

be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved; and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance, which is the only safeguard of liberty.

Resolved. That the confidence of the democracy of the Union in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterized his administration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts; and assure him, in advance, that at the expiration of his Presidential term he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect, and admiration of a grateful country.

Resolved. That this convention hereby present to the people of the United States, Lewis Cass of Michigan, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of President; and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Attempted Revolution in France.

By the new steamer United States, which arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, 31st May, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th instant, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The most interesting feature of the news is the attempt made against the authority of the National Assembly of France, by a portion of the populace, who seem to have acted under the instigation or direction of the Communist leaders. The attempt, however, signally failed, having been put down at once by the rally of the national guard in defence of the assembly. The disturbance began about one o'clock on Monday, the 15th of May, and all was quiet before seven of the same evening. We give below as full an account of this *emuee* as our space will permit.

DUBLIN, May 15, half-past 7, p. m.—The Queen vs. O'Brien.—At half-past 6 o'clock, the jury retired, and upon returning into court at ten minutes past seven informed the chief justice that not the slightest chance existed of their agreeing upon a verdict.

FRANCE.
Yesterday we had to refer to alarming rumors of war; to-day they are lost for the moment, by news of further great disturbances in Paris. According to the accounts we have received, an immense number of persons marched at eleven o'clock on Monday from the Bastille to the hall of the National Assembly, forced open the doors, and mingled with the deputies. In their name, or, as he said, in the name of the people, M. Hubert then declared the Assembly dissolved. By some of the self-elected deputies a new government was appointed; but either the gentleman named refused the honor, or their supporters were not numerous enough to give effect to their wishes, and the insurrectionists did not succeed in their object, though they created much momentary disturbance. The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops of the line, were called out, and remained true to the government. Their imposing attitude intimidated the rioters, and without any fighting, as far as our account goes, the latter retreated from the assembly.

The uproar was immense, but nothing worse came of the interruption; and after the people retired, the National Assembly resumed its sitting. It was expected at the hour of part, that a conflict might take place between the populace and the national guard; the former having gone to the Hotel de Ville to establish a committee of public safety. Blanqui, Barbes, Courtais, and Courtail, who were named the provisional government, it is said, have been arrested. This is one of those outbreaks of which we may expect many. Ambition is let loose by the destruction of the old power, and the only safety for the nation is in the great number and the conflict of rival ambitions. We anticipate from this outbreak no very disastrous consequences, if the alarms generated by it do not stimulate the government, on pretence of providing for the public safety, to take measures for permanently restraining the liberties of the people and permanently establishing their own power. M. Emile Giardin, in the *Express*, seems to have been somewhat in the secrets of the insurrectionists, and, therefore, we presume the government was, at least, equally well informed. He begins his Monday's paper by saying: "The fate of liberty in France will perhaps be decided this day, (the 15th of May.) If the *ad interim* government and the National Assembly evince a want of firmness—if they have not the resolution to reply peace, credit, and liberty, to those who demand war, bankruptcy, and despotism—the revolution of February

will have the fate of its eldest sister."—Poland, let them be assured, is only the banner under which terror, which dares not show itself, lies concealed. It concludes a long article thus: "The National Assembly is wanted. Poland is the pretext; terror the end." But terror seems to have been firmly met by moderation, and, we hope, put down.

London Telegraph, May 16.

Paris, May 15, quarter past 6.—The affair is at an end. At half-past five the clubbists repaired to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim a committee of public safety. The national guards dispersed them without effusion of blood. The principal leaders are arrested. Blanqui, Barbes, Hubert, and the General Courtais, commandant of the national guards, are amongst those arrested.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE

Sitting of Monday, May 15.—At 12 o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair. The President announced that he had received a number of petitions in favor of Poland, which had been forwarded to him by clubs and private individuals. He afterwards read a letter from the poet Beranger, tendering his resignation in the most supplicating terms, which was accepted by the Assembly.

M. Mulowski was then called to the tribune to develop his motion in relation to Poland. At this moment loud cries were heard from outside; and at the suggestion of a member that it was the duty of the Assembly to remain at their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the house were sent out to invite all the members in the hall of conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant all the benches were filled. M. Louis Blanc entered at that moment.

Here M. Dequoise, one of the questors, ascended the tribune, and said, that contrary to the express orders of the questors, the general in chief of the national guard had directed the soldiers of the movable national guard on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place them in scabbards.

M. Clement Thomas had risen to speak, when the public galleries were forcibly entered by men, carrying banners, and crying "Vive la Pologne!" Several individuals also penetrated in the hall by the side doors, and amongst them was a captain of the artillery of the national guard, who were turned out by the members and officers of the house. The greatest confusion ensued, and the President was obliged to cover himself. Messrs. Barbes, Clement Thomas, and others occupied the tribune. The former attempted to speak, but was prevented by M. Larabit. All left the hall at this moment. The explosion of a shot outside having been followed by a moment's silence, Barbes again attempted to address the assembly, but was surrounded by a number of members, who resorted in turn to threats and persuasion to persuade him from speaking. M. Buchez here vacated the chair, which was filled by M. Corbon. M. Clement Thomas vainly endeavored to address the meeting. At this moment the crowd rushed in by all the doors, and became complete masters of the hall. Several members having protested, were ill treated by the people. M. Ledru Rollin ascended the tribune, but, being unable to obtain a hearing, he left it to Messrs. Barbes and Blanqui.

Shortly afterwards M. Buchez re-entered the hall, accompanied by the Prefect of Police and the members of the Executive Commission. M. Barbes invited the people to silence, in order that the Assembly might hear the petition, which a man of the people, standing near him, held in his hand. No attention, however, was paid to his suggestion, and the petition was read amidst the utmost tumult. Gen. Courtais, Messrs. Raspai, Blanqui, Barbes, and men dressed in their blouses and in their shirts, occupied the tribune, all vociferating together. M. Louis Blanc then appeared by the side of the President, and was hailed with loud cheers by the mob. Silence being restored, M. Louis Blanc invited the people to silence, in order that the petition be read and freely discussed by the National Assembly. The people should prove itself calm in its force and moderation. The petition was again read by a delegate of the clubs, who concluded by demanding that the Assembly decree *instantly* that a friendly invitation be addressed to the northern powers to re-establish old Poland, and that a French army be held ready to cross the Rhine and march to Poland, should the ultimatum be rejected.

The President next rose and observed, and that if they wished it to deliberate upon it, they should retire. M. Barbes joined in the recommendation. One of the Presidents of the clubs here rose, and as people might be divided in opinion on domestic matters, but were unanimous on the question of Poland. He accordingly entreated the assembly to declare war against the oppressors of that noble country. Whilst he was at the tribune, he would address another request to the assembly. Their brethren of a neighboring city (Rouen) had been mercilessly butchered. Instead of healing these cruel wounds their enemies seemed to take pleasure in evenuoming them. The prisons were full of them; and he asked that they be instantly liberated. Cries of "down with Frank Carre," resounded on all sides; and the speaker concluded by recommending that immediate measures be adopted to

provide labor for the people, and to improve the condition of the working classes. "Let a ministry of labor be established, and Louis Blanc placed at its head," exclaimed the popular auditory.

M. Ledru Rollin next addressed the Assembly. He did not, he said, speak as a member of the executive commission, nor having had occasion to consult his colleagues. He spoke as a simple citizen, and a representative of the people. The people had, he said, made known their wishes with regard to Poland. They should be attended to, and their Polish brethren assisted. They had also manifested a desire that the Assembly devote all its solicitude to allay the sufferings of the people. ["Yes, yes! the creation of a ministry of labor!"] He now called on them to give a proof of their wisdom and admirable good sense, which could not be deceived. ["We are deceived, we are betrayed," exclaimed the people.] by withdrawing, in order to enable the Assembly to deliberate. ["You must not deliberate, you must vote," cried a voice.] No description can give an idea of the scene of confusion and tumult that ensued. The cries of the public galleries, responding to those from the hall, were truly terrific. The former were so crowded that it is wonderful they did not give way. The representatives of the people all remained seated, and if any ventured to say a word he was menaced, and several even were struck by some ruffians standing near them. The President, Buchez, and Corbon, the Vice President, continued at their post, and were evidently afraid to adjourn, lest the people should take possession of the hall, and, as on a recent occasion, declare the government to have ceased to exist, and proclaim another.

M. Barbes, after many fruitless attempts to address the assembly, at last obtained silence, and proclaimed, amidst frantic applause, that an extraordinary contribution of 1,000 millions of francs should be levied on the rich for the benefit of the laboring classes. The people then insisted on M. Blanc being named Minister of Labor, and, having placed him on a table, carried him in triumph through the hall.

Here a number of individuals ran in and informed the chiefs that the drums of the national guards were beating to arms. This announcement created the greatest uproar, and M. Barbes having again ascended the tribune, called on the assembly to decree that the people of Paris had observed well of the country, and that whoever should order the *rappe* to be beaten be declared a traitor. The people appeared to be somewhat pacified by this proposition, but obstinately refused to leave the hall until the two decrees were voted.

The Assembly, however, showing no inclination to satisfy their demand, the President remaining seated, a scene of the greatest confusion arose; and M. Hubert, at last mounting on the edge of the tribune, proclaimed, in the name of the people, the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The President then put on his hat; and the representatives retired, leaving the hall a solitude of the hall. It was then 4 o'clock.

At the moment the courier left, it was stated that the national guards had possessed themselves of, and are protecting, the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville.

3 Days Later.

By the arrival of the steamer Niagara, at Boston, three days later news is received. Order was fully restored in Paris, and the National Assembly was progressing with their duties harmoniously.

Affairs in California.

Capt. Steele, of the California regiment, made a descent upon San Antonio, on the 17th of February, with 35 mounted men. He left camp on the evening of the 16th, and at 8 o'clock the following morning, commenced his charge upon the headquarters of the enemy. Two officers and private were taken prisoners. Capt. Pino made his escape in his night clothes, the surprise being so sudden that he had not sufficient time to dress himself. Sergt. Hipwood, of company B, was killed, having received two balls and a severe bayonet wound, while himself and two others were charging upon fifteen of the enemy's men. He was a brave and daring officer. Midshipmen Duncan and Waley, Sergt. Scollau, a sailor and two marines, were rescued from the enemy, by whom they had been taken prisoners; all of whom arrived at the camp on the morning of the 18th, having travelled 130 miles over rough and stony roads.

The ship Isabella arrived on the 22d, from Monterey, with one hundred and fifty men, including Company D, with provisions for six months, and \$8,000 for Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments.

ence of consequence was offered; ten of the enemy were killed, and 50 horses were taken from them. After having taken possession of Todos Santos, a detachment of 25 men started for San Jose. At Todos Santos about 100 of the enemy were taken prisoners, and a large number of arms.

Democratic Banner.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. LEWIS CASS,
Of Michigan.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
Gen. WM. O. BUTLER,
Of Kentucky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

Senatorial Electors.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID W. WAGNER, of Northampton.
Representative Electors.
Dis.
1. Henry L. Bonner. 13. John C. King.
2. Horn R. Kjoass. 14. John Weidman.
3. Isaac Shunk. 15. Robert J. Fisher.
4. A. L. Rounfort. 16. Frederick Smith.
5. Jacob S. Yost. 17. John Creswell.
6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black.
7. Wm. V. Downing. 19. George W. Bowman.
8. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon.
9. Peter Kline. 21. George P. Hamilton.
10. B. S. Schoonover. 22. William H. Davis.
11. Wm. Sweetland. 23. Timothy Lee.
12. Josiah Brewster. 24. James G. Campbell.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, composing the Platform of the Democracy of the Union, will be found on our first page.—They cover the whole ground, and what the party has always contended for, and will preserve the institutions of our country. Will the Whig party make a similar declaration of principles?

Next week we will publish the biography of Gen. Lewis Cass, the candidate of the Democracy for President of the United States, and follow it up with that of Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, the candidate for Vice President. Although well satisfied with the candidates, as we believe the Democracy are every where, yet, when they read the connected story of the history of these two really great good men, they will be more than ever delighted.

The Treaty of Peace accepted by Mexico.

Certain information reached Washington on Monday last, that the Treaty passed the Mexican Congress by a vote of 51 in favor to 35 against. That it would pass the Senate, and be sanctioned by the President there was not the least doubt. This we learn from the Magnetic Telegraph despatch of the Pennsylvania of the 6th. Gen. Worth, it was thought, would march his division to California. Great efforts are said to be making by the agents of the Mexican Government to induce some four or five thousand of our soldiers to remain in that country. Their pay is to be guaranteed, and liberal land bounties are offered.

TROUBLE AMONG OUR SAW-MILLS.—The owners of Saw Mills in our county, having in use the "reaction water wheels," are likely to have trouble.—Two gentlemen have visited our place, as agents of Parker, the patentee of the principle of "reaction wheels," claiming damages for innovations.—We make no pretensions to seeing through the intricacies of the law, and therefore will say "never a word" on this point, but as to the justice of the matter, should our mill owners be compelled again to pay for the right of using these wheels, it is very evident that it is not in their favor. By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the business is left in the hands of Esquire CUTLER, who will no doubt do what is right.

The Whig National Convention met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, and we presume they would make their nomination yesterday. From that Gen. Taylor would be nominated—he having strikingly represented it, by virtue of his own nomination. Clay appears to have been laid on the shelf, and left the contest between Scott & Taylor.

FROST.—We had a light frost on the mornings of the 7th and 8th of June, though not severe enough to do any injury, and we now begin to think we are "out of the woods."

GREAT FIRE.—The flourishing town of Allentown, Pa., was visited by a most destructive fire on the afternoon of the 1st inst. The fire started in a stable near the centre of the town, (caused by boys playing with fire-crackers,) and raged for about four hours, destroying property estimated at the very large sum of \$250,000.

THE BEST OF THE MAGAZINES.—The *Union Magazine*, is certainly the most desirable of its class of publications. The number for June, which is before us, is peculiarly entertaining, and we make no hesitation in recommending it to our lady readers.

The proprietors give notice that their connection with ISRAEL PAINT has ceased, and that Jas. L. De GRAY has been appointed in his stead, to whom all letters, &c., must hereafter be directed, No. 140 Nassau street, New York.

Gen. Cass resigned his seat in the United States Senate immediately after hearing of his nomination. He was in Philadelphia on Monday last, and is now in New York.

The Court of Inquiry, on the difficulties that occurred among the officers in our army in Mexico, is now sitting in Frederick, Va.

The Democratic press of Pennsylvania without a single exception, have responded to the nomination of Cass and Butler. The only Democratic Taylor paper died instantly.

The Indian War in Oregon.

The St. Louis Republican of the 18th, has full details of the following startling news from Oregon:

The intelligence comes by Mr. Joseph L. Meek, bearer of despatches from the Local Government of Oregon to the Government at Washington. He is hastening to the seat of Government to solicit aid and the surrounding Indians a sanguinary war has been commenced.

On the 17th of December last, Governor ABERNETHY transmitted to the Legislature of Oregon (which had convened early in the month) a Special Message, announcing that the Cayuse Indians had committed a horrible massacre at the Missionary establishment of Dr. WHITMAN, and recommending prompt action in the matter. Accompanying the Message were several letters detailing the incidents of this horrid butchery, from which it appears that Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady, with nine other persons, have fallen victims to the fury of these remorseless savages, who appear to have been instigated to this appalling crime by a horrible suspicion which had taken possession of their superstitious minds, in consequence of the number of deaths from dysentery and measles, that Dr. Whitman was silently working into the "destruction of their tribe by administering poisonous drugs under the semblance of salutary medicines.

Dr. Whitman had been laboring incessantly since the appearance of the measles and dysentery among his Indian converts, to relieve their sufferings, and such has been the reward of his generous labors. The names of the parties thus ruthlessly murdered, are as follows: Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Sanders, (schoolmaster,) Mr. Marsh, John Sager, Francis Sager, (youths,) Mr. Kimball, Mr. Gellen, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Young, jr. Mr. Sales, Mr. Hall (supposed to have been killed at John Day's River.) Hall made his escape, and reached Vancouver, but was unwisely enough to attempt to get to the "lower country," after which time he was not heard of, except that the Indians reported that he had been killed.

The Oregon Spectator of January 27th, contains a particular account of the efforts of Peter Sken Ogden, Esq., chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, to effect the restoration of Dr. Spalding, and the other persons who were taken prisoners by the Cayuse Indians at the time of the murder of Dr. Whitman. Mr. Ogden arrived at Walla Walla on the 19th December, having accomplished the journey from Fort Vancouver in ten days. He had with him sixteen men. Immediately on his arrival at Fort Nez Perces, he despatched couriers to call a meeting of the Cayuse chiefs. On the third day, two chiefs and about 30 men appeared.

The Council assembled on the 23d, & Mr. Ogden made a speech to them, in which he depicted the enormity of their crime, told them of the certainty of the punishment which awaited them should the Americans go to war with them, and counseled them to give up their prisoners. The Chiefs agreed that they should deliver up their captives within six days, on the promise of a ransom being paid for them, also to deliver up Rev. Mr. Spalding and his family.

On the evening of the 29th, the captives were brought in by the Cayuses.—Next day, the ransom was paid. A day or two thereafter, news was brought of the arrival of American troops at the Dalles, and so great was the excitement among the Indians that Mr. Ogden felt assured, that if the women and children had not been given up, they too would have been murdered.

The persons thus rescued consisted of Joseph and Hannah Smith and their five children; Mary Saunders and five children; Harriet Kimball and her five children; John and Margaret Osborn and three children; Rebecca Hays and daughter; Joseph Stanfield, Sally Ann Canfield and five children; Etiza Hall and five children; Elam and Irene Young and two six mission children; Mrs. E. Marsh; and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Craig, & Miss Johnson. Total 61.

By the 26th of January, four battles had taken place between the people of the Cayuses, the Walla Wallas, Shastees, and Days. These engagements were not attended by much loss.

Next day, they marched to the Utiila River, and thence to Dr. Whitman's mission, the scene of the massacre. All the property about the place had been destroyed by the Indians, and the houses burnt. Here, too, were the heads of the doctor and of his wife lying in the yard, and the bones of the other sufferers scattered about on the ground.

Latest Mexican Intelligence.

A letter from Mexico city, in the *New Orleans Crescent*, under date of May 15, contains the following items:

The message of Pena was not very well received in the Congress. It contains a paragraph in the address, which may or may not be far-fetched: "It has, perhaps, been the design of Providence that the termination of negotiations should not be long retarded, for God knows what limits the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico might have had, if the treaty of peace had not been already ratified by that republic, when intelligence of the astounding and unexpected revolution in France reached Washington." He alludes to the "well-known fact"