—enormously high mountains, running up some to the height of ten thousand feet, with very narrow valleys at their bases, through which streams sometimes trickle along; a garter winds along, through the thread of which runs the Rio Grande from afar in the Rocky Mountains down to the latitude of about thirty-three degrees, some three or four hundred miles. There these sixty thousand persons are. In the mountains, on the right and the left, are streams whose natural tendencies would be as lateral streams to flow into the Rio Grande, and in certain seasons of the year, when the rains have been abundant in the mountains, some of them do actually reach the Rio Grande, but the greater part of them have, and all of them for a greater part of the year, never reach an outlet to the sea. They are absorbed in the sandy and desert plains of the country. There is no culture any where, save that which can be obtained by artificial watering or irrigation. You can have this along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, in the gorges of the mountains, where the streams are; but you cannot have it down along the course of those streams that loose themselves in the sands.

Now, sir, there is no public domain in New Mexico; there is not a foot of land to be sold by the Government; there is not an acre that will become ours when the country becomes ours—not an acre. But, more than this, the country is full of people, such as they are. There is not the least thing in it to invite the settlement of our planters or farmers. There will go, I dare say, speculators, traders, some of them adventurers, tired of the good country in the valley of the Mississippi, who desire to wander; but I undertake to say there will not be ten hundred farmers or planters from the United States in New Mexico in the next fifty years. They cannot live there. Do you suppose they are going to cultivate lands which cannot be made productive in the slightest degree without irrigation? The people that are there produce little and live upon little. I believe the characteristic of our farmers throughout this country is to produce a good deal and consume a good deal. Again, New Mexico is not like Texas. I had hoped and still hope that Texas is to be filled up by a population like ourselves—not by the Spanish race, not by peons, not by coarse, ignorant, vulgar landlords, with tribes of slaves around them, predial and otherwise.

[Mr. Rusk. Will the honorable Senator allow me one word? I did not like to interrupt the Senator when he was reading an account of the country lying in the valley of the Nueces. When that country comes to be known, it will be found as valuable as any portion of Texas. From its source to its mouth, the valley of the Rio Grande will be found to be the same thing. I did not choose to interrupt the honorable Senator, but we do not claim it as indemnity, believing it to be our just and equitable right. So far as Mexican population is concerned, there is a good deal of it now in Texas, highly respectable, and among them those who have distinguished themselves as patriots, men of intelligence and of worth. These are coming over and settling in Texas, encouraged by the prospect of peace]

Mr. Webster. I take what I say in regard to the valley of the Rio Grande from the statement of Major Gaines. I am glad to hear that there is a part of it fit for the foot of civilized man. I am glad to hear that there are some of the inhabitants of New Mexico who are not so besotted with their miserable condition as not to make some effort to get out of the country, and to come into a better.

Sir, I would, if I had time, call the attention of the Senate to a very instructive speech that was made in the other House by Mr. Smith, of Connecticut. He seems to have examined all our authorities, conversed with all our travellers, and corresponded with all our agents. His speech contains all their communications, and I commend it to every man in the United States who wishes to know what we are about to acquire by the acquisition of New Mexico. New Mexico is secluded, isolated—a place by itself—in the middle of the mountains, five hundred miles, I believe from Texas.

[Mr Rusk. Five hundred miles from the settled portions of Texas.]

Mr. Webster. Further from any where else! It does not belong any where. It has no belongings about it. Sir, at this moment it is absolutely more retired and shut out from communication with the civilized world than the Sandwich Islands, or most of the islands in the Pacific ocean. It presses hard on Typee, and the people are infinitely less elevated in mind and condition than the people of the Sandwich Islands; far less worthy of our association; far less fit to send their Senators here than are the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands; far less worthy are they than the better classes of Indians in our neighborhood. Commend me to the Cherokees, the Choctaws, if you please; to speak of the Pawnees, the Blackfeet, the Snake Indians, and the Flatheads—any thing except the——Indians, and I am satisfied with them, instead of the people of New Mexico. They have no notion of our institutions, or of any free institutions. They have no notion of popular government. Not the slightest on earth. And the question is asked, what will be their constitution? It is farcical to talk of such a people making a constitution. They do not know the meaning of the term. They do not know its import; they know nothing at all about it. And I can tell you, sir, that when we have made it a territory, and wish to make it a State, such a constitution as the Executive power of this Government thinks fit to send to them will be sent and adopted. The constitution of our fellow citizens of New Mexico will be framed in the city of Washington. Now, what says Col. Hardin in regard to New Mexico, that most lamented and distinguished officer, whom I well knew as a member of the other house, and whose death I did most deeply deplore?—He gives a description of New Mexico, and speaks of the people of that country in these terms:

"The people are on a par with their land. One in two hundred or five hundred is rich and lives like a nabob; the rest are peons, or servants sold for debt, who work for their masters, and are as subservient as the slaves of the South, and look like indians; and, indeed, are not more capable of self-government. One man, Sacobus Sanchez, owns three-fourths of all the land our column has passed over in Mexico. We are told we have seen the best part of Northern Mexico; if so, the whole of it is not worth much."

I need not read the whole extract. He speaks of all Northern Mexico, and New Mexico is not the better part of it. Sir, there is a recent traveller, who is not unfriendly to the United States, if I may judge from his works, far be commends us every where. He is an Englishman, and his name is Roxton. I believe his work is in the library, and I suppose that gentleman have seen it. He gives an account of the morals and manners of these people, and, Mr. President and Senators, I will take leave to introduce you to these, your soon-to-be respected citizens of New Mexico:

"It is remarkable that, although existing from the earliest times of the colonization of New Mexico, a period of two centuries, in a state of continual hostility with the numerous savage tribes of Indians who surrounded their territory, and in constant insecurity of life and property from their attacks; being also far removed from the enervating influences of large cities, and in their isolated situation entirely dependent on their own resources, the inhabitants are totally destitute of those qualities which, for the above reasons, we might naturally have expected to distin