

glare on the arch of Heaven, as if the vengeance of eternal justice were burning like an oven, and would soon come down in a tempest of wrath. The sighs of the suffering, the moan of the dying, the appeal of outraged human nature, would go up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and complain, "How long, O Lord God? How long?"

Scattered or compact in its materials, such a city is an enormous ulcer on a nation. It is a strong hold, when pirates on human welfare make their rendezvous. It is a large den, in which the giant Destroyer prowls amid the desolations of ruined generations; where each year, he has fattened on the flock of thirty thousand victims, and drinks their blood from skulls of the slain. We call on the people of land. And they shall come up from all its borders, an immense gathering. Marshalled in the name of humanity, they shall compass that city. Again they shall compass it; and again, seven times. Then its walls shall fall prostrate: its laboratories of death, its dens of temptation, and shame and perdition, shall be razed to the ground. Over its ruins shall be uttered again the prophetic adjuration, "cursed before the Lord, be the man that riseth up and buildeth. He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first-born; and in his youngest son shall be set up the gates thereof."

THE DEMOCRAT.

O. G. HENNING, Editor.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, April 6, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to decision of the National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

THE WHIG PARTY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

There is now little if any doubt among politicians that the renowned hero of "three defeats," Henry Clay, will again be the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency. However doubtful this might have been a few months ago, and however far back in deep obscurity his famous, or rather infamous, Lexington speech and "platform" may have thrown him, the fact cannot be disguised that his late "professional" pilgrimage to the national capital, and to the east, has greatly changed the complexion of his prospects with his party, (by infusing new life, energy and ardor into his former idolaters,) and paved the way to his nomination on the 7th of June next, if he is willing to hazard a "fourth" abortive effort for the goal of his towering ambition. The delegations to the Whig Convention from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, all of the New England states, (excepting Massachusetts, which has already preferred her Webster, whom some one has dubbed "an English nobleman, born in America by mistake," and a majority of the southern and western States, he is now very sure of receiving, unless, which is highly improbable) scenting unmistakable alarm, and adopting that "better part of valor," he peremptorily declines the proffered honor.

So far as the Democratic party is concerned, we think it will be fully satisfied with such a stroke of Whig policy. It has thrice given him "Jesse," and with his Mexican platform on his back, we have not the slightest doubt that it would folk him into the shades of unrecalled political oblivion. As a competitor for the honors and emoluments of the White House, we will venture to anticipate time, and say, than Henry Clay, no Whig could to the Democratic party be more acceptable. Our only fears are that he may not be the man.

In view of this anticipated state of things, the thought has often occurred to us, upon what grounds is he to be brought forward, and what are the measures with which his name and his destiny are to be associated? Of course he is not to be again run over the track merely as an *opposition knag*; but if put on, it will be because of his being the champion of some particular policy, the representative of some peculiar measures which his antagonist will oppose. Now what is that policy? and what are these measures? are the questions that are perpetually obtruding themselves upon the mind. We cannot answer them. It certainly cannot be because of his paternity and adherence to the now quite exploded humbug of "protection," for unless very far advanced in "second childhood," he must be cognizant of the fact that to link his fate with such a policy would be political suicide the most hopeless and irretrievable. Protection, talismanic although it has once been to the whig party, (with joy be it said) has now lost its powers of charming, and like a leviathan bank, become an "obsolete idea." The fact that in a Whig House, in Congress, within a few weeks past, not devoted enough could be found to do at least decent funeral honors to its quite putrescent carcass, speaks volumes in proof of this assumption. What then? Is he, or his friends, so imbecile as to run him as the anti-war candidate? It certainly cannot be, at least with any hope of success. The probable and almost certain return of Peace, with all its happy and glorious consequences, is assuredly a most unfortunate circumstance to them if such be their design. On that question they are therefore completely nonplussed—their last prop is utterly gone. Although contemplated in the original Lexington platform of the "Great Embodiment," yet they dare not now tender it as an issue. Would that they dare.

Or will they take him up on the defunct issues of a Bank, Distribution, the Independent Treasury, &c.? Nay, such would be worse than suicide. These have been so often condemned by the people, and so effectively exploded, that no degree of desperation or madness could impel them to assume them in any coming campaign.

But what then? Will he be the "Proviso," or slavery-restriction candidate? Possibly—and particularly if circumstances should transpire so as to make it expedient or available to do so. Indeed many of his warmest friends, (including Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, who clearly insinuates it,) tell us that he will, and notwithstanding his non-committal policy in his Lexington platform, so frequent and novel are his "salutations" and those of his party, that we confess we should not be surprised if such were to be the case. Yet it will be the last alternative in the catalogue and a decided proof of party and ambitious desperation.

We will not here remark upon any man's prospects of success with such an issue. It is as clear as any thing future can be, that with it he must, despairingly and hopelessly yield either the Northern or Southern section of the Union. And for Mr. Clay or any other whig candidate to tender that issue, would effectually do him up in the slave states, besides rendering the North, for which he would thus bid, disgusted with his treachery, and distrustful of his integrity as a politician or a man. We repeat, it is possible that, driven to desperation, he may assume this issue, but we are not yet prepared to believe it. Upon but one condition is he at all likely to do it, and that is, that the candidate of the Baltimore convention shall have previously assumed the opposite ground, which we regard as entirely out of the question.

Upon what grounds, therefore, the whigs are calculating to enter the next campaign, with Mr. Clay or any one else, we are at a loss to determine. We can see no possible pretext—none whatever. Their measures are all exploded—gone to the tomb of the Capulets—Bank, Distribution Scheme, Tariff, Anti-War bobby and all, while on the other hand, the prospects of the Democracy never looked better. Their measures have all been carried into effect, and have successfully and gloriously vindicated their perfect adaptation to the wants of the people and true ends of government. They have been "tried" and not "found wanting" in aught that pertains to sound policy, and as such are almost universally approved. With such facts before us, and such an engine to aid us, who dreams of defeat but our enemies? With such a future, and a good true standard-bearer upon whom we can all concentrate our energies, who fears to go forth to meet the political adversary?

A FELLOW FEELING.—The National Intelligencer, Boston Daily Advertiser, and Charleston, (S. C.) Evening News—three leading Whig papers of the nation—have expressed themselves against the late French revolution and in favor of the monarchists. Others, says the Pennsylvania, "damn with faint praise, the uprising of the people. When any evidence of the sympathy of Federalism with the institutions of Europe is asked for, this fact is a sufficient answer. In the approaching contest, Democrats will be asked to sustain Federal nominations, and much sympathy for the masses will be expressed by opposition editors and speakers, but let it be then remembered that now, when our fellow men are struggling to rise to the dignity of freemen, the leaders of a party in this country are siding with monarchy, and giving it "aid and comfort" in its reverse. The fact alone is enough to convince any one of the British feeling and sympathy of our Federal opponents."

We print on our first page, by request of the society and of quite a number of valued friends, the Address delivered before the Washingtonian Temperance Society of Montrose and Bridgewater at its last annual meeting. We do so quite reluctantly because of its great length, and because of our strong disinclination to making this paper the medium of license law or anti-license law discussions. We will say, however, without either approving or disapproving of its sentiments, that it appears to be well written and candid, and not unworthy of a perusal, which will hurt nobody even though he may disagree with its doctrines.

THE CASE OF DR. COOLIDGE.—The trial of this somewhat notorious individual for the murder of Mr. Matthews, in Augusta, Maine, has at length terminated in his conviction. It has been the subject of intense excitement, the more so probably from the fact that he was generally considered one of the "upper crust," and moved in the most fashionable circles. The ladies, we are told, in particular, sympathized greatly with him, (he is said to be young and handsome!) sending him bouquets, and frequently inquiring after his health, &c. But all could not save him from the clear and overwhelming testimony arrayed against him, and the consequences of a crime perpetrated with all the coldness and premeditation of a fiend. That he murdered Mr. Matthews, and that too from the basest designs, viz. to get rid of paying a debt of \$1,500, borrowed money, was established by the most overwhelming proof.

THE ANGLI SAXON.—Some maliciously disposed scamp entered the office of this paper, in New York, a few nights since and carried off the whole set of their subscription and mail books, besides doing other damage. A card from the proprietors of said paper has been forwarded us, requesting us to give notice of this fact, and also to say to such of their subscribers as may see this notice, that if they will notify the publishers of their names and address, they will be furnished again as usual. They also want to know to what number, or about what number their subscriptions extend.

N. Y. MAYORALTY.—Wm. F. HAVENMEYER has been nominated by the Democrats of the city of New York, for Mayor. This is a certain augury of a splendid Democratic triumph. Elections next Tuesday.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

We find in a Southern paper, another letter from General Taylor, in reply to a communication sent to him by a committed agent to address him, by the Taylor mass meeting held in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th of January last. It is as follows:—

BAYON ROUGE, LA., Jan. 23, 1848.
GENTLEMEN:—Your complimentary communication of the 10th inst., enclosing to me a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted on the 8th inst., by a public meeting of my fellow citizens, without distinction of party, in Montgomery, Alabama, has been received.

For the high honor which they have been pleased to confer upon me by thus nominating me for the Presidency of the United States and for the very kind language in which they have seen fit to notice my past life and services I beg you, as their representatives, to accept my profound acknowledgments, and to assure my fellow citizens who composed this meeting, that I shall offer no active opposition to the use of my name in connection with this responsible office, as long as they continue to use it thus independent of party distinctions.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect your obedient servant.
Z. TAYLOR.
Messrs. Wm. M. Murphy, N. Harris, A. F. Hopkins and others Montgomery, Alabama. This letter is merely a duplicate of the various political letters heretofore written by Gen. Taylor on the same subject. He is willing to accept the support of any party, and of any set of men, as a candidate for the Presidency, on their own responsibility, without any political pledges on his part, or any preference of one party over the other.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The first four numbers of this magazine (for January, February, March, and April, the prospectus for which may be found on our fourth page) have been received. Although a "cheap" work, yet it possesses great interest, and bids fair to outstrip those of far greater pretensions and cost. It is emphatically a "cheap work," and must succeed.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—The proprietors of this beautiful and highly attractive family newspaper announce for immediate publication a New Novel, entitled "Bessie Lisle of Glenmary," by one of the best writers of the age. They promise that "to all their readers, and to the Ladies in particular, this admirable story will be found intensely interesting and highly attractive;" and further add that those who wish to receive the work entire will only be able to do so by subscribing without delay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—Immense Loss.—The extensive Sugar Refinery of Dennis & Harris, in Duane St., New York, was wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Total loss, \$165,000—covered by insurance, \$95,000.

WISCONSIN.—The latest news from Wisconsin says that the new Constitution, which has just been submitted to the people, has been adopted by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. This will constitute it a state, and entitle it to two U. S. Senators, and four Presidential Electors.

ARRESTED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald has been arrested by order of the Senate and committed to prison for refusing to inform that body how he obtained the copy of the Treaty which was published in that paper two or three weeks ago.

CONFIRMED.—In the Senate, on Tuesday week, the nomination of CHARLES TINSLEY as Associate Judge of this county, was taken up in Executive session and unanimously confirmed. It is said that the number of his petitioners was much larger than that of any other one of the several candidates.

THE (House) N. Y. & E. Railroad Bill has passed the Senate with some slight amendments to which the company offer no serious objections, and which have been concurred in by the House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Patriot says that the Democratic majority for Governor, in the Granite State, is 2,900—and that there is a majority of ten in the Senate and forty in the House.

CONVULSIONS.—But little business of importance has been done in either branch since our last dates. In the Senate on Thursday, two weeks, Mr. Webster spoke on the Loan Bill, denouncing it in severe terms. The deficiency bill, as amended by the House, has been agreed to on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Sevier, Commissioner to Mexico, has so far recovered from his illness, that he left Washington for Mexico on Saturday.

An invitation to partake of a Public Dinner was tendered to Ex-President Van Buren during his recent visit to Philadelphia, by a large number of his Democratic friends. It was however very courteously declined, he preferring to remain among them as a private, rather than a public guest.

NEW YORK CANALS.—Accounts from Albany say the Canals of that State will not be open such if any before the first of May. Rather late for such an early season as has opened upon us.

THE HUDSON RIVER is now open to Albany, and the regular navigation of that noble river fully commenced.

Tom Corwin is down east, among the blue-light Federalists, seeking grave-diggers to prepare "hospitable graves" for the brave Americans who have gloriously defended the flag of freedom. A worthy agent, and a choice location for his business.—*Pennsylvania.*

SHORT AND SWEET.—The act of abdication, signed by the King before leaving the Tuilleries, is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms: "I abdicate to the hands of the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I have received from the French nation."

Additional European News.

The following intelligence was brought by the Calcedonia whose arrival was announced by us last week:

From the European Times.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 12.

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

The speculations respecting the causes, incidents, and mighty social convulsions, are vast and infinite, the facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure till the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional Government has been organized by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world, for genius, eloquence and science; some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets which, in the first fury of their new born zeal for liberty, they had levelled against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invited the Provisional Government with the full authority of the State.

As the revolution of 1830 was the work of the Bourgeois, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their power with their own blood. The question which every one asks his neighbor in, "will it last." Every man in England, and we believe elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine himself says in his address to foreign powers, "We desire for humanity that peace may be preserved; we even hope it." Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than Mr. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be preserved, both without the republic, and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests are all greatly interwoven with the maintenance of peace; but the great social problem which these men who are aiming to govern matters by a stroke of the pen, is too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution, is the great argument to the height which they propose to direct—all their efforts. They may cut this Gordian knot, but to unravel it by the slower and surer process of developed industry, founded in peace and security, far exceeds, we fear, the ephemeral power of any provisional government, however absolute or well disposed.

To make a government, said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, requires no great prudence; settle the seat of power, teach obedience, and the work is done; but to form a free government, that is to temper together the opposite elements of liberty and restraint, in one consistent work, requires much thought, deep reflection—a sagacious powerful and combining mind; the French as yet are but in the first stage—transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses before the regular edifice, which is to crown their hopes, can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument to consecrate through all ages the glories and liberties of a mighty and gallant people; but if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will crumble into the dust and perish.

ENGLAND.

Effects of the French Revolution, Riots, &c.

It could scarcely have been anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree in the British Islands. In London, a trifling disposition to riot was exhibited in the city part of the week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and artisans out of employment. Order was speedily restored. In Glasgow the tumults were more serious, and several persons have been unfortunately shot by the military; the rioters in that city were merely thieves who plundered the shops, and had evidently neither concert nor any political object in view. In Manchester, some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but everything is now quiet. In Liverpool, tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed porters and others have assembled in the exchange, but no political feeling is observable. In Ireland no breach of the peace has yet taken place; but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any serious disturbance of the public peace throughout England generally, arising from political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs on the continent, may, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING AND QUEEN AT NEW HAVEN, [England]

BRIGHTON, March 3, 1848.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French. The King on landing was habited in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed from the captain of the Express; the King had not in fact a change of clothing. The ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farmhouse to farmhouse in the neighborhood of Freport; they were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he thought he must have given himself up.

On Thursday Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen with a male and female attendant who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked in a French fishing boat from near Freport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. As the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steamed from New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning. On landing the ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom flocked out and were gratified by being shaken by the hand by Louis Philippe.

The King and Queen proceeded to the Bridge Hotel. His Majesty's first act on reaching the hotel was to dispatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Backhouse, the second, to write a letter to our gracious Sovereign communicating intelligence of his arrival.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the present abode of the different members of the family: Louis Philippe and Maria Amelie, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neully, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children, the Count de Can, the Duke de Alencon, the Duke and Duchess Montpensier, the Duchess Augusta of Saxo Coburg. The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess de Orleans with the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres are stated to have arrived at Eins, on the 2d inst. The Duke and Duchess de Aumale and the Prince and Princess de Joinville were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city; and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess Louise) is at Brussels.

During the revolution, decrees and proclamations on the following subjects were issued from time to time by the Provisional Government, Mayors of Arrondissements, &c.: First, interdiction of meeting of Ex-Chamber of Peers; Second, organization of a Movable National Guard of 24 battalions; Third, arrest and punishment of deserters; Fourth, articles pledged at the Mont de Piete to be restored to the owners, the Ministers of Finance paying the amount due on them; Fifth, the Tuilleries to be an asylum for invalid workmen; Sixth, capital punishments to be abolished; Seventh, all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families; Eighth, suppression of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies, Constitution of a Republic, every citizen to be a member of the National Guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed and freedom of thought secured; National workshop open for the unemployed; Tenth, all citizens to remain in arms and defend their business till they acquire all their rights; Eleventh, order to arrest Ministers; Twelfth, abolition of all titles and nobility; Thirteenth, change of the term *regiment* to *demibrigade*; Fourteenth, ten days additional time granted to pay bills throughout the Republic; Fifteenth, National assembly to meet on the 9th April and decree a Constitution, population to be the basis of election, Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including the Colonies—Suffrage to be universal—all Frenchmen 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 years eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret, voters to be furnished with a ballot list and to vote at the principal place in each Canton; no person to be a Representative who has not 2,000 votes; each Representative to receive an indemnity of 25 francs per day for the duration of the session; the National Constituent Assembly to meet on the 20th April. Sixteenth, payment two half year's interest on the five, four and a half, and four cents falling due on the 22d March to be made at Paris from the 6th, and in the Departments from the 15th. Seventeenth—Interest of Bonds due *Tresor* fixed at 4 1/2 per cent, for those of three to four months to run, and at 5 per cent for those of six months to a year; Eighteenth, An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the Colonies; Nineteenth, All taxes to be collected as before; Twentieth, A budget to be brought forward, in which the system of indirect taxation would be modified; Twenty-first, All prosecutions against the press or for political offences to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such offences to be released; Twenty-second, Forbid the publication of any placards without the Committee's name being attached; Twenty-third restores the old military title of Generals of brigade and division; Twenty-fourth, dissolves the Municipal Council of Paris; Twenty-fifth, discount banks to be established; Twenty-sixth, the stamp duty on periodicals suppressed; Twenty-seventh, all oaths taken by public functionaries to be discontinued; Twenty-eighth, the persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be respected; Twenty-ninth, all the citizens to be armed and clothed as national guards—thee not able to provide clothing to be furnished with it by the Provisional Government; Thirtieth, diminution in hours of labor, where it was 11 hours to be 10, where 12 to be 11; Thirty-first, during the ten days preceding the convocation of the primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be published; Thirty-second, the central administration of the department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing; Thirty-third, a gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to those of France to take place—the army to be re-organized for its past services to France; Thirty-fourth, property of all kinds and works of utility to be preserved and respected; Thirty-fifth, royal residences to be sold and proceeds applied to the victims of the Revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures. Decrees have also been issued changing the names of those of several vessels in the Navy, and also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy or the members of the fallen King's family. All institutions having the name Royal prefixed to be called National.

FRANCE—INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION, &c.

The Chateau de Neully has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

There are thousands of caricatures against Louis Philippe in all the print shops of Paris. They have appeared as if by magic.

The whole of the Colonels of the 7th and 10th regiments were nearly massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuilleries.

The palace of the Tuilleries has been formed into a hospital for workmen, under the name of the Hotel de Invalids Cavities.

The Rouen Railway is stopped, and the populace have burned the bridge of Armares.

The statue of the late Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the Court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

M. Declaire has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France. Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced. M. Ci-devant Duc d'Harcourt goes to London; M. Dalton, to Turin; M. Duc de Boissy, to Rome; Gen. Fabrot, to Constantinople; M. de Tracy, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasses, to Denmark; M. Ci-devant Mosken, to Spain.

The coming elections in France excites great attention. Government, aware of the fearful importance of the matter, were preparing for the crisis.

800 mercantile firms connected with the Paris Bourse waited on the provisional government to ask further delay of a month of bills due on the 29th ult., which by decree of government, had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being acceded to, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and announced their determination not to satisfy their engagements.

Three per cent closed on Paris Bourse, on the 9th, at 52—5 per cent at 73.

10th.—Toulon papers state that the Duc d'Aumale, and Prince de Joinville, arrived off that port and made communications to Admiral Baudin who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The Admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place a steamer at the disposal of the princes, to convey them wherever they pleased.

The provisional government became constituted by an usurpation, or by the free choice of the mob; but however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the hotel de Ville, Royalty and the Peers were swept away in a few brief lines, but hunger, gaunt hunger, with an 100,000 mouths, yawning round the seat of government. Something was to be immediately done to appease the multitudes: accordingly the gigantic system of door relief was conceived and executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were formed at a stipend per day. These were packed off to the frontiers, the compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and a short-time decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be proscribed; accordingly the stamp duties are removed. But these and numerous decrees will not satisfy the hungry. Nor does the taxation of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a mule on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out to its legitimate end the old Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity again. Already the decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called April 20th, when the provisional government will resign its authority into the hands of the definitive government.

Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work people of Paris will have a vast majority in the new assembly, and leaving their more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands at statesmanship. In the meantime commerce is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously; considerable failures are announced; clubs are in the course of formation to advise or veritate the government. Strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous daily; operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen from their rivalry in the construction of railways. The moderate politicians, the representatives of the middle classes, have disappeared from the scene, amidst the chaos of passions, riotous crimes, with occasional instances of sublime virtue, which such a state of things has engendered, England waits with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm for the next scene in this strange eventful history.

M. Arago, the Republican Minister of the Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris; they all attended. He then addressed them, and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the republic; they replied "All, steadfastness; that he knew them all to be so, and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one that they might choose to select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision.

M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in them all, but there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity. He therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved by all the Admirals present. Admiral Baudin has left Paris for Toulon; he is immediately to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, in an integral part of the French Republic.

Connecticut election took place on Monday.

Proclamations, Decrees, &c. of the French Government.

During the revolution, decrees and proclamations on the following subjects were issued from time to time by the Provisional Government, Mayors of Arrondissements, &c.: First, interdiction of meeting of Ex-Chamber of Peers; Second, organization of a Movable National Guard of 24 battalions; Third, arrest and punishment of deserters; Fourth, articles pledged at the Mont de Piete to be restored to the owners, the Ministers of Finance paying the amount due on them; Fifth, the Tuilleries to be an asylum for invalid workmen; Sixth, capital punishments to be abolished; Seventh, all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families; Eighth, suppression of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies, Constitution of a Republic, every citizen to be a member of the National Guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed and freedom of thought secured; National workshop open for the unemployed; Tenth, all citizens to remain in arms and defend their business till they acquire all their rights; Eleventh, order to arrest Ministers; Twelfth, abolition of all titles and nobility; Thirteenth, change of the term *regiment* to *demibrigade*; Fourteenth, ten days additional time granted to pay bills throughout the Republic; Fifteenth, National assembly to meet on the 9th April and decree a Constitution, population to be the basis of election, Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including the Colonies—Suffrage to be universal—all Frenchmen 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 years eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret, voters to be furnished with a ballot list and to vote at the principal place in each Canton; no person to be a Representative who has not 2,000 votes; each Representative to receive an indemnity of 25 francs per day for the duration of the session; the National Constituent Assembly to meet on the 20th April. Sixteenth, payment two half year's interest on the five, four and a half, and four cents falling due on the 22d March to be made at Paris from the 6th, and in the Departments from the 15th. Seventeenth—Interest of Bonds due *Tresor* fixed at 4 1/2 per cent, for those of three to four months to run, and at 5 per cent for those of six months to a year; Eighteenth, An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the Colonies; Nineteenth, All taxes to be collected as before; Twentieth, A budget to be brought forward, in which the system of indirect taxation would be modified; Twenty-first, All prosecutions against the press or for political offences to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such offences to be released; Twenty-second, Forbid the publication of any placards without the Committee's name being attached; Twenty-third restores the old military title of Generals of brigade and division; Twenty-fourth, dissolves the Municipal Council of Paris; Twenty-fifth, discount banks to be established; Twenty-sixth, the stamp duty on periodicals suppressed; Twenty-seventh, all oaths taken by public functionaries to be discontinued; Twenty-eighth, the persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be respected; Twenty-ninth, all the citizens to be armed and clothed as national guards—thee not able to provide clothing to be furnished with it by the Provisional Government; Thirtieth, diminution in hours of labor, where it was 11 hours to be 10, where 12 to be 11; Thirty-first, during the ten days preceding the convocation of the primary assemblies, unstamped papers may be published; Thirty-second, the central administration of the department of Marine and Colonies to be organized on a new footing; Thirty-third, a gradual assimilation of the institutions of Algeria to those of France to take place—the army to be re-organized for its past services to France; Thirty-fourth, property of all kinds and works of utility to be preserved and respected; Thirty-fifth, royal residences to be sold and proceeds applied to the victims of the Revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures. Decrees have also been issued changing the names of those of several vessels in the Navy, and also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy or the members of the fallen King's family. All institutions having the name Royal prefixed to be called National.

One Day Later.

The New York Morning Star issued an extra on Thursday afternoon, containing the following later news from London:

We have received, this afternoon, London advices of March 12, giving one day's later intelligence from England, France, &c., and several days' later from Algiers.

Lord John Russell's resignation was positively decided upon on Saturday evening.

Despatches announcing his contemplated resignation were forwarded to Dublin, the intelligence appearing in the Dublin papers of Saturday, March 12.

Cabinet Councils were held in Downing street on Saturday evening and during the day. Lord Palmerston held a conference with Mr. Bancroft the U. S. Minister.

The Cabinet it was understood had under consideration important concessions to Ireland, and a considerable extension of the elective franchise in the United Kingdom was talked of.

Douglas Jerrold, immediately after his arrival at Paris, had an interview with Lamartine, who received him in the most cordial manner. It was reported that he had been commissioned to repair to Paris by a committee of the Liberals of London.

ALGERIA.—By the latest intelligence from Algiers we are informed that on the receipt of the astounding news from Paris, there was a tremendous excitement among the military in the city, and immediate neighborhood. The officers of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique* immediately, together with several other regiments, among which were those of the *Artillerie Legere* were the most prominent, they declared, *a l'unanimité*, their adhesion to the existing state of things in France. The *Marseillaise* and the *Parrescienne* were sung with great enthusiasm.

The Duc d'Almale Governor General of Algiers, has declared the allegiance of the colony to the Republic of France. The Prince de Joinville united with the Duc in the proclamation.

All was quiet at Brussels on the 9th of March.

Lord Seymour died at Brighton, on Friday. Paris was perfectly tranquil on Friday afternoon; the Germans presented an address to the new Government on Thursday; the disorders in the South had terminated.

Our latest accounts from Vienna, left the Cabinet in Council; news of a general rising in Lombardy was looked for hourly. The successor of Prince Metternich had not been appointed.