

From the Washington Union, June 16.  
**Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Rush.**  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 31, 1848.

Sir: I received, last evening, your despatch of the 4th instant, (No. 17.) containing a sketch of the progress of the French revolution, and of the course which you have adopted towards the provisional government. I am happy to inform you that the President cordially approves your conduct. It was right and proper that the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States should be the first to recognize, so far as his powers extended, the provisional government of the French republic. Indeed, had the representative of any other nation preceded you in this good work, it would have been regretted by the President. Your speech on the 28th ultimo, at the Hotel de Ville, to the members of the provisional government, was eminently judicious. Whilst it truly expressed the feelings of the President and people of the U. States for the success of the new republic, it did not omit our cherished policy, of "leaving to other nations the choice of their own forms" of government.

I transmit to you, herewith, a letter of credence from the President to the French republic. You are also furnished with a copy of this letter, which you will communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on asking an audience for the purpose of delivering the original to the chief executive authority in France. At this audience, you will make such remarks as may be dictated by your own good judgment and discretion, and by your knowledge of the lively interest which the President feels in the prosperity and stability of the French republic.

In its intercourse with foreign nations, the government of the United States has, from its origin, always recognized *de facto* governments. We recognize the right of all nations to create and reform their political institutions, according to their own will and pleasure. We do not go behind the existing government, to involve ourselves in the question of legitimacy. It is sufficient for us to know that a government exists capable of maintaining itself; and then its recognition on our part inevitably follows. This principle of action, resulting from our sacred regard for the independence of nations, has occasioned some strange anomalies in our history.—The Pope, the Emperor of Russia, and President Jackson were the only authorities on earth which ever recognised Don Miguel as King of Portugal.

Whilst this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators to the progress of liberty throughout the world, and especially in France. We can never forget the obligations which we owe to that generous nation, for their aid, at the darkest period of our revolutionary war, in achieving our own independence. These obligations have been transmitted from father to son—from generation to generation; and are still gratefully remembered. They yet live freshly in the hearts of our countrymen. It was therefore with one universal burst of enthusiasm that the American people hailed the late glorious revolution in France in favor of liberty and republican government. In this feeling the President strongly sympathizes. Warm aspirations for the success of the new republic are breathed from every heart. Liberty and order will make France happy and prosperous. Her destinies, under Providence, are now in the hands of the French people. Let them by their wisdom, firmness, & moderation, refute the slanders of their enemies, and convince the world that they are capable of self government.

In our exultation, however, we cannot forget that republican France will have to contend with many difficulties. Among the chief of these, is the danger that she may be involved in war with the monarchical powers of Europe. This she ought to avoid by every honorable means; and I am happy to believe that such will be the policy of the French government, from the note of M. Lamartine to yourself, of the 27th ultimo, in which he eloquently observes "that the principle of peace and the principle of liberty were born on the same day in France." By abstaining from all aggressive movements, France will probably be able to perfect her republican institutions in peace. It can scarcely be conceived that any nation would commence hostilities against her, simply because within her own limits she had abolished monarchy and established a republic.

It has been the policy of our government from its origin never to interfere in the domestic concerns of other nations, and experience has demonstrated the wisdom of this policy. In this respect, France may profit by our example. If war must come, she ought carefully to avoid even the appearance of being the aggressor.—Should she then be attacked by the monarchical powers of Europe for adopting a republican government, this would be an outrage on her rights as an independent nation. It would be an attempt to punish the French people for having chosen that form of government which they deemed best calculated to promote their own happiness, and to force upon them a monarchy by foreign bayonets. Such an invasion of these most sacred rights would be condemned by all just and wise men in every nation, and would be reprobated by an irresistible opinion throughout the world.

If the new republic can preserve peace with honor, it will avoid the many dangers to liberty which must always follow in the train of war. In a conflict with the great powers of Europe, France would be both at her own and at her enemies'

She must increase her armies to the highest war standard, and may have to maintain them in the field for years. The sympathy of common dangers and the glory of common victories throughout a long & successful struggle, are calculated to excite feelings of enthusiastic attachment in armies towards their triumphant commander. Under such circumstances, the history of the world proves that soldiers are too prone to forget their country in admiration for their leader. From Caesar to Cromwell, and from Cromwell to Napoleon, all powerful republics have been destroyed by successful generals fresh from the fields of their glory. It would be most lamentable, indeed, should the new republic split upon this rock. In that event, the very means which she had adopted to defend her liberties against the foreigner might be employed to establish a military despotism at home. Such a catastrophe would probably, for many years, arrest the progress of constitutional freedom throughout Europe.

Even with a view to the extension of human liberty and free government throughout the world, France can do more by her peaceful example than she could accomplish, powerful as she is, by the sword.—The example of a great and enlightened nation, in the midst of Europe, prosperous and happy in the enjoyment of constitutional freedom, could not fail to produce an irresistible influence in ameliorating the political condition of neighboring nations. Free institutions are in their very nature progressive; and if permitted to extend themselves by their own intrinsic power and excellence, they must gradually and surely pervade the civilized world. The people of each independent nation will then decide for themselves what degree of liberty is best adapted to their condition without the forcible interpositions of other nations. If France can maintain peace with honor, a general war in Europe between opposite and contending principles will be avoided; and the cause of the human race will not be staked upon the result of a few great battles, nor be decided by mere brute force.

I shall mention another difficulty which might possibly interfere with the final success of the French revolution, but which I hope may be overcome. It will, I think, be seriously doubted by every philosophical observer of the working of our institutions, whether, if the State governments were abolished, a central republican government could long be maintained even in this country. These State governments are the citadels of liberty, and the watchful guardians of the rights of the people against the encroachments of federal power. Even if it were possible that the federal government could, by any sudden convulsion, be overthrown, the State governments would still remain in full force and vigor, affording protection to the lives, the liberty, and the property of their citizens. These sovereignties are the main pillars in our political edifice; & whilst they stand firm, the federal government, which is a constitutional emanation from them, cannot be seriously shaken.—And yet, it was deemed necessary to guard against the danger of any forcible interference by excited multitudes, with the high duties of the President and Congress; and for this reason, Washington opposed the establishment of the seat of the federal government in any of our large cities.

The history of the former French revolution has, I think, rendered doubtful the stability of any purely central government in France. When such a government is overthrown at the capital, all is lost.—There never have been any other organized governments in reserve throughout the provinces, similar to those in the United States, to which the people could resort, and around which they could rally. A revolution in Paris has always decided the fate of France. State governments, or some substitute for them, would, therefore, seem to be advisable for the protection and security of constitutional liberty in the French republic, composed as it is of thirty five millions of people.

If the ancient provinces of France were still in existence, State governments might be easily established. Each of them had laws and customs peculiar to themselves, and their inhabitants were denominated Normans, Bretons, Gascons, &c., just as our people are called Pennsylvanians, Virginians, or Kentuckians. But these provinces have been long since abolished, & France is now composed of eighty-six departments. Why may not the whole territory of France be divided into a convenient number of States, grouping together for this purpose those departments whose geographical position, peculiar interests, & local feelings, would render their population homogeneous? Governments similar to our State governments might then be established in each of these divisions. I acknowledge that the task would be difficult; but yet, if undertaken with zeal, energy, and ability which characterize Frenchmen, it can be accomplished. The security and permanence of constitutional liberty in France may possibly depend upon the establishment of such State governments. On this subject I speak with some diffidence, and give you merely my impressions. I know that centralism would add strength to the executive power, and render it more formidable to the enemies of France; but, at the same time, there is some reason to apprehend that the adoption of this system might endanger both the liberty and stability of the republic.

I have ventured upon these speculations, because it is certain that, in your intercourse with the authorities of the new republic, you will be often called upon in conversation for information respecting

our political system; State and national, which they seem to have adopted as their model; and also for your opinion how far this system ought to be changed or modified, so as best to adapt it to the peculiar position of the French republic. Your intimate and enlightened knowledge of our government, both theoretical and practical, will enable you to impart much valuable information and advice to the French authorities.

The President and people of the United States anxiously desire that the French republic may be firmly established, and may secure the blessings of liberty & free government to millions of Frenchmen yet unborn. Whilst we hope much and believe much, we still feel that anxiety for the result which is inseparable from the human mind, whilst any doubt remains concerning the accomplishment of a great object in which we feel the most profound interest. You will not fail, therefore, to advise us regularly, by every steamer, of the progress of events in France.

I am, sir, respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**

**RICHARD RUSH, &c., &c.,**  
P. S.—The establishment of a republic in France may, I trust, prove favorable to the removal of unwise restrictions in the trade between the two countries, and to a commercial arrangement which would be equally beneficial to the people of both.—I shall, ere long, address you on this subject. In the mean time, you might adopt means to ascertain what would be the prospect of success.

### TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MR. JOHN MITCHELL, THE IRISH PATRIOT. Court of Queen's Bench. DUBLIN, May 26, 1848.

[The trial of MITCHELL, the editor of the *United Irishman*, printed in the city of Dublin, took place on the above date, before the Judges, the Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore. He was tried for treason, under a late act of the British Parliament, convicted, and sentenced to banishment for the period of fourteen years. We give the closing scene of this melancholy drama, beginning where the jury entered the court with their verdict.]

**Clerk of the Crown.**—Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?  
**Foreman.**—We have.

**Clerk of the Crown.**—How say you, gentlemen, is John Mitchell guilty or not guilty?  
**Foreman.**—GUILTY. [marked sensation.]

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict a most affecting scene ensued. A great number of Mr. Mitchell's friends, including several baristers, flocked round the bar, and grasped him warmly by the hand, thus testifying their affection for the man, and their admiration for the heroic devotion to his principles displayed by this truly noble Irish patriot—the first victim of the infamous gagging act of the Whigs. There was a considerable emotion at this time, when Baron Lefroy put an end to the scene by peremptorily ordering Mr. Mitchell out of court. Mr. Mitchell, however, did not appear to heed him, but remained leaning upon the bar in deep conversation with some of his friends. His lordship repeated his order in an irritable and mandatory tone, but it was still disregarded. The jailer then intimated to the prisoner the order of the learned judge; whereupon John Mitchell rose slowly, turned deliberately round, and looked about the crowded court with the same calm and cheerful countenance—the same dignified and intrepid bearing which had characterized his demeanor all through this eventful trial. Again he shook hands with those of his friends whom he could reach; and with firm and manly step walked out of the dock, carrying with him the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the vast majority of those present, many of whom were even affected to tears. He was at once escorted through the private passage from the court into Newgate.

The court then adjourned to eleven o'clock next morning. Saturday morning dawned on the culprit in his cell, surrounded by his weeping wife and three infant children—and that morning found many a group of citizens congregated round the prison doors, and at the portals of the court, awaiting the hour when the doom so long wrought for, so anxiously sought, so warily brought about, from the moving of the bill in the House of Commons to the sentence of the judge, should be at length pronounced.

The Court was crowded long before 11 o'clock, the hour to which it was adjourned. A number of Mr. Mitchell's friends and admirers were early in attendance, and took their places in the vicinity of the bar.

On Mr. Holmes, the able and eloquent defender of Mr. Mitchell, entering the court, he was received with loud cheering, and other demonstrations of applause and respect.

At five minutes past 11, the Judges, Baron Lefroy and Justice Moore, took their seats on the bench.

**Clerk of the Crown.**—Jailer put forward John Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was here placed at the bar, where he stood in a calm, firm, and manly attitude. He was warmly shaken by the hand by his friends who were about the bar. While his friends were thus testifying their respect, sympathy and affection, Baron Lefroy called out in a peremptory tone, "keep order in court."

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Mr. Mitchell. I have to say that I have been found guilty by a packed jury; by a

jury of a partizan sheriff; by a jury not empanelled even according to the law of England. I have been found guilty by a packed jury obtained by a juggler, a jury not empanelled by a sheriff, but by a juggler.

**The high Sheriff.** My lord, I claim the protection of the court.

**Mr. Mitchell.** This is the reason I object to the sentence being passed on me.

Baron Lefroy then proceeded to address the prisoner, in a stupid, labored recitation of the article, for the publication of which he was found guilty, and concluded by announcing, that taking into consideration that this is the first conviction under the act, though the offence has been as clearly proved as any offence of the kind could be, the sentence of the court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of fourteen years.

[Great sensation, we might say a murmur of deep indignation, as well as of surprise.]

The high sheriff called out "silence in a severe and peremptory tone, to suppress this manifestation of feeling.

The Attorney General demanded that judgment against the prisoner should be entered on each count in the indictment, as was the rule in England.

**Baron Lefroy.** The Attorney General having called upon us to have judgment entered on each count in the indictment, I order the clerk of the crown to do so.

Mr. Mitchell, in a clear, firm, & manly voice then spoke as follows amidst a solemn hush of breathless expectation:—The law has now done its part, and the Queen of England, her crown and government in Ireland, are now secure, pursuant to act of parliament. I have done my part also. Three months ago I promised Lord Clarendon and his government in this court, that I would provoke him into his courts of justice, as places of this kind are so called, and that I would force him publicly and notoriously to pack a jury against me to convict me, or else I would walk a free man out of this court, and provoke him to contest in another field. My lord, I was setting my life on that cast; but I knew that in either event the victory should be with me, and it is with me.—Neither the jury, nor the judges, nor any other man in this court, presumes to imagine that it is a criminal who stands at this dock [murmurs of applause, which the police endeavored to repress.] I have shown what the law is made of in Ireland. I have shown that her Majesty's government sustains itself in Ireland by packed juries, by partizan judges, and by perjured sheriffs.

**Baron Lefroy.** The court cannot sit here to hear you arraign the jurors of the country, the sheriffs, or the country, the administration of justice, the tenure by which the crown of England holds this country. We cannot sit here and suffer you to proceed thus, because the trial is over. Everything you had to say previous to the judgment the court was ready to hear, and did hear. We cannot suffer you to stand at that bar to repeat, I must say, very nearly a repetition of the offence for which you have been sentenced.

**Mr. Mitchell.** I will not say any more of that kind, but I say this:

**Baron Lefroy.** Anything you wish to say, we will hear; but I trust you will keep yourself within the limits which your own judgment must suggest to you.

**Mr. Mitchell.** I have acted all through this business, from the first, under a strong sense of duty. I do not repent anything I have done, and I believe that the course which I have opened is only commenced. The Roman who saw his hand burning to ashes before the tyrant, promised that three hundred should follow out his enterprise. Can I not promise (looking at his friends who surrounded the dock) for one, for two, for three, ay, for hundreds. Several voices in the vicinity of the dock simultaneously, and with deep solemnity, cried "thousands," and promise for me. The words were taken up all through the court, and for some minutes the building resounded with the words, "and for me," and for me, Mitchell, "rely upon me," and me, too. I swear, too, and I, and I, and phrases of similar import issued in such rapid succession from the members of the bar who sat round the table, from the body of the court, and from the occupants of the galleries, that it seemed as if the whole auditory, inspired by the heroism of the man, vied to see who would be first to give him a pledge that his self-sacrifice would not be in vain.

A loud shout of exultation then rung through the court, accompanied by immense cheering, clapping of hands, and great manifestations of excitement.

**Baron Lefroy.** (who seemed very nervous and excited)—Officer! officer! remove Mr. Mitchell.

The shouts were here increased, and the general excitement became terrific, when two turnkeys, pounced upon Mr. Mitchell, to drag him to a felon's cell.

The sheriff seemed petrified, and unable even to give orders to the police.

The judges fled from the bench, apparently filled with alarm and trepidation towards their chamber. The prisoner's friends, and members of counsel in their forensic costume, rushed over tables and benches to bid farewell to the gallant-hearted man who alone stood unmoved and undaunted, the chief actor in a scene which generations yet unborn will carry the burning recollections of in their hearts.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, (Whig.) It would be hypocrisy in us not frankly to admit that in placing the name of Taylor in that position, (!) we perform the most mortifying and unwelcome duty of our editorial life.

### Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of G. W. & S. Arnold, in the mercantile business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm are left with Samuel & F. K. Arnold, at the old stand, who are duly authorized to settle the same.  
GEO. W. ARNOLD,  
SAMUEL ARNOLD,  
Luthersburg, May 19, 1848.

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers continue in the above business at the old stand under the firm of S. & F. K. Arnold, where they wish their old customers to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. They are just now receiving and opening a large and well selected assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce. Give us a call.  
S. & F. K. ARNOLD,  
Luthersburg, May 19, 1848.

### Stray Calf.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Lawrence township, about two years ago, a red Heifer Calf, supposed to have been about one month old at that time. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
W. BROWN,  
May 24, 1848.

### Marble Manufactory

At Lewistown, Pa.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Clearfield county that he still continues to supply all orders for TOMBS, HEAD and FOOT STONES, MARBLE MANTELS, and all other work in his line at moderate prices and out of the best material. Information will be given as to prices, &c., on application to J. L. Cuttle, Esq., at Clearfield, who will receive orders and give all information required.  
CHARLES STRATFORD,  
Lewistown, May 20, 1848.

### Estate of Henry Kyler, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Kyler, late of Girard township, dec'd, & that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
JOHN STITES, Admr.  
May 3, '48.

### TAKE NOTICE

THAT F. P. HURSTHAL, wishing to pay those he owes, finds it necessary that those owing him should come forward and settle their accounts. Some accounts of long standing have been left with the Justices.  
May 9, '48.

### ELK COUNTY LAND.

#### 845 Acres of Land

FOR Sale in Gibson township, Elk county, situated near the Sinnemahoning creek, being part of tract No. 5424, warranted in the name of George Mead. About 400 acres of this tract is good farm land, and the balance is valuable on account of the Pine Timber on it. The owner, who resides in Philadelphia, Mr. Price J. Patton, is anxious to dispose of it, and will sell it low. The undersigned is authorized to sell it, to whom application can be made for terms, either at Clearfield, or (on court weeks) at Ridgeway.  
G. R. BARRETT, Agent.  
April 22, 1848.

### Estate of I. Goodfellow dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Isaac Goodfellow, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, dec'd, and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
MARY GOODFELLOW, } Adm's  
G. D. GOODFELLOW, }  
March, 23, 1848.

### HOUSE AND LOT

#### At Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers to sell his House and Lot, in the borough of Clearfield, on the South-east corner of Market and Third streets. Besides the dwelling house, there is also an excellent Frame Stable, Smoke-house, Bake Oven, Draw-well, &c. &c., all nearly new. The property is conveniently situated for business, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
JOHN BEAUMONT,  
Clearfield, March 3, '48.

### CRANS & BROTHER,

AGENTS for the sale of Dr. JAYNE'S Family Medicines;  
Dr. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Remedy—Panacea, Specific and Pile Remedy;  
Dr. APPLETON'S Remedy for Deafness;  
CANTRELL'S Compound Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla;  
CANTRELL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder;  
CANTRELL'S Alternative Pills;  
SANDS' Sarsaparilla, &c., &c., &c.  
Have just received a fresh supply of the same.  
Curwinstown, May 10.