THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1848.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum, the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

"THE GREAT COMMONER."

It is with no small pleasure that we announce that Pittsburgh has for its guest HENRY CLAY, and that he has been received with all the kindness his warmest friends could ask. Mr. Clay passed Monday night at Uniontown, and arrived at Brownsville at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, where he found the Committee of citizens waiting his arrival. He was received with the most enthusiastic welcome from the people and the Committee, who, through their Chairman, Col. Robinson, thus addressed him:

MR. CLAY: A Joint Committee from the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been deputed to meet you on your journey to Kentucky, at the place of your embarkation on the Western Waters. They come to cheer you on your homeward way, and greet you with their joyful and kindest salutations. They salute you, not as a distinguished partisan chieftain, for party purposes or party effect, they come the representatives of our entire population; messengers of respect and consideration to one of the greatest of American Statesmen; a Statesman without fear to do right, come what may, and without just reproach in a long and arduous career of public usefulness, and whom we all delight to honor. In behalf of our fellow citizens, we tender their best hospitality, and assure you on your arrival in their midst a cordial and most affectionate welcome.

The party were soon on the way to Pittsburgh, and at every point were greeted with the greatest cordiality. Since Mr. Clay has been at the East, we have read of splendid tributes of respect paid to him, and have feared lest our city might not leave on his mind so grateful an impression as others. But we have been unjust to Pittsburgh and her warm-hearted people. We claim for Pittsburgh the honor of paying him the warmest and most sincere token of respect that has been tendered by the people of that country which owes him so much. The people who yesterday greeted Mr. Clay so warmly, were not the wealthy, the idle, or the scum of a large city, ready to gather to see any sight and any man! They were of the working million, who by their energy make of a small town a great city, and yielded a tribute to his virtue with all the frankness of men, who by their own labor, achieve and maintain their own independence.

Every point on the river, the housetops, the windows, and the Monongahela Bridge, were crowded with a dense mass of people, who, as the boat neared the shore, welcomed him among them. The procession then formed and paraded through the city, to the Monongahela House, when he was welcomed by A. W. Loomis, Esq., on the part of the city, in a speech which we shall not marby an attempt to sketch. We need only say Mr. Clay responded to it in a longer address than has fallen from his lips since he left Ashland.

The crowd that assembled to welcome Mr. Clay was never equalled in Pittsburgh. We shall, in our next, give a report of the reception in detail.

MR. CLAY'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Clay will receive the City authorities to day at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, and immediately after the citizens generally.

The members of the Councils and the Committee of Introduction are requested to meet this morning at the Supreme Court Room.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay will visit Allegheny City, and receive the city authorities at noon, and the citizens thereafter until 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, Mr. Clay will receive the ladies at the Monongahela House, from 11 to 1 P. M.

The News From Europe.

We copy the valuable and succinct correspondence of the New York Courier and Inquirer, which gives the news from Europe as fully as can be wished and without needless repetition.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

HAVRE, MEDRACE, PARIS, }
23d February, 1848. }

A confident expectation that the time fixed for the much talked of "Reform Banquet" would be distinguished by events of an important nature, induced me to make a hasty journey to this place that I might in the character of an eye-witness, record for the information of your readers such events as should actually occur.

My expectation that these events would be important, has been more than realized, for I now write in the midst of an actual revolution, and not without some little doubt whether I shall at present be able to transmit to you the result of my observation.

When I left London, (on the 20th inst.) it was fully believed there, that the Government, after much wavering, had determined to allow the Banquet to take place on Tuesday, merely sending an officer of Police to record a formal protest against the legality of the assemblage, and thus raising a question to be subsequently adjudicated. But on my arrival here on Monday evening, I learned to my surprise that the Government, influenced by some strange infatuation, had re-considered and again changed their determination. The popular excitement was evidently great and momentarily increasing. The opposition Deputies, who were to have attended the Banquet the next morning, had just met and resolved, that for the sake of peace, the Banquet should be abandoned, and the people entreated to submit—the Deputies at the same time resolving to impeach the Ministry in the Chambers, and that if their motion for ad impeachment should be negatived, they would resign in a body. All these were becoming the theme, and the only theme of conversation and angry discussion in the Cafes and on the Boulevards, and fresh fuel was added to the excitement by the appearance of a proclamation from the Prefect of Police, forbidding assemblages of the people, and an order of the Day forbidding the appearance in uniform of National Guards, unless specially ordered for duty.

Through the night and up to ten o'clock on Tuesday (yesterday morning), the popular excitement had expended itself in words, and I began to think that no immediate results of moment would be produced, and that I might as well have saved my journey. Nearly 100,000 troops of the line, (believed to be personally attached to the King) were concentrated in Paris; and the National Guard to a much larger number were believed to be disposed to assist in the maintenance of public order. Under these circumstances it seemed unlikely that the people in defiance of the entreaties of their own champions, (the opposition Deputies) and in the face of such an overwhelming armed force would proceed to acts of violence. But I was soon undeceived.

Troops began to move in every direction and the entire population seemed to be pouring itself into the streets. The stream filled the whole line of the Boulevards from the Place de la Bastile to the Madeline and began to eddy and concentrate about the Place de la Madeline and the Champ de Elysees. By 12 o'clock the entire space between the Madeline and the Chamber of Deputies was densely crowded. I heard the assembled numbers variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000.

About this time a procession of several hundred men dressed in blouses, came from the Rue St. Honore, passed down the Madeline, and eventually stopped at the Hotel, where the opposition Deputies have been in the habit of assembling. Until this time, although the military were out in enormous force, neither saw nor heard of any interference on their part, but at this period a detachment of infantry arrived, bringing with them a civil magistrate, who read a summons to the mob, to disperse; but the stationary multitude increased beyond belief.

Several squadrons of Cavalry soon arrived and received order to disperse the crowd; disregarded by the mob, the cavalry charged repeatedly upon them first without drawing their swords, and afterwards using only the flat side of the weapon. This of course scattered the mob, who were entirely unarmed, and who moved into the charge with great good nature. Prior to their dispersion the people had been singing the *marseillaise* and other patriotic songs, among which I fancied I could distinguish the celebrated ballad of *Roland*," which terminates in a chorus in honor of those who "conquer and die for their country." This chorus runs as follows:

"Soldats Francais, chantez Roland!
Son destin est digne d'envie;
Heureux qui peut en combattant
Vaincre et mourir pour sa patrie!"

All the avenues to the Chamber of Deputies were immediately filled with troops. Opposite the bridge several regiments of cavalry were stationed and the Place de la Concorde was similarly lined. The main streets leading from the Chambers were occupied by infantry. In the road leading from the Chambers to the Hospital of the Invalids, artillery and cavalry were blended. Prior to this, however, but not within reach of my personal observation, (for I could not be in two places at once, and the crowd was so dense as to limit the view) an attack had been made upon the Chamber of Deputies by several thousands of the populace, who scaled the walls and railings of the garden, and to the number of three or four hundred gained the interior and filled the galleries.

The troops on their arrival soon cleared the chambers, and gradually took up the positions above named. For several hours, the troops charged at intervals upon the multitude, and occasionally used their sabres, the people all the time shouting "*Vive a Reforme!*", "*Vive la Ligne!*" and occasionally "*a bas Guizot.*" The hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs had also suffered an attack just before the arrival of the troops and several windows had been broken, but no farther damage done. During the day portions of the pavement in front of this Hotel and in several other streets were torn up by the mob to retard the movements of the cavalry, and omnibuses and carts were seized and overturned to form barricades. At about five o'clock the long expected drum beat—summoning the National Guard was heard in the streets.

The delay in calling them out had been attributed to an apprehension on the part of the Government, that they would refuse to act against the people. I cannot help thinking that the delay in calling them out produced a bad effect by originating this suspicion, and by giving them time to be influenced by the popular excitement.

The Chamber of Deputies met, but only in small numbers. They resumed the discussion on the Bonduent Bank bill. About 3 o'clock ODILLON BARROT entered the Hall, accompanied by several of his immediate supporters. When the discussion upon the Bank matter terminated, M. Barrot ascended the tribune and deposited on the table a formal proposition for the impeachment of ministers. The House adjourned without discussing it, the President having announced that it would be brought forward on Thursday.

Through the night the troops bivouacked on the Boulevards, in the markets, and other public places; and this morning the excitement again begun to show itself among the people, although at first without giving any very strong indications of what were to be its results. But towards the middle of to-day matters have changed greatly. Collisions between the troops and the people and between the Municipal Guard and the people have been frequent and severe.

The populace were thoroughly aroused. It was rumored that the National Guard were taking part with the people—and this has proved the case.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the National Guard of the second Legion assembled in the *rue Spelletier* and began shouting for reform. Soon afterwards they proceeded, with the *sabreurs* at their head, to the Tuilleries, to declare their sentiments, and then returned to their original position. At this time a detachment of cavalry came into the street for the purpose of clearing it. The guards closed their ranks and stood firm.

The officer in command of the Guards stepped forward and spoke to the commandant of cavalry, who after exchanging a few words with him, and learning that the Guards were determined to defend the people, wheeled his dragoons to the right about, and resumed his march. Similar scenes have occurred in other parts of the city.

At the *Place der Prtes Perse* the municipal Guards (the *Gendarmerie*) charged upon the 34 Legion of the National Guards and had actually crossed bayonets, when the Colonel of the National Guard cried out, "Hold soldiers! These are the people!" and produced such an effect upon the municipal force that they shouldered arms and retreated. The Nationals of this Legion soon collected to the number of more than 3000, and having held a council deputed their Colonel to acquaint the King that the National Guards desired reform, and a change of Ministers.

At nearly 5 o'clock this declaration of the National Guard, which had become general, had its effect, and officers passed along many of the principal streets, announcing that MINISTERS HAD RESIGNED, and that Count Mole had been authorized to form a new cabinet. The tranquilizing effect of this announcement has been immediate. The funds upon the Bourse have risen nearly one per cent—and the exterations uttered by the people are changed to acclamations of delight. The revolution is considered to be at end. I find a great difficulty in collecting accurate details of facts, and amid the excitement and confusion which surround me, still greater difficulty in ascertaining their general bearing and probable result.

Apart from the scenes which have passed under my own eyes, I apprehend that my information as to the general bearing of affairs, is less full than you will derive from the newspapers, and from a comparison of the various private letters written from here. I shall return this evening to London, for I am persuaded that either the tumult has subsided and I shall have no more news to tell, or that it will take a turn so much more serious as to render the position of a mere spectator, at the least, disagreeable.

If I have time to add further particulars I will not fail to do so.

LONDON, 25th February.

I have to day reached London, to find that I have left behind me a state of things respecting which no one has any definite information. The second editions of the London papers of to day announced that all communication with Paris was cut off,—the people in possession of the railways,—the rails torn up to prevent the arrival of troops from the country, and the electic telegraph injured to prevent their being summoned. Later in the day we have the bare announcement of the astounding fact that Louis Philippe has abdicated, and that he and his family had fled to Dreux, and that the Duchess of Orleans had proceeded to the Chambers at half-past one, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, and a Provisional Government formed, composed of the leading members of the ultra liberal party.

The Royal Family have left Paris.

This news being read upon the Stock Exchange, produced an instantaneous fall of three per cent. in Consols (they were at 88@88¼), and they now are at 84½@85. A week ago Consols were within a fraction of 90. Yesterday was the settling day, and upon the French news they had fallen to 86½ but rose after the settlement to 89¼. This morning the "suspension of intercourse" sent them down to 85—and this afternoon's news leaves them at 84½. It is even rumored that Louis Philippe is already in England. Should this prove true, the kingdom has not merely passed away from him, but from his family. The French are not just now in the temper to keep a throne for any member of an absent dynasty, particularly when the claimant is but of an age to assert his own rights. The next step would be either to republicanism or the recal of the Bonaparte family.

But I do not allow myself to believe that the King has left France; for although the National Guards, and eventually the troops of the line, refused to act against the people, I am certain that they would defend the person of the King and the Royal Family to the last extremity. The King's personal safety would not have been compromised by remaining in France, while the existence of his dynasty would be perilled by a contrary course. I have no doubt that his abdication and the appointment of a provisional government would at least put an end to actual hostilities.

M. Guizot showed great dignity and firmness on the occasion of his resignation, and deserves more sympathy than the King, for it is notorious that the King and not the Minister urged all the extreme measures which have produced the recent tempest storm. Had the King continued to reign, Guizot would have been in great danger; but the King by abdicating has in a manner assumed the responsibility of the obnoxious measures and removed it from the shoulders of the Minister.

I have not left myself time to write my usual English letter, although matters of much importance have been in progress here. I have much doubt whether Ministers will pass their budget, encumbered as it is, (and as I prophesied it would be) with an increase of the income tax to five per cent without making any distinction between property and income.

POSTSCRIPT.

London, 26th February, 1848. }
Saturday Night. }

The "Acadia" arrived yesterday at Liverpool, and news has this afternoon reached London that the "Cambria," which would have sailed for New York this day, has been detained until to-morrow, thus giving time for a few additional items of French news.

It now appears that events in Paris have surpassed expectation and even conjecture. Not content with overthrowing the Ministry, not satisfied with deposing the King, the populace have determined to destroy the Monarchical system and establish a Republic.

The Parisian mob and ultra-liberal friends are intoxicated with success, and know not what they wish. At one o'clock on Tuesday there was certainly some popular excitement in Paris, but nothing seriously to alarm the Monarch, who had reigned for seventeen years, and whose troops, to the number of 100,000, surrounded the Palace and guarded his Capital. At one o'clock on Thursday, Louis Philippe, no longer a King, was glad to secure his personal safety by a hurried exit from one extremity of the Tuilleries, while an infuriated mob were entering at the other. Thus the very climax of the revolution was attained in three days, another "*trois jours*," the Revolution of 1830 repeated, as to the time of accomplishment, but with more of the character of 1789 and 1792.

After Louis Philippe's abdication on Thursday, the Duchess of Orleans and her infant son repaired to the Chamber of Deputies to claim protection.—This was promised, but nothing more. The Chamber refused to recognize the rights of the *Comte de Paris* or the Constitution of the Empire. The more moderate members and those disposed to support the regency withdrew, headed by the President, (M. Sauzet) who declared the sitting at an end. But many of the mob had penetrated to the Chamber, and encouraged by them the radical deputies resolved themselves into session, declared that session permanent, and declared for a Republic.

The provisional government immediately issued a proclamation embodying their republican project and adding merely that it was only an expressed opinion, subject to the will of the people. This was followed on Friday by another proclamation, in which the tone of perfect equality adopted in the first revolution is ostentatiously prominent, and wears a very ominous appearance. The members of the government style themselves "The citizens, Frederic Arago, &c.," and recommend the people to continue under arms and not abandon their revolutionary attitude.

I send you the newspapers to the latest moment and refer you to them for details. Yours, &c.,

ANGLO KNICKERBOCKER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, 26th Feb., 1848.
Saturday night, 11 o'clock.

All Europe is convulsed! A revolution has taken place in France, and in less than forty eight hours the most powerful dynasty of the world, but one, has fallen before the vengeance of the people! The reign of Louis Philippe has come to an end, and the flag of Republicanism floats again over France—the flag of equal rights and honorable freedom. A Provisional Government has been established; let us hope it will act moderately, wisely, forbearingly.

The history of the world furnishes no parallel for the suddenness—the completeness of this act of popular sovereignty; for although the French people had begun to feel the yoke which their masters had forged, little was it apprehended that the remonstrances of a unanimous, and as it has turned out, an invincible people, would have found such terrible expression.

Among the numerous rights of the people which have felt the repressive hand of the Crown and Government, was that of public meetings—a right inherent in the citizens of every Constitutional State—a right declared by M. Guizot himself, in 1831, to be *indicated by the Charter.* The progress of reform lately met with the determined opposition of the Government, and the banquets were summarily suppressed by the proclamation of the French Cabinet. On Tuesday last, a great banquet was to have been held in Paris, at noon, but upon the afternoon of Monday, the order for its prohibition appeared.

The incensed citizens armed and assembled themselves in angry and formidable numbers upon that night and the next day, and finding that the Government would maintain its acts, barricades were erected in different parts of the city, and on Wednesday the work of revolution commenced. The National Guards quickly joined the people, and the first object of attack was the Chamber of Deputies. The loss of life was frightful, and the troops were every where defeated.

On Thursday, the infuriated masses attacked the Tuilleries, which they captured and burned, and immediately seized the Palais Royale. At two o'clock, the King, finding further resistance useless, and discovering the defection, not only of the National Guards, but of the troops of the Line, signed a moral abdication in favor of his grandson, the young Count de Paris, and escaped to Neuilly, with the royal family, under an escort of cuirassiers.

It is universally believed that he is endeavoring to reach England, and is expected to arrive in this country to night. On Friday, in the Chamber of Deputies the young King would not be accepted by the People, and the affairs of the country have consequently been placed in the hands of a Provisional Government. There is not the slightest doubt that at the time we write, a Republic has been established. The following intelligence, which is the latest we have, is taken from the third edition of the London Telegraph of yesterday:

In a Second Edition yesterday we announced the startling fact of the Abdication of Louis Philippe. We also gave the latest and most authentic particulars connected with the progress of the Revolution, and to day we supply various details, either from our own correspondents, or obtained from other sources. The crisis still continues.

It is evident that Paris is now in the same state of anarchy, as that the communications are interrupted. Two mails are now due. All the accounts from Paris, therefore, are received by extra conveyance.

We may remark that some of our contemporaries have indulged in various exaggerations and rumors in reference to this subject. One evening paper, last night, positively announced the arrival of Louis Philippe at Mivart's Hotel.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Thursday, 6 P. M.

I have but a moment to write a few lines, which there is a chance of reaching your hands by a special messenger, who will endeavor to get out of this capital, now in full revolution. The certain fact, which I communicate is the departure of Louis Philippe and the royal family; they quitted here at 2 P. M. I had to walk amidst the streets crowded with combatants and barricades, to discover the truth of a rumor that the Tuilleries had been attacked and burnt. I found that the rumor was correct, and that the rail road termini are in possession of the insurgents, and that the northern line has been broken up.

There are now three great parties joined in this fearful conflict, namely, the dynastic, or Orleans party, the moderate Liberals, who are for reform and a real charter, and the Republicans. At present it looks as if they would triumph. The royalists, party of the exiled Bourbons, are aiding in the popular movement. The Regency of the Duchess of Orleans, with Thiers as minister, has been much canvassed. The English Ambassador sent off a special courier this afternoon, but I doubt whether he could have got out of the capital. It is stated that an attack has been made on the Versailles Palace.

From another Correspondent.

BOULOGNE, Friday.

Thank God! I have escaped from the scene of carnage and convulsion. I rode on horseback from Paris to Clermont, and then caught the train for Boulogne. The rush of English from Paris has been immense. I learned that all the steamers from Folkestone have been ordered here. A tale of a rising in all the towns in the North is confidently referred to by well informed persons. Lille, and Amiens have already pronounced for the movement. Two mails are in arrear from Paris.

DOVER, Friday Night. Ten o'clock.

I have just this moment learned from passengers who have arrived by this boat, that Louis Philippe has formally abdicated the throne, and quitted Paris yesterday afternoon. No one knows where he is gone; but it was reported here that he had landed at Folkestone from a small fishing boat; but it is presumed that he is at the Chateau d'Eu. Paris was in flames, fires being plainly visible in many places. The mob have attacked the Tuilleries, and the Louvre, and have sacked them both, and burnt the former. The fighting is represented to have been very severe; the more so, because the insurrectionists appear to have divided into three parties. My electric dispatch will convey a summary of this.

DOVER, Half-past Nine, p. m.—A Queen's messenger arrived, brought news that Louis Philippe had formally abdicated the throne. He proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, at half past one, and announced his intention in favor of the young Count de Paris. The Duchess of Orleans to be Regent. Thiers and Odillon Barrot have formed a new ministry, and it is certain that tranquility will be now restored. Previous to the abdication, the city of Paris was in possession of the people, who, infuriated and desirous of revenge, sacked and fired the Tuileries. Louis Philippe, with his family, has departed for Neuilly."

A letter from Paris, dated Thursday, 4 o'clock, says:

M. Thiers and M. Odillon Barrot have failed in forming an acceptable ministry.

The palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at 1 o'clock on the palace of the Tuileries. The King abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris, The Duchess of Orleans is proclaimed Regent.

The King, at one o'clock, left the palace of the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards, and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriage went by the quays to the barrier of Passy.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself *en permanence.*

TWO O'CLOCK.—The palace of the Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people.—They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the "Marseillaise."

Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternised with the National Guard, and the National Guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river is cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at eleven o'clock, which failed.

The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

I do not know that it will be possible to communicate any more before post hour respecting the Chambers. At present there is no possibility of passing.

The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Pilais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries.

The proclamations appointing M. Thiers, M. Odilon Barrot, General de Lamoriciere, Ministers, are torn down everywhere by the public.

It is said General Lamoriciere is killed, or, at all events, wounded.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chambers at half-past one, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine.

FOUR O'CLOCK—The Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duc de Nemours have been at the Chambers of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber of the people, who penetrated into the Chamber.

A provisional government has been formed, and accepted by the Chamber, consisting of—

M. LAMARTINE.
M. LEDRU ROLIN.
M. MARRAST (Editor of the National.)
M. ODILLON BARROT,
M. MARIE.
M. ARAGO,
M. GARNIER PAGES,
M. LOUIS BLANC, Secretary.

The provisional government is installed at the Hotel de Ville.

The firing has ceased.

The Bourse is closed.

To the above important intelligence we subjoin the following details:

It was on the evening of Wednesday, at three o'clock, that M. Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine, waited upon his Majesty, Louis Philippe, to inform him that the Municipal Council had decided on demanding the resignation of the ministry. His Majesty immediately convoked a council of ministers, and brought the subject before them. The ministers replied, "*Sire, renoyez-nous.*" Having accepted their resignation, the King sent for M. Molé, who replied that he accepted of the *ministere de l'epoque.*

The news of the resignation of the ministry spread like wildfire through Paris, and for a moment the fighting ceased. In the evening the Rues St. Honore St. Martin, and Rambuteau were illuminated, the troops withdrew, with the exception of those stationed in the Place du Carousel, before the Hotel de Ville and the Halles; they, however, allowed the people to move about wherever it pleased them. Bands of citizens, carrying torches and singing the "Marseillese" and the "Chorus of the Gironde," traversed the streets from different streets, and then vanished in the distance, intermingling their songs by cries of "*a las Guizot! Vive la Reforme!* Quiet seemed restored; but about ten o'clock a dense mass, consisting chiefly of students, was seen advancing towards the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They were stopped by the detachment of troops on duty before the hotel, they endeavored to force the passage, when the troops shouldered their muskets and fired. Above sixty of the foremost fell killed and wounded. This greatly exasperated the mob, and cries of "*Guizot a la lanterne,*" were shouted by some of the more furious; barricades were immediately erected, and the deep tones of the tocsin pealed from the towers of Notre Dame.

On the following morning different bodies of the military were disarmed by the people, and fighting re-commenced in different parts of the capital.

One account says—"The appearance of Paris is frightful. The people vented their rage on the bailustrades of the Rue Basse du Rempart, opposite Guizot's, and threatened to destroy the street on account of the blood spilt there last night. The Hotel is turned into an ambulance for the wounded, and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood, have written along the walls '*a mort Guizot.*' There are barricades all along the Boulevards, mostly unfinished, as the battle was over in an hour and a half.

At the Palais Royal no less than 500 are said to have fallen.

The Palais Royal was sacked and the throne burned.

The following taken from the same source is still later:—

PARIS, Friday.

A placard to this effect is stuck up near the Post Office, but it does not contain any of the royal signs which show the authenticity of proclamations:

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"A National Assembly will be immediately convoked."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,
ARAGO,
DUPONT. (DE L'EURE.)
LAMARTINE,
LEDRU ROLLIN,
MARIE,
FERDINAND,
FLACON,
LOUIS BLANC,
MARRAST,
ALBERT. (A WORKING MAN.)

PARIS, Thursday afternoon; 3 o'clock.

After a severe struggle with the troops, the people have succeeded in obtaining possession of the Palais Royale, and the Palais of the Tuilleries.

Louis Philippe and his family have fled.

Before leaving, Louis Philippe signed his abdication. This document is said, by a gentleman who has seen it, to be brief, and to be couched in such words as these—"The Crown which I received from the French nation I abdicate to the French nation in the name of my grandson."

Up to this moment, nothing has been done toward formally establishing a new Government, but M. Arago, M. de Lamartine, M Odillon Barrot, M. Marie, M. Marrast, and M. Garnier Pages, have, it is understood, taken, or are endeavoring to take, the supreme authority into their own hands.

I have just passed through the principal apartments of the Palace of the Tuilleries in the sight of the people. The apartments are thronged with an immense crowd, but the people take nothing away from the Palace, but the public chattels. All the accounts from Paris, therefore, are received by extra conveyance.

Two mails are now due. All the accounts from Paris, therefore, are received by extra conveyance.

[FROM OUR DOVER CORRESPONDENT.]

DOVER, 8 o'clock, A. M.

There has been no arrival of mails here before this morning for two days. This brings mails of the 24th only, that of yesterday had not arrived when the boat left. The French boat arrived this morning—no mail. Should any thing arrive from Boulogne, I will use the telegraph.

The following is the latest intelligence whatever.

LONDON TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 2 o'clock.

We have just received an Electric Despatch, which confirms the appointment of the Provisional Government, as announced in our first Edition.—The communications with the interior are still stopped. The railway station has been burned, so that there is no egress by that source.

Telegraphic Despatch from Dover.

DOVER, 9 A. M.

"A boat has just passed here—she could not land, it blows so hard. It is a French sailing boat, from Boulogne, and is supposed to have a government messenger on board, with despatches from the Marquis of Normanby."

From the state of the wind it is probable that the vessel in question will endeavor to put into Rame gate, in which case it is possible we may receive further accounts from Paris, having made arrangements for that purpose at the latter port.

ENGLAND.

The North American, giving an abstract of Engl lish affairs, says—"The revolution is not confined to France. It is clear that Lord John Russell's conduct is on the point of being driven from power. France discards from a monarchy to a republic; but in England there will be only alchange of Ministers. Every thing, however, at such a distance, is pregnant with great consequences.

Lord John Russell propounded his budget in the House of Commons on the evening of the 18th of February, and the excitement it created may be inferred from the fact that all the approaches to the House were blocked up by crowds of well-dressed persons hours before the customary time of beginning business.

Never did budget receive a less favorable welcome. The only remitted tax is that on foreign copper ore, which only produces the trifling sum of £21,000. The portion of the financial expose which proposes to improve the national defences has been virulently assailed, because it opens up the subject of the chances of a collision with France. Lord John Russell insisted that although there was nothing to justify a war, the nation must be prepared.

The attendance of members was unusually large, and peers, sons, and others who have the entree on such occasions, mustered in great force.

The bill to reopen diplomatic relations with Rome has sustained a check, virtually amounting to a defeat. The feeling in England seems to be very strong against the measure, owing to the prejudice against the Pope and the Catholics.

The present Ministry are evidently doomed, and betray all the vacillations of lost men. Defeated in the Lords on the Diplomatic Relations—defeated in the Commons on the appropriations—opposed on the budget—and obliged to make one explanation after another—having recourse to a secret Committee for the estimates, and then giving them up as impracticable, their reign seems to be of but short duration. On Tuesday night they gave up the secrecy of the committee on the navy and army estimates they had proposed the night before. We shall now know the true reason for increasing those estimates.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1848.

SENATE.—Many resolutions were presented among them, several abolition petitions, by Mr. Hale, which were laid on the table. One was also presented from Pennsylvania, asking for an immediate and peaceful separation from the Union, which was laid on the table.

A motion was made to print 1,000 copies of Mr. Wise's correspondence in relation to the Slave Trade.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a retired list for the Navy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A motion was made by Mr. Gingman, to reconsider the vote of yesterday, ordering the President's Message and Correspondence to be printed. He did not approve of printing correspondence garbled by the Administration, and he would have the whole or none.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1848.

The Taylor meeting held last night was very disorderly, and interrupted by the hootings of a part of the audience, who expressed their determination to go for Gen. Taylor whether regularly nominated or not. The speakers could be hardly heard for the uproar, and so incensed was Reverdy Johnson that he said he found in the place of Baltimoreans an audience of blackguards.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1848.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The locomotive on the line between Philadelphia and New York, while in the act of passing the Passaic, fell through the draw into the river below. Fortunately, the noon cars were uncoupled, otherwise the destruction would have been immense. Two men were missing—names not known.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The Eastern Telegraph is out of order, which fact will account for the non-appearance of our N. York market reports.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $6 per bbl. The market is steady, but not active.

Grain—Holders of Wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other Grains are in steady demand at previous rates—supplies limited. Sales of Southern prime yellow Corn at 51 cents per bushel.

Groceries and Provisions are without any change. No activity in manufactured Cotton goods, prices nominal.

Whiskey—Sales at 21 cts. per gallon.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $6 per 100 lbs.

Lard—Moderate sales occur at 8½ cts per lb.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, March 22, 3 p. m.

FLOUR—For Howard Street brands $5,87½ cents per bbl is asked; $5,81¼ is offered. The market is unsettled, and I have no sales to report.

Wheat—Sales of prime white at 135@138 cts: of prime red at the same. The supply of Grain is small, which has caused a slight advance.

Corn—Sales of prime yellow at 48 cts. per bush.

Provisions—There is nothing doing, excepting in Lard, of which sales are effected at 7½.

Molasses—Sales of Porto Rico are made at 17 cts. per gallon.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $6,90 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey—Moderate sales are effected at 21¼ cents per gallon.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2 25@2 37½. per bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

Cotton—About 9,000 bales good middling sold at 7½@7¾d.

Sugar—The market is heavy and prices are drooping.

Molasses—Demand limited.

Flour—Illinois is $5 37½, and Ohio at $5 10.

Freights—Rates firmer, and the tendency is upwards. Four British ships have been taken to Liverpool at 4d.

Exchange—Demand fair.

FIRST PASSENGER ACROSS THE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—Mr. Charles Ellet, Jr.—the contractor for the Suspension Bridge—crossed the Niagara river on a wire cable—thirty six strands—in a cradle, to the American shore, in perfect safety, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. The time occupied in crossing was two minutes and thirty seconds.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—There is a Dutch girl who daily drives a load of wood into Buffalo, from a reservation 7 or 8 miles off. She returns in the afternoon, takes care of her horse, does chores, and in the morning loads her wagon again and goes through the same routine. In other respects she is "not engaged."

☞ PILES, SORES, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, novlsdawtf

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—'twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for JONES Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. novlDdawly

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs the tubes, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is reduced, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Balsam for relief is certain, and you will find that you have made a wise choice.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. novlDdawly

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POMEROY.....Manager and Lessee.
THIRD NIGHT OF MR. C. D. PITT.
Wednesday, March 22, 1848: to commence with the Play of HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. C. D. Pitt.
Ghost.....Mr. Oxley.
Grave Digger.....Mr. Dunn.
After which,
La Polka by.....Miss Anna Malvina
To conclude with the farce of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earwig.....Mr. Dunn.
Sally.....Miss Petrie

A LIST

Of Dealers in Merchandize and Liquors in Allegheny County, without the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, appraised in the several classes for 1848.

BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

	Class.		Class.
John Miller, L	14	C Hansen,	13
T M Sullivan,	14	James Fawcett,	13
Daniel Berg, L	13	John Beltzhoover,	14
Philip Gerlach,	14	Wm Craig,	14
Michael Dravo,	14	Wm Fawcett,	13
W G Power,	14	J M McElroy,	14
		Robert Holmes,	14
		A Adam Winhold, L	14
		George Fawcett,	14
		Wm Graham,	14
		Jacob Lauer,	14
		J S Steel & Co,	14
		Henry Shafer	14
		S Miller of the Ferry,	14
		Young Jhnson & Plunket	14

BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH AND TOWNSHIP.

	Class.		Class.
Samuel Walker,	14	James Flack,	14
John Walker,	14	Wm K Vankirk,	14
C P Dehil,	14	Benjamin Lake,	14
G Tower & Co,	14	F Davis,	13
John McBonough,	14	A Leech, Jr & Co,	13
Robert Smith,	14	English & Co,	14
Stewart Gilliat, L	14	Thomas Latta,	14
Michael Dravo,	14	Hiram Heath,	14
W G Power,	14		

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

	Class.		Class.
Townsend & Co,	12	P Hile,	14
Andrew Wawhop,	14	N Gerber,	14
Jonathan Christ,	14	Frederick Klaugup,	14

UPPER ST. CLAI