

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, Subject to decision of the National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER, Of Westmoreland County.

Our readers cannot fail to be interested in the Paris letters brought by the America, in our columns this week.

Some of the Whig papers, we observe are publishing Gen. Scott's late letter to the Secretary of War, noticed by us last week, but without any allusion to the reply of Governor Marcy, or anything from which a reply might be inferred.

The Circus.—We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Howes & Co's Circus, on our last page, but we suppose it to be useless, as it is hardly probable that there is a man, woman or child, who has seen the paper at all, who has not also seen and read that.

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MARYLAND WHIGS FOR CLAY.—The Whig State Convention of Maryland has just closed its sitting by declaring Henry Clay its choice for the Presidency, and appointing an entire set of Clay delegates to the National Convention.

GOVERNOR SHRYVER.—It gives us infinite pleasure to state," says the Harrisburg Union, "that Gov. SHRYVER is recovering quite as rapidly as could be expected, from his recent protracted illness.

As Gen. Taylor has determined to run at all events, principles or no principles—the prospects of Mr. Clay look rather gloomy, even to the Whigs; and it would be no marvellous thing to see the whole party abandon him, even for the insubordinate Taylor, in hopes to obtain the "spoils" which they croak so much about.

harvest of bayonets. Delegates of the Provisional Government rode through the streets and found everywhere prevailing among the people the strongest attachment to the Government itself and to the Republic.

The elections to the National Assembly begin in three days. In Paris they will pass off quietly, and in the provinces with great display.

Meanwhile Col. Ray had fortified the Hotel de Ville; at every window, at every door, loaded cannon were stationed, served by the garde republicaine.

About three o'clock the procession of the laborers from Mars' Field put itself in motion. As it was Sunday, all were in their holiday attire.

The Provisional Government then appeared there in a body at the window of the Hotel de Ville, and was greeted with such cheers as were never given before.

Eds. CURTIS burst forth the cry: "A has les notice an articles! Down with Blanqui! down to rot, and I'll add everything that had hung same course for spirit of condemnation passed the means of communists."

Below I P. PARIS, April 20. For the past few days the streets of Paris have been a scene of indescribable confusion.

While the party of the overthrown monarchy were preparing all possible difficulties for the Provisional Government in the provinces, and were ever organizing a formal conspiracy of the Departments against Paris, the ultra-revolutionary party in Paris resolved to venture a great blow, overthrow the Provisional Government and put a Committee of Public Safety.

Prussia is in the same state of disorganization with Austria. The King Frederick William IV. once haughty and arrogant as a despot, is more entirely humbled than Louis XVI.

In this term Socialist, our correspondent does not include the large body of professional Associations of Paris. They, as we understand, do not act with Ledru-Rollin and the ultra-revolutionists, but are steadfast supporters of law and order.

verbearing and irritated the workmen. The bourgeoisie now persecute all thorough republicans under the title of Communists and the workmen who have defended themselves against the bayonets of the soldiers, now see that they were the bayonets of the bourgeoisie directed against them.

The adherents of the fallen dynasty, and all those who by the overthrow of splendid positions have lost a great part of their property, still hope for a reaction and for the return of the Count de Paris and the Regency of the Prince de Joinville.

The external political situation of France wears a much more clear aspect than the internal. The Republic is immediately threatened by no foreign enemies, and has full time to establish itself at home, and at the same time to provide for a probable war in the future.

Lamartine's manifesto has laid down the principles of Foreign Policy to be followed by the Provisional Government: the National Assembly may adopt a more vigorous course of conduct, if it should judge it appropriate and timely.

Denmark, where the national and liberal party now have the conduct of affairs, has successfully begun the struggle against her insurgent subjects Schleswig Holstein.

Sweden is making great preparations for war both on land and sea, and it is feared that she is about to make an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia.

Such is the state of things on the Continent of Europe. It is tolerably confused and involved, but nothing indicates a speedy solution of the perplexity.

It happens so, you shall know it in due time. Meanwhile, farewell. Salut et Fraternite. H. B.

IOWA ALL BROTHER.—The telegraph report from St. Louis, published eight or ten days ago, stating that BROWN, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education, had been defeated by HARLAN, Fed., turns out to be a rumor.

THE LAST KING OF FRANCE.—The Press gives the following as an extract from a Havre letter: "Mr. B. . . one of my friends, was present at the embarkation of the ex-King in a fishing boat, on Thursday. Philippe turned towards B. . . and said, 'Join the Republic, frankly and sincerely, for I carry with me the French monarchy, and I shall descend with it to the tomb. I have been the last King of France. Adieu.'"

Countess \$1 Bills on the City Bank of New Haven, Conn., have been put in circulation in Philadelphia. The signatures of the President and Cashier are very poorly executed. There are \$5's of the same bank also in circulation.

plexy of ideas so extreme, that no one can tell when the end of it all will come. Every German has his own system of Government in petto, his own constitution, and his own plan of organization.

Italy, which Germany has so long proudly looked down upon, marches in the meanwhile with rapid steps toward her emancipation. The King of Sardinia has beaten the Austrians at Goito—driven them back at Mantua. Of all sides Neapolitan, Roman and Tuscan armies are approaching to force the Austrians forever out of Italy, and lay the foundations of Italian Independence.

In Spain, where Narraez is ruling with an iron hand, as well as in Portugal where a Juste Milieu ministry is making a few half concessions, all is mainly as it was. No money, but debts in abundance, no principles but bayonets, no constitution but brute force, arrests, imprisonments, the press overawed, and an army of spies—such are the measures and instruments of the Government—means, however, already exhausted. Not much longer can this system of debts and soldiers endure; the Iberian Republic will come to make an end of the whole concern.

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Denmark, where the national and liberal party now have the conduct of affairs, has successfully begun the struggle against her insurgent subjects Schleswig Holstein. In the course of a few days her veteran troops have driven the Schleswig Holsteiners out of Schleswig, occupied the whole duchy, and taken their position on the Eider.

Sweden is making great preparations for war both on land and sea, and it is feared that she is about to make an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. Of Holland, Belgium, Greece, and Turkey, not much is to be said. These countries will be compelled by one of the ruling powers to join one side or the other, and as usual, to fight in behalf of foreign interests.

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We have been requested by the author, whom we much esteem (and whose ready pen we hope will frequently contribute to our columns during the approaching campaign) to give the following communication an insertion.

The Baltimore Convention. Mr. Eprou.—This body will soon assemble. Its acts will excite more interest than has heretofore been aroused by the proceedings of any assembly of like character.

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the possibility, say, the probability, that in the event of their success next fall, the whole catalogue of their corrupt measures, whether "obscure" or otherwise, will be re-enacted and tumbled loose upon the country to poison and clog its prosperity for the ensuing four years.

2. In the remarks of our correspondent upon the "Proviso" question, of course we cannot be expected to coincide, although we will remark here that we did not design to discuss the subject again in our columns, until after the nominations, at least, and not even then, unless the exigencies should seem to require it.

1. That the Proviso will not be made an issue in the next Presidential canvass, we are inclined, with our correspondent, to believe; nevertheless, much depends upon circumstances, and who shall be the candidates of the rival parties.

2. Our correspondent is pleased to speak of the principles of the Proviso as "subversive of the Constitution," &c. We should like to know in what way. We have heard much said about the unconstitutionality of legislation upon this subject; but really we have seen no attempt to show in what way the constitution would be violated.

3. There is one other idea which is more than hinted in the foregoing communication that may demand a passing remark, and that is, that the Proviso, being a humbug, a subverter of the Constitution, a "useless pillar of an ancient temple," a "landmark without superstructure," as he terms it, is a matter of total indifference to the people of Pennsylvania, and of other sections of the Union.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING.—1. Our correspondent may be correct, and he may not be, in saying that the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, and other exploded Whig measures, are "obsolete." No one could have doubted, in 1840, had he relied on Whig declarations, that the Bank was an "obsolete idea" then.

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