Rochester Courier, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TN STONE'S BLOCK, S. W. corner of Main and St. Pon Entrance on both Main and St. Paul ats. 23

H. G. WARNER, Litters.

cription received for less than six mouth-RATES OF ADVERTISING—One square, of 12 lines or less, one week, 50 cents, and 25 cents for each subsequent inacrtion. Legal advertisements will be charged at the rates established by law.

The Daily Courier,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
IN STONE'S Block, S. W. corner of Main and St. Paul-

treets, second story.

F. Entrance on both Main and St. Paul-Sts. H. G. WARNER, Editors.

TERMS .- ROCHESTER DAILY COURIER-S ROCHESTER COURIER—Weekly—Two Bollars per ar less than six months.

No paper will be discontinued, (unless at the discretish the proprietors,) until all arrearages are paid.

All tetters and communications must be post paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

proceedings of any such Association to be paid for at the same rates above specified.

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To a single investige of five lines.

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PROSPECTUS

Rochester Courier.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

It will be the aim of the proprietors to make It will be the aim of the proprietors to make the "Courter," in all respects equal at least to any daily paper published in this city, or in Wetern New York. In its news and commerciarule partinents, no pains or expense will be spared to render it an acceptable and reliable medium of general intelligen e and we thy the high business character of the city in which it is to be published. It is preferred, however, that in this, as well as other particulars, the paper should speak for it-self, rather than to burden the public with a tedious recital of in entions and professions which are rarely fulfilled. It is believed that the "Cor-

RIER" will prove an advantageous medium for mercautile and other advertisers to get their business before the community, and a share of this patronage is respectfully solicited. It will be sufficient to say, that its political character will be Democratic. A consistent and straight-forward support will at all times be yielded to the measures and men of the great Democratic Party of the State and Nation. While it will discontinuously. will discountenance any and all attempts to inter-polate upon the Democratic creed new tests of Democracy, conceived by faction, and the only tendency of which is, to divide and distract our national organization into geographical fragments, the "Courses" will plant itself at once, and firmly, upon that broad platform reared by the early Democratic Fathers, and which has hitherto been found sufficiently spacious for every true-hearted Democratin our Union. Its salutary usages have in the pust been found an almost impregnable shield of defence to the Democratic party, securing to us a long series of brilliant national victories; and by a steady adherence to its wise pro-cepts, it is believed, there are as many and as gratifying triumphs in store, to reward the patriotic efforts of the faithful. The "Country" will therefore, is that orthodox spirit, without which there can be no piecess, yield its own personal preferences with becoming deference, if at any time they shall be found to conflict with the will party, and lend to the support of the car lidates. If the zea, ability, and efficiency which it can command. To this end the undersigned are prepared to say, that they look with entire confidence upon the usual Democratic National Convention which is to assemble at Baltumore in May next, recognizing in it the tribunal to which the Democracy of the several States will submit their preferences, and the only authoritative body which can decide thereon, and reiterate the long established principles of the party in its national character. The undersigned rely implicitly upon the wisdom which will govern its deliberations, and from its decision they know no appeal. To the nominees of the Democratic National Con-vention, therefore, the "Courter" will render a prompt, vigoro is, sincere and unqualified support. It is believed that the most sanguine ex-

pectations of the Democracy of the Union have been realized in the present National Administrati n, and the undersigned have no hesitation in saying, that they will, as heretofore, yield it that hearty and unqualified support to which its able and patriotic career has so eminently entitled it. The WEEKLY COURIER will be one of the largest class of newspapers, devoted almost exclusively to reading matter, and embracing an ex-cellent compand of the news of the week-foreign and domestic; miscellaneous selections, &c. &c. Every practicable exertion will be made to make this edition of the "Courier" particularly

J. M. LYON. H. G. WARNER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 13, 1848.

worthy of a large country circulation

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. L YON & WARNER are prepared to execute all de scriptions of JOH PENNTING in the neat est styles. Their office contains a very extensive assortment of new and modern Job Type, which will enable the to respect to the contains a very extensive assortment of new and modern Job Type, which will enable the contains a very extensive assortment.

Bank Checks, Notes of Hand Certificates, Showbills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Steamboat Bills, Steamboat Cards, Address Cards, Certificates,
Drafts and Bills,
Bills of Lading,
Order Books,
Check Books, und every other kind of Printing exec

Jadd,
Jensks Pure Winter Sperm Oil, Bleached.
6 do Fall do do do.
1 do North West Coast,
Persons desiring a pure article of Sperm Oil, may depend upon getting it by calling at the store of the subscriber*.
WINSLOW & YOUNG.

Nos. 40, 41 and 42, Pictorial England, or Summer in chand, by Jacob Abbott. Sismondis History of the Literature of Southern Europe Luther and the Lutheran Reformation—For sale by mar3

DARROW.

OF a very superior quality, manufactured from the Extracts of fragrant Flowers, sweet scented Herbs an arre Oils, from a receipt sent from Paris to Messrs. Carne and Haskell, importers and Manufacturers of celebrate perfumery. For sale by the gallon, quart or pint, by oct14 WINSLOW & YCUNG. CANTON Flannels, by the piece at News

No. 57 Main, cornerst. Paul ats.

57 Main, corner St. Paul st.

ALL WOOL CASHMERES.

CORNER of broadway and Maides Law. Proprie-tors—CHARLES M. ROGERS, late of the Troy House, Troy, and L. L. BRUTTON, Late of New York, Albany, Feb. 9, 1848.

10 BBLS. Sheep's Tongues wanted at the Kremlin:
nov23 ISAAC ASHLEY MATHER'S PRINTING INK.

Byron joined h r. This was in fact the last love and the last adventure of Lord Byron, who re-PEVER AND AGUE REMEDIES. ROWAND'S Tonic Mixture; Osgool's India Char Gouge, and Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge, sur-remedies for the above distressing complaint, dec3 WINSLOW & YOUNG, 51 Main st. his departure to Greece. marriage of M. de Boissy, this whole story, now some twenty years old, has been once more brought to light. These dates are accurate, and

JUST received, by Express, 200 kegs of Oysters rate quality, put up in two and one gallon i dec 10

For Sale.

A FARM situated in the town of Gates, 4 miles on Rochester, containing 130 acres, with good ullings, orchard, &c. Terms low and time given

april at the omce over J. Cochrane's store.

Rochester

BY LYON & WARNER.

ODE TO SICILY.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Few mortal hands have struck the heroic string

But thou, O Sielly! art born again

Not only from the mountains rushes forth The knigthood of the North,

Owns now a race cognate,
But even the coseh of slobt, 'mid painted walls,
Swells up, and men start forth from it, where calls
The voice of Honor, long, too long, untheard.
Not that the wretch was feared,
Who feared the meanest as he fear'd the best,
But that round all kings
For ever springs
A wasting vapor that absorbs the fire
Of all that would rise higher.

To gratife a brood,
Swamped-f-d amid the Sunbian wood,
The sons of Lustania were cajoled,
And bound and sold,
And sent in chains where we unchain the slave
We die with thirst to save.

We die with thirst to save.
Ye too, Sicilians, se too gave we up
To drain the bitter cup,
Which ye dash from ye in the despot's face.
O glorious race!
Which Hiero, Gelon, Findar, sat among
And prais'd for weaker deeds in deathless song;
One is yet left to land ye. Years have marred
My voice my prelude for some better bard,
When such shall rise; and such your deeds create.

In the lone woods, and late,
Murmurs swell lond and louder, till at last
So strong the blast,
That the whole forest, earth and sea and sky,
To the loud surge reply.

same foul canker, the same bitter fruit.
Strike, Sicily, uproot
The cursed upas. Never trust
race again: down with it; dust to dust.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLL

BYRON'S LAST LOVE.

In announcing the marriage of the Marquis de

Boissy, it has been said that the noble pier was about to marry the Countess Guiccioli, whose name has been immortalized by Lord Byron.

But perhaps there has been here some mistake

as to the person. The Guiccioli family, very numerous in Itally, may furnish several countes-ses of that name, from whom M. de Boissy may

have made his choice. Yet the report of this marriage, which has made so much commotion

among the Fauborg St. Germain, has once more brought to light the former celebrity of the Coun-

tess Guiccioli-a celebrity which the permature death of the illustrious poet gave her but to early

The memoirs of Byron, so shamefully mutila-

ted by Moore, contain an endless number of de-tails with regard to this Countess Guiccioli. She

was a young lady of Romagna, daughter of Count Gamba, of Ravenna, and married to an old and

rich widower of the same city. A short time b .

and Lord Byron thirty. Their love burst forth in the first look they exchanged. After this first

interview the Countess says in a letter, speakin of Byron "His face, so noble and so beautiful, the

all others, that I could not fail to receive a pro-

went to seek him and installed him in his pal-

life of a dog that I loved, or that loved me?

would not have cared for this monomania had he not wished to take his wife with him. Every-

thing was going on well in Ravenua, when our cosmopolitan husband invited the Counters to

company him to Bologna. Byron who did not

fancy these changes, and who leared lest he should compromise Mme. Guiccioli if te followed her, prepused to clope with her. This sep

and the mortifying precautions of stratagem and falsehood. But an elopement is not in accord-

ance with Italian manners. Such things, though very frequent in Eugland, and also quite common

in France, are but little known in Italy; where the unlimited freedom enjoyed by married ladies

renders worse than useless the scandal caused by

to an elopement, but as she had a great turn for the romantic, she proposed something of much greater dramatic effect to Lord Byron: she offer-

herself off for dead. She had she said, sure

Count made it necessary for them to carry out this design: the Countess did not pass horself off

for dead, and Byron had an occasion to carry the

lady off, as her husband permitted him to travel with her alone and to escort her to Venice. But

at length, even the Court's endurance was ex-

of the Countess with Lord Byron, and to crown

the whole, Byron offered very generously to sec-

rifice to his passion, his glory, his fortune, and even his name itself. He proposed to Madame Guiceioli to take her to America, where he could

live with her under a feigned name, as a good citizen and a head of a family. If things had

happened to take this turn, the illustrious poet

might have prolong his days, and perchance have been living at the present day in some obscure corner of the United States, under the name of

Jackson or Thompson; he might, perhaps, the better to pr serve his incognite, have turned farm or tradesman; his memoirs would never

have been published, and the world, by this time,

But it was not destined to be so. The Coun-

ess had no penchant for a sea voyages or a re-

granted her this separation. It was not Byron.

it was she who made the sacrifice; she quitted

without regret the high position in society to which he had raised her, the luxury and wealth with which he had surrounded her, and retired

to a small country kouse belonging to her father, upon an income of two hundred louis. Her only

to have recourse both to prudence and mystery the Pope having formally interdicted the pre-

sence of the poet.

But soon the political troubles which broke out in Romagna drove the Gamba family into exile. The Counters followed her father, and

went to take up her abode in Pisa, where Lord

nained faithful to the Countess Guiccioli until

In the conversation caused by the projected

show that Mine. Guiccioli must be about fif y, which makes it a well assorted match, for M. de

ued an age whose charms not even M. de

Balzac has ventured to celebrate, the Countess

Guiccioli is an exception to her contemporaries. She bears her half century with exquisite grace,

Her features are regular and good, she has mag-nificent light hair, her figure retains all its ele-

happiness was the visits which Lord Byron made

visits at first very rare, for he was compelled

treat in America; she preferred to remain in

would never have known or forgotton the name

and adventures of the Countess Guiccioli

hausted, and he sought to break off this liaison

But the blindness or the complaisance of the

means of successfully effecting this ruse.

fight. Mme. Guiccioli would not, therefore, lis-

Within the circle of six hundred years,

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1848.

ST. LAWRENCE DEMOCRACY-THE LATEST EXPOSITION.

given by the English Ambassador, she made quite a sensation here, not on Lord Byrou's ac-count, but on her her own. It was a fancy ball Madatne Guiccioli personated the Goddess of Night. She wore a dress of deep blue crape, spangled with gold, and a crescent of diamods Democracy with a proviso is really becoming progressive. Already, in St. Lawrence, does it require three provisos to make a dem-ocrat of the peculiar school taught by its polon her brow. The sombre color of her dress set off to great advantage her fair hair and white iticians—a Wilmot proviso, a harbor proviso, and a bridge proviso. The latest exposition of this peculiar kind of democracy was frequently seen in Paris, and report said that she had been martied again, and to a young French given yesterday, by Judge Fine, in the debate on the project for bridging Lake Champlain. He declared that, "if the democratic party oppoet, whose name has escaped us. No one seem ed to think then, any more than now, the past He declared that, "if the democratic party op-posed appropriations for harbors, and the small remnant of the democratic party in the Senate of this state refused to encourage this northern improvement, the days of the democratic ascen-dency in St. Lawrence, were numbered. Nor-thern freemen would not kiss the hand that any obstacle to her second marriage. There is one fact which cannot but be deemed favorable by the Duke Pasquier, and to give nim a hope. This is, that the Countess Guiccioli had influence enough over Lord Byron to induce hin to give up his poem of Don Juan. This antecedent is propitious to the Chancellor, that the Countess may influence M. de Boissy so far as to persuade him smites them. They would support the party whose doctrines would attain the greatest

not to speak more than three times a week in the Honse of Peers -[Boston Atlas, The same cant, it will be seen, is applicable alike to the Bridge as well as the Wilmot proviso. So far as mere "numbering is concerned, the democratic party in that county, as shown by the last election, are The following is an extract of a letter from Wednesday morning, the 2d of February, was condlemas, a great Romish festival, and we started at 9 o'clock for the Quirrinal palace, in the already sufficiently feeble. There are but few to lose, bridge or no bridge. Peculiarly appropriate, therefore, was the reply of Senchapel of which the ceremonies were to be per-formed. The sight was strange, to behold grey ator Whallon, that "this was a threat com-

and every one taking a great wax candle, a yard long, to receive the apostolic blessing; then full-ing down and kissing the Pope's toe and hand, democrat, and a near neighbor of Judge Fine, and he certainly, therefore, speaks with due knowledge and appreciation of the facts. This is indeed a remarkable declaration, coming from a Senator with reference to his constituency-and claiming to be a demoall fell upon their knees. The equipages of the cardinals were magnificent. Splendid horses with harnesses laden with gold or silver. The cratic constituency too; that their attachment to the great principles of the democratic party, rests on no firmer basis than a mere ocal feeling about a bridge! Yet the Senator doubtless knows his constituents, and it would ill become us to question his as-

But we think, through this new move, we

can discover the suicidal termination of these

factionists. Undoubtedly this last provise is

preparatory to the grand finale-the closing

tion. On this bridge has Judge Fine erec-

ted his "democratic platform," and upon which his "fellow traitors" are to congregate;

when, with one desperate bound, they will

dark abyss beneath. And some kind friends

in remembrance of their good deeds in for-

mer days long past, will erect their "corner-

emains of these political suicides. Requi-scat in pace. [Platisburgh Rep.

Desition next fall, is very plainly and almost

lies their only hope. Yet, in all this, they

reckon without their host. There is no dis-

sentions in the democracy worth speaking

of, except in the State of New York-and

there, as we believe and hope, the light of a

new and more cordial harmony is breaking

in. Unless we are much misinformed, both

Hun in Albany, and Havemeyer in New

York, are to be successful in the coming

nunicipal elections in those cities. If so,

this will be a beginning of better things, and

we shall not be surprized to see the New

York democracy rally in mass upon the no-

minee of the Baltimore convention. The

leaders of a section of that democracy may

be violent in their language before the can-

vass opens; but when the recognized, ad-

mitted, and indisputable candidate of the

leaders who may be diposed to bolt and per-

sunde others to bolt, will find that they have

It was one thing for the whigs to prevail in

a state election. It will be another and a

to let them have the victory, when the ques-

tion shall be between the nominee at Balti-

President for the next four years."

U. S. steamer Mississippi :

more and the nominee at Philadelphia as

LATEST FROM YUCATAN.

The Boston Post gives the following summary

commenced for a redress of grievances, and to ob-tain some alleviation of the oppression to which they were subject in their state of quasi slavery,

has become a war of colors and races. The

of all the atrocity proper to a servile war and a war of race. Wherever they gain possession, the

nhabitants none are spared but a portion of the females for usage worse than death. More than a hundred towns and villages, 500 haciendas,

and 1000 ranchos or smaller estates, spread over

half the territory of Yucatan, have fallen into the hands of the Indians. This territory contained at

fled in utter destitution from their homes. The savage barbarity of the Indians has led them, in

some cases, even to eat the white infants whom they had slain. The principal chief of the Indi-

ans is Jacinto Pat. The second in consequence is Chi. Each has a standing force under his or-

ders of about 12,000. They act in concert. Nu-

merous smaller bands are scattered over the coun-

whites and mestizos, and murdering, burning and

Yucatan, though perhaps the poorest province

of Mexico in fertility of soil was one of the most

flourishing from the industry and frugality of its

Sisal hemp, and the raising of cattle. The buil-

gance. The laboring population lived with as

own. Their cottages made of reeds, and thatch-

ty, comfort, and an advancing civilization.

could nowhere be seen-

mfort as those of any country except our

violating, in terrible rivalry of each other.

very different thing to persuade democrats

hard and perilous task upon their hands.

the dissensions of the democracy.

not unnatural, because in these diss

terminate their troubled existence

cene-in the great drama of disorganiza-

ing rather too late in the day, seeing that St.

Lawrence had already wheeled into the whig ranks 2500 strong." Senator W. is a

of the carriages were of the brightest scarlet, with gilt borders and corronets of gold. Footmen and out riders were dressed in splendid liver-Now, verily, has it come to this? We I got a couple of candles blessed by the Pone knew those men to be of easy virtue, who which I intend to bring home and present to our could barter their standing with the Democatholic church. They are much esteemed here. I also took to the Pope the other day, a few rocracy, "for a mess of pottage," as they did Syracuse, but we were not prepared to saries to be blessed; and I shall distribute them at home to some of my catholic friends. The hear Judge Fine, openly, in the "Senate House," as frankly arow his position, and that of the democracy of St. Lawrence Co. articles can be purchased here at about 50 cents each. I did not go into the Palace, as I failed to for whom it will be perceived he assumes to speak. But so it is—if the Judge speaks by call at the hour of reception, but I sent in the beads by a servant. On returning them the Pope sent me, by his "guarde de chambr."-a bune's of four oranges from his own table, beauthority, then indeed the "barnburners" in St. Lawrence are more honest than the great mass of that body throughout the state. They openly evince a "hatred of democracy," and cause I was an American-as the worthy bearer are willing to seize upon any, even the most sickly pretence, for shaking off its burthens.

escal in pace.

prophetically spoken;

I learn that this is a high compliment, and it certainly was an act of great politeness. The Pope does not live at the Vatican with its 18,000 ns, as was the custom of his predecessors. -He says there is no occasion of his living so ex-travagantly, and that the money had better be given to the poor. By his economy and good management, poverty is nearly expelled from Rome. The cardinal princes live in splendid pal-aces, and crowded with statutes, each piece a

given by the English Ambassador, she made

SCENES IN ROME.

haired cardinels, princes magnificently attired, a guard of noblemen, and ambissadors in full dress

and retirring with the candle as with a precious

treasure. In a part of the ceremony, each am-bassador, soldier, noble and attendant drew forth

his naked sword, dashed it upon the ground and

whole under part of the carriages, wheels, springs and axles were burnished gold; and the bodies

Rome, February, 1849.

fore her meeting with Byron, this voung girl had left her convent to form this disproportioned union. The poet and the countess met each other at Venice, in the saloon of Madam Benzoni, in 1815. Madam Guiccioli was then tweaty fortune in itself
When I left Paris I thought I had left all civilization behind me, but we find far more luxury here than in France. The poverty of the Italian nobles is a fiction. Their wealth is enormous, if their houses and grounds are any criteroin -The men are also larger and fairer looking than the French, and the beauty of the women is On returning this afternoon from an excursion

sound of his voice, his manners, the thousand en-chatments about him, make him a being so dif-ferent from all I have over seen, so superier to way, his Holiness the Pope, taking a walk, Hall a dozen soldiers on horseback, with drawn swords preceded bitn. Behind followed his coach, the found impression." Byron on his part express-ed himself with all the natural vivacity of his imagination. "It is my last love," said he; "it most mar Tricent vehicle I ever saw. It was drawn become coal-black horses, and after it the rich equipages here. The Pope's coach fair-ly blazed with gold. The whole running pas-was one mass of gilding, and the body was a da'k brown, with a guilt stripe around, and on the top-was a rich moulding of gilt silver. The lining of learn fr. m these that on their first separation, when the Countess left Venice to go with her the coach was crimson velvet. Two coachmen and two footmen attended each carriage, dressed husband to Ravena, she fainted three times in succession, and sank into a state of languor in which she would have died if Lord Byron had not gone in splendid liveries. The Pope wore a long white cashmere coat, with a broad brimmed searlet hat and scarlet shoes. As the cortege approached us, our driver stopped, and jumping from his before her husband, Count Guiccioli, ses; while our cicerone threw himself at the Pope's feet and kissed them fervently, dust cova constant cough and an intermittent fever, which ered as they were. The poor fellow came back she endures nobly, in the truest acceptance of the in the greatest glee, though a man of some fifty years, exclaiming "Mariam has kissed the Pope." We tock off our hats as his Holiness passed us, word." Yet the amorous poet soon quitted this I ght tone. His alarm increaesd. "I am absorbed in the Guiccioli," he writes, "and her malady. Her cough has some hidden cause. She had an and he took off his also to us. Every where as he walked, a crowd of people followed him, full-ing down before him, kissing his feet, and imeruption of the skin about two years since, which she very foolishly checked. I fear much that ploring his blessing. This is not, however,she will sink into a consumption. Her constitu-tion has that tendency. So it has been with evwholly religious fervor, but real love for the man, who is one of the best, as well as the greatest man of his day. He is a venerable and fine lookery thing and every one for whom I feel a real attachment. Have I ever been able to save the ing man, and enclose you a portrait of him, which is deemed a good likeness. The people have It was thus that Byron expressed himself, in songs in his honor, like our political songs, and every night the streets resound with "Viva Pio that familiar language that lays the whole heart bare. Count Guiccioli, was the owner of sever-al estates, and was fond of visiting them. They [Utica Gazette.

When the detachment of the British army, sent out to destroy Madison's house, entered his dining-parlor, they found a dinner-table spread, and covers laid for forty guests,-Several kinds of wine, in handsome cut-glass decanters, were cooling on the side-board; plate-holders stood by the fire-place, filled with dishes and plates; knives, forks, and spoons were arranged for immediate use;everything, in short, was ready for the entertainment of the ceremonious party. Such were the arrangements in the dining-room, whilst, in the kitchen, were others answerable to them in every respect. Spits loaded fire; pots, saucepans, and other culinary s, stood upon the grate; and all ed to attempt an imitation of Juliet, and pass other requisites for an elegant and substantial repast were in the exact state which indicated that they had been lately and precipitately abandoned. The reader may easily believe that these preparations were beheld by a party of hungry soldiers with no indifferent eye. An elegant dinner, even though considered considerably overdressed, was a luxury to which few of them, at least for some time back, had been accustomed; and which, after the dangers and fatigues of the day appeared peculiarly inviting. They sat to it, therefore not, indeed, in the most orderly manner, but with countenances which would not have disgraced a party of aldermen at a civic feast: and, having fied their appetites with fewer complaints than would have probably escaped their rival gourmands, and partaken pretty freely of the wines, they finished by setting fire to the house which had so liberally entertained [Home and Colonial Library,

UNEXPECTED GUESTS AT WASHINGTON .-

-The water in the lake at this point at 7 o'clock last evening was about fifteen inches lower than t had ever been known to be by a gentleman who has resided here for thirty years, and who called

at our office to state the fact.

One of the hands employed on this paper start ed last evening at half-past seven o'clock from the elevator at the ship canal, and walked out on the sand which is usually from three to five feet under water, to the end of the north pier-a pe destrian excursion we venture to say never be-fore accomplished, and which may not again oc-

cur in a century.

The steamboat Lexington is aground in the Creek abreast the light-house,-Buffalo Cour.

own this afternoon I met Mr. Styles, the Amercan Minister. He tells me that he was acciden ally very near to the Landhaus, when the firing ook place yesterday, little dreaming that such an attack would be made on an unarmed people ner strasse, and six men were shot dead within a very short distance of the place where he was.

ROUGH ANE READY " DISTANCED BY BOTTS -Mr. J. M. Botts' horse 'Revenue,' run by Col. W. R. Johnson, at New Orleans, on the 1st of April, easily won the purse of \$1,000, with an Boissy does not belong to the young poerage.—
He, as well as the Countess, is widowed, and had by his first marriage a daughter, who is marriage to the Prince of Leon. Although she has Revenue: beating Topaz two straight four mile heats, and in the first heat distancing Mary Weller and Rough and Ready. Times, 7,412—8,01. Is this ominous?—[Rich. Enq.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion, confined within a circle of fire, will

sting itself to death. FOR SALE.

A Tavern Stand with ten acres of land, and a Warehouse, situated on the Eric Canal, at Orangeport, Niagara county. Enquire of BRACKETT, AVERILL & Co.

Men are frequently like tea, the real quite desirable in surgery. Sewing through human flesh, and forcing pins through the cut edgent out of them till they have been a short time in hot water;

Men are frequently like tea, the real quite desirable in surgery. Sewing through human flesh, and forcing pins through the cut edgent out of them till they have been a short time in hot water;

with in future,

Rochester Courier.

Saturday Moraing, April 22, '48. In contemplating the causes which may disturb our aion, it occurs as matter of serious conteen that any that of the causes which may disturb our aion, it occurs as matter of serious conteen that any that and should have been furnished for characterizing particle by eggstaphical discriminations—northers and southern, it and and restera; whence designing men may endeave, or excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to active influence within particular districts is, to mistepresent opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield outselves too much against the calonsies and heart-hurningshick spring from these mistepresentations. They tend to make alien to each other those who ought to be bound to the relief of the case of the calonsies and heart-hurningshick spring from these mistepresentations. It is of infinite moment that you should propedy estimate the immense value from the cases; that you should propedy estimate the immense value from a contract of the cases; that you should eleirs he coolial, habitual and insecusing the case of the cases of the case of the cases of the case of the cases of t phoses; that you should cherish a confine, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoring yourself to think and to speck of it as a pital him of your political safety and property; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; I commended gwhatever may suggest even a suspicion had it can it any event be abandoned; and indignation had it can it any event be abandoned; and indignation withing upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate my portion of our country from the rest, or to enfectbe the trade ties which now link together the various parts."—
It askington's Parcoall Address.

POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

Let us see whether that print can practice as well as preach. It will be recollected that this was published a few weeks after the Syracuse convention, that has now become a matter of so much interest, and the subject of such contemptuous and withering remark by the boasted "prophet" of the Advertiser. Whoever will take pains to look over the accounts of the proceedings in that

In that paper of the 12th Oct., in speaking of what it had before published concerning

convention, as given by the Advertiser, will

see that they were all declared to be regular,

and nothing was pretended in that print to

the proceedings, it says: "If what we have quoted, and which the Atlas stig

What did the Advertiser then think of the 'radical" prints, as it called them, with which it was then at bloody loggerheads, and with which it is now so cozy and familiar? This was its language then:

"The Atlas-the radical and immaculate-together with its service echoes, dubs us as conservative. Alas for adical democracy! To what base uses is its name pros Again, of the Ontario Messen ger it says:

"The antagonist most easily var quished, is he who wing no other resource, relies wholly on falsehood to The Advertiser of the 16th Oct. says: "Having convicted it (the Atlas) over and over again

stone," with an appropriate inscription, to point to the wayfarer the spot where rest the If the readers of the Advertiser did not finderstand them then, they do now. The editor supposed they were intended to de The Washington Union makes the followmolish him, and seems to intimate that it ing just remarks in relation to the bolters, could only be done by the united force of the who last fall defeated the democratic ticket whole "radical" press! The Letter interoir views, which he has lately, and in the The whigs are fond of dwelling upon most devoted manner, exhibited. A further

cut is given to the Buffalo Republic: "The Republic has already excinded fiself (what a We mention these instances, found among numerous others of a like character, to show the relation that existed between the "radi cal" press, last fall, and the Herculean! Ad vertiser; and no statement of the course it has taken since the Utica convention, is

those prints thus belabored by him, was to bring about what, by some means, has been effectually accomplished. Who now hears a word from the Advertiser of the "lies," "falsehoods," and "calumnies" of the radical press? Who has heard national democracy comes before their sec- a word since a sale of half that establishtion for their votes of the rank and file, the ment to some persons of that clique? And

ser? Not many here doubt the cause of the The Utica convention proposed to do only two things that were in dispute; that is, to pass the rejected "corner-stone" resolution and appoint delegates to Baltimore. The Advertiser always opposed the passage of that resolution in a democratic convention, and the appointment of delegates by such means, and preferring the district system, up to, and until the day of that convention, of the intelligence from Yucatan, brought by the and even lectured one of the "radical" prints

The latest accounts from Yucatan showed the for saying the convention would appoint the Indians still advancing towards the entire con-quest of the peninsula. The war which they But behold the change! Upon the return from the Utica convention, there was as much suavity and concession manifested in rallying cry now is, "Destruction of all races but the Indian!" Their mode of warfare partakes the Advertiser as could be expected, and but a few weeks sufficed to show that the deed of darkness had been accomplished, even towns, villages and flourishing haciendas, or large agricultural estates, are all destroyed; and of the before that convention assembled.

All the convention decided was comprised in the two propositions so stoutly opposed by the Advertiser. Of course what they did was in direct opposition to the views of that "consistent" print, and when that was done population of more than 250,000, of whom about 180,000 were Indians. The remaining 70,000 as proposed, the most servile acquiescence being of the proscribed colors, white, mestizos, or negroes, have either been put to death or have was observed in it, and has ever since been maintained. Aye, the Advertiser out-Herods Herod-for among id genus omne, there is not one more rabid or regardless of the dignity that should be maintained by a public journal, and the proper courtesy due to its contemporaries, than this new-fledged bird, try, each under its separate leader, all animated by the common sentiment of extermination of the that pecks and strikes at all who lately fed and nourished him. Can rant and bombast blind the democracy to infidelity and desertion? Are not the journals that so lately came under the severe censure of the Advertiser, pursning the same course that they inhabitants. It was covered everywhere with extensive establishments for the culture of sugar, then did? Was that print not daily quarreling with them, and bandying hard words, dings of its haciendas were spacious, and many of them remarkable for their architectural eleand defending his chafed egotism and vanity? And where now does it differ with

ed with palm leaves, afforded all the protection that the climate called for. In addition to maize " Honest Ingo, speak !" they received rations of animal food from the pro-There is no better rule to guide us in our orietors, and each could have his milpa or corn estimate of a man, than that he is known by field, and had the privilege of raising pigs or poul-try for use or for sale. A c'eaner or more approthe company he keeps. If the Advertiser priately dressed population than that of Yucatan was sincere in its professions last fall, and It is believed that party spirit, the strugle for its adherence to the acts and decisions of the office in this petty state, first invoked the domen democracy, as represented at Syracuse, then of discord and civil war in this heretofore happy has it fallen from the grace it had. If the but now doomed country. The Yucatecos, though eemed the bravest and most warlike of the Mexcourse it takes now, is dictated by candor and honesty, it has experienced a great conicans, are every where panic stricken at the numferocity of their enemies. Desolation version, or foul hypocrisy must attach to all and barbarism seem the inevitable destiny of a its professions and acts connected with its state which a year ago was the abode of prosperiintercourse and participation with the demo crats who sustained and still adhere to the action and doctrines of the Syracuse con-SURGERY .- A new adhesive article, made from

repared cotton and ether, for pressing wounds, Ac., has been introduced into surgery by John P.
Maynard during the past year, which will supersede all the old modes of dressing. Nothing
heretofore used can compare with it in adhesive-What says the Advertiser to the proposition at the head of this article? Will not the State, was certainly very proper and enthe candid reader be ready to exclaim,

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 2

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

Many democrats, we have no doubt, who

are sincere in their attachment to democratprinciples and firm in their devotion to the interests of the party, have been inclined to believe that the recent meeting of bolters at fitica was a regular convention of the democratic party. Most industrious attempts have been made to create this impression, throughout the State, and it is not suprising that many honest, well-meaning democrats have been deceived and imposed upon by the arts, exertions, and fraudulent pretensions of the agents and emissaries of the central clique of factionists, who prostrated the democratic party last fall, and are preparing to do the same thing at the next Presidential election. In our own neighborhood, it has been seen that among other expedients to deceive the democracy and beguile unwary democrats into sympathy and co-operation with this factious and disorganizing movement, the press which had long been supported and sustained by the party of this county, has been lately subsidized and converted into an organ of a few disaffected men, most of whom at the last its vicinity on the night of the 19th ult,election, if not in the whig ranks, openly amounting almost to a tornado. At the resiopposed their party, or refused to sustain its regular nominations. Such too, is the posi- cordia, about nine miles back from Vidalia, tion of most of the delegates to the late it raged with considerable destruction. The convention at Utica. Probably not one in roofs of his buildings were blown off, his simple fact shows how unfounded is the claim of the members of this convention to be democrats and how unsafe and improper it is to trust them as leaders in the democratic par-

The somerset of the paper which the democrats had long considered the organ of their party in this county, from the democratic to the Utica, alias the Herkimer, or Hatford convention platform, demands, perhaps, a little consideration. The circumstances of this sudden desertion of the regular organization of the party are fraught with much instruction to all genuine democrats. The neighboring county of Cayuga was formerly a strong democratic county.-So firm and inflexible was the democratic phalanx of that county, that a federal leader fitted up more for use than ornament. -(George Rathbun) -- some years since, de-

clared to his friends that there was no way to break down the democratic party in that county, but to go over to it; and that with that view, he was going over. He went over -with a large family connexion. They all oon-far too soon-received office and honor, till they were gorged. But even all that did not avail to break down the party; till, to accomplish it more effectually, he, with a few more kindred spirits, started a paper called the Tocsin. With this paper they soon since, became a part-proprietor of the Rochester Daily Advertiser and Republican. Si-

and disorganizers. Up to that period, those papers had sustained the Syracuse convention, and supported its nominations and its action with considerable vigor and apparent necessary to prove that the real object of Among the resolutions passed by the Syacuse convention was the following:

This resolution was reported, read, and what have they done to satify the Adverti-

pointment of delegates to Baltimore, to the convention, is not more fair-not more likely 000,000. to represent truly the will of the party. Its only advantage-the only reason for preferring it, is that a delegation may thereby be more surely packed, by a few active and artful individuals-to secure some end that the people—the members of the party in the several districts-would not concur in or opprove .-And this resolution is the chief affirmative act of the Syracuse convention, of which the bolters complain. What pure, upright, and honest democrats!-not willing to trust the people to chose their own delegates to Baltimore. They might not understand their wishes aright. Packed delegates must be sent-selected by a State convention .-Why not nominate members of Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly in this way? This will probably be the next pro-

ject of the bolters. In a certain celebrated performance of the late Comptroller, entitled "The Causes and Consequences," &c., it was declared, in effect, that they (the central clique of factionists at Albany) had been endeavoring for semembers of the Legislature, for the several up the business of selecting men for the va- Muegge, Treasurer. rious offices of the State, their conduct in regard to the selection of delegates to Baltimore, fully illustrates. Nothing will satisfy them but a packed delegation-and it seems they would not suffer the delegates to be packed by the members from the several congressional districts. It must be done by them? And with whom of its former friends a committee appointed by the President .-Such are the pretenders to democracy that got

The following resolution was also passed at Syracuse, without dissent or objection: "Resolved, That a state committee of eleven be ap-This resolution involves no question of

principle. It was in a great degree quite immaterial in what manner State convenpointment of a committee from all parts of provide for the School Fund. tirely unobjectionable. After the passage of ga county, stand 12 Democrats to 8 Whigs. sequent, convention. No other body of the recent struggles.

course but this committee could regularly call a conventior. The power was surely exclusive. It is difficult to see upon what cinciple this is se. The party has declared who shall call future conventions. A convention called by any other persons must be nost clearly irregular, and entirely unauthorized. Hence, the Utica convention was a mere irregular meeting, of no force or binding obligation upon the party.

Outo.-We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Col. Weller, the Pemocratic candidate for Governor, is making powerful speeches to immense concourses of people, and that throughout the State the canvass is carried on with great activity. The Ohio Statesman, says that in a speech Col. W. recently delivered in Darke county, he alluded to the statement made by Gov. Bebb, in his ressage, that Ohio "occupies the foremost rank in opposition to the war,"and said that the first act of his administration would be to issue an order to change front. He will be chosen to give that or-

A violent storm visited Natchez and dence of Mr. John Fletcher, on Lake Conten of the whole number voted with the de- fences for some distance battered down, and mocratic party at the election last fall. This a deal of other damage done. No persons to be able to give further particulars before

THE NEW STEAMSHIP AMERICA.-The new steamship America, one of the four new vessels belonging to the "British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company," intended for the transmission of the mails and passengers between Europe and North America, is described in a Liverpool paper as a splendid vessel. Her dimensions are, length of keel and fore-rake, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; tonnage, 1848; horsepower, 650. These are the actual bo na fide measurements. The interior arrangements are of the most admirable and perfect description. The saloon, which is on deck, is constructed from beams of great strength, and although chastely elegant, is evidently

FITZ GREEN HALLECK, the poet, who was long the faithful secretary of the late John Jacob Astor, it was expected would receive quite a handsome legacy on the decease of this wealthy old gentleman, and the fact revealed by the will that he is left a bare annuity of \$200 has been the subject of much newspaper comment. We now see it stated that WM. B. Asron has recently made Mr. H. a donation of \$10,000.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT.-We have acci succeeded in breaking down the democratic dentally omitted to notice sooner, the recep- sengers proceeded to-land. The boat howparty in that county; and it is now, and has tion of this valuable monthly which has been ever could not ges dose to the shore, and been for several years, reposing in the arms of our table several days. Fach number the remaining distance had to be waded by country seats—embracing every variety of and a rough sea, carrying the women and rural residences—accompanied with the rerections, together with a careful estimate of than a cold drenching. the cost. The present is the eleventh nummultaneous with this event, those papers ber and it fully sustains the high reputation abandoned the democratic party, and went which the work has already acquired. It over to the support of the Herkimer bolters may be found at DARROW'S.

in his "statistics of the British Empire," states the enormous value of the live stock in the United Kingdom. It appears that there are 2,250,000 horses, of the total value of £67,-000,000, of which more than 1,500,000 are used in agriculture and that their value is sheep 50,000,000, whose value is estimated at £67,000,000; and the extent of the capital invested in swine is still more extraordipassed in full convention, without dissent or nary, when we reflect how little it is thought biection. As such it is binding on the par- upon or taken into account. The number ty. But beside this it is intrinsically right, of pigs of all ages, breeding, and rearing, is inst, honest, and democratic. It refers the ap- calculated to be upwards of 18,000,000 which taking one-third at £2 each, and the remainrightful source of power-the people, in their | der at 10s each, gives a value of £18,870,000 respective localities. No fair or honest objecas the capital invested in pigs alone, making tion can be made to it. The opposite plan the total amount of capital invested in the -to select the delegates by a general State above species of agricultural stock £346,-

RAPID TRAVELLING .- The distance from Paddington to Didcot, in England, was recently run by an eight-wheel locomotive engine, with eight feet driving wheels, in 51 minutes and 38 seconds. The distance is 53 miles. The time marked was from a state of rest to a state of rest. The highest speed was between 75 and 76 miles an hour, and many miles were performed at an average velocity of between 67 and 68 miles an hour.

ed by the last arrival, notices a meeting of the committee and superintendants of baths for the people and their annual report. Since their establishment, in 1846, not less than 170,000 male and female bathers, and 56,-287 poor women have bathed, and also washed, dried and mangled the linen for themselves and families.

A Society for the protection of German emigrants has been formed in St Louis The officers are John C. Meyer, President; veral years to select suitable persons for Wm. Palm, Vice President; Arthur Olshau- Massachusetts and Vermont. Among the sen, Recording Secretary; J. G. Wessel- list is Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Balticounties. How unwilling they are to give booft, corresponding Secretary; Charles more.

The University of Mississippi advertises for five Professors, one of them to be President of the University. The salary of the President will be \$2000, of the Professors \$1500, and houses will be provided for

Two young Baltimoreans went out the other day to fight a duel, but upon the up and controlled the bolting convention at | word being given to fire, their courage had vanished, and neither fired. Another moment, and with eyes filled with tears, they mutually dropped the pistols, advanced towards each other, grasped hands and were better friends than ever.

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR .- The Sun avers that it is currently reported, and that great credence is given to the report that the late John Jacob Astor has never been naturalized. It is said that upou examination of the books of the United States Court from 1754 to the present time his name does not appear. If such is the case, adds the Sun, his immense property must tions were called, so long as the party con- revert to the State, a sum which would amply sented to any particular mode. The ap- provide for the liquidation of the State Debt and

The Germans of New York have subscribed \$2000 in behalf of the revolutionary ana Legis this resolution, the mode of calling future movements in Germany, and to aid the wid-The Board of Supervisors in Sarato- conventions was fixed, until altered by a sub- ows and orphans of those who have fallentin times subject to panies, under a murderous fire

TOTAL WRECK

STEAMER NIAm and retail of

brought up to the city, that steamer NIAGARA, Capt. CHILDS, ted in 1847 wrecked near the mouth of the Gel River. During yesterday the wind was into high and violent on the Lake-we are told it was an hurricance which might well excite apprehensions for the safety of any boat and at about 3 P. M., while performing her usual trip from Oswego to this place, and while about six miles from the mouth of the river, the Niagara lost her rudder. In this almost helpless condition she continued to beat about in a tempestuot a all night, and at about 7 o'clock this morning lost her pipe, soon after which she stranded half a mile west of the light-house and about her own leugth from the shore. Had it not been for the loss of her pipe, it is believed she would yet have made the river in safety. She had seventy-five passengers on board,

and it is indeed gratifying to be enabled to state that not one was 'ost, or in anywise injured. Considering the violence and com pleteness of the wreck, and the rough sea which prevailed, it is almost miraculous that every soul on board should have escaped The Niagara was a magnificent craft, and

and one of the best, if not the best sea-boat on the Lake. She was built only three years since, and is valued at \$60,000. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on her, and the loss will fall exclusively upon the enterprising company by which she was owned. At the last advices from the wreck, there

was three feet of water in the hold, and if the present high wind continues, it is believed she must inevitably go to pieces, and that too, very soon. She had little freight on board, and so far, nothing had been lost from her. But we have dispatched a messenger to the scene of the disaster and hope we go to press.

Mr. FREEMAN, of Jefferson county, who was Secretary of a meeting of passengers, held with reference to this accident, has just called on us, and handed in the proceedings for publication, to which we would refer the reader. He speaks in the very highest terms of the coolness and efficiency of Captain CHILDS-who by his calm comprehension of danger, and amerity, firmness, and energy n adopting the proper means, demanded by the exigency, to ward off the eminent catastrophe which threatened, won the unlimited confidence of his passengers, and ensured the most perfect order and quiet throughout, Mr. F. also corrects some of our statements above. He says the Ningara lost her rudder about 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and shortly after, her pipe. Capt. Carens then drifted near the shore, and when within two miles, threw out his anchors, which she dragged until within about ten rods of the shore, when she stranded broadside to, a ne o'clock this morning.

ere signals of distress had been previr made, and the inhabitants kindled beacon fires along the shore during the night. At 7 o'clock, this morning, a rope was got from the wreck to the shore, and with a yawl a ferry was established, by which the pasquisite details, specifications, plans and di- happy that nothing worse had befallen them

For the Rochester Daily Courier. Wreck of the Niagara.

At a meeting of the passengers on the morning f the 19th April, held on board an ateans out Ni agara, in which James Strate . Lop., was call ed to the Chair, and O. D. FREEMAN, Esq., was appointed Secretary. It was unanimously Resolved, That a committe of five persons be appointed to draw up and publish a testimonial of their gratitude and respect to Capt. CHILDS, and his officers and men, for their successful exertions 45,000,000. The number of black cattle in, in saving the lives of all on board, during the the kingdom, is about 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 very severe gale and storm which took place on of the value of £216,000,000; the number of Tuesday, the 19th April, 1848, on their passage

from Osw go to Rochester. The undersigned committee, in pursuance of the said resolution, beg leave to express through the columns of your paper, for themselves and all his officers and men-without exceptiontheir grateful acknowledgements for their exertions in the hour of danger, the boat having been deprived of her rulder, and her smoke-pipe having been carried away by the gale, in consequence of which she was deprived of steam, rendered unmanageable, and drifted on shore and stranded one mile west from the Genesee River. It is owing to the superior skill and cool ess displayed by the Captain, and the intrepidity and perseverance manifested by the officers and men that the lives of all on board were saved. The undersigned tender to Cap'. CHILDS their

unfeigned gratitude, with their best wishes for his health, prosperity, and a long life of future usefulness in his vocation.

W. WHITE, Morristown, LUTHER GRISWOLD, Lyme. THES. ELLIS, Cleveland, Capt. MATTHEWSON, Pulaski,

O. D. FREEMAN, Secretary. A little boy, not over ten years of age

was seen the other day cramming his mouth full of "fine cut," when a gentleman standing by, somewhat amused by the spectacle, asked him what he chewed tobacco for. "What do I chew tobacco for," replied the boy, "why sir, I chaw it to get the strength out of it, to be sure, what d'ye think I chawed it for?" The number elected to become West

Point cadets this year is 70. There is 1 from each of the New England States, but The abolition of Slavery in the French West Indies, (the N. O. Picayune thinks) will

hired laborers without suddenly arresting the

be gradual, so as to transform the slaves into

Green peas were selling in the markets at New York on Saturday last-price, six shillings a half-peck.

A correspondent of the Great Falls

Transcript gives the following advice to the "Do unto others, (this year,) as you wish

to be done by (next year.") POLITICAL PROSPECTS .- We find the following political gossip in the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of

Commerce :-It is now said here that the breach ha tween the two sections of the Democratic party in New York, will be healed, and by taking up some compromise candidate. We shall see. Mr. Dallas is pointed to, by some as the probable nominee of the Democratic Convention: others indicate Mr. Weonbury. But Mr. Ca s will have a may we would

Gen. Taylor, in his outer to the Indif an enemy, which are inexplicable,"

GEN. LEWIS CASS ON FRENCH REVOLUTION. late Public Meeting, held in Odd dl, in the city of Washingtion.

re fellow-citizens to hear and to than to talk-not so much to addres to mingle my congratulations with yours, son the stirring and striking events which are by passing in Europe, and the sound of which borne upon the wings of the wind to every civilized country of the earth. I yield to abler and to younger speakers the task of expressing such sentiments as become the subject and ing such sentiments as become the subject and and the occasion ; but yield in no jot or tittle to any one in the interest they excite, and the hopes they inspire. The shouts of liberty reach us from the Old World: let us send back their echoes from the New. Let us be grateful to Him who holds in his hand the fate of nations, and who guides their purposes by wiser purposes of his own ; let us be grateful to Him, who is breaking the bond of the oppressed, and setting the Captive free.

Throughout a considerable part of Europe

man is awakening to a conviction of his rights, and to a knowledge of his strength: and with the feelings which these inspire, comes the deter-mination to assert the oie, and, if necessary to employ the other The abuses of centuries are given away before the progress of the ago, and the foundations of government are investigated with a zeal not to be rebuked, and with a stern purpose which nothing will satisfy but the truth. The great tide of freedom is rolling onwards from the shores of Calabria to the English channel, and inst tutions, originating in barbirous ages, and sanctioned by time and habit, but which have sacrificed the happiness of the many to the power of the few, are giving way before it with as little resistance as regret. I hope, for with as little resistance as regret. I hope, for one, that the chalk-bound cliffs of England wil not stay the progress of this salutary reforms, but that it will reach her palaces and her hovels,

correcting the great moral and physical evils, which now press upon her people.

Fellow sitizens, I do not deny that there is much to commend in the institutions of England, social and political. I do not deny, that she has contributed her full share to the intellectual progress of the age. I do not deny that there is a many high traits of character well worthy of itation. But the practical administration of her government is entitled to no such commendation. It is arbitrary and oppressive—administered by a chosen class for their own benefit, and not for the inistered by a masses. It sits like an incubus upon the great body of her people in two-thirds of the home em-pire; and in the other third, Ireland—it has pressed down the people into a state of humilia-tion elsewere unknown in Christendom. Its right of primogeniture, its feudal privileges, and its aristocratic tendencies, have created such an is aristocratic tendencies, have created sach inequality of property, that scenes of distress— ave, of distress on the largest scale—are passing ave, of distress on the largest scale—are passing aye, of distress on the largest scale—are passing there in a manner unknown to modern history. It is very well to talk of the blessings of English law—of trial by jury and the haheus corpus.—These are good things for those who can enjoy them. But bread is a better thing for a starving family than trial by jury, and a house is a better protection than a habous corpus. Probably on the face of the globe, there is no such misery as in Iroland; nor was the spirit of man ever pressed down as there, by the overcow ring exils which down as there, by the overpow ring evils which surround him. Iroland scarcely the country of Irishmen. It is a country of England, which the sons of Ireland inhabit, and where the exist rather than live. And this oppression sends them to every region of the globe; and wherever they go, they carry with them an instinctive hatred of tyranny and love of liberty. They have made most valuable accessions to our population, and in peace and war have fulfilled the duties of American citizens as zealously as those born in our own country. From the heights of Abraham, watered with the blood of Montgomery, to the very last battle fought in Mexico, where is the field crowned by the valor and exertions of the American troops, in which the blood of Irishmen has not mingled with our own, and which her native, but our adopted, sons have not nobly rallied around the standard of their chosen home. England is in that condition which requires but one small effort on the part of her people, to ex-

one small effort on the part of her people, to extend those principles of free government, which nominally belong to the country, but which practically are confined to the few; to extend them to the great body of the people and thus to create a government for the benefit of all, directed by all, and accountable to all.

The fiscal opprossion of England is of itself a phenomenon. The sum of two hundred and fifty publions of dellers is every very ground out of the phenomenon. The sum of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars is every year ground out of the people for general purposes, besides, perhaps, an equal sum for the maintenance of the clergy, for the support of the poor, and a vast variety of other legal phinets. More shape one half of other local objects. More than one half of these two hundred and fifty millions of dollars is applied to the payment of the interest of the in Where is the true hearted American, who doe not long for the termination of such a state of

One of the strangest events, in this day one of the strangest events, in this day or great events, is the origin of these movements in favor of liberty upon the continent of Europe.—
Whence came they? From the Eternal City—from the head of the Catholic religion—the sucfrom the head of the Cathol c religion—the suc-cessor of St. Peter. Immediately on his eleva-tion to the Pontificate, the Pope avowed his at-tachment to free principles, and from the Vati-can went out the decree which is now spreading through the earth. The Pontiff, who holds the keys of St. Peter, has found a key to unlock the recesses of the human heart. His moral courage was but the more tried by the difficulties of his position. The abuses of the government were the work of ages, and had entered into all the habits of life and the ramifications of society; and he was surrounded by despotic governments jealous of the first aspirations of liberty, and maintaining their sway by powerful armies.—
The Austrian, too, with his Pandours and his Croats from the banks of the Danube, had descended the ridges of the Alps, and had spread himselt over the sunny plains of Italy. Almost in sight of the dome of St. Peter's, he watched with interest, and with many a threatening word, he progress of the Pope. But the work wen on. Naples was in a state of Revolution : Tus-

cany and Sardinia in a state of reform; and France of appparently peaceful progress in the new career opened to her.

I will not detain you by any recapitalation, however brief, of the abuses and oppressions which have engrafted themselves into those old government. An American ear might hear them, but an American heart could not comprehend them. The sovereign was the sole legislator with power to make and unmake laws at his pleasure, and to lovy all taxes he desired. He could imprison any one of his subjects, when and where as long as he pleased; and this horrible power was often exercised at the request of an abandoned mistress or worthless courtier. The nebility were environed with great privileges; and among those were exemption from taxation; an exclusive right to serve the state, and an unlimited power, even of life and death, over their vassals as the people were called. In France, the great revolution of 1789 had swept away many of these relics of an age of barbarism. That great event did more for human liberty, for freedom of thought and action than everything which had occured in and action than everything which had occured in

the world during the ten preceeding centuries.
What I thought of it will appear from the following extract from the remarks to which I shall more particularly refer, by and by.
"It has accomplished a vast benefit for France and for the world; though, in looking back upon without that with less its different phases, it is evident that, with less exaltation of mind, the same results might have been obtained, and years of trial and suffering spared to the country. Almst all the existing institutions of France owe their origin to the half century which has just passed away—the annihilation of feudality and arristocracy—equality the most perfect before the law—the abolin of primogeniture in the descent of property tion of primogeniture in the descent of property—national representation, and its natural consequence, the rendering the representative chamber a central point of influence and authority—the fall of the eclesiastical regime, with its secular riches and temporal power—the freedom of the press—(this was before the laws of repression and more than all and above as they now exist)-and more than all, and above

as they now exist)—and more than all, and above all, a public opinion ever vigilent to detect any abuse of authority, and ever ready to demand metorations in the institutions of the country."

The downfall of Napoleon, the restoration and expulsion of the Bourbons, and the revolution of 1830, still left much of public freedom to acquire, and much for a rational government to do. And unfortunately, the government of July began, af-ter a few years to forget its promises, and particu-larly with the advent of M. Guizet to power, marlarly with the advent of M. Guizot to power, marked its progress by public disaffection, and terminated in the most calamitous results for its authors. One of the most crying evils of France was the inequality of her representation—200,000 voters out of 36,000,000 of the people, having alone the privilege of election. Laws of repression, too, were passed, controlling the press; and a short time since, an obsolete law of 1791 was revived, prohibiting public banquets and political assemblages. Against this state of things the French people have risen in their might, and it has disappeared before them almost without bloodshed. The king and his family, and the members of his government, have fled. A provisional administration has been organized; the army and the navy have quietly submitted; the people have given their adhesion to the new order of things; and the powers of Europe are hastening to acgiven their adhesion to the new order of things, and the powers of Europe are hastening to acknowledge it. Every American will rejoice that this mighty change has been effected with so little an expenditure of human life. It is blodless, not bloody, revolutions that we desire. Unfor-tunately our country is the only one under the face of heaven where the right to change the government is a fundamental principle of the pothe same evils, and may resort to the same remedition. All the change we desire is made by the ballot, and force is thus excluded from an agency in our public affairs. Revolutions as I have said elsewhere, are made here by the ballot-box, but in Europe by the cartridge-hox; but he would

be fit for a mad house who would fire a leaden bullet, when he could attain his purpose much better by a paper one. But in monarchial coun-trics power holds on to its rights—not its rights, but its pretences and its possesions. In the qui-etude of despotism, no reform voluntarily comes to break up the leaden silence of the people. It is only when human sufferings are pushed to ex-tremes, and human strength is roused to exerion, that the privileged orders give way, and dole out a scanty morsel to the fami and the moment the pressure stops, the tardy re-form stops with it. Force, therefore, must be applied, or the abuses of government would often become intolerable as well as interminable. It is one of the evils inseparable from as human society. But while we acknowledge its existence and deplore it, we rejoice the more, the more soldom it is called by circumstances into action. I should not have said one word to you to-night my fellow-citizens, had I not been induced to do

so by a particular circumstance A few years ago, when in France, I published in the Democratic Review, some remarks on the condition of that country. Among these were allusious to the EMUTES which were often breaking out in the streets of Paris, and occasioning constornatino and alarm to the quiet citizens, who were disturbed in their occupations by the din of arms, and sometimes by bloody contests in the midst of their city, and all this without the least beneficial result, or any expection of it. not revolutions; they were riots and insurrection. I communicated also the facts, as disclosed by witne ses on the trials of persons indicted f these offences. It was shown conclusively that the persons engaged in them belonged to secret societies, sworn to abolish the Christian religion, to destroy all the rights of property, and to over-turn, in fact, social order. I was describing more particularly what in France were technically called the days of May, 1830. The sentiments of a journal which favored these proceedings, may be judged by the terms it employs when speaking of the United States, whose government it calls "a ridiculor republic and a moneyed aristocracy," The following quo ations mark its

tocracy," The following quo ations mark its spirit a.d object :
"It is, without doubt, beautiful to be an athe-; but that is not enough," &c.
"It ought to say, all that is connected with re ligious worship is contrary to our progress; while at the same time, whenever people are religious, they talk nonsense."
"Our Savior is called the Democratic son

My condemnation of such principles has rethe principles of the revolution brought about by the people seeking the redress of their grievances. There never was a feeling of my heart, a word of my mouth, nor an act of my life which would give any man a right to call in question my sympathy with the struggling masses, or the sin-cerity of my hopes for their success; I defy any man to quote from my remarks upon the condi-tion of France, one single sentence inconsistent with thr progress of rational liberty.

What I thought and what I foresaw, are shown

by the following extract, alluding to the condi tion of Europe, and to changes that were in pro-

But in Europe, the last great element of pubic happiness is beyond the reach of the govern ments, and it is therefore the more necessary-that they should use all the means within the power to improve the condition of the poorer classes of society, to extend the advantages of education to all to diminish the public expenses to put a stop to oppressions, and to introduce the most impartial equality before the law, and into public employments. In this way, and in this alone, can the political effervesence which is every where visible in Europe, be safely guided, when it cannot be wholly controlled. There was a forward movement of opinion, which can nei-ther be misunderstood or put down. It has prouced great changes, and will produce still g er. Its operation is a question of time only; but the extent and intensity of that operation depend ssentially upon the wisdom and justice of governments, and upon the forbearance of the people. Happy will it be for both, if the changes demanded by the present state of society, and called for by the thinking class of community, are nade in time to prevent revolutions, instead of ls there one American in this broad land, wh

will not reciprocate these sentiments.

Unfortunately for the late dynasty, these liberal views were not adopted by it; and if its principles did not undergo a change, certainly many of its most obnoxious measures were adopted and pursued after that period and have given to our government a character for insincerity and love of power, which, if they were before charged upon it, had not acquired by such a course of con-duct as has since been adopted, and which left the French people no choice between tame sub-

and armed resistance. not recolvect the date precisely.) M. Theirs was the prime minister, and his character and prin-ciples were a guarantee for rational progress and against arbitrary measures. But the later years of the fallen dynasty have been marked by meaares evincing a settled determination to strengt en the powers of the government, and to narrow nore and more the circle of popular rights, till more and more the circle of popular rights, till the foolish project of preventing even a social banquet to be partaken by a large portion of the Chamber of Deputies, and by much that was able and liberal in France, and where public measures were to be discussed, applied the torch to the inflamable materials, and kindled that conflagration, which, though it has consumed but little, has purged much; and will become a beacon light, inviting other nations, struggling upon the stormy ocean of political oppression' to fol-

the stormy ocean of political oppression' to fol-low France into a haven of peace and security. Lessons of Liberty, my fellow citizens, may be slowly learned, but they are surely learned. For ourselves, we are always free. Our ancestors brought with them the principles of civil and religious liberty; and these have come down to us through prosperous and adverse events, till they have become bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. But the first schools of liberty in Europe, have been schools of revolution; her first lessons have been taught there. The feeling itself is an instinct of the human heart, planted in it by the Creator; but its rational enjoyment comes with time, generally with labor, often with suffering. Something is gained by every step. The effort may be stationary, apparently retrograding still the sentiment will be onward, and misfortune prepares the way for success. And so it is Exercise time, experience, and exertion will

i Europe; time, experience, and exertion will ring with them their reward. Not only will the rights of man be appreciated, but their ra-tional enjoyment be secured, and the principle that government was instituted by all, will be practically acknowledged. We all feel that this is an age of progress.

Oneard seems to be the great word of our day and generation—onward in all the elements of human imprevement, intellectual, social, political, and physical. He would be wiser, who make the experiment in practice, which an ancient king is said to have made in rebuke of his courtiers, and plant himself upon the shore of the ocean, saying to its tides, flow not, than he who should say to the spirit of the age, advance not. There are many who fear the progress at the result of this great feeling. I am not among them. I have watched it and mingled with it for forty years. In my opinion, it is yet but in its commencement. Let us all attempt to instruct and to guide what we could not check if

we would, and ought not if we could. Human liberty, human equality, human improvement, moral and physical, should be the object of our desires, as well as of our efforts. Some peculiar characteristics have marked the progress of the recent events in France.— The capital is surrounded by a wall of circum-

validation upwards of thirty miles in extent. De-tached forts strengthen the approaches, and smaller defensive works are placed, at regular tervals, along the whole wall. It is an imnense fortification, one of the most extensive in he world. It completely commands the city of Paris, and is garnished with an immense train of artillery, ready for any operations the govern-ment might direct. In this fortification, and in the city itself, when these troubles broke out, the government had collected a great army of one hundred thousand men, among the best disciplined troops in the world, and collected for the very purpose of putting down all opposition to the course it was proposed to adopt. And what was the result of this great political foresight, as it seemed to be. The fortifications did not fire a gun; the resistance in the streets did not pro-duce as much bloodshed as an ordinar; emeute; and the troops fraternized with the people, an went over to them in the hour of trial. Th colossal power which Louis Philippe had been building up for eighteen years, disappeared like a dream. His government was dissolved, his dynasty terminated, his family expelled from the dynasty terminated, instanting experied from the kingdom, and the people took possession of the power that belonged to them? And what then? Any more blood? Any more violence? Any more of those reactions of feeling, which have more of those reactions of teening, which have too often marked the progress of revolutions, and have rendered the word itself unacceptable to timid ears? There has been nothing of all this; and let us hope there will not be. A provisional government has been organized, composed of able and eminent men, some of them known through the civilized world, and all of them well fitted for their position, and with characters which arnish the best guarantee for their patriotic conduct. They have summoned a national assem-bly to convene in a short time, in order to preare a constitution for the French monle; and pare a constitution for the French people; and, in the meantime, all violence and resistance have ceased. The quality of all French citizens before the law has been acknowledged; universal suffrage has been established; and the great principles of liberty have been recognized as freely as they are recognized in our own country. And a public vessel has actually been offered to one of the King's sons, to enable him to go where he pleased. What a beautiful illustration are all

these proceedings of the progress of a healthful public opinion in France; and what a beautiful example for the other nations of Europe, who feel the case will be a may resort to the same reme-

it is the right of every people to abolish its govfoundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happmess." But every people must judge for themselves as well whether they will continue an existing government, as whether they will change it, and if so, what form they will substitute. We know the priceless value of liberty; we know that it suits our condition, and that it has given us a greater measure of political happiness than any other na-tion ever enjoyed before us. But while we all feel this, and wish that every other people were as well fitted for the enjoyment of liberty as we are, still these convictions and these wishes have no influence upon our political conduct; we hold all other nations as our fathers did—enemies in

war; in peace, friends. But there is no just principle of national comi-ty which forbids us to indulge and express a sympathy with the struggling millions, who, feel-ing their rights and their oppressions, are rising in their strength to recover their long lost free dom. We ought neither to shut our ears to the ears to the welcome sound of their successful efforts, or our hearts to the emotions which these are so well calculated to inspire. France does not want men nor means to defend herself, or to maintain the position she has assumed. She has sons enough to protect her and her rights, and all they have is at her disposal. But the sympathy of twenty millions of people is a present fit to send across the Atlantic—and of a people, too, who have proceded France in the great career into which she has just entered, and who can tell her that it is beset with no trials or difficulties, which time and experience may not easily overcome. It will make her joy the greater for what she has done, and her confidence the firmer for what done, and her confidence the firmer for what she has to do. Abaudoning, then, the question party, let us all come up to this great work.

Let neither Whig nor Democrat be concerned in it. It is the right and duty of American citizens, and all other distinctions should be swallowed up. and all other distinctions should be swapowed up in that sacred term. Let us do this, and since the return of Columbus to Spain, no higher tri-bute will have been paid to the advancing opin-ions of the age, and no nobler present made by the New World to the Old.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS

Late and Important from Europe.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. From the Journal of Commerce.

The news is very important. Prussia and Austria appear to be settling down quietly under the new order of things, but Italy is in a blaze, and there is said to be a prospect of immediate war between Russia and Germany The King of Sardinia has marched troops the aid of Lombardy, which is seeking make itself independent of Austria.

There seems to be more prospect of a Euopean war, than at any previous time since the Revolution of Paris. France is getting on as well as could be xpected. The election had been postponed till Sunday the 2d day of April, and the National Assembly was to meet on the 4th

The government of Nassua has sequestra ted the celebrated estate of Johannisberg, be onging to Prince Metternich. ENGLAND.

A great Metropolitan Chartist Meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands sailed, on Kensington Common. Petitions or the Charter were to be adopted and the meeting was to repair en masse to Westmin ster, and present them to the Houses of Pariament: to re-assemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask the Parliament for an

CHARTIST MEETINGS AND SEDITIOUS Speeches.-On Thursday week, Dr. Mc Donall delivered a lecture to the Chartists at Nottingham. He spoke much in favor of the Charter, and, said it the petition which is to be presented on the 10th inst.was rejected,he would come to Nottingham, though he had come thither barefoot, to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was their organization that they could

ssemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no law against a number of men, from every city, town and village in the empire, walking quietly to London.-The people would wait a long time, but not

A Mr. John Finn denounced the Govern ment, and said that the first man shot in Ire-land would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their

On motion of a Mr. Sowter, Mr. Harney was instructed to inform the convention of the country that this would be the last black and white petition from Nottingham. (A voice, 'Bayonets next!' and great applause.
After cheers for the Charter, the Irish Patriots and Feargus O'Conner.

ENGLAND IN TROUBLE.-A great weekly onservative organ in London, The Brittania has the following-We have no sympathy with the admiration expressed by some pseudo-Conservatives in the House of Commons of the intelligence and moderation dis-played by the French people in their "wonderful revolution."

If this foolish speech be persisted in it will be difficult to convince unlettered men that what is accounted glorious in Paris can be treasonable in Dublin and Birmingham Let us wait the event. The course of every loyal man at the present time is perfectly clear. All minor differences of opinion must be forgotten in the presence of the great danger

which threatens us.
In the speech of the Premier on Monday last, there are sentiments expressed which must go for to gain him the confidence of the nation. The government has many difficulties to contend with. They will be aggravated as the revolution proceeds. It the duty of the Conservative party to rally round the throne, and to give to her Majesty's Ministers, for the time being, a cordial support, so long as they show themselves deter-mined to resist foreign aggression and to suppress internal discord.

IRELAND. The correspondent of the Morning Chron

cle says, "Day by day the evidences of increasing dissatisfaction are becoming more apparent. A large portion of the working sses in this city are arming. Rifles, mus kets, pikes, and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities, in accordance with the suggestions of the Jacobin

newspapers.

Meanwhile the Government are taking every precaution against an outbreak. Addiional troops are pouring into the country. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says, "I can state as a positive fact, that the Confederates now meet nightly in their club rooms for the purpose of being drilled, and that, under the hands of practiced teachers, they are taught to march in time, form sections, close and open columns,&c., and further, that the rifle clubs are in full opera-

New pikes, twelve feet long, are becoming plentiful in the arms market, some of the misguided owners, acting on the advice of Mr. Mitchell, really believing that the tim for an outbreak has arrived. A gentleman parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow fa-cings) of the Irish National guard.

A large portion of the working classes in this city are arming. Rifles, muskets, pikes, and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities, in accordance with the suggestions of the Jacobin newspaper.— One wholesale dealer in these articles has declared that he is unable to supply further orders at present. You may see butchers boys, on leaving the market, marching hom

with rifles on shoulder. One thing is certain, and the fact cannot be concealed, treason, open and secret, is abroad: discontent and disaffection reign in every peasants' bosom, and a spark will igrebellious volcano upon which thi unfortunate country rocks to and fro. The fact that pikes are being manufactured in great numbe: s both in the neighboring counties of Meath and Kildare is now no long-

er unknown to the public.

The Limerick Examiner says, "Nearly £3000 were drawn out of the Limerick Savings' Bank by depositors of the industrious class. Notices for the withdrawal of £5,000 more were lodged for Monday next,-Throughout the country, generally, the peo ple are said to be engaged in the acquisition and manufacturing of arms, of various de

ery precaution against an outbreak. Additional troops are pouring into the country.—
It is stated that the government have made ments for supplying the loyal itants of Dublin, to the amount of several thousand men, with muskets and ammuni-tion should circumstances render this additional precaution advisable.

Disaffection has been discovered amongst the

police, but vigorous measures are to be applied remedy of this mischief. " A member of the 'Dr. Dovle Club' is to le

ture upon the superiority of the pike over fire-arms as a weapon of offence; a question upon which there seems to be no difference of opinion mong the great body of the Confederates The number of troops now serving in Ireland, neluding artillery, but exclusive of the enrolled out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks, ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse ar-

fillery, ten companies of artillery, twenty-two ther regiments have since arrived. The republican spirit is spreading rapidly among he laboring classes in Dublin. Cork, Waterford, and Kilkonny, say that the mechanics in these cities are arming, and daily expectation of he ring of a rising in the

metropolis.

At a 'sympathetic' meeting held at Galway, on St. Patrick's day, a Mr. Winter charged Lord John Russell with "callous and cold-blooded cru-clties and wholsale butcheries," and said, ami is oud cheers, that his Lordship deserved to perish on the block.

Mr. Elias T. Stephenson, of the College of St. Columba, county Meath who gave in his adhesion to the Irish Confederation, the other day, has since been deprived of his fellowship. SCOTLAND.

TROOPS FOR SCOTLAND. -In consequence of he recent disturbance in Edinburgh and Glasgow detachment, consisting of 36 non-commis officers and gunners, will embark this week from the Royal Arsenal in one of the Leith steamers, to strengthen the two companies stationed at Leith Fort and Glasgow, under the command of Captain J. McCoy and Captain S. P. Townsend The detachment marched to the Royal Arsenal n Wednesday morning, but the Leith s'eamer had pussed, and they returned to barracks till the next conveyance affords them a passage. BELGIUM

The band which calls itself the Belgium Legion entered Belgium on the 29th by Risque-a-Tout, a village situated between Mouscron and

The legion was 2000 strong. It was met by the advanced Guard of General Fleury Daray composed of 200 men, with twenty-five artillery men and two pieces of cannon. After a ver smart action, the invading column fled in all directions. Several prisoners taken, and among them their leader, a Parisian. The invading legion has lost many men; it is said 400 killed and Our loss was one killed and five or six wound-

Military preparations continue to be made FRANCE. The Monitour, of Monday, contains a decree of

the Government postponing the general election of the representives of the people to Sunday, the 23d of April. The National Assembly is to meet 23d of April. The National Assertion on the 4th of May next.

In consequence of the recent event in Austria and Prussia, the Committee of National Define

any expense for defensive purposes.

At Mazieres (Ardonnes) there have been disurbances, caused by workmen breaking machinery.
Gen, Changarnier, who was appointed Govern-

er of Algeria, has left Paris for that colony.

The Presse contains an exceedingly strong article against the Provisional Government, signed by the editor, M. E. de Girardin. In it the writor, without any circumlocution, treats the gentle men now sitting at the Hotel de Ville as a body of vain pretenders, totally unequal to grappe with the exigencies of the present moment. Several of the more ardent republicans attacked the office of Presse, seized M. E. de Girardin, and threatend to destroy his type. General Courtais, the commandant of the National Guard, succeeded, however, in getting them to disperse quietly, representing to them that the only effect of destroying the type and machinery would be to throw several men out of employment.

The intelligence from Lyons is important. The Courrier de Lyons says, that the workmen in that

city were in revolt.

They demanded & took forcible possession of the powerful magazine, and seized on a quantity of arms, and at the time the paper was going to press orders had been giving that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city. M. Arago, the Commissory of the Government, had sent to Par's for orders, and had expressed his determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity.

The steam frighte Labrador arrived at Toulon on the 25th from Algiers. When she left, the

tores of Perrane, and plundered them of several The Government has given orders for the im-mediate assembly of a camp of from 30,000 to 35,000 men between Vienne and Grenoble. 'This measure' says the Union, has, no doubt, been aused by the intelligence received from Italy. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, bids

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jorome, bids for the representations of Corsica. In his address, he quotes the words of his uncle, who from St. Helena. prophesied, that, before fifty years Europe would be republican or Cossack.

The new fancy of the day, the planting of 'trees of liberty,' has been nursed with great ardor. Tall poplars are uprooted and planted wherever the fancy of the populace dictates.

The Precisional Covernment having discovers. The Provisional Government, having discover

ed a plot among the exultes of the clubs for the arrest of Lamartine and Garnier Pages, have deermined to organize a civic guard of 1,500 men for the protection of the Government.

The Provisional Government has materially re luced the salaries of all public functionaries A decree of the Government modifies the law of libel, and enacts that henceforward no officer of the Government can prosecute a journalist for criticising his public conduct.

Joseph Henry, the man who some time ago

ired on Louis Philippe, is said to have been re stored to liberty.

It was reported in Paris on Thursday that or ders had been sent to the generals commanding the multary divisions in the east and south to march all their disposable forces towards the Alps,

where they are to be concentrated, and remain under the orders of General Lamoriccire. These warlike preparations were suggested by protest said to have been entered into by the English, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers at Turin, against the project of King Charles Albert to invade Lombardy. So far is England concerned it may be confidently stated that there is no round for this statement.

Proclamations have been published by the Pro isional Government to the army and to the peo

ole, exhorting to order, and forbidding processons and the firing of mysketry in the streets.

The persons who, during the revolution, wanonly destroyed the failway bridge at Asincres, have been convicted and sentenced to various erms of imprisonment, varying from one to five A Lyons journal, the Salut Public, says, " We

are assured that orders were given yesterday morning to the troops in garrison at Grenoble to leave immediately for Savoy, to take possession of it in the name of the Republic. It is said that hese orders were obeyed immediately, so that the entry into Savoy will have taken place to-day This news given to us as positive, seems to re uire confirmation."

A letter from Toulon states, that an order had

been received there on March 23d, to send the depot of the 35th Regiment of the line to Algeria without delay. The number of men thus to be disposed of is about 500. As this order ap-plies to all regiments which, like the 36th, have their war battalions in Algeria, the whole will onstitute a reinforcement of upwards of 10,000

The National says:

'Three military camps, connected together and consisting of a disposal force of nearly 100,000 men, will certainly be established at Dijon, yons and Grenoble. In the event of a war, and case of an advance on the kingdom of Sardinia, the head-quarters of the French army will be fixed at Lyons in order to direct from that point the first military operations."

Letters from Havre mention, in proof of the

utter stagnation of commerce, and of the prostra-tion of credit, that there were 30 vessels in that port laden with cotton, which neither the con-signees nor any one else would accept and pay he freight upon.

The departure of Lord Normanby, for which he was busily preparing, caused much uneasiness in Paris, and to the absurdest reports; although he had explained to M. de Lamartine that it was owing solely to private business. DENMARK.

The Duchy of Schleswig has declared its independence. A Provisional Government has been established at Kiel, and they have addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants.

The King of Prussia has declared the admission of the Duchy into the German confederation and his determination to support them. In pursuance of this, on the 26th ult., upwar is of 20,000 troops marched towards the Northern frontier, the guards forming the greater portion

all respects in concert with Prussia.

A letter from Kiel, dated March 26, announ ces the commencement of hostilities between the Danes and the Schelswig Holsteiners at Frederickstadt.
Other accounts state that 13,000 troops from
Prussia and Hanover have entered Holstein; also that the Danes have stopped the navigation of the Sound, and detained two Prussian and seve-

of the army. All the necessary arrangements with the Governments of Hanover and Bruns-

wick have been completed, and they wil act in

ral other vessels. 12,000 Danes were on Tues-day, preparing to march on Schleswig. All seaboard merchant vessels were to be pressed. It was expected that all shipments from the Baltic would immediately cease SWEDEN.

representation, proposing partial changes in the

PRUSSIA. All continues tranquil at Berlin, and the popularity of the King is increasing. The Berinisehe Zeitung says, that the King has taken a large number of those of the citizens who were wounded in the combat of liberation on the 18th ultimo in his palace, and the apartments of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, where every attention is paid to their comfort. The Queen has given her paid to their comfort. own beds and family linen, and has the meals for the patients cooked in her own kitchen. She pays daily visits to the sufferers, whom she com-forts and cheers. The Allgemeine Proussische Zeitung, of the 25th ultimo, contains the report of the soldiers who were killed on the night bi he 18th to the 19th but does not state the num ber, which, it would appear, is considerable .-The funeral procession was chiefly composed of citizens. The strictest order prevailed through-

out the ceremony.

On the morning of the 25th ultimo the King started for Polsdam, where the magistrates and anhabitants received him with great enthusiasm. The public could scarcely be prevented from ta-king the horses from the King's carriage and drawing it themselves. The King addressed the people and the officers of the Potsdam garrison, and returned to Berlin about noon. The speeches of his Majosty, while acknowledging the faithfulness of the troops, was chiefly meant to exhort the army to follow the royal example, and to join the national party with heart and soul. The answer of the officers, in the name of the troops, was full of devotion and enthus asm for the good cause. The attempts to estab-lish a Republic in Prussia have all signally failed. The feeling of re-establishing the nationality of the Poles is everywhere increasing. The Poles are on guard with the burghers of Berling. Berling. -They wear the German cockade combined with the Polish national colors. The King openly recognized them, and it is everywhere understood that the desire in Prussia is to interpose the Poles as an independent nation between Germany and

The Prussian State Gazette,of the 26th ultimo. "A deputation from Posen, headed by the Archbishop Von Przyluski, has petitioned the King to allow a national re-organization of the Grand Duchy of Posen to develope itself imme-Grand Duchy of Posen to develope itself immediately, but in a quiet and legal manner, under his Majesty's protection. The deputation gave their advice as to the proper means for accomplishing this end; and further petitioned that a provisional commission should be formed, consisting of men who enjoyed the public confidence. His Majesty was pleased to accede to the wishes of the deputation, and published the following preclamation.

ollowing proclamation: "To the deputation from the Grand Duchy Posen: Agreeably to the wishes you have com municated to me, I readily consent to have the way to a national re-organization of the Grand Duchy of Posen, to be accomplished with the least possible delay. I will, therefore, sanction the formation of a commission, consisting of men of both nations, (t. x. Germany and Poland.) This commission will consult with my chief president, and they will make their propositions according to the result of their consultations. But this can only be effectual if, and as long as, order and the authority of the magistrates remains undis-turbed in the Grand Duchy." A Berlin journal, of the 27th, states that, on news being received that a Provisional Government had been former at Kiel, to resist an attack of the Danish troops, the Prussian Government gave orders to differe detachments of troops to proceed rapidly to the frontier, in order to prevent a violation of the territory of the German nation. The Governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg and Brunswick have also been invited to cause their troops to advance towards the frontiers to protect the nation

The Prussian State Gazette, of the 26th ultimo, informs its readers that the Duke of Brun-swick had publicly declared his adhesion to the King of Prussia's leadership of Germany. duke caused the King's Proclamation " people and to Germany" to be distributed to the public, with a note of the Brunswick Ministry printed at the bottem of the copies, stating that the Ducal Government will meet all the proposi-tions of the Prussian Government. A private letter from Brunswick says, that the duke had spoken with some of his private friends and chief officers to this effect—"The Russian army has been placed upon a war footing; but as soon as these troops, or a portion of them cross the Prus-sian frontier, French troops will draw near the Rhine. The safety of our German fatherland The steam frigate Labrador arrived at Toulon on the 25th from Algiers. When she left, the colony was perfectly tranquil.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Avignon. The disturbances in Lyons still continued, On the colony was perfectly tranquil. on and its general we fare to lack my aid. ry, fight its bat

Tranquility has been completely re-established at Bresdau. Throughout Westphalia the recent ranges have been excepted with enthusiasm.

The rumored abdication of the King of Bava ria, in favor of his son is confirmed. The Chambers were opened at Munich on the 22d by the new King, Maximilian. In his speech from the throne he proclaimed as the motto of Bavaria, "Liberty and Law," and promised to submit to the states of the kingdom in various reforms, as the abol tion of lotteries, responsibility of minis-ters, liberty of the press, election for the Chamber of Deputies speedy arrangements for the rep-resentation of the Palatinate, abolition of ground rents, projection of a new legal code, and a re-

RE-ACTION IN THE PROVINCES. Berrin, March 29 .- We have received inteligence from Pomerania and the March of denbourg, announcing a re-action against the new order of things. An appeal has been made to the inhabitants of Pomerania, protesting against the right assumed by the city of Berlin to overturn by force of arms the established sys-tem, and to exact from the King concessions and dismissal of tro: ps from that city. The address proceeded to say that a deputation would be appointed to proceed to Berlin, and demand of the President of the Bourgoisie whether that body was disposed to return to sentiments of loyalty and whother it would co-operate with the Pome-ranians in the re-establishment of tranquility throughout the country. - [Zeitungshalle, March

Advices from Vienna, of the 21st ult., state that all was tranquil, and the news of the Em-peror's concessions had excited great joy in the provinces. Proclamation had been issued, orering the authorities to maintain the existing laws and the people to obey them. On the 21st the Emperor published an amnesty for all political offences. Foreigners who had been guilty of such offences were to be expelled from the territories. The Weiter Zeitung, of the 25th March, acknowledges an address of the English residents of Vienna to the people of Austria, and says that this address has made a deep impreson upon the inhabitants of the capital, and that it has tended to strengthen the sympathies which the Austrians have ever felt for the generous British nation, "the firstborn of freedom among the great European nations."

In Hungary the concessions made by the Em peror were just in time to prevent the Procla-mation of a republic. While the magnates renounced their privileges in the Assembly of Pres-burg, on the 18th, a more formidable revolution was going on in Pesth, where 160,000 of the new National Guards assembled and concerted the es-tablishment of a republic, which they did not, owever, proclaim. Things looked very serious till the news of the Constitutional concessions of the Emperor arrived at Pesth, where the information was enthusiastically received.
In Austria, Bavaria, Pomerania, Brandenburg and other places, very strong opinions have been expressed against the pretensions of the King of The Hanoverian Chambers were opened on the

28th, by commission. The royal speech confirms the promises of liberal measures before made. RUSSIA, GERMANY AND POLAND. Austria and Prussia continuo tranquil, but Austria and Prussia continuo tranquil, but there appears every probability of a war between United Germany and Russia, Poland being the battle field. The great object of the Germans is to interpose an independent nation between themselves and Russia, and this object is distinctly avowed in the following article which appears in the Cologne Gazette:—"If we look carefully at our position towards foreign States, nothing is more certain than that we shall shortly be in open war with Russia. One month hence, at the latest, we must be in the feld. The will rove me equally brave."

The Austrians had retired by the Mesegnano of the German people has pronounced itself in favor of the re-establishment of Poland. Prussia will have to give up a portion of her territory, to attain the great object, an intermediate kingdom between Germany and Russia. This movement

has already commenced. A provisional commit-tee has already been formed at Posen for the regeneration of Poland, with the sanction of the Prussian authorities. If Prussia makes a sacrifice of territory, it must be understood that she does so with a certainty of attaining the desired object. Posen must not be given up with a chance of its falling into the hands of Russia. Prussia and Germany cannot remain strangers to the Russian Polish war. The words in the royal proclamation of the 21st of March, recomm ing a federate army, and an army of neutrality, are equivalent to a call to arms." If we are to believe an announcement which appeared in the Breslau Gazette, of the 21st, a collision between Germany and Russia is immi-

nent. Quarters have been spoken at Kalish, says this journal, for 600 Russians, and nearly ssian troops are assembled on the Po lish frontier. The Constitutionnel states that there are 30,-000 Russian troops concentrated on the frontier of Gallieia, a few leagues from Cracow. 50,000 received orders to send 15,000 men towards Gal-

The army of the Caucasus is to be diminished, and has received strict orders to confine itself to the defensive. Schamyl has established a regular estafette ser ice with Constantinople, in order to bhain the earliest intelligence of what passes Europe. His intention is to assume the offensive as soon as hostilities shall have commenced in Po land. It must not be forgotten that there are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus.— The state of Southern Russia is very uneasy .-The Cossacks are greatly irritated by the hursh The province of Kusan, situated between the White Sea; the Ural Mountains, and the Wolga. is in a state of great excitement. The four mil lions of Tartars who inhabit it are eagerly ex pecting an opportunity of throwing off the iron yoke of the Emperor. This province supplies Russia with her wealth; it is here are her tunds, the mines of platina, of gold, of copper, and of iron, and here are the forests which furnish the finest

Statements have appeared that Cracow and Warsaw are both in open insurrection. Th inhabitants of Warsaw are said to have risen en masse, and murdered hundreds of the Russians.

A Poli-h Legion, which formed part of the Civic
Guard, have left Berlin for Posen, with the intention of strengthening the opposition in the Russian provinces of Poland, where the old system of knouting and incarcerating is now carried on to a extravagant longth.

A lotter to the Schlesischer Zeitung, of the 23d

The accounts from Poland have been contradic-

instant, confirms former reports of the concentra tion of a large army of Russian troops close to the frontier of Upper and Lower Silesia. They sist chiefly of Cossacks and Circassians. same paper also confirms the rumors current of disturbances in the Russian part of Poland, especially at Warsaw.
The Polish General, Microslawski, passed thro

Cologne on Thursday, on his way to Paris, in or-der to invite his countrymen residing there to re-turn to Posen. He has secured an assurance from the Prussian Government, that every facili-ty will be afforded to their passage through the Prussian territories.
Advices have arrived from Lemberg, (Gallicia) the date of the 22d March, which announce

that a great popular demo strat on took place there on the 19th. The people domanded a contitution, the liber v of the p. css, a general amnesty, the national guard, the amption of the Po-lish language, and that the Emperor of Austria should take the title of King of Poland. To all these demands the Emperor has acceeded ITALY.

The Gazette di Roma, of the 14th ult., publishes a proclamation of the Pope, exhorting the sons and subjects of the Pontiff to respect the rights of kings. They are to "respect religion, and never to provoke the terrible anathema of an in-dignant God, who would assuredly fulminate His acred vengeance against the assailants of H

Lord Minto arranged conditions of peace with Sicily, which were taken into consideration by the Neapolitan Cabinet and rejected. The Sicil ans, it appears, are to be left to them the King of Naples will appeal to the Powers of

Europe.
It appears that the rising is general throughout the Lombardo-Venetisn kingdom, and that everywhere the Austrian troops have been repuls-According to the Turin Journals of the 22d,

the fighting between the people of Milan and the Austrian troops had continued during the days of the 19th, 20th and 21st. The people had at ast obtained possession of all the principal points f the town, and were, when the last a left, engaged in attacking the castle. The same journals announce that Modena had risen, and that Parma and Placenza were in full insur-Numerous bodies of volunteers from the Sa

dinian dominions, especially from Genoa, has-tened towards Milan. The Swiss cantons which boarder on the Lombard territory, and which have always given shelter to the Carbonari and Italian political refugees, also rose, and, accord-ding to one account, a large body of Swiss suc-ceeded in entering Milan, carrying arms and ammunition to the insurgents.
The Piedmontese Gazette of the 24th, announ es the evacuation of Milan by the Austrian troops

on the 23d, in consequence of the complete vic-tory of the people. They marched out in three colums, directed towards Mantua, Verona and Placenza.
The King of Sardinia has declared himself favor of the independence of Lombardy, and or-dered his army to march to the aid of the Ital-

The Piedmontese troops crossed the Milanese frontier on the 24th, and marched on the capital The Austrians retired before them and racuated the city which was immediately occupied of the Duke of Genoa.
We learn by the Florence papers of the 21st

20th. About a hundred youths that day sallied forth with loud cheers for independence, the revolution of Paris, and that of Vienna. The Hun garians and the pioneers refused to act against the people: the dragoons alone fought desper-ately. The Duke, at the time of our account, was vainly trying to conciliate the people by con-cessions. The same papers announce that Venice, Triest, and Padua were in open insurrection

on the 19th.

On the 19th the people of Parma, on hearing of the insurrection at Milan, rose tumultuously and evinced a disposition to attack the Austrian garrison. The next morning, at five o'clock, the Duke convoked a Council to deliberate on the neasures to be taken. The inhabitants weren that hour in possession of the principal posts of he city, after a slight collision in which an Austrian soldier and a workman were killed. The whole population was soon afterwards un-der arms, the toesin was rung, the firing co -

cers were killed. Among the latter was the ma-jor of the regiment. The people experience se-rious losses. Two of their chiefs, Doctors Brairious losses. Two of their chiefs, Doctors Brai-bant and Crema were both killed. The Duke became so terrified that he sent for Count Can-telli and placed himself under his protection. At the suggestion of the latter the prince resolved to leave the duchy, and to issue the following "We, Charles, being anxious to quit these

states with our family, appoint Count Luigi San Vitale, Count Girolamo Cantelli Councillor Fer-dinando Maestri. Councillor Pietro Pelligrini, nembers of Regency, to which we grant supreme authority, with power to give such institutions and adopt such measures as circumstan-ces may require." The Regency, on being in-stalled, named a director of the police and a new military commander of the city. The civic guard occupied all the posts at 9 o'clock, P. M., and the Council of Seniors assembled. At Rome, on the 21st ultimo, on the arrival

of the first news from Milan, the people tore down the arms ir in the palace of the Austrian Embassy. The ambassador has fled. Au extraordinary bulletin, dated Milan, March 24th, two o'clock, P. M., contains the following:
"Trent and Tyrol are said to be in revolt. Lod and Cremona have triumphed after being partly burnt by the enemy. Pavia, Brescia, and Dezeone have likewise expelled the Austrians. The garrison of Pizzi-Ghettone joined the insurgents, and the fortress was captured by the

Milanese with 17 pieces of artillery. The Duchies of Parma and Modena have united with Piedmont and Lombardy. The Duke of Modena has not fled, as we stated yesterday, but is a pris-The Paris Moniteur du Soir publishes the following summary of the Italian news:—"The Italian journals have brought the following accounts:— The King of Sardinia has himself marched at the head of his srmy. The viceroy of Lombardy is at Verona with his family.

third son, the Archduke Sigismond, has been ar-rested at Bergamo. The Austrians to the num-ber of 5000 or 6000, are stationary at Marignan. The Milanese have blown up the bridge of Lainbro to cut off the communications with the ene-my. Venice is in full insurrection." The following were the first acts of the Proble reduction in the price of salt; complete am-nesty for all political offences; the remission of

all fines; and the provisional maintenance of all the employees in the public offices, with the ex-ception of foreignes.

The King of Sardinia has transmitted the following document, dated the 25th ult,. to the Provisional Government at Milan :-"! shall not enter Milan till I have vanquished the Austrian in battle, for I will not present myself to so brave a people till I have obtained a victory that may

oad to Lodi, on the Adda. Provisional Governments are formed at Pla-centia, Parma and Modena. The wish of these small States appear to be to join their fortunes with that of Lombardy.

The strong fortress of Mautua is in possession of the people of Lombardy, and Veroha has also pronounced. The troops of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are

in possession of the whole of the Duke of Mo-dena's states.

Intelligence that the Austrians had been ex-pelled from Venice and a republic proclaimed is onfirmed.

Accounts have been received, confirming the fact of the important fortress of Mantua having fallen into the hands of the people of Lombardy. The Austrian general is a prisoner. Verona has

Thomas Southard, of this village, was standing in his foundery near the engine that drives the bellows, the skirt of his coat caught in the machinery and was drawn in. There was in pocket a small memorandum book, and when this came between the coggs, one of the shafts two and a half inches in diameter broke. Mr. South-

Rochester Courier.

people-the true source of all power-they

Thursday Morning, April 27, '48. THE NOMINEES

To assemble in Baltimore, May 22nd, 1848. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS Heman J. Redfield, | State Electors.

OF THE DENOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

HUGH HALSEY. 18 A. FOSTER. 19 JOSEPH GRAVES. 2 JOHN A. LOTT. 20 JOHN D. LELAND. 3 F. B. CUTTING. 4 ALEX. F. VACHE. 21 LYMAN SANFORD. Towns. HARRIS. 22 S. STRONG. 6 Chas. O'Conor. 7 B. Brandreth. 8 Dan'l B. Aiken. 23 Samuel French. 24 M. W. Bennett. 25 John Thompson. 26 B. Mack. 27 T. Armstrong. 28 Horace Gay. 29 Lucius Wanner. 9 A. THOMPSON. PHILIP DUBOIS. 10. WISWALL. 2 HENRY VAIL. 30 HIRAM POTTER, 13 P. WENDELL. TIMOTHY EDDY, 31 E. A. LESTER. I. W. R. BROMLEY, 32 CUSHING SWIFT. 6 W. L. F. WARREN. 33 RUFUS H. SMITH 17 T. B. MITCHELL. 34 NATHAN DAYTON

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT The Democratic Electors of the several Towns and Vards in the county of Monroe, composing the 28th Conresional District of this State, who su tain the regularl y of the Syracuse and Albany Conventions, and are in avor of supporting the nominations of the Baltimore Con vention, are requested to meet at the place of the las own Meeting or Ward Election in each Town and Ward respectively, on the 10th day of May next, at 64 Calege P M (unless their Town or Ward Committee lesignate some other time or place,) to choose Six Dele gates for each Town, and Four from each Ward, to meet in Congressional Convention at the Court House, in the City of Rochester, on the 19th day of May next, at 11 o'c'ock A. M of that day, to appoint a Delegate to repr ent this Congressional District in the Democratic N tional Convention, to be held at the City of Baltimore of the 4th Monday (22d) of May next, and for the transact tion of such other business as may come before the Co ention. Dated April 10th, 1848.

'. B. CROSBY, ISAAC JOSLIN, ERASTUS IDE, Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CON-

It will be seen that our paper contains, to day, a Call, by the Congressional District Committee for this District, of a Convention, to be held on the 12th day of May next, to appoint a Delegate to the National Convenon, to be held at Baltimore, on the fourth Monday of May, to nominate Candidates of the Democratic party, for the offices of President and Vice-President-in accordance with the Resolutions of the State Syracuse and Albany Conventions. We desire to call the attention of our Democratic friends of this County, particularly to this call; and cannot doubt that all who design to support the nominee of the National Convention for President, and to continue their connection with the democratic party, will be most prompt to respond to this call. Through the action of the Convention thus called, and by a Delegate of their own choice, the democ racy of this district can express their opinion and preference, in respect to the candidate whom they will be called on to support for the Presidency at the next election. We are not unaware that the central clique of bolters and factionists in this State, who have for years disturbed the peace of the party, and sought to control its action, have already, in a few months; and the inventions of through an irregular convention, called for disaffected aspirants, however seductively rity, packed a delegation to go to Baltimore, and attempt to thrust then selves into that Convention, as delegates of the democratic party of this State; and that among these sham delegates, one has been assigned to this

district. But no one seriously pretends to believe that these spurious delegates will ever be recognized or received by the Baltimore Convention, and we presume that the respectable gentlemen selected for this distrit will never go near Baltimore on so barren, idle a mission. The democracy of this district are competent to select their own delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and to all others, and do not need the aid of a packed committee of a bogus State convention for that purpose. Of the democracy of this district, we have no doubt that nineteen-twentieths are in favor of the selection of delegates to the National Convention by districts. Such, we believe, is the almost universal sentiment of the democracy of Western New York. and of a great majority of the party through-

out the State. Upon this single question, it is interesting, and may be useful, to contrast the conduct of the bolters with that of the majority, in the Syracuse Convention, and of that portion of the democracy who sustain its action and regularity.

The Syracuse Convention, trusting in the capacity of the democracy in their respective localities, to select their own representatives, and believeing that they would use the power wisely, and certainly more satisfactory to themselves, recommended the choice of delegates to Baltimore by Congressional District, as most democratic and most in conformity to the decentralizing spirit of the times. And such is most truly the case .-No honest man can controvert it. It is so intrinsically right that it cannot be denied except upon the principle that an oligarchy is a better form of government than one of the people-that it is better to permit a central clique at Albany to govern the party, than to have the democracy at large exercise the power of self-government. The bolters are not for trusting the people on this question. The power, with them, should be retained in the hands of the leaders who manage State conventions. In this way. certain results, of which the democracy might not approve, could be most easily accomplished. Such is the democracy of the Herkimer and Utica bolters. It will stand no strict truest democratic test.

It is said, we know, in justification of their course on this question, that it has been heretofore the practice in this State to select delegates to the National Convention by State convention. It was formerly the practice, too, to nominate candidates for President by a Congressional Caucus, and candidates for Governor, by Legislative Caucuses. But these practices have fallen away. The democratic party is one of progress and reform. It has systematically persevered in bringing all power nearer and nearer to the people. It trusts the people, and repudiates any custom or practice that does not work well or coincide with the popular sentiments. The genuine democrats who were in a majority at Syracuse, wisely yielded to the progressive spirit of the times, on this subject, because it was a right spirit, and had their approval and their sympathy. Not so with the bolters-more conservative than the whigs, who elect their delegates in districts-and for whose association they are fast ripening they would remove, or keep removed, this power as far from the people as possible.-It is indeed amusing to witness the contor tions of these transcendantalists, when they come in contact with a real democratic test. The duty faithfully to support the regular The Hamburgh Borsonhalle, of the 24th ult., says, the Committee of the Constitution, after a very animated debate, and without coming to the vote, have decided to deviate from the former principles, and to draw up an elaborate project of the constitution and the army stationed towards Odessa has and a half inches in diameter broke. Mr. Southand three himself forward, and a part of the grand three h

are equally unsound. We shall soon see that their African democracy is equally fragile and shallow.

bringing all power as near as possible to the

STAND TO YOUR FAITH.

It is amusing to witness with what facility

and fluency those of the Herkimer school of "radicals," (as our neighbor of the Advertiser calls his new associates,) use hard names and epithets in speaking of old democrats and the journals that support their usages and principles. Such as have never taken pains to trace the causes, and look to the sources whence spring these barefaced assumptions, may be somewhat surprised when they see and hear them. But to any who can recollect as far back in political history as 1815, or have studied the mutations of men and measures from that period, expect to meet with like occurrences, observe similar passages in our political record, and dissentions and difficulties in our party associations. There were always traitors in the democratic family, whose base designs must sooner or later be manifested to the world. There was ever around us, and probably will be, open opposers of democracy and the precepts and doctrines of those who have had the honor and responsibility, publicly, in official stations, and otherwise, of supporting and upholding the great and sacred cause. The world has produced no nobler spirits than those who first pitched the tents of Republicanism on our free soil : and the principles they supported, and the creed they adopted, must forever be those of the Democracy of our Union, as long as we maintain the freedom of political action and opinion that we now enjoy.

But experience teaches us that we must expect not only constant warfare with the enemies of democracy, but ingratitude and infidelity from many who have at some time been fed from the common table, and edu cated in the same schools of political rectitude and truth. And all have seen, that when these cases occur, the very nature of the change requires that, to maintain conistency, and as an inevitable consequence thereof, falsehood, perversion, and abuse

must be resorted to, in want of argument, truth, and reason. We have in our mind's eye several instances of recent occurence of this nature, that are fair illustrations of what we stated; but some other occasion must be taken to refer particularly to them. As we said, it is amusing, and we may add, entirely ridiculous, to witness the manner in which the staid and sober democracy of the State are treated by the pseudo-democrats, now endeavoring by the swell of epithet and harsh cant, to cast truth into the shade, and burnish the alloyed metal of their coin, that the unwary may be deceived, and the disaffected and willing gratified in their malice and re-

Are the old democrats of fifty years' standing to learn from these new "corner-stone" gentry that they have forsaken the faith to which they have so constantly adhered?-Are those to be branded as "bolters" and "disorganizers," who have fed these same upstarts, and nourished them into political existence, and made them all they are in power and influence? Are they so shortsighted as to deem it possible that inveterate habits of political action can be broken up urged, supplant the ancie have proved a salutary guide through so many struggles and successful conflicts with the enemies of their cause? And more, do they not know what has been the course of all repudiators of the tried and substantial forms and usages of the party, and the men and measures that time and general consent have marked as orthodox? And can they expect that the tried and faithful will, even for the sake of harmony, succomb, and do a wrong to their principles and the great interests of the cause, with so much zeal and for so long a time, cherished by them.

Every democrat must see that he wh pursues such a course, would be recreant to the vital interests of the holy doctrines that lie at the foundation of all political prosperity and happiness; and but for the firmness of those from whom, when similarly situated, we, as a party, have derived our faith and practice, the truly democratic reforms that have been steadily going on under the administrations of our choice, for many years, would have existed only in the ory, perhaps never in the coming half century to be realized.

Let those who doubt the "complexion" to which all this effort to distract "will come at last, read the late "corner-stone" address of the retiring members of the legislature, and the comments of the whig papers of New York thereon. They freely advertiso copies of it " for gratuitous circulation," and in editorials recommend it to the reading of their brethren. We presume the same course will be pursued here, for it is too manifest already that a covert understanding has some time existed between high contracting parties, that by such means the democracy are to be defeated in the coming campaign. Lest there should be some cavil about the reference to whig papers above made, the reader is referred to the Tribune of last Friday-the same choice print that has given so much " aid and comfort to the Mexicans," in months past. A fit commentater upon such documents! and a worthy coadjutor of those who resort to such means to break down the great barriers that have so long "towered sublime" between the democracy of the country, and their overbearing and insolent foes!

THE FOREIGN NEWS

We surrender most of our space to-day to the highly interesting and exciting details of the foreign news brought out by the Sarah Sands. It will be seen that the spark of liberty ignited by the Parisians, is lighting up all Europe with a mighty and all powerful flame which laughs defiance at the monarchal imbeciles who seek to stifle the fire of freedom, and vainly endeavor to stay its restless progress. Thrones are melting away before the genial rays of republicanism, like ice exposed to the scorching heat of a meridian sun-and the few monarchs who still retain a semblance of royalty, have granted such large and ready concessions to their recently enslaved subjects, as shows that their thrones are now only the insubstantial shadows of their former greatness, power and splendor-that they now occupy their bad eminences" in fear und trembling, and feel that the days in which the "divine rights" of kings are acknowledged by the people, are assuredly numbered.

The progress of these startling and auspicious changes in the political institutions of the old world, will be read with deep and thrilling interest—particularly those relating to the manifestations of the English chartists and the Irish confederates. From these indications we should not be surprised if the next arrival brings us accounts of a fierce and bloody revolution in Great Britain.

Wilful and unfounded as were each and every of these malicious slanders upon the reliable democracy of New York and their friends abroad—they found an eager echo in the columns of a subservient and pliant instrument of that faction, printed in this city. This new oracle of the disorganizers immediately announced that Mr. H. had been elected-" and that too notwithstanding the underhanded, but deadly stabs which were dealt against him by a hand well practiced in covert assaults."

Subsequently, it waded through some two olumns of editorial in an abortive effort to substantiate the vague and "underhanded" charge which it had echoed, and confessed that its " covert assault" was intended for the Albany Argus. In this congenial employment, its present leader, the Albany Atlas. was of course the master workman. This latter print felt it due to its position, to keep a few paces in advance of its echoes, and therefore made the following bold specifica-

"The Argus denies that there was any betting that Havemeyer was defeated, in its counting-room, the night of the election. Will it deny that its friends worked against the that its friends worked against that true democrat, by its advice, subscribed money to defeat him, and voted for his whig opponent; or will it deny that its own editor—when on one of his peculiar missions to New York, and before the efforts to defeat Mr. H. had been, as the plotters thought, fully concocted,—expressed his fears that Have-meyer would be elected?" How base and shameless is the character

of this high-handed imposition—as well as kindred attempts in other quarters, to defame sterling democrats, in connection with the late election in New York-its tangible phraseology fortunately enables us to show; for it has called out the following explicit statement from the New York True Sun, the personal integrity of whose editor is unimpeachable. How effectually " the lie is nailed to the counter," will be apparent to all: "The above paragraph from the Albany At-

las, affords us an opportunity of meeting with a flat denial the gratuitous charges which the pro-viso organs in this city and their condjutor in conspiracy at Albany have industriously circulated, that influences from Albany and Washington were brought to bear at the late charter election against Mr. Haveymeyer. As there is something definite in the imputation conveyed by the above insinuations of the Atlas, we take the opportunity f saving that the editor of the Alb while in this city, some days prior to the ele while in this city, some days prior to the election, expressed to us the strongest anxiety that Mr. H. should receive the united support of our friends. We also state, on our personal knowledge, that our friends at Washington took particular pains to exert their influence for the same purpose. We therefore distinctly charge that the imputations of the Albany Atlas, and those of the provise organs in this city, to the same purpose, are base-less and unprincipled fabrications."

This matter disposed of, would it not be

well for the "organ" in this city, which expresses such an abhorrence of "covert as the conduct of its new political allies in New that election they opposed the regularly nominated candidate of our party, who was nominated too by a far larger majority than Mr. H., and in many instances voted directly for the whig candidate, as indeed did the same partizans at the State election last fall. While the result of both those elections clearly indicate the "deadly" character of the "stabs" which have proceeded from that unscrupulous faction, it must be gratifying to all true democrats to know that Mr. HAVE-MEYER, inasmuch as he got the nomination. has been triumphantly elected, and that the political perfidy and bad faith which forms the distinguishing feature of the Advertiser's friends, was not imitated on this occasion by the sterling democracy of New York.

POLITICAL AFFINITIES.

The Rochester Advertiser, a disorganizing print, dangling at the skirts of the great democratic party, has been lumbering up its columns during the past week, with instalments of an Address, pretended to have been adopted by a democratic legislative caucus. Like the "cork leg," it is still "running," and when it will "stop," time alone can determine. Now we can have no possible obections to the Advertiser's making itself as dry as it pleases, and in this view of the case, we certainly should volunteer no comments, but when we find it daily teeming with whig doctrines, which are readily endorsed as such by the most bitter federal papers in the State, and instilling this insidious poison under the garb of democracy, we feel it to be a duty which we owe to the democratic party, to expose the cunning fraud which is attempted to be practiced upon them, and show up the significant affinities which characterize these sympathetic assaults of whigs and disorganizers upon the old Republican faith.

Thus, while the servile echo of the disorganizers in this city, is engaged in serving up to its readers this heavy tirade of defection, the New York Tribune—the bluest federal paper in the Union- advertises the same thing for "gratuitous circulation," and "TRUSTS that it will be WIDELY DISSEMINATED." The Advertiser says it is " an able and important document; and the Tribune says it is "an able and truthful argument." The Advertiser says " it is calculated to exert a powerful influence upon the public mind;" and the Tri bune says its positions are "righteous and praiseworthy." The Advertiser is furnishing this precious document to all its readers, and the Tribune advises "every whig to procure and preserve a copy." The Advertiser says more instances dissent from," but the Tribune swallows the whole dose; and to cap the climax, the Evening Journal, with all the gravity which attaches to the recognized and official organ of the whig party of New York -pronounces the "proviso" portion of this amalgamated production, to be-" ortho-

Facts are indeed eloquent-and we feel that any further comment upon this palpable and significant parallel of hopes and opinions, mutually indulged by the Advertiser and the whig organs, would only be an insult to the intelligence of our readers.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a son of our fellow-citizen Wm. S. Bishop, Esq., District Attorney, fell into the race on the west side of the river this morning and was drowned. He was aged 8 years and 4 months. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner STONE, and a verdict rendered of "accidental drowning."

representative of the new Government of France, is the son of Marshall Ney, "the bravest of the brave," who was shot after the battle of Waterloo.

In looking at the progress of revolution in Europe, one is forcibly reminded of the prophetic spirit with which the poet Campbell seemed to be endowed when he wrote his Pleasures of Hope. Among the northern nations of Europe, perhaps none has suffered more from tyrannical oppression than chivalthis instance been overreached—should turn ric Poland. She has been one of the most powerful nations in the world, and her form of government had for a long time more republicanism in it, than any of the neighboring kingdoms. The reigning king was chosen by the united provinces comprised with-

in her boundary, which in the days of her power, extended from the Baltic on the north, to the Black Sea on the south. For eign wars and domestic dissentions which gradually arose, very much impaired the strength of the nation, and in the early part of the seventeenth century she was so reduced as in fact to become tributary, to some exself-defence. tent, to the Turkish power.

From the days of Sobieski who was placed upon the throne of Poland about the year 1680, if we mistake not, and defeated and rid his country of the exactions and cruelty of the Turks, the surrounding nations interfered more or less with the government for nearly one hundred years, and in the mean time, Sweden, Russia, Prussia and Austria seemed each determined, at different periods, to despoil the unfortunate Poles of their very na-

tionality. At length, in 1772 or thereabouts, Russ Prussia and Austria divided this devoted country among themselves, and before the close of that century, the name was nearly all that remained of an empire formerly s renowned for her princes and nobles,

More than once since that time has unhappy Poland attempted to rise from the degredation to which she had been condemned by her oppressors, and as often has the strong arm of tyranny and wrong rivetted more trongly her chains, and quenched with rivrs of blood the flame of patriotism that was rekindled in the hearts of her chivalrous sons. But we hope the day of retribution is ow at hand, or rather, that the miseries of that downtrodden nation are nearly at an end, and that abundant blessings are in store for her, as a full recompense for all the toil. lood and suffering of the past.

When we think of her Kosciuscos and Puaskis, and their sacrifices in our behalf, and what they with their countrymen endured, and look at the chances that now exist for poor Poland to regain her liberty, as much as her tyrants will dread the event, we inoluntarily fall into the prophetic invocation of the bard :-

" Departed spirits of the mighty dead Ye that at Marathon and Leuetra bled!

Friends of the world! restore your swords to ma Fight in his sacred cause, and lead the van ! Yet for Sarmatia's tears of blood atone, And make her arm puissant as your own!

Oh! once again to Freedom's cause return
The patriot Tell—the Bruce of Bannockburn! Yes! thy proud lords, unpitying land! shall se

That man hath yet a soul-and dare be free A little while, along thy saddening plains, The starless night of desolation reigns; Truth shall restore the light to nature given, And like Prometheus, bring the fire from Heaven Prone to the dust oppression shall be hurled, Her name, her nature, withered from the world

F It is scarcely worth while for the Al any Atlas to say much about "federals" in Columbia county, or to be extremely proud of the efforts of " John Van Buren-a mtive-born son of Columbia." The Atlas well his principal associates, that figured in the late mass convention at Hudson, and espe-York, at the previous charter election. At cially the faithful "squire" of the Attorney, who has the "new light" of modern democ-

We fancy the puffing of that "corner stone" exhibition, will be read with no great gusto by the old democrats of Columbia, who with the faithful labor of long years, created the "obligations" of that great "In-HERITANCE," now prostituted by the abuse of almost all who participated in the work. That craven "native born son" owes it to the old and honored band that fought the battles of right, in Columbia, for those closely allied to him, while he was yet in his swaddling clothes, to toil with patience up the steep, whose summit can be attained only by honest zeal and perseverance in the right He spurns the beaten track of those benefactors and friends, and follows after strange gods. He is full of vile ingratitude, as the viper warmed in the bosom of the magnani-

Shame on such deeds! Those whom he hopes to lead astray, will frown upon him and his schemes of distraction and revenge.-The day of retribution must come; and the "native born son" will ere long find that in old Columbia are not many "fellow traitors," originating in that honored democratic stock.

THE WEATHER .- For a few days we have had remarkably pleasant weather, saving that a chilly wind has prevailed. Yesterday morning, however, it was warmer, and in the afternoon appeared some prospect of rain. Between 7 and 8 in the evening, we had a dash of a few minutes, and it cleared off cold, so that during the night ice froze, in some exposed places, near half an inch thick. To-day it is pretty fair over head. but the wind is worthy of a March day, and calls for an overcoat. Peach and Apricot blossoms are nearly open, and some damage s apprehended from the frost.

THE EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.—This appears to continue, judging from the movements of the authorities, though there does not seem to be any new attempt at popular violence. The President has ordered the various subordinates of the Government to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency, and the Common Council of Washington have issued an address to the citizens, invoking general assistenance in case of any

When Lord Cowley, the English ambas ador, was leaving Turkey, the Sultan asked what favor he could grant him. The ambas sador replied, "Toleration towards Protestants." This was followed by the memora-"the policy inculcated, we should in one or | ble movements in behalf of Christians by the Sultan in Turkey.

> BETTER LATE THAN NEVER .- Our citizens are at last beginning to move in the matter of getting up a demonstration which shall give utterance to their sympathy for Republican France, A call for a public meeting is in circulation for signatures, and may be found in the Arcade. Down with your names, say we, and get up a demonstration which shall be alike creditable to the city and the glorious achievement to which it is intended to respond.

The N. O. Picayune in noticing the suicide of Mr. Clay's son-in-law, Mr. Erwin, says :- "It may not come to pass in this life that the brooding mischief which unsettled his understanding shall ever be known; but from what we knew personally of the young man's disposition and character, we are persuaded that if it were possible to read the secret trouble that preyed upon his life,the rash act would be remembered more in sor-

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.-A letter from Montevideo, in the Courrier des Etats Unis, announces the arrival there of Baron Gros, the new French Plenipotentiary, but adds that as yet he had done nothing. Conidering that he arrived at Rio de Janeiro only on the 3d or 4th, he could not well have to do anything.

conquest of that province by Rossa; founing the latter branch of the alternative preliction on the crafty ambition of the Buenos Ayrean ruler and the supineness of the Brazilian Government, while in support of the former it tells a long story of General Oribe's depredations on the flocks and herds of the Rio Grandeans, whose appeals to their own lives lost or bones broken, that we heard. Government for redress have been utterly neglected. Therefore, the writer says, the Rio Grandeans will get up a revolution in

It is scarcely needful, we presume, to re mind the reader that all accounts from Mon tevideo, and especially French accounts, are to be received with great caution. It is mainly French interest there that has so long stood in the way of a pacific adjustment between Oribe snd the legitimate people of

FAST COLOR .- A lady, a short time since. sent an elegant dress to a dyer's, with instructions that he should dye it in handsome colors, warranted not to run. She was somewhat surprised when the garment was sent home ornamented all over with beautiful little American flags, accompanied by the following explanatory note: - "My Dear Lady—The colors I have selected and used for your dress, have been tried by the English, the French, and more recently by the Mexicans, and as they are convinced, no doubt, that these colors always stand, I have no hesitation myself in warranting them not to run."

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.-PARSONS' Powder Mill, situate at Allen's Creek in Brighton, and about four miles east of this city, was blown up yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. The quantity of powder in the building was about 1000 lbs. Fortunately it happened on Sunday, when the workmen were not about the mill, and no personal injury was done to any one. How it took fire has not been ascertained. Not any one interested was in the building after an early hour in the morning, when one of the workmen went to see that all was right."

The aggregate loss of building, machine ry and powder is estimated at \$1000.

"RUMOR. - It is told that an office-holder "Rumon.—It is told that an office-holder under the General Government, who was a delegate to the last Utica Convention, received prior to his taking his seat in that Concention from President Polk, his opinion upon the question of the regularity of the democratic organization in this State. The whole case having been stated to Mr. Polk, he pronounced his opinion that the organization represented at Utica, under the call of the caucus of the democratic members of the legislature, was the only true and legitimate party organization in the State. An opinion from ty organization in the State. An opinion from such a source, while it does not strengthen the regular organization, should have some effect upon the editor of the Albany Argus, and those who train in his company.—[Cayuga New Era.

The "office-holder" alluded to is no doubt

Gen. Gould, the U.S. Marshall for the northern district of this state. We will not charge that gentleman with an assumption to speak for the President on this subject on authority se doubtful as that of the Cayuga ded to, or he or any other person has assumed to speak for the President, he has done so, we venture to say, not only without authority, but in defiance of the truth.

CANADIAN EXILES.—A correspondent of the Quebec Gazette writes from London, that he had the pleasure of meeting with one of the political exiles from Canada, of the name of Jeremiah Rochon; he was to embark in a few days on board the ship John Bull or St. Andrew, for Quebec. Five of his companions were to leave Sidney fifteen days after him-only one Canadian exile remains—he is married and is to settle in the country.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a mechanic in the employ of Mr. GRAHAM, trunk manufacturer, in Thorn's Block, while engaged at a buzz saw, this forenoon, had two of the fingers of the left hand cut entirely off, and the others nearly severed. He has a family depending upon his labor for their support, and to them, as well as himself, it must of course be a severe affliction. He is a young man, aged about 24, and said to be a stranger in this city. We could not ascertain

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. JOSEPH RUBADOE. a Frenchman, in the employ of Jacob Hilton, cooper on Lyell street-after making eleven barrels yesterday, sat down and expired immediately. Mr. R. was a very expert and hard-working mechanic, and it is supposed that his death was occasioned by over-exertion.

(FA man named James Thompson, aborer, having mysteriously disappeared from Dundas, C. West, great excitement has been caused, under the impresssion that he has been murdered. The magistrates and the people are actively engaged in investigating the matter, but with what success we have not learned.

The Jackson committee have adoped Mill's plan for a bronze equestrian statae of Gen. Jackson, dressed in American miform. It is to be made of the cannon captured by Gen. J., now at Fort Hamilton.

MORTALITY IN LONDON.—The deaths in the great metropolis of Europe for the week ending March 11th were 1,070; for the week ending March 10th 1,118; these are said to he, taken together, under the average. Comparing the population of London with that of New York, it is quite as healthy as the latter city, and its sanitary condition is said to be imuroving. The births in London during the week ending March 18th, were 1,436.

We unnderstand, says the N. O. Mercury, that Mr. Forrest, the eminent tragedian, has made a handsome donation to the Howard Association of this city. It is said that his recent engagement at the American yielded h'm a profit over \$7000.

The committee on change of names n the Massachusetts Legislature, have reported a bill to repeal the act of last year, authorizing Joseph Burrell Coy to take the name of Joseph Coy Chickering. Mr. Coy changed his name to Chickering, so as to have that name on his Pianos, and thereby sell them for Chickering's own.

Gov. Young offers a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the persons who were guilty of the outrage of placing obstructions upon the track of the Utica and Schenectady railroad, on the night of the 5th inst., to the serious injury of the cars, and the imminent danger of the lives of passengers.

In allusion to the number of crimi-

RUNAWAY HORSES AND CARRIAGES .- Yesterday afternoon (Sunday) seemed devoted to the dangerous exercise of running away.-Between the hours of four and five. P. M. no less than four horses, with each a buggy, ran violently through the streets in this city. No. 1 ran down Exchange-street, with a man been long enough at Montevideo, on the 7th, and two women, and turned and brought up on the side-walk at the Methodist Chapel, on The same letter predicts a new revolution | Buffalo-street. The horse left the buggy the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, or and load, and ran to his satisfaction. No. 2 came up North Fitzhugh-street, and ran into Baker's stable-well done. No. 3 stove down Pindle alley, in the rear of the Eagle, and soon made oven-wood of the buggy. The horse went to parts unknown. No. 4 led off east, from Main-street Bridge, and stirred up what little dust was left by the wind. No

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collect

THE PRESS OF PARIS.—The Provisional Government has mortally offended the Paris journalists. "Under a reign of liberty." says the Parisian editors, "shall we continue to pay a newspaper tax, and give security in establishing a journal?-No; we have not written and fought for that!" The consequence is that the press of Paris is beginning to look shy upon the government-one journal defies it, and intends to go on printing without stamps.

The Select Committee of Congres upon the famed Whitney Railroad to Oregon, have reported in favor of the project, and will report in favor of whatever portion of the public domain may be necessary for the completion of the enterprise.

(FA gentleman lately from Paris, says that Lamartine's "History of the Girondists" assisted materially to produce the late revolution. In the work-shops of Paris subscriptions were raised to buy this book, and when the day's work was done, one of the better educated artizans would read it to his com-

ACCIDENT .- At the alarm of fire last evening, two men who were going to their respective engines, ran against each other, and both were thrown down with violence upon the side-walk. In the fall, one of them, JAMES KELLY, a member of No. 8, had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

It was stated by the Rev. Mr. Calioun, at a late missionary meeting in New York, that in all Syria, containing a million and a half of people, not a single newspaper is published. In the entire region where the Arabic language is spoken, comprising Syria, Egypt, and the Barbary States, including a population of about forty millions. there is only one paper published in that anguage, and only three or four in French NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The general

sembly of the Presbyterian Church in America will convene in annual session in Baltimore on the 18th of May. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. James H. Thornwell, moderator of the The Herald estimates the loss by the

ecent fire in New York at \$150,000-insuance \$75,000. Mr. Platt's loss will be \$20,-000 beyond insurance. IMPROVED TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The editor

of the New York Tribune has seen some neat specimens of a twisted telegraph wire, encased in the tough regetable known as "Gutta Percha," which he ounces a decided improvement. 1 In 1817, says the New York Sun,

wenty barges did the whole carrying on the Mississippi, and 160 keel boats on the Ohio, making the whole tonnage less than 7000 tons. In 1846 the steamboat tonnage alone was 249,055 tons, and the amount carried during the year, 3,410,336 tons, valued at \$185,406,719. Who says this is not a great The N. O. Delta says, "we do not

nterlined by Gen. Pillow. It is not at all probable that he was ignorant of its transission to us. That was the work of Maj. F Judge Sprague of the U. S. District court, has ordered the discharge of Wm. F.

think the 'Leonidas Letter' was written or

Robinson, convicted of causing coin to be counterfeited, on the ground that the indict ment did not set forth an intent to defraud. One of the toasts at the Clay birth

day festival pronounced Mr. Clay as "sec ond to no living being in genius, wisdom, and public virtue." Tune, " Rosin the bow." A German, who attempted to vio-

lently enter a house at New Albany, Ky., on Sunday night week, in which was only a Mrs. Roberts and four children, after being fully warned, was shot dead by the brave woman.

The hotels of Camden, N. J., were all closed on Sunday, in consequence of the operation of a law passed by the Legislature of that State, prohibiting the selling of refreshments of any kind on the Sabbath.

A London paper says Prince Albert's grandfather was the father of twenty-one

GREEN PEAS .- The good people of Providence are luxuriating upon green peas. ANTI RENT OUTRAGES-Gov. Young.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in publishing the account of the recent murderous assault upon Deputy Sheriff SMITH, accompanied it with the following just preface:-"The wicked exercise of Executive clem ency on the part of Gov. Young towards the convicted anti-renters is beginning to show its proper fronts of violence and bloodshed Nothing else could be expected from the set ting loose of men stained with blood, and determined violators of law and right and peace, than what is related in the subjoined which we copy from the Hudson Republi-

(Va.,) Republican an ounces the death, on Monday last, of William P. Barton, aged 57. At an early age he joined the company of volunteers raised in that place to serve during the war of 1812, and went through the perilons and sovere campaign to the Cana-

BON MOT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. - Just before the the revolution broke out, Louis missed Guizot, and asked an English servant where he was -'Your Majesty, I think, will find him in the ante chamber,' was the reply. 'Hum,' muttered the King, 'I'll find in nothing after his conduct in this crisis ! N. B .- After this joke, who will deny that he ought to lose his throne ?

De learn through a private letter from Middletown, says the Palladium, that Mr. C. McDonough, a lieutenant in the Navy, and son of the late Commodore McD., cut his throat in that city on Thursday. He did not hit the jugular vein, and it is supposed he may recover.—New in, and it is supposed he may recover .-

The old "Liberty Bell," of Philadelphia which was the first to ring after the declaration of Independence, in 1776, has pealed its last note. Having been broken recently while ringing, it is to be taken down and placed on a suitable ped estal, in Independence Hall, under cover of THE CHELSEA HOUSE,-We learn that Mr.

Bowditch, the keeper of this world-famed es tablishment, has offered the Winnisimme Ferry Company \$25,000 advance on the proffer of M. Clef, the agent of the ex-King The Baltimore patriot is assured by one of the friends of Gen. Scott, that the story of his intended resignation is wholly incorrect.

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DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Fwenty-ninth Congressional District

Pursuant to a call of the Congressional Commit tee of the 29th District, the delegates of the 2 nh Congressional District of the state of New York, consisting of the Counties of Ontario and Living ston, assembled at the American Hotel at Lima, Livingston County, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1548.

At 1 P. M. the Convention was called to orer, and duly organized by the election of the Hon. HENRY SIMPSON, of Livingston, President, and S. W. SALISBURY, Esq., of Ontario and JOHN McKAY Jr., of Livingston, Secreta-The following named delegates appeared and

ook seats as members of the Convention, to wit : Ontario County-Cooper Sayre, Ira Parker, W. Salisbury, George R. Parburt. Livingston County—1st Assembly District.—
Daniel H. Bissel, Henry Simpson, Lemon
Gibbs, Curtis Hawley, David McDonald, John
McKay Jr., Samuel Spencer, William H. C.

Bradner, James Faulkner, Nathaniel Clough, John Barker, A. H. Hammond, John Vanderlip, [All the towns of Livingston county were repesented.] On motion of Mr. Parburt, seconded by Judge Vauderlip-Resolved, That a Committee of five be ap

2d Assembly District .- John Vernam, Alonzo

anted by the Chair to draft and presents resolitions for the consideration of the Convention The President announced the following committee on resolutions, viz:

George R. Parburt, William H. C. Hosmer John A. Vanderlin, Daniel H. D. Vanderlip, Daniel H. Bissel, Cooper The Convention then took a recess for dinner

Half-past 2, P. M. The Convention re-assembled, and on motion of Judge Faulkner, proceeded to an informal ballot, to ascertain the sense of the Convention to a delegate to represent the 29th Congressional District in the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 22d day of May next, which ballot resulted as follows : For John Vernam,

" James Faulkner, " George R. Parburt, Whereupon Mr. Vernam stated that he The Convention then proceeded to ballot for

such delegate, which ballot resulted as follows For James Faulkner, " George R. Parburt.

Whereupon, on motion of Judge Vanderlin Mr. PARBURT, was declared unanimously elected the delegate to represent the 29th Congres sional District in the Baltimore Convention. Hon DANIEL H. BISSELL of Geneseo, was elec

Mr. Parburt from the committee on resolution reported the following, which were separately onsidered by the Convention and unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic State Conveniou, held at Syracuse in September last, was constituted of delegates chosen by the whole Democratic party of the State of New York, and hat its authority and regularity cannot be ques pinding upon the whole party; and that the Democratic State Convention held at Albany last January, was the legitimate offspring of the Syracuse Convention, and therefore its action and measures were in accordance with the established and authoritive usages of the Democratic par-Resolved, That we hold as enemies to the

Democratic party all who refuse to support the regularly nominated candidates of the party.

Resolved, That the participants in the Herkimer Convention of "Fellow Traitors," whose only sim was to defeat the regular democratic nominees made by the State Convention last all, by that act of political treason and personal Rosolved, That the Utica Conve

Resolved That we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain, with all our energies, the any kind.
Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate

that the Presidential campaign of 1848, will re-sult even more gloriously to the Democratic par-ty than that of 1844—and that with whatever sterling democrat the Baltimore Convention may assign as our standard bearer, we shall be able o overthrow all the combined forces which may Resolved, "That by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of War exists between the States and Mexico":—that since the existence of the war, President Polk, has with great magnaminity seized upon every occasion to bring to an honorable conclusion—and that should the

treaty of peace, now in the course of negotiation the Mexican Government become the duty of the Executive, the Cabinet and the Congress, to adopt the most vigorous and the congress, to adopt the most rigorous and decisive measures to humble the foe, and sustain the honor and glory of the star spangled Resolved, That the administrative measures of President Polk and the Cabinet, entitles them to our fullest confidence and most cordial approval and that the energy and wisdom with

the onorous duties of the war department have been performed, reflected the highest credit for sagacity and efficiency on Secretary Marcy, who presides over that department.

Resolved, That the benign and fraternal principles of Democracy are well adapted to free our race from political and sacerdotal oppression, and to invest them with the exercise of equality and

liberty, and that it is therefore the duty of all men to sustain the couse of Democracy.

Resolved, That federalism is designed and calculated to cripple our energies as men; to in-crease the power of the few and oppress the many, and thus to produce and continue in society the vile system of caste—and therefore it is the the vile system of caste—and therefore it is the duly of all democrats to labor earnestly and per-severingly for the overthrow of federalism. Resolved, That the Whig Party is a political organization of federalism, and that we it therefore a duty and a privilege, under all circumstances to detect its wiles, expose its machi-

nations against the poor—defeat its unpatriotic purposes, and effectually destroy its organiza-Resolved, That the nomination of Lucius Warnor of Ontario, by the Albany Democratic State Convention, as the Democratic Presidential Elector of this Congressional District, meets with our hearty approval, and we hereby confirm that

Resolved, That the right of revolution herent, independent, and universal; that it is the pride and power of the immortal soul—the high and holy throne of humanity whence our race may hurl fierce and terribly, the thunder Freedom, red with resistless wrath, against the strongholds of tyrany and oppression—and, that we hail with exceeding joy the late exercise of that right by the noble hearted Lamartine and the French—by the Austrians and Prussians—and other people of French—strongers. and other people of Europe—and that we fer-vently implore the Great Disposer of events, that revolution may succeed revolution, and overturn principalities, powers and dominions, until the People, THE WHOLE PEOPLE, whose right it is to

WM. H. C. HOSMER, Esq., offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopt-

Rescived, That we have the fullest confidence that Gronge R. Parburt, Esq., of Ontario, our delegate, will represent the 29th Congressional District of N. Y., in the Democratic National Convention, in an able and acceptable manner, fully sustaining the creed of Democracy in its purity, and acquiescing in all the measures that will rebound to the honor of the Union in the choice of a Presidential Candid tes who, will not pander to faction for support, but who will com-mand the esteem and confidence of the whole

emocratic party.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the establishment of the Rochester Courier at Rochester. That we recognize in its columns the true spirit of the Democracy under whose banner we ave marched to triumph in other years, and that we deem it eminently worthy of patronage and support by our brethren throughout Western New York. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Con-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic papers of the 29th Congressional Districts, and the Albany Argus, Rochester Courier and Washington Union.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries of this Convention for the able and impartial man-ner in which they have discharged their duties On motion the Convention adjourned sine die. HENRY SIMPSON, President.

S. W. SALISBURY, Sec'ys. Lieut. R. P. Maclay, has been ordered to



STEAMSHIP ACADIA. FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Commotion on the Continent Increases.

Terrible Fighting in Madrid. SARDINIA DECLARED WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA. Insurrections in the Italian States.

PROUBLE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA, AUSTRIA and DENMARK. immense Military Preparation in Russia! MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR.

The Disordered State of Austria.

TRANQUILITY IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Attempted Revolution in Spain.

IRELAND IN GREAT EXCITEMENT. The mail steam packet Acadia, Captain Stone rrived at Boston Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, and her news was immediately telegraphed to the

The general commotion on the continent of Europe has gone on increasing. The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Lombardy has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 30,000 troops, crossed from the Piedmontese terri-tory into Lombardy, issuing as he passed the frontiers, a formal declaration of war against

Austria, defeated at every point, fled as h proached, and having been successively driven from Psoma and Poresci, and Dul'enzan, endeavored to establish themselves on the Mincio.
It is said that a disposable force will be shortly at the command of Charles Albert, of not less than 250,000. With such an army, not only With such an army, not only will all Lombardy be liberated, but Austria may t threatened, even at the gates of Vienna.

The Italian Duchies have burst out into open

nsurrection. Modena and Parma are revolutionized, and Venice, which has been dying dail since the latal 18th of January, 1798, now juhalf a century, when the Austrians took possession of of that city in virtue of the treaty of Campo Formolo, again shows signs of life. The Lyons Gazette of the 4th gives the follow

ing under date of Chambourg, 31st "Savoy will to morrow constitute itself a re-public. A provisional government will be con-structed, and the republic of Savoy proclaimed. The country will be immediately convoked to de-cide on its political condition. There is in this no hostility to the King, who has given us very liberal institutions; nothing of disaffection to the French republic, for which we preserve our sympathies ; nothing, in short, which prejudices any

This intelligence is, however, doubtful, and is The Milanese have sent an address to Pius

Ix, in which they ascribe to the Pontiff all the honor of the emancipation of Italy.

In Sicily, the Sicilian Parliament is constituted, and the separation of the island from Naples is complete. It is generally believed that the King In Austria proper every thing seems disorgan-

red; and amidst the chaotic confusion which prevailed, it is quite impossible to fix the hourly changing scene. It is anticipated that the Austrian General, Radetsky, who is afraid to enter Mantua, for want of provisions, will be compelled to capitulate upon the appearance of the Sardin-The Viceroy of the Emperor of Austria, who fled from Milan, was at Botzen, a town of the

place in Berlin, the king has put houself at the head of the German confederation, and promises extensive constitutional reforms. At the same time he has plunged headlong into a dispute with the Dance recognition that the place of the plac the Danes, respecting the long contested affair of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, which by force, he seems resolved to detach from Denmark; on the other land, he is exasperating the autocrat of Russia to the highest bounds of passion, by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent

government in the Duchy of Posen. It is rumored that 50,000 Cossacks have suddenly appeared at Tilsit; and in the state of excitement in which the Emperor is at the moment, should the King of Prussia waver, the consequen ces may be serious. The Emperor himself is vigorous and decided; he is said to have ordered every man in Russian Poland, between the ages of 18 and 35, to be removed into the interior of Russia. Russia is concentrating a vast army in Southern Russia, which we should deem sufficient to crush any attempt to erect a republic in that livision of the empire. The Emperor has issued

a manifesto. It is stated in the Breslau Gazette that 150,000 Russians are already concentrated on the Polish frontier, under the command of Pasklewitch. It it also reported that 30,000 have suddenly been called to the same frontier from the Cancasus, The following manufesto of the Emperor of Russia has been published at St. Petersburgh, and re-

ceived with the greatest enthusiasm : " After the benefits of a long peace, the West of Europe finds itself, at this moment, suddenly given over to perturbations which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal power and the who social system. Insurrection and anarchy, the off-spring of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread themselves in every direc-tion, with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the coacessions of the governments.

This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies, the Empire of Austria and the kingdom of Prussia; and to-day, in its blind fury, menaces our Russia, that Russia which God has confided to our care, but Heaven forbid that this should be Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person, we will know how indissolubly united we are to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the invincibility of our territory. We are convinced that every Russian, that every one c our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. Our ancient war cry for our faith, our sovereign, and our country, will one again lead us on in the path of victory, and then with sentiments of humble praise, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, "God is on our side." Understand this, ye people, and submit, for God is on our side. Given at St. Petersburgh, the 14th day of

March, in the year of Grace, 1848, and the 23d of A letter in the Schlesischer Zeitung of the 23J confirms former reports of the concentration of a large army of Russian troops close to the fron-tiers of Upper and Lower Silesia. They consist chiefly of Cossacks and Carcassians. The same paper also confirms the rumors current of disturbes in the Rossian part of Poland, especially at Warsaw.

Savoy has declared itself a Republic In Switzerland a strict neutrality seems to be aimed at, and the levying of troops is discountenanced by the Vorort. All the countries on the right bank of the Rhine have been violently conrulsed. At Baden, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, liberal governments have been conceded to to

people. In Hanover, the triumph of popular feeling ha been complete, and she is now preparing an ar-my to march in favor of the German side of the All Silesia, Breslan, and even Lithuania, appear to be in an alarming state of convulsion.

In Denmark no actual hostilities have yet taken place in regard to the Duchies which have declar ed independence; but the Danes are preparing their fleet for offensive and defensive operations and it is in excellent condition, and would inflict incelculable injury on the Prussian commerce if actual war takes place, there is corresponding hesitation on both sides as to who shall strike the In Belgium, all attempts to overthrow the gov-

rnment, or to create disturbances, have in Belg.um and Holland are comparatively tranquil. t is reported that the Turkish government, under the influence of the Russian Ambassador, refuse to acknowledge the French Republic. The advices from Athens state that the Greek ministry had resigned. Condurotti had accepted the task of forming a new cabinet. FRANCE.

In France the wounded in the late revolution received in the public hospitals of Paris, was 638, namely, 642 men, 14 women; of these up to the 19th, have been discharged, cured and convales cent - and 98 died. There now remain 253-346 men and 7 women. The department of the minister of war has been

very busy since the accounts came of the disturbances at Vienna, and it is sa d that the governme his recruiting station in this city, ment has given orders for an army to be assem-

TION! Volunteers allower term of two years.

members of the confederation, went to the hotel, at half past three, to it sent their address; they were were received by M. de Lamartine alone.—
Besides the address of the Irish Confederation,

Besides the address of the trib.

Addresses were presented by Mr. R. O'Gorman,

Jr., from the cit zens of Dublin; by Mr. Meagher

The property of the property and by Mr. from the repealers in Manchester; and by Mr. McDermott, from the members of the Irish Conderation residents in Liverpool. The following is M La Mattines teply,
Citizens of Ireland - If we require a fresh proof of the powerful influence of the proclama-tion of the great democratic principle, this new christianity bursting fourth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world as formerly, in pagan Christian community, we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to republican France, and the principles which animate her, by the nations, or by the fractions of the principles. tions of the nations, of Europe. We are not as-tonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland freland knows how deeply her destines, her suf-terings and her successful advances in the path of digious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional quality, with the other parts of the United Kinglan, have at all times moved the heart of Europe. ou a o t of y ar fellow citizens—we said as much to all the children of that glorious isle of Erin which the natural genius of its inhabitants, and the t iking events of its history, render equally

ymbolical of the poetry and heroism of the na

tions of the north Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the republic, a re-

sponse to all the sentiments which you express towards it.

Tell your fellow citizens that the name o The Complete Separation of Sleily and Spain. Tell your fellow citizens that the name of friend is synonymous with the name of liberty courageously defended against privilege; that it is one common name to every French citizen.

Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this reciprocity of which they are not ovious—the republic will be proud to member and to practice invariably towards the Irish. Tell them above all, that the French republic is not, and never will be an acisineratic republic, in and never will be, an aristocratic republic, it which liberty is merly abused as the mask of privilege, but a republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights an he same benefits. As regards other encouragements, it would neither be expedient far us hold them out, nor for you to receive them. have already expressed the same opinion with refcrence to Germany, Belgium and Italy; and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in internal disputes, which is either di-vided against itself, or at variance with is government, where there is a difference of race where nations are alien in blood-intervention is

it allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere except to that which contends for justice, for lib-ery, and for the happiness of the Irish people—no other party would be acceptable to us in a time of peace. In the interest and the passions of foreign ers, France is desirous of reserving herself free fo the maintainance of the rights of all. We are at peare, and we are desirous of remaing on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great British, but with Great British entire. — We believe this peace to be useful and honorable, not only to Great Britain and the French Republie, but to the human race. We will not commit an act, we will not with a word, we will not breath an instigation at varience with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations, which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomatists. Our diplomatists are nations--our treaties are sympa-thies. We should be insane were we openly to

exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us

We are not competent either to judge them or
to prefer some of them to others. By announcing
our partizanship on the one side we should declare
ourselves the enemies of the other—we do not
wish to be the remise of the wish to be the enemies of any of our tello wish to be the enemies of any of our fellow coun-trymen; we with, on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist behe law of nations as well as by our historical renembrances. Do you know what it was, whi nost served to irritate France, and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, suppor-ted, subsisted, and assisted by Mr. Pitt; it was the encouragement, and the arms given to French men as herote as yourselves, but Frenchmen figh-German Tyrol, on the 29th uit, waiting the issue ting against their fellow citizens; the

> dism, waged with French blood against the re-public. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, coursely effaced from the memory of the This cause of dissension between Great Britain lar course. We accept with gratitude the friend-ship of different nationalists included in the Brit-ish empire. We ardently wish that justice may bind and strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but, while proclaiming with you, with her (England,) and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity to our feelings towards the Irish nation. In consequence of the postponement of the clections, new institutions have been addressed to the commissioners of the departments. The Minister of the laterior recommends the Mayors to employ all their solicitude in preparing the list, in inserthing all the citizens who was a second

in inscribing all the citizens who may appear to them to possess the conditions of electoral capacity.

The provisional government has issued a procamation exhorting the army in observe disciplene and announcing its determination to press insub-ordination. Another proclamtion exhorts the citzens of Paris not to disturb order by tumults in the streets, which stop business and work.

Ever since the resignation of Gen. Subervie, the department of the Minister of War has been vacant, and the duties have b'en performed, adinterim, by M. Arago. Hi.herto the provisional government has found no one to accept it. Gen. Cavaignac, Governor General of Algeria, has refused. Gen. Changarnier has also refused the bureau.

Lamartine has directed the dismissal of all the English engineers and strokers employed in French steamers. An immense French army of observation is

in the course of being formed on the whole line of the Italian frontier, from the Mediterran ean to Switzerland. The Constitution publishes a letter, dated Toulon the 25th ult. which states that a reinforcement of 10,000 men is about to be sent to

the army in Algeria.

The streets of Paris have lately been crowded with departations of patriotic workmen, going to the Hotel de VIIe with their offerings for the benefit of the republic.

Remonstrances have been addressed to the pro-

visional government, by the diplomatic agents of Belgium. Prussia and Austria, for allowing Bel-gians. Germans and Poles to make public demon. strations against their respective governments.had no intention of interfering against those gov-ernments, but that it could not deprive their sub-jects, in Paris, of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments. With respect to the Poles, he is stated to have boldly declared that French felt the greatest sympathy for their cause, and would not be unwilling to aid them to regain their na-tionality and liberty.

According to the National, the provisional gov-ernment has determined to take possession of the railways, by redeeming all the shares at the price

railways, by redeeming all the snares at the price they bore on the 21st of February.

The following proclamations and decrees, in addition to those publised in the last European Times, have been issued by the provincial gov-The bank of France authorized to discount

bills having the names of two parties only—but on codition of their being collaterally se-The banks of Lyone, Rosen, Bordeaux, Nanes, Lisle Havre, Marseilles, Toulouse and Oreans, to suspend cash payments until further orders. Their collective issues not to exceed a total of, 102,000,000 francs. The said banks anthorized io issue 100 franc notes, and to receive local bill.

which may be passed to them by the national dis-

A guaranty bank to be establed in each town where a national discount bank exists, for th purpose of serving as intermediate party between such banks and the traders; the capital of the banks to be raised by joint stock companies, and in no case to be less than 400,000 francs. Each guaranty bank to have attached to it a sort of bonded worehouse for receiving deposits of goods, and on these deposits the bank to supply the additional endorsements required by law for the ne-gotiating of bills through discount banks. A temporary reduction, equal to about 35 per cent made in the expense of protesting bills, registra-tion dues, and the emoluments attached to those

The closing of the lists of electors posponed to Commissaries of departments prohibited from adopting any financial or commercial measures without preferring them in the first instance to the provisional government. Citizens forming part of the National Guard, to elect their off non-commissioned officers during the month of April. The companies or grenadiers and volti-

guers to be suppressed.

The woods and forests forming part of the property of the former civil list, to be transferred to nistrator of the State forests. The Minister of Justice to grant papers na-

* Existing duties on the circulation and retail of wines, spirits, and other fermented and spirituous liquors, abolished. visional government for the reception of the Irish deputation, Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other

A general tax on the consumption of those Eighty thousand of the recruits enlisted in 1847 to be called into service, and a special council of recruitment to be formed in the principal town of each arondissement. These men to be called into active service on the first of May.

An exemption from the conscription law con-ferred on the brother of every Frenchman killed or severely wounded during the days of February

The provisional government having sequestra-ted the Orleans and Central lines of railway, the directors met and resolved that the sharehold be conviked—those of the Orleans on the 27th and those of the Central on the 28th inst; that the revocation of the sequestration be demanded of the government as speedily as possible; that pending the sequestration, all possible measures be taken by them for the preservation of the rights of shareholders, and of third parties. The statement that M. Thiers had declined the candidatesh p for the Assembly was erroneous;

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. In England and Ireland the greatest excilement

Lord John Russell repeated, in the House of Commons on Monday last, his previous declara-tion, that the whole weight of the government thould be applied to the maintenance of order, and to put down desaffection and rebellion. At the same time his burdship expressed the sincere de sire of both his colleagues, and Lord Clarendon especially, to listen to complaints, and to apply a remedy or all viation to any distresses or exile

which exist.

The accounts from Ireland are more menacing than ever. The students in Trinity College are arming in defence of the government, and the

ing their example
Additional troops have arrived from England.
The repealers in the city are equally energetic
and are warmly supported throughout the provin At a meeting held in Kilkenny, four delegate had been appointed to the council of 300, admit tedly in definice of the law. The Mayor-and

three magistrates are the delegates chosen. It was recommended at this meeting that the council should assemble at Liverpool, in order to keep within the limits prescribed by the Convent It was expected that Dablin would be placed under the operation of the recent arms act, and that the vast quan ities of pikes and arms whilet

are being so extensively purchased, will be requ ed to be given up.

The provinces, especially in the south of Ireland, appear to emulate Dublin in the violence of the threats and intim dations used by the repeal party and the press; and, indeed, it is openly declared by many of the journals, that a repeal of the onion will no longer suffice to satisfy their alleged grieve ances, but that the erection of a republic can now

groans.
It will be seen by the judicious reply of M. Lamartine to the deputation of the Irish to the French Republic, that he is not disposed at present to run the risk of a rupture with Great Brit-

The great demonstration of the chartists, which was to come off in London on the 10th inst. has been forbidden by the English government. All the arrangements for the procession were going on satisfactorily—the carriage for conveying the petition, and the banners, insigns, &c., decided on, when Sir V. Gray announced to Parliament on the figh instances. the 6th inst, the determination of government not to allow either the assemblage or proc take place. A proclamation appeared in a few hours, forbidding all persons to attend the meet ing. The course pursued by the government has not only increased the former general excitement but called forth the remonstrances of even that section of the press hostile to chartism.

The effect produced on the chartis themselves has not been, as might have been anticipated.

determination to carry out their object with more ardor than before. At the first moment of the convention held for i-suing of the proclamation, an unanimous resolution was come to, that the meeting and procession should take place, despite the threats of the government. Every delegate present firmly and coolly declared his determination to risk his life in the contemplated demon-stration, and a general belief was expressed that them, by holding simultaneous meetings in their several localities. On the same day, resolutions The members in the procession are not to carry arms. Mr. O'Commer made a suggestion to the which possesses some sign

he present time.
It was that they sh u'd recommend to their constituents the withdrawal of all moneys from the Sivings Binks, norder as much as possible to derange the fin metal operations of government as the gross sum invested in these institutions amounts to £25,000,000, and belongs almost ent rely to the moddle and lower classes, of large proportion are Chartists. There is little bt, to use Mr. O'Conners own words, that if the people would withdraw their savings from thes banks, they would more effectually attack the government than if they made a direct attack on the Horse Gurads

The government has seemingly determined on bringing matters to an issue, and large bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery, have been drafted into the metropolis, so that it is computed that the force in the city cannot be less than 10,000

The European Times says it is not possible to conjecture how this matter may terminate, but our earnest hope is that the people may have pru-dence enough to keep out of evil, and the ministry sufficient good sense to concede to the people all reforms which may be compatible with the onward march of the times, and with the spirit of the British Constitution

Naval preparations were going forward in anticipation of an outbreak with China, and for the future large frigates would be stationedd in the fice to keep the Chinese in check.

Our commercial advices describe the lamentable state of credit and commerce at Calcutta,
which the news of the convulsions in Europe,

when it arrives to ladia, can scarcely fall to in Market. Cotton is rather firm with a decline of le per

Flour and gra'n depressed; western canal flour 25 a 26s 6d bol; Richmond and Alexandria 26 a 26s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore do; New Orleans and Omo do. WHEAT .-- U. S white and mixed 7s to 7s 10d per 70 lbs. Red 6 to 6s 54. Indian coin 23 o 26s per fqr. Meal 10 to 11s per bbl.
Oats 2 to 2s 61 for 400 lbs. Oat meal 21 a 22s 6d per bbl. Barley 3 to 3s 8d for 60 lbs. Bye Rye do. Peas 30s a 35s per 204 lbs.

Commercial. N. Y. MARKET-BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY COURSES.

New York, April 25th, 7 P. M. re without change. The transactions reached 3,000 his acluding Rochester, Black Rock, &c., at \$0,06@6,18g. Some small parcels at \$6. Pure Genesee good brands, \$6,25. Troy \$6,187 Michigan \$6,25@6,317; N. Or-leans \$6,25, and for timey eastern the demand was conleans 86,25, and for time, castless good for immediate siderable, and the trade continues good for immediate wants. There was a disposition to buy for future dealing, but orders of sellers were too high.

generally ask 2,371. Rye flour is \$2,56(22,66) with modrate sales.

In wheat there is some disposition to operate but hold ers and buyers do not come together. For good lots Ohio 81,30@1,36 is offered; Genesee is held at \$1,45. Rye is dull and sales 3,500 bu. was made at 72c slip, and 73 declined.

For corn there is a fair inquiry to-day, and quotation are without change from yesterday. Sales 15 to 20,000 bu. at 47, and 50c for New Orleans. Oats are in thir inquiry but rather heavy. Sales Jerse at 40@41 ; northern 44@40.

In Pork there is a better movement, and mess appeared to be firmer. Sales about 8000 bbls have been made at 89,874@10 for meso, and \$8,371 for prime. Holders generally ask \$10 for mese. There is rather a better feeling in Beef, but prices are without change.

BTFFALC, April 25.

There was a better demand for four yesterday, and we hear of the sales of 603 bbls, three good bra ds Michigan, free of storage and insurance until the first of May, at \$4,874-250 bbls, mixed Michiga and Indiana, free of storage and insurance and the same, and 320 bbls, mixed Michiga and Indiana, free of storage until commencement of canal bavigation at \$4,815-40 between the sin good demand, and we learn of the sale of 400 bu, good Ohio, free of storage and insurance until the 1st of May, at \$1,08-800 bushs imiliar quality on same terms, and 2,000 bu, Milwaukee-terms not made public. Some inquiry exists for corn, and 5,000 bu good quality western in store changed hands at 315c, storage and insurance free till the opening of the canal. Outs are in demandate asked and 30c offered.—[Courier.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current

In meal there is a better inquiry, and sales 2,500 bbls. have been made \$2.314@2,44, mostly \$2,374—holders

MILITARY EXECUTION.

the drivers, some fifteen in number. Informa-tion of his locality had been given by a Mexican to the Texan troops, the informant stating that the Captain would pass the night at his house, at a small town some ten miles south of Ceralvo. A party of Texaus volunteered to capture him, and proceeding to the house, they found him there having retired to bed. He was told to get up. to give his money and valuables, if any he had, to his wife, and to take leave of his family; as he would never see them more. The soldiers, touch
ed by a hamane regard for the woman's feelings,
determined to take him to Ceralvo for execution.
His wife was frantic with distress and agitation, parent composure, leaving with her his purse, rings, &c., and taking with him his silver tobacco box, and appartus for smoking—articles which a Mexican of rank generally carries in his pock-

In the course of the night, the party arrived at Ceralvo, where the aged parents of the prisoner were found. A drumhead court martial was held, and sentence of death passed on him, the Texan Colonel refusing to send the proceedings to Gen. Taylor, for fear the pray might escano.

The prisoner confessed the charge. He said he had been a Captain in the service of his country: that in what he had done, he had acted in obedience to the orders of his superiors; that he obedience to the orders of his superiors; that he done but his duty, and would glery in doing the same again; that if he had regret at all in suffering death, beyond what a man must feel in being taken from life and his family, it was alleviated by these reflections; and that he could die with but one bitter thought, which was, that he would thereby be deprived of all opportunity to kill more of his country's invaders. This was the substance of his statement, and it may be that, if we were not parties to the war, we would con-sider them as bordering on the truly heroic.

Lots were drawn among the Texans to determine who should shout the prisoner, and six men were designated. Immediately arose a contest for the privilege of putting him to death. Some who had assisted in his capture, thought they had a "vested right" to shoot him, and did not wish, as they said, to be 'cheated' out of it. Others offerd those already chosen rewards to decline, in order that they might have 'a chance.' But no-body would even take five dollars—for that sum was offered-to yield his place ; and there were some clamor among the aspirants, which was only anded by the Texan Colonel declaring that the six first selected should execute the work allotted

to them.

All the rifles of the six were to be loaded with ball, as no one would agree that he might by possibility have a blank cartridge—the usual mode being, in such cases, to have one gun without ball, so that none of the executioners may know for certain whose gun did not participate in the death of the prisoner, and suppose the blank cartridge to have been in his own.

The guerilla Captain was brought into the planar for execution, and the six Texan marksmen placed themselves not more than fifteen or twen-

bandaged, saying that he had looked on death oft-en, and never leared it. For the same reason, he refused to turn his back to the executioners. As the preparations went on, the hum of conversation among the soldiers who were spectators—there being no Mexicans present but the prisoner and the priest—gradually grow fainter and fainter; foran execution is a serious matter, even

Tainter; for an execution is a serious matter, even under such circumstances.

The priest had not, it appeared, succeeded in giving a very deep cast of religious coloring to the thoughts of his doomed countryman.

'You have not long to live,' s id the padre.

'Yuien sa'e—es muy posible,' replied the prisoner—the phrase meanining, as he used it, that for aught he knew to the contrary, such a thing

might be possible.

'Do you not see," said the priest, 'that in a few minutes more you will be dead?'

'Things do wear that appearance," replied the Captain, casting his eyes, and making a slight

gesture towards the Texaus, who were carefully loading their deadly rifles.

He then took out his tobacco box and a strip of corn hask—rolled up a cigarrito, struck fire with his flint and steel—lighted the cigarrito, and put it in his mouth to smoke—apparently not paying much attention to the prayers recommended by the priest. Seeing that the guus were loaded, he handed the tobacco box and smoking apparatus to the priest remarking, that as he should not probably need them again himself it afforded him much pleasure to present them to 'mi padre Samuch pleasure them to 'mi padre Samuch pleasure them to 'mi padre Samuch pleasure them to 'mi padr ich pleasure to present them to 'mi padre San-

Just as the priest had taken this last gift, the six rifles were levelled and discharged!

One ball entered his breast, and the others took off the upper part of his head. He fell dead and stretched in his gore on the ground, the cigarrito which he had made and lighted under such cir-Looking at such events at this distance, they

seem horrible enough, but soldiers get harden to such things, and the men present, no doubt, looked on it all with a much greater degree of curios ity to see how he would meet his fate, than of sympathy or commiscration for him.

Participation in active warfare, and the exercise of human sympathies, are not always very compatible with each other.

[Reveille.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.-We had the INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—We had the pleasure of conversing not long since with a worthy and venerable democrat from New York, who visited Gen. Jackson, two days before his death, most of the particulars of which interview have long since been given to the public. In the course of an affecting retrespect to some of the most important events of his life, the dying patriet and christian alluded to a charge of hastiness of action which had been made against him by et and christian alluded to a charge of hastiness of action, which had been made against him by his political enemies, and remarked that he had never, during his whole presidential course, decided upon any important measure, without first inquiring of his maker and supplicating his guidance and blessing. What a comment this is apon the justice of political censure! What better explanation can we need of the heroic death of the ex-president than is furnished by this interesting fact? He was a man of prayer.

teresting fact ? He was a man of prayer.
[Providence Patriot. M. DE LAMRRTINE .- A Prench writer dashes off the following physical and mental portrait of the life, soul and hope of the Republic of France : 'De Lamartine is of good height and elegant orm. His face is a little thin, and it is marked form. His face is a little thin, and it is marked by the deep lines which distinguish the nervous man. His chin is slightly projecting, and his nose large, inclining to the aqualine. His eyebrows are heavy, projecting, and quite arched;—and his grayish hair is arranged with the greatest attention over a fine forehead.

He is a man of rare contradictions; he is proud and simple, good natured and ironical light and profound, ambitious and indolent; he is equally in love with the world and seclusion, with pleasure and retirement. He loves to be praised, and

in love with the world and seclusion, with pleasure and retirement. He loves to be praised, and hates to make acquaintances. At his house every thing is in most exact order, and though his fortune is something wasted, he will be found in the midst of studied elegance, in which his horses and dogs share their part, for they are among his favorites. It has been said of him that he has a great deal of religion, but no faith.'

SUDDEN DEATH OF SURGEON SICKLES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA.—The official attendance of Coroner Walters was last evening called in requisition on board the U, S. ship North Carolina, for the purpose of investigating the manner of the death of Dr. John F. Sickles, a native of New York, aged 35 years, Surgeon on board the above named vessel. It appeared upon the invesation, that while engaged in conversation with ent. William Preston Griffin, Dr. Sickles sud-

dealy expired, and the virous death by disease of the heart.

Surgeon Sickles had been in the United States

Surgeon Sickles had been in the United States

Surgeon Sickles had been years, and accompervice for a period of fifteen years, and accom-panied Lieut. Wilkes on the Exploring Expedion during which time he became affected with the dreadful malady, which yesterday terminated fatally. - True Sun.

City or Mexico. - The city of Mexico is 9, 000 feet above the level of the sea; and in this locality, narrow chests and diseased lungs are unknown. From the extreme dilation of the atmosphere, animal substances never become pu-trid, notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, and consequent high temperature.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE -A young lady by the MFLANCHOLY SUICIDE —A young lady by the name of Margaret Hall, residing with Mr. J. R. Hall, Starkville, Herkimer county, was found on Monday morning in an out house upon the premises, suspended by the neck, her feet a few inches from the ground. She had been on a visit to a neighbor the day previous, and not having returned, no alarm was felt, it being supposed that she had staid with a young lady of her acquaintance. The discovery of her sad fate the next morning was as unexpected as it was mel-

ancholy.

No cause can be assigned for this strange event.

Miss Hall was between 19 and 20 years of age,
possessing considerable personal boauty, and esteemed by all her acquaintances as a young lady
of refined feelings, and a delicate sense of the
proprieties due to her sex. Her mother, we are informed, has been for some time an inmate of the Lunatic Assylum at Utica—which circumstance, together with the mysterious disappearance of her brothersome time since, and her own destitute condition, it is supposed, may have in, duced the fearful state of mind which led to the tanatural crime of suicide. [Canajoharie Radii.]

Argus.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF BRIGA-DIER GENERAL HOPPING

The Syracuse papers of vesterday are filled with accounts of the imposing funeral ceremonies which took place in that city on Wednesday, on the occasion of the burial of their late citizen, the lamented Gen. Hor-PING. We take the following account from the Syracuse Star :--

"An unclouded sky and genial sun were mowelcome yesterday morning, dispelling as they did the apprehensions of an unpleasant and rainy day, which nearly all were unwillingly obliged to

ntertain the previous night.
"Early in the morning the several companies. those from abroad and our own, repaired to the Depot and awaited the arrival of the Burgessee Corps from Albany and the Guards from Auburn. These Companies were appropriately received and escorted to their quarters—the former to the Syracuse House and the latter to the Empire.

"At half past nine, Genesce street, in front of the Syracuse House, became the centre of attrac-tion. The military comprising seven full and well drilled and unifor med companies, there assembled in line, with their several bands of mi sic. In addition to these were the Firemen, and the members of the Order of Odd Fellows. The the members of the Order of Odd Fellows. The crowd of spectators, on all sides, was immense. The balconies of the Syracuse House, the roofs of the buildings, and indeed every eligible position in the vicinity, became densely peopled. It appeared that our entire population, and that of the neighboring towns, had turned out in mass. Flags at half-mast were displayed from the Syracuse House, the Armory of the Citizens' Corps, the Liberty staff near Salina Bridge, the Empire House, the Star Office, the Soldiers' Rendezvous on Water street, and from the several Engine on water street, and from the several Engine houses. In arriving and forming, the several bands played airs and marches appropriate to the occasion. The scene presented on all sides was at once imposing and solemn—such an one as was never before witnessed in this section of the State.

State
"In the Syracuse House, in the meantime, the relatives and family friends of the deceased had assembled. The large parler was filled by warm hearted and sympathising friends. At 10 o'clock Dr. Gregory made a few remarks in regard to the poculiar circumstances under which they were assembled and proceeded to perform the usual solemn and impressive funeral service of the Epis-

After these services had been concluded GEN. J. R. LAWRENCE, who had been appointed to deliver an address on the occasion, appeared on the piazza of the Syracuse House and made an address alike appropriate to the occasion and creditable to himself. Our space will not permit us to copy it to-day .-

The Star continues:-"On the conclusion of the above, the coffin was removed to the Hall where it was taken in charge by the pall bearers and the Troy Citizens' Corps as the Escort Guard. An appropriate ve-hicle, attached to which were four white horses, was in waiting to receive the remains.

Soon after, the procession formed in the following order, as previously arranged:—

MILITARY ESCORT, (consisting of)
Utica Citizens' Corps Band, Utica Citizens Corps, Schenectady Independent Artillery, Syracuse La Fayette Grenadier Guards, Albany Burgesses' Corps Band. Albany Burgesses' Corps, Auburn Guards,

Syracuse Citizens' Corps.
Troy Citizens Corps Band.
Hearse drawn by four white horses, led by U. S Col. J. I. Bradley, M. W. Bennett. Maj. W. A. Cook James Lynch. Burr Burton, Hervey Rhoades, L. Y. Avery. D. D. Hillis.

Troy Citizens' Corps, on either side of the Pall Bearers.

Military horse, led by the body servant of the deceased.
Family of the deceased. Officers of the United States Army. Brigade Staff Field and Staff of the respective Regiments of the 27th Brigade. Officiating Clergyman.

Committee of Arrangeme Order of Odd Fellows.

in this order the procession passed down Salina to Onondaga street, thence to Lock street, and thence up Foot st. to the Cemetery. The procession, nearly a mile in length—the immense throng on all sides—the appearance of the military in their rich and splendid uniforms—the muffled drum and the solemn dirge—presented appearance of which has description can convey a a scene of which no description can convey a just idea. Arriving in view of the cemetery grounds, it was observed that immense numbers, of all ages and sexes, had already assembled there. Indeed, a dense moving mass appeared in every direction.

"At the grave, the several companies were

formed on the east, at the head, when the usual service was read by Doct. Gregory. The volleys over the grave were fired by the Troy Citizens' Crops in excellent order. Soon after, the procession re-formed, and proceeded to their re-spective quarters, which they reached about 2 o'clock.

"Thus closed the solemnities of the day, as "Thus closed the solemnities of the day, as well as one of the most brilliant and extensive military displays ever witnessed in central New York. While the occasion was one of melancholy interest—and we are bound to say that the bearing of all present whether military or citizens, was such at all times, and throughout, as to show that they regarded it as truly a solemn occasion—there was a richness of display, a completeness of arrangement, a readiness and precision in every movement, an order which gave mould and shape to the entire proceedings gave mould and shape to the entire proceedings and governed every muscle of the vast multitude, which while it added to the solemnity of the scene, invested it with a grandeur and magnifi-

WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE ?- This is a question which different ladies have differways of solving. Mrs. Flanagan, a character introduced into the "Changeling," a new work on Irish life, or Irish society—has her opinions on the subject, and the author tells what they are.

There is a party given in a provincial town in Connaught, on the evening of the depart-ure of a favorite regiment, the officers of which had marched off without a single man speaking out, although they had carried on several very decided flirtations. The wrath and dospair of matrons and maidens are terrible. It is agreed on all hands that "the army had gone to the dogs," and that men were grown so scarre, it was impossible to get one for love or money. Some think it is the peace has done it. Mrs. Flanagan knows better. "I say 'tis leaving off drinking and fighting that done it; and I'll tell you why. A man, when he's drunk, says many a thing he'd think twice before he'd say it sober; and that he'd take care to forget in the morn-ing, if he wasn't reminded by a father or brother. There's nothing in the world equal to a pistol for refreshing a man's memory.-Believe it from me, who am old enough to be your grandmother, Kitty; there never was a man yet married a girl who was'nt frightened or bamboozled into it. Take your choice. Coax, if you're able-why not? But, faith, my dear, if you can't manage him one way, you must try the other. All I'm sorry for, is they're grown too crafty to say anything that a girl's family can take hold of. There's the devil of it, ladies; forgive me for cursing!

FATE OF KINGS .- The latter Kings France show a remarkable succession misfortunes. Louis XVI. was guillotined. was twice exiled. Napoleon was also exiled, and his son died in a foreign land.— Charles X. was dethroned. Henry V. was proscribed. Louis Philippe was dethroned, and put to flight, and the Count of Paris re-

Mr. Louis Cler, the agent of Mr. Louis Phillippe Egalite, some time King of France, has made overtures to purchase Chelsea House and Grounds from the Winnissimmet (Mass.) Ferry

BURNERISM IN TIOGA. - The desperate resorts BURNERISM IN TIOGA.—The desperate resorts of Burner-Provisoism in Tioga to get up the sham gathering which pretend to send the late Treasurer Farrington to Utica, as a delegate, have been significantly illustrated in disayowels, from time to time, by democrats whose names were used as being present and concurring in his selection." of all connection with, or knowledge of, the bogus meeting. In a recant number of the Owego co Gazette, another democrat, Mr. Butts, of Spencer, authorizes his name to be struck from the roll of pretended delegates, who assumed to act for the democracy of the county, in "selecting" Mr. F. The Tioga Bolters have had bad DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION



Pursuant to a published call of the Congressional Committee, a convention of delegates me at Wright's Corners in Middlebury, on the 29th day of March, 1848. Notwithstanding the very almost impossible except on horseback, 9 town sented. The call required but on egate from each town, but the convention esolution requested several other democrats who here present from those towns, to participate in

were present from those towns, to participate in the proceedings.

Hon. WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Perry, was invited to preside, and Herman Redfield, of Pa-viliou, appointed secretary.

Attica—Hiram Cooley, Lius De Wolf.

Bethany—Charles A. Huggins, Calvin Bar-rass, Peter Kendall.

Batavia—William G. Bryan.
Le Roy—Charles Danforth.

Le Roy-Charles Danforth.

Middlebury—Jebiel Smith, Benedict Brooks, Oakfield—J. F. Coddington, Pavilion—Heman Redfield. Perry-Wm. Mitchell, Chancy C. Britt.

On motion of Judge Danforth, a committee of ive were appointed to report Resolutions expres sive of the sense of the Convention.
C. Danforth, Benedict Brooks, William G. Bry an, C. C. Britt and Jehiel Smith were appoint ch committee.

C. Danforth, from the committee, reported the

Resolved, That in behalf of the der the thirty-third Congressional District of the State of New York, we urge upon your attention the claims of the great dectrines and measures of democracy, and thus stimulate you to action and

o-operation in the support and advancement of co-operation in the support and advancement of those principles and measures which have ever been regarded as the great bulwark of freedom— beneath the shelter of which the people have, for more than half a century, reposed in safety, en-joying the blessings of good government, admin-istered by their own servants

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence n the course and policy of the present National Administration—that we regard its policy and measures within the line of the fundamental

enents of democracy. The freedom of the people within the state—the freedom of the state within the Union—a rigid construction of the constitution, never to be forgotton and never to be violated—an exemption from national control of all matters, not expressly delegated by that instrument—and a full and confiding faith in the great body of the people. These are the dectrines which give harmonious action, and life and health to the good cause—and such we recog-nize and regard to be the development of the principles and doctrines of the present national inistration of our general government.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this conv ion that there was abundant cause for war with Mexico; that the exceedingly bad faith, treacherous conduct and wanton cruelty of the Mexican nation towards the United States and he resorted to by our government to "conquer an honorable peace;" and that the consummate wisdom, wise forecastle and sound policy evinced by President Polk and the heads of departments, in carrying on and conducting the present war with Mexico, meet our decided appropriations and in accordance of the present war with Mexico, meet our decided appropriations and in accordance of the present war with Mexico, meet our decided appropriations and in accordance of the present th bation—and in a special manner do we feel a state pride in the skill, talents and indomitable ener-gies displayed by Gov. Marcy in his manage-ment of the War Decartment, in the late trying crisis of our national affairs. Resolved, That when federalists and their

echoes, declaim against the present war--with a few honorable exceptions—in the face of the recorded fact, that Congress solemnly declared that the war was commenced by the act of Mex-ico herself; to say nothing of the robberies, inastice, frauds and other wrongs done to our cijustice, frauds and other wrongs done to our ci-tizens and our commerce, by this insolent and faithless nation—no honest patriot could for a moment doubt the result of the issue, nor con-sent that our troops be withdrawn, until the Mexican government have been made to feel the force and power of our arms, and even br't to a lively sense of their outrageous and unjust pets, which is now manifested by their willing-ness to consent to terms of peace.

ness to cousent to terms of peace.

Resolved, That it is perfectly idle for any true
American to urge or repeat, that our government
would listen to terms of peace without full indemnity—and that indemnity to be money or ter-ritory. That this is rendered absolutely necessa-ry from the existing state of affairs; the "no more territory" party is not larger now than it was in 1803, when Louisiana was admitted in

cratic movements of this region—a volunteer in the war of 1812 and 13—a Republican who maintained h s position throughout the Se natorial or-deal of 1823, and who has since followed the old faith in all its fortunes and vicissitudes—his history and past services render his name pecuhistory and past services render his name peculiary appropriate upon a ticket pleaged to preserve the integrity of the Democratic Party by casting its vote for the nominees of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we cordially ratify the designation by the democratic state convention, or RUFUS H. SMITH, of Wyoming, as the Presidential elector for this district; and that we shall give him our suffrages with the confidence in is worth and political integrity, with which we

in the county of Erie) we regard the convention which recently assembled in Albany, as called by the only legitimate authority at present existing in the state; that we cordially approve of its action, proceedings, resolutions and address, and recommend them to the careful perusal of every sincere democrat; that the election of delegates to the national convention by districts, commends itself as simple, republican, and best calculated to express in that body the wishes of the voters, and that we therefore adopt that system. Resolved, That William G. Bryan, of the 1st district in Genesee county, Perrin M. Smith, of the second district in said county, and Joel S. Smith, of the county of Wyoming, who were ap pointed by the state convention a congressional committee for this district, be and they are here-

re-appointed the congressional commi with future conventions. It was then, on motion unanimously Resolved. That JOEL S. SMITH, be appoint ed to represent this district in the next national convention to be held at Baltimore; and that in case of his inability to attend, WM. G. BRYAN

be the alternate delegate.

Resolved. That these proceedings be published in the Spirit of the Times and Perry Demo-crat, and that the Editors of the Albany Argus, Buffale Courier and Washington Union be requested to publish the same.
WILLIAM MITCHELL, President.

HEMAN REDFIELD. Secretary.

37-The sword to be presented to Gen. Scott as gift from the State of Louisiana, has been finished, and is said to be a superb weapon. The Bulle-

tin says:—

It is surmounted by a spread eagle in gold, grasp inglan open scroll, on which is inscribed the words 'Mexican Capta' The grip is ceatgon shaped, the alternate sides of which are gold and pearl, elegantly engraved and gold studded. The guard is formed by a heavy gold chain.—-The shield and cross piece is made of gold, in a style altogether new and unique. In the centre appears the eagle of Mexico biting a serpent, surmounted by a brilliant cairugorm stone. The scabbard is made of gilt on silver metal, ornamented with solid gold mountings and richly chased designs. In the centre is engraved the

following inscription:
"Presented by the people of the State of Louisians, to Gen. Winfield Scott, for his gallantry and generalship exhibited at the seige of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gorda, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and to his final entry into the city of Mexico.

Love's Labor Lost .- A serenading party the other night, after having played before a house nearly an hour, were politely inform-ed by a watchman "nobody lived there."

NOTHING FOR THE PUBLIC EYE .- In reply to a long letter addressed to General Taylor, by John W. King, Esq., of Bayou Sara, Louisiana, wherein the letter propounds certain queries to Gen. Taylor respecting the power to establish a banking institution &c., &c. Gen. T. gives the following laconic non-committal reply:

BATON ROUGE, La., March 25, 1848. Sin: Your communication of the 4th test. requesting of me my views in relation to certain political questions therein set forth, has been duly received and considered.

I regret to inform you, in reply, that I deem it to be inconsistent with the position which I have long since assumed in relation inquiries: and that even if I desired on occasion to make an exception in your favor my great want of time at the present mofactory or even intelligible answers to your ried a daughter of Mr. Clapp. I am, sir, very respectfully,

your ob't servant, [Argus. To Mr. John W. King, near Bayou Sara. from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Rochester Courier.

We have a few remarks to-day in addition

to those submitted on Wednesday, in respect

Saturday Morning, April : 2, '48. THE LITICA CONVENTION.

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to this bolting meeting. We are aware that some few genuine democrats in this neighborhood, who have no sympathy with the disorganizing faction whose leaders assembled at Utica, and in no manner approve of out bias. "On the topic of Slave extension, the Ad its plans or purposes, yet think it would have been wise on the part of the real democracy strained to admit that, according to the usua strained to admit that, according to the usua modes of ascertaining the limit of constitutiona to have waived the question of regularity, and to have responded to the call for the Utica convention. We think those greatly err who suppose that any good could have resulted from such a course. Those who got up this meeting designed it by no means as a measure of peace or conciliation. It originated with the men who bolted the nominations made at Syracuse-got up the Herkimer bolting meeting, and openly and notoriously acted last fall, as many of them had done before, with the whig party. But if the purpose of the organization of this convention had refollowing resolutions, which were unanimously ally been to promote the peace and harmony of the party-and this was doubtless so with a few who at an early period were beguiled into a concurrence into the movement-aside from the sacrifice of self respect required on the part of real democrats, to go into convention with such men, whom "no faith or convention could bind" when in a minority -yet subsequent developments have clearly shown that it would have been idle, and worse than idle, to have done so. Immediately upon the call of this convention, it was proclaimed that the Wilmot Proviso Resolutions were to be presented to the convention and insisted on as a party test, or as an indispensable condition of their union and further co-operation with the democratic party. Besides this many of the managers and actors in getting up and controlling this convention, did so avowedly with the view to divide the democratic party, and get a semblance of regularity in the movement, thro' this convention. These men knew full well that they could never stand upon the Herkimer platform. By changing the venue to Utica, and getting the sanction of a legislative caucus, they hoped more effectually to deceive the democracy, and get back again into the ranks of the party they had betrayed and sought to disorganize. They knew that most of the regular democracy had too much self respect, and too strong a feeling of reprobation for their recent treachery, to meet them again in convention, and recognize them as democrats, and thus impliedly admit that there was some pretence for their bolting last fall, and their efforts to defeat the regular ticket of the party; and they therefore expected to have the convention all in their

The first movement to select delegates to this convention—the actors in it being entirely unopposed-resulted in the selection of John Van Buren, Preston King, George Rathbun, and those of similar claims to democracy, showing thereby more fully that harmony, or conciliation, but continued There is possing these men so detest as to be in a minority. They have long since re-pudiated the old fashioned notion that the minority should yield to the majority. That Resolved, That we noticed with pleasure the nomination of HEMAN J. REDFIELD as a State Elector. Long identified with the Demo-

the essence of their democracy. It must be apparent to any one who has attentively considered the conduct of the leaders in last fall's revolt, that most of them were determined to rule or ruin the democratic party. By dint of great impudence, in the pretension to superior democracyby efforts of conceded activity, in packing conventions and making nominations to submany honest, well disposed democrats, and induced them to acquiesce in their plans and control, for the sake of peace and harmony. When disappointed in their purpose to perpetuate the reign of the "Bourbons" at Al- strangers, and their case appeals strongly to the bany-when they found that the great mass of the party, tired of their contentions, proscription, and intolerance, had resolved to place in the chief offices of the State, new and better men-their indignation knew no bounds. To submit to the will of the party in this particular, and to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, was entirely foreign to their notions of party obligation. To defeat the ticket, and ultimately to abandon the party, unless they could recover the control of its action, was their immediate resolution. They succeeded in defeating the ticket, and it remains to be seen whether they will rule the democracy of this State, or carry strife and contention into the ranks of the whig party. Peace they will not practice any where. It seems to us that it is wiser to let these men alone, than it is to unite with them and seek to reclaim them. Their pretensions to a purer and a better democracy are now fully illustrated, and are becoming daily more and more rightly appreciated by

he democracy.

Their commendation, at the Utica meeting, of General TAYLOR, with his hundreds of slaves, and his utter repugnance to the Wilmot Proviso-and their almost consumated purpose of nominating him for the Presidency, demonstrates their sincerity. The abandonment of the Proviso there, shows the utter hypocrisy of their support of it at Syracuse-and leaves them without a shadow of pretence or justification for their disorderly and shameful course at that convention, and their subsequent assemblage at

Herkimer. derkimer.

We do not suppose that these men propose to go directly over into the whig camp,-That would be too bold a move for most of their followers, and would give them too little capital for future use with their new associates. Their obvious purpose is to get up a third candidate for the Presidency, and thereby either divert votes enough from the democratic candidate to elect the whig nominee, or else to accomplish the same thing by throwing the election into the House of Representatives. How many of the true democracy they may seduce from the old and tried paths of the party, and lead to abandon and belie the principles to the support of which their whole past lives, through many a contest with the common foe, has been devoted, remains to be seen. We trust the number, in this part of the State at least, will be few indeed.

day, in Portland, Me., Hon. Asa Clapp, the confined to his house by sickness for a con- least, to be apprehended." siderable period. He was over eighty years old, and has long been a distinguished merchant in Portland. He was the most wealthy man in Maine. Judge Woodbury

A CAUTIOUS ENDORSEMENT.

The Advertiser of this morning commen ces the publication of an address, which it is pretended was adopted by a legislative caucus in Albany, and accompanies it with the following equally equivocal and charac-

teristic notice: "We commence the publication of this able

power, the argument in favor of the right of Congress to erect barriers against the transfer of 'the institution' to territories now, or hereafter to be quired, is perfectly conclusive. acquired, is perfectly conclusive. We can, how-ever, discover no good reason for changing our individual opinions upon the subject, inasmuch as they are as we believe, legitimate deductions from the constitution of man, in harmony with his natural rights—a law which we hold to be superior to all mere human codes.—But of our ions no matter here."

The fact is, this whole address has been trumped up by the few disorganizers still maining at our State Capital-the last sad fragments of the central power-and with ust about as much reference to regularity as characterized their celebrated Herkimer for the whigs, and pledged themselves not for the whigs, and pledged themselves not to vote the democratic ticket. Although our Paz and San Jose, but in all the numerous erratic neighbor has, since that time, performed a somerset which would be creditable to the most finished mountebank, yet having so recently denounced that traitorous conclave, and aimed so many solid column of editorial indignation upon the leading men and presses which participated in it, it s not surprising that for the present he should be somewhat charry of his encomiims upon his new allies. The time is not vet, for the signature to appear in full "on the wrapper," and as "none others are genuine," the readers of the Advertiser will find no difficulty in arriving at a very correct estimate of the orthodoxy which ought to attach to the disorganizing jargon which now disgraces the columns of that very "consistent" luminary. But, as it has very shrewdly

remarked, its "opinions" may be of "no matter here"—if indeed they are anywhere. POCKET-BOOK FOUND .- For two or three lays past we have published an advertisement of a lost pocket-book, and as another instance of the "benefits of advertising," we would state, that this morning we had the double pleasure of restoring it with all its ontents, (consisting of some \$800 in bills. and upwards of \$3,000 in drafts and checks,) to its rightful owner-and also of paying over the very handsome reward of \$200 to an honest man residing in West Henrietta. who had the good fortune to find it. The finder is a poor but honest and industrious man and we hope the reward may do him much good. Truly "it is an ill wind that

Fatal Railroad Accident.

blows no one any good."

We noticed in our paper last evening that the eastern train due here at 2 P. M., had ran off the track about four miles this side of Canthe object of the convention was not peace, andaigua, damaging very much the engine and a share of the cars. We regret now to strife, contention, and division. If the regular have to add that this accident was also atand been again in a majority, who can be- the train who called at our office this forelieve that these "bogus abolition democrats" noon, informs us that two persons were in mediately killed, and several others more the Ontario Repository, substantiates his nute account of the accident, we quote therefrom. It is worthy of remark, that not withstanding the constant warning which is painted on the doors of the ears, all those killed or wounded, were at the time on the platform outside. The "extra" referred to says: the curve near Paddleford's, about four

"This afternoon about 4 o'c'ock, as the train north of this village, the great pressure of the train, which was an unusually heavy one, caused the rails to spread spart, thus violently throwing two baggage cars, and a passenger car off from the track, killing two persons and injuring sever-Aimes, an Irishman, who was going from Fall River to Waterford, Wisconsin. Mr. Aimes

was accompanied by his wife and a child, and a widow sister, Mrs. Sweeney, who also had a child. By this me ancholy be eavement, the unfortu-nate family are left entirely destitute among sympathies of the community.
"The name of the other unfortunate victim, is Nicholas Benner, a German, going from New York to Chicago. Mr. B. leaves a wife and York to Chicago. Mr. B. leaves a wife and child in New York, to mourn his sudden de-

There were three persons seriously injured, but none of them are considered in a dangerous condition. James Howard, residing in Wiscon erwise badly bruised. Charles Vine, of Baltimore, and on his way

to Buffalo, sustained some severe injuries on one of his legs, and other parts of his body, causing much pain. These two persons were conveyed to Power's Hotel, and were promptly provided with medical aid, and other comforts su their case.

Cornelius Rodney, a young man from Geneva,
was considerably injured, but was enabled to pro-

ceed to Rochester.
"The train was heavily loaded, and was some hours behind the regular time. When the accident happened, it was going at a slow rate, and was on the curve. The concussion was very great, and several of the passengers were slightly injured, and much alarm and confusion pre-vailed. Had the train been going at the ordinary speed, the loss of life would have been much greater. Several of the cars were literally ashed to pieces, and all more or less damaged. No persons inside the cars were seriously injured "Great sympathy was felt by the passengers for Mrs. Aimes, and her sister, and a purse of up-

" It is due to the President of the A, & R. R. Co., to state that he caused every comfort to be provided for the unfortunate sufferers, and has made liberal provisions for the funeral of the deceased, and for the relief of the bereaved. A coroner's inquest was held over the dead bo-es this evening, and a verdict rendered according to the facts above stated.'

Great curiosity was expressed to hear what a writer of so much celebrity as Alison would say of the revolution. Accordingly, Blackwood has been published in advance, containing a paper from that eminent politician, which has been read with interest. Belonging to the high tory party. it was expected that Mr. Alison would be strong in his denunciations of the result of that great movement. Nevertheless he is far from apprehending that anarchy which many predict on this side of the Atlantic .-He speaks of the subject as follows:-

"The melancholy progress of the firs Revolution has naturally made numbers of persons, not intimately acquainted with its events, apprehensive of the immediate return of the Reign of Terror and the restoration of the guillotine into its terrible and irresistable sovereignty in France. Without disputing that there is much danger in the present excited and disjointed state of the population of that country, there are several reasons which induce us to believe that such an event is not very probable, at DEATH OF HON. ASA CLAPP.-Died, Mon- least in the first instance, that it is from a different quarter that the real danger that eminent and wealthy merchant. He has been now threatens France is, in the outset at WRECK OF THE NIAGARA.—The first news-

paper account of this catastrophe which ap peared, was in the columns of the Rochester Late and Important from the Pacific.

By the Ohio, at New Orleans, late and pportant intelligence has been received from the Pacific. We copy from the North American (Mexico) of the 21st ult., the following summary:

We have news from Lower California to the 22d of February, and from Mazatlan to the 1st of March

The trigates Independence and Congres were at Mazatlan; a large portion of the crews of both vessels being on shore garrisoning that place, which has been held since November. The sailors have done a large amount of work in fortifying the place. The fortifications are now very strong, and Com. Shubrick thinks himself strong enough to resist a force of 5000. Com. Jones, in the Ohio, had not arrived, but was daily expec-The Dale, commanded by Lieutenan Yard, was at Guaymas. An expedition of her officers and men had lately marched into the interior and surprised the Mexican forces under Campasano and took most of his officers and command prisoners, who were paroled a few days after. The ports of San Blas and Manzauilo were

blockaded, the first by the ship Lexington, Lieut, Bailey, the latter by the chartered ship Whitton, commanded by lieut, Chalard. The amount of the revenues received from eustoms at Mazatlan has been large. In Upper California every thing is quiet. Col s characterized their celebrated Herkimer ass convention, in which they hurrahed las, who have been very active, and have attacks our garrisons maintained their positions and repulsed the enemy.

At La Paz, Lieut, Col. Burton, with two ompanies of the California Regiment, after he had maintained a siege for three weeks, organized a storming party under Captain Steel, who was successful in taking the en-my's works, and their flag was taken by ergeant Scott. The ship Cyane, Capt. S. F. Dupont, sent by Com. Shubrick from Mazatlan, arrived at La Paz about this time, and the enemy entirely withdrew from La Paz and concentrated all their forces, about 500 in number, upon the post at San Jose, commanded by Lieut. Chas. Heywood, U. S. Navy, with a detachment of soilors and marines, numbering, all told, about 70, and some native California volunteers. The guerillas captured passed Midshipmen Dungan and Warley, asseed Midshipmen Dungan and Warley. can and Warley, a sergeant of the California Regiment and five marines. Gapt. Dupont hearing that Lieut. Heywood was hard pressed, and had lost two valuable officers, sailed for San Jose, where he arrived on the 14th of February, just at sun down, and found all communication cut off with the town and garrison, situated two miles from the beach; discharge of the garrison cannon told that the fight was going on, and when night closed in, the flash of musketry was perceptible. Capt. Dupont decided to wait until

early daylight, and then land all his disposable force, which amounted to one hundred.

At early daylight the force was on the beach. The surf being low favored their landing, and with a four pounder they were soon in column and on their march to the rescue of the garrison. The guerillas, anticipating the landing of the Cyane, had taken their position during the night, the rout affording them abundant cover. The col umn had proceeded but a short distance be fore the guerillas opened their fire, which was continued upon the column during their entire march to the garrison, before reaching which they had to storm several houses of the town, which the enemy had possessio of, in which they were aided by the garriso force, which sallied out, joined in routing the enemy, pursued and drove them from

many eminences near the town.

The enemy formed into a plain open to the ship, at which they conceived to be out of reach of her guns, but some well directed shot and shell did great execution, and dis persed them. The garrison was found in a democrats had gone into this convention, and been again in a majority, who can bewithin the cartel, where a large amount of beseiged twenty-one days, and the provisions were nearly exhausted by his sustain-ing the inhabitants. For nine days none of them had been outside the buildings, and

disease was fast generating, Passed Midshipman T. McLanhan had been killed on the 11th of Feb. The water had been cut off and the garrison was in a most deplorable state. Of the 100 that so gallantly landed, it is marvellous to state ony four were wounded, having sustained a heavy fire for two miles from covered positions, which they could only very ineffectually return; nevertheless their fire told, the enemy suffered great loss. The garrison was abundantly supplied with provisions and the guerillas had retired.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.-Late advices from Nicaragua represent that the affair between the Central Americans and the British had been settled. The expedition proceeding onward to Grenada, under the flag of truce, to demand of the Government of the state of Nicaragua thesurrender of the prisoners and an apologyfor the insult offered the Mosquitian flag. The expedition reached Grenada in safety, and mat ters were speedily arranged by the delivering up of the prisoners, and by an ample apology to the effect demanded. The loss to the British had been two killed, two drowned and thirteen wounded. The loss of the Central Americans was more serious -twelve dead were buried by our troops, and several wounded afterwards died.

IF A Yankee and an English captain, each in a schooner, tried their speed in Gibralter bay, when our countryman beat John Bull ail hollow. They met on shore the next day, and the Englishman swore he had never been outsailed before. "Just like me," said Jonathan, "for my Jemima never beat nothin' afore."

THE ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS .- The N. Y. Evening Mirror, a journal devoted to Gen. Taylor, alluding to the recent election in that city, " Mr. Brady run far ahead of the whig ticket,

and indeed has saved it from a total rout. It is true that in consequence of the democrats running two or more tickets in more than half the wards the whigs have retained the Common Council, but the average democratic majority in the Tribune's Clay city is nearly three thousand. A SETTLER.—The Auburn Daily Adverti-

ser, (a Scott paper,) speaking of Clay's letter RATES OF INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS says: "This probably settles the question of his nomination, and then we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and elect him. The Jurors in Doctor Coolidge's case when

they retired to their room to deliberate, first took a vote upon the question whether Mathews came to his death by the blows inflicted upon his head. They were unanimous in the opinion that the blows were not the cause of his death. The second question was whether the death was occasioned by prussic acid. Upon this question they were equally divided. Now came the tug of war. Each ar-

gued his own side according to his best ability. All believed the prisoner was guilty, but six of them thought the weight of evidence was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. Thus they stood for some hours. At last four came over to those who were for bringing in a verdict of guilty, leaving the Foreman and a Quaker.

At length the Foreman gave in, and the good old Quaker stood solitary and alone for

acquittal but the responsibility was too fearful for his broad brim, and he finally yielded. WIMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—Many traders and mechanics are in the habit of making their original charges, during the day,

on a slate, and having them at night, or at

some convenient opportunity, transcribed on the day book. It is a very unsafe practice. A decision directly in point has been made in the Court of Common Pleas. We copy from the Boston Advertiser :- "In the cas of Buckley vs. Pillsbury, the defendant of-fered to make oath to his books of account, in which it appeared that the entries were made once a week, or oftener, by his clerk, thy man in Maine. Judge Woodbury married a daughter of Mr. Clapp.

The Niagara.—It is now thought that

The Niagara.—It is now thought that

The Niagara.—It is now thought that

The Niagara.—It is now thought that the defendant bt servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

The Niagara can be got off and repaired for lishes our article almost entire, without giving us any credit.

Could not be permitted to swear to the correctness of his books,"

山西東西東海南 CHENECTADY & TROY HAIL-ROAD TEW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Man

EW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, II, and until further notice, trains will be ru road as follows. LEAVE SCHENECTADY.

do do LEAVE TROY, At 1 P. M., for on agricult intermed

Steamboat and Railroad Ronte.

From Buffulo to Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Syc.

THE best and quickest route from the Lakes to flid Ohio and Mississippi Rivers! Passengers destine for the above places, and the interior of Ohio, also Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Southern States, will find the most confortable and expeditions route by taking the Sandusky and Butlato Rail Road Line of Steamers to Sandusky eity, thence by the Mad River and Lake Eric Rail Road, 92 miles to Richland; thence by the Ohiy Stage Company's Stages to Springfield, 42 miles, connecting with the Little Mistail Rail Road to Cincinnati, 81 miles, thus taking passengers from Sandusky City to Cincinnati, Stages to Springfield, 92 miles, to the Content of the C es, thus taking passengers from Sandusky City to Circunati in 21 hours, and passing through the most beau-

cinnatt in 2t hours, and passing through the most beau iful part of Ohio.

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The above line connects with Messrs. Strader & Gorman's United States Mail Steam Packets to Louisville, \$2. Louis and New Orleans.

Also by the Mansfield Railroad to Mansfield, thence by stage coaches, via Mount Vernon, to Columbus and Chillicothe, over the National Road to Springfield.

Time and distance,—From Buffalo to Cincinnati, thro in about 45 hours, distance 468 miles. From Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio, about 950 miles, in about 50 hours. Passengers going to Cincinnati or intermediate places. an procure their Tickets of A. MOBGAN, Agent of the ines, at the Mansion House, or at B. 11. BARNEY & Oc.'s Office on the Dock, at the foot of 1 in 1/4 street, or of the Clerks on board of any of the Sandusky Rail Road

ROCHESTER, SCHENECTADY & TROY, & TROY & GREENBUSH RAILROADS The Direct Route to New York and Boston. [7] ARS leave accurate the trains the Boston and Springfield Railroad, by a contine Railroad Track from Buffalo to Boston, via Troy, in section with the Morning and Evening Boats on the I

The public are cantioned against the misrepresentation of the Albany and Oid Monopoly Rumers, as they do in their power to decoy passengers and travel from a Troy Route, and induce them to go over the heavy grain of Albany, where they are subjected to to the imposition of a borde of porters, hackmen, carne

and extortions of a horde of porters, hackmen, carmen &c.

Remember to take your tickets through to Troy. Passengers going over any portion of the Boston and Springs field Ruiroad, will avoid the change of baggage, detention and Ferry at Albany, by taking tickets through to Troy and passing over the Greenbush Raifroad, which make an unbroken track from Syracuse to Boston.

Baggage for Troy should be checked, and goes through without change,—The cars reach Troy in all cases at time for the Bosts on the River, which leave morning and evening, and the Fare is in all cases, as low from Troy to New York as from Albany. The Schenecuady and Troy Raifroad is said with the heavy H rail—is in first ratorder, and is one of the most permanent in the State. The scenery on the route is unsurpassed in heauty and rickness. The cars land you within 100 feet of the Boart, it Troy, while in Albany the distances more than a quarter of a mile.

Night Line from Troy to New York. of a mile.

Night Line from Troy to New York.

The Empire, of Troy, Capt. R. B. Macy, leaves Troy at 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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FREIGHT TARIFF, INCLUDING STATE TOLL.

MADE in reference to the Law of the Legislature, which requires the Railroad Companies to pay to the State, Caul Tolls, distance being reconed by the canal distance from place to place. Toll pr 100 lbs. included.

CLASSIFICATION. 2d CLASS—Domestic manufactured articles, on account of the manufacturer, technding Cotton and Woolen Cloths, Carpeting, Warps, Leather in boves and rolls, Paper, Paper Hangings, Lides, Cotton and Wool pressed in bales,—Hemp, "Cheese, Land, Tallow, Sumas, Sprint Turpentine, Segar, Molasses, Oils Nails, Rags, Camphine, Hope, Fresh, Pick, Dried Fruit, "Oysters and Clams in shells, Onkum, Fisk, Clover and Grass Seed, Spikes, Bar and Boiler Iron and Steel, Domesric Salt in bulk "Crockery in casks or crates, Findow Glass, Peas, Beans, Oil Cake, Tar, Fitch, Ro-im, Tobacco, Ummanufactured.

3d CLASS—Sated Fish, Pork and Beef in bbls., "Fresh Park and Beef, "Domestic Spirits, Live Caule, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pressed Hay, Fater Lime, Sand Pipe Clay and Pearl Ashes, Pressed Hay, Fater Lime, Sand Pipe Clay and Plaster in bbls., "Marble, Grind Stones, Floss and Burdey in bags or casks.

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Piano For es, each 4c per mile; Horses in lots of two or more: 4c per mile each; in smaller lots, the per mile each; Farmiture, and all light and bulky articles, per 8 cubic feet, of 160 hs., at option of the Company, 4 cent per mile; Founded Carriages and Sleighs, each 6 cents per mile; Single Carriages and Sleighs, 4 cents per mile each, which must be properly secured from damage by the and weather, or will not be received by the Companies, except at the owner's risk of fire, weather or chaffing. Flour, Green *Applea and Potatoes, per bbl., as 100 lbs., firet Class Rates. Twenty-five cents will be charged for receiving and delivering any article without regard to weight, and each single article will be estimated to weigh not less than 100 lbs. Cattles Sheep and Hogs, for less than one-eight wheel car load, 1-2 cent per mile per 100 pounds.

The Company will not be responsible for damage occasioned by delays, from storms, accidents or other causes, or by decay of perishable property, by heat or frost, to articles affected thereby, or to articles not suitably packed for transponation, when received by the Company. The Company will not hold itself responsible for any merchandise, unless received for by a duly authorized agent. Go-ds must be well and clearly marked, or they will not be received by the Company.

the Company.

The destination of property will not be changed aftership-The destination of property will not be changed aftershipment.

All freights Eastward, consigned to the Railroad which connects Albany with New York and Boston whether passing by the way of Albany or froy, will be delivered at the East Albany Depot at twenty five cents per ton extra.

Also all freight coming Westward from said Railroad, and consigned to any points on this line, will be received at the East Albany Depot, by the Albany & Schenectady, or Troy and Greenbash Kailroads, and transported to Albany or Troy at 25 cents per ton.

All Agents, Conductors and Laborers, employed on the Trains, will be particularly careful under all circumstances in handling property in their charge. If any person shall be found careless in this respect, it will be consistered a sufficient reason for his discharge from the employment of the company.

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The several Rathroad Companies between the Hu mpany at either end of the road.

At owner a risk, as to damage from fire, weather breakee, chafing, decay, freezing, or other circumstance, from hich the articles are liable to receive injury.

pp3

MALE persons of the ages mentioned in the first coltion, may by paying the premium mentioned in column, be entitled to the sum set down in column, be entitled to the sum set down in column for each week's sickness experienced by them of time for which they are insured. The fourt shows the premium for two year's insurance.

н.	III.	IV.
Annual payment for one year's Insurance.	Sum which the Insured will be enti- tled to draw per week.	Payment quired fo year's In unce.
82,50	82	85.0
	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	9,10
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7.00	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	14,06
8,40	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	16,8
	The second second	5,86
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.31
	1	11,00
	2 2	14,50
8.40	2	17,40
	Annual payment for one year's Insurance. \$2.50 4.20 5.60 7.00 8.40 2.50 4.20 5.60 7.00 7.00 7.00	Annual pay- ment for one year's linsu- rance. Sum which the Insured will be enti- ted to draw per week. S2.50 3 4.20 3 5.60 4 7.00 5 8.40 6 2.89 2 4.20 3 5.60 4 7.00 5 8.60 4 7.00 5

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pay 25 per cent; of premium in cash, and give a secured Note for the remainder.

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are so constructed that patients can have ingress and egress without coming in cantact or being observed by other parties. Profound secrecy strictly observed. Letters addressed to Dr. Thompsox, box 1905, Buffalo, free of postage, promptly attended to—and Medicines forwarded to any part of the United States.

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PROSPECTUS

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It will be the aim of the proprietors to mak It will be the aim of the proprietors to make the "Courier" in all respects equal at least to any daily paper published in this city, or in Western New York. In its news and commercial departments, no pains or expense will be spared to render it an acceptable and reliable medium of general intelligence and wo thy the high business character of the city in which it is to be published. It is preferred, however, that in this, as well as other particulars, the paper should speak for italf, rather than to burden the public with a tellous recital of intentions and professions which are rarely fulfilled. It is believed that the "Courier" will prove an advantageous medium for mercantile and other advertisers to get their business before the community, and a share of this patronage is respectfully solicited.

It will be sufficient to say, that its political character will be Democratic. A consistent and

patronage is respectfully solicited.

It will be sufficient to say, that its political character will be Democratic. A consistent and traight-forward support will at all times be yieldicto the measures and men of the great Demodratic Party of the State and Nation. While it will discountonance any and all attempts to interpolate upon the Democratic creed new tests of Democracy, conceived by faction, and the only tendency of which is, to divide and distract our national organization into geographical fragments, the "Courler" will plant itself at once, and firmly, upon that broad platform reared by the early Democratic Fathers, and which has hitherto been found sufficiently spacious for every true-hearted Democrat in our Union. Its salutary usages have in the past been found an almost impregnable shield of defence to the Democratic party, securing to us a long peries of brilliant national victores; and by a stady adherence to its wise precepts, it is believed, there are as many and as gratifying triumphs in store, to reward the patricite efforts of the faithful. The "Courler" will therefore, in that orthodox spirit, without which time they stell be found to conflict with the will of the majority, fairly expressed, through the regularly constituted Conventions of the Democratic party, and lend to the support of its candidates all the zeal, ability, and efficiency which it can command. To this end the undersigned are prepared to say, that they look with entire confidence upon the usual Democratic National Convention which is to assemble at Baltimere in May next, recognizing in at the tribunal to which the Democracy of the several States will submit their preferences, and the only authoritative body which can decide thereon, and reiterate the long established principles of the party in its national character. The undersigned rely implicitly upon the wisdom which will govern its deliberations, acter. The undersigned rely implicitly upon the wisdom which will govern its deliberations and from its decision they know no appeal. To the nominees of the Democratic National Con-vention, therefore, the "Courter" will render a

prompt, vigorous, sincere and unqualified sup-port. It is believed that the most sanguine ex-pectations of the Democracy of the Union have been realized in the present National Administra-tion, and the undersigned have no hesitation in tion, and the undersigned have no hesitation in saying, that they will, as heretofore, yield it that hearty and unqualified support to which its able and patriotic career has so eminently entitled it.

The WEEKLY COURIER will be one of the large-The Weekly Courses will be one of the largest class of newspapers, devoted almost exclusively to reading matter, and embracing an excellent compend of the news of the week—foreign and domestic; miscellaneous selections, &c. &c. Every practicable exertion will be made to make this edition of the "Courses" particularly make this edition of the worthy of a large country circulation.

J. M. LYON

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HAVE in store a large stock of all Wool Cashmer small and large figures and high colors. Beauti ods for children's dresses, at reduced prices. JOSEPH ALTMAN, dec 17 57 Main, corner St. Paul CORNER of broadway and Maiden Lane

Ours.—CHARLES M. ROGERS, late of the Troy louse, Troy, and L. L. BRITTON, Late of New York. Albany, Feb. 9, 1848.

10 BBLS. Sheep's Tongues wanted at the Kremlin Sanova3 ISAAC ASHLEY.

MATHER'S PRINTING INK.

ARCADE CIGAR AND TOBACCO THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, that he is now prepared to furnish all orders for Cigars and Tobacco that he may be favored with, with promptness. Having just communications quantity at the lowest rates, and warranted to to to any other article of the kind in this market. His Cigars consisting of the following different kinds, will be furnished at wholesale or retail on the most rea-

e terms.

dia, Principee, Pontiilas, La Normas, Antiquetumers, Cuba-Lanormas, Havannas, Seed and Cued, Flerida and Cuba, Cuba and St. Domingo, Umand all other kinds, too numerous to mentionwhich are warranted to be of superior quality, and
sold on the most reasonable terms, at his Cigar ium, No. 5 Arc

JOHN GARDNER. the speedy cure of commo c colds and coughs, in the speedy cure of commo c colds and coughs, in the speedy cure of commo c colds and coughs, in the speedy cure of commo c colds and coughs, in the speedy cure of commo c colds and coughs, in the speedy cough, asthma, pleurisy, and the speedy cough, asthma, pleurisy, and the speedy cough, asthma, provided the speedy coughs, in coughs, Rochester, April 13, 1948.

Rochester

Comier.

BY LYON & WARNER.

Rochester Courier.

Saturday Morning, April 29, '48,

및 및 및 및 및 및 및 및 In contemplating the causes which may disturb render alien to each other those who ought to be bound to gether by fratornal affection. * It is of infinite ment that you should properly estimate the immense valu of your national union to your collective and individual hay piness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and in movable attachment to it; accustoming yourself to think an to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and properly; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicio that it can in any event be shandoned; and indignant frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienar any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." [Washington's Farewell Address.

STICK TO YOUR INTEGRITY.

The Advertiser of vesterday was out another labored article to prove the inconsistency of those who sustain the Albany convention and its organization. A certain character once received this command :-"Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye," &c. &c. In order to lay the foundation for an argument, or rather to build up a sand hill, for its mighty artillery to demolish, as is usual in such learned efforts, that "consistent" print says: "They go for the district system of electing dele gates to Baltimore." How long is it since the Advertiser went for the district system?" That paper of January 7, 1848, in a lecture given to the small fry prints of the Herkimer clique, who proclaimed that the Utica convention was "to choose delegates to the National Convention," holds this language: "For our own part, we are unqualifiedly in favor of the district system—believing it to be more democratic, and les-liable to abuse, by preventing the formation of a list of dele-gates, who shall represent the wishes of a particular clique-rather than those of the masses of the party."

Was the Advertiser sincere in using this strong language? Is that system any less "democratic," or "less liable to abuse" now than on the 7th of January last? This was This, it appears, was confessedly too strong long after the calls for the Utica convention, for the Advertiser's stomach. It does not like and that at Albany. And it will be recollected that this assumption to "put right" such prints as the Buffalo Republic, was which we set before it, notwithstanding it is made a few weeks after the determination was manifested in the Advertiser to espouse itself given birth to so many columns of the cause of the Provisoists, or their organization, and probably after having become satisfied that it could more easily dictate to journals of that class, than those of the Al-

We are inclined to think the above extract was a fair exposition of the sentiments of the Advertiser, at that time, upon that subject. At least we have other instances before us of similar declarations. On the 12th of January following, in speaking of the address of the members of the Legislature, and the itself, only a few months ago-but we cannot

"What is said of the plan of representation in the nation auvention, by no means convinces us that the district of the standard of the standar

There is however in this, as we must admit in candor and justice to the editor, a slight relaxation of the emphasis with which the statement is made in the first extract .-This last was written after the middle district convention was held in this city, at which Gen. Gould was appointed a delegate to Utica. That appointment was probably somewhat absorbing to the views and democratic notions of the Advertiser. In speaking of the General, on the 10th of January,

it remarks: "The delegate elect is too well known as a prudent and

agacious politician, to admit of any inferen-o awaken the fears of the most apprehensive." We think the compliment is rather doubt ful, though it was evidently intended to have the initiated understand, that the delegate was just the man for their use, and would do the thing up to the satisfaction of all parties, or in other words, would take the color that the objects around required, when placed in any particular position. Whether this was realized in the conduct of the delegate at the convention, let the published proceedings prove-we shall not pretend to say. The reference at least manifests one thing-that the Advertiser would then and there (after the appointment of the delegate) suspend further expression of opinion, till his report

Since the Utica convention assembled has the "consistent" Advertiser lisped a word about the district system being so "democratic?" Where then is the point or force of an argument based upon the hypocritical assumption that inconsistency pertains to those who sustain the Syracuse organization, when the writer, with a memory a little treacherous, could easily recollect his own course, that must instantly be mapped out before him, by any one who would take the

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Advertiser, whether honest or otherwise, to convince the public that the Utica convention did not intend to adopt the State system of delegation to Baltimore, it was contended by the press in that interest generally, that such was the case, and the Advertiser was either very ignorant of their plans, or else afraid to take that ground before its patrons

or readers, and chose to go over hy degrees.

It now says :- "The Albany appointed committee have called a convention for this district: but neither they, nor any of their friends, have 'recommended' or solicited the regular committee, (meaning the committee appointed by the delegate to Utica, while this dish was cooking) to act in the premises." That is, this proviso committee has not been requested to call a convention for the purpose of appointing a delegate to Baltimore! If they should call such a convention, it would be about as consistent as the conduct of the Advertiser in the matter, for repudiating the district system, of which it was a few days ago " unqualifiedly in favor," and complaining now that the proviso county committee has not been "solicited" to call convention, when the delegate of their faith was appointed upon the State system, by the Utica convention, two months since,

Now, lest the committee should not have the invitation so much desired, we "solicit" them to call a county convention, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to Baltimore, for it may be that the one appointed by the Utica bolters will not be accredited as regular, and in that case, they will be ready to meet the emergency. Let that committee concur in the call already made, and show a willingness to "conciliate." They "neglected" it so long, that the regular committee thought sion to the House of Commons was to have makes little difference who makes the call, and the government are now in open and and if the proviso committee will conde- undisguised couffict, and the interim bescend to act now, even at this late day, we | tween this and another arrival must be one

presume all will be satisfied.

the rilling suspense to the republicans of the United States,

portance to this seventh labor of the Advertiser, and produced a "few more" of the extracts, called by it "coarse personalities," but we have said thus much, lest we might be considered by it as wanting in respect for the length and force of its editorials. If the

will need little comment. AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

During the past week the Advertiser adnistered to its readers three ponderou editorial doses-duly labelled Nos. 1, 2, and 3-in which our humble selves came in for no small share of the choice invective which appropriately characterizes this yoke-fellow of the Tribune. It had not the wit, howevever, to discover, until "it was too'late," that it was cutting its own throat with the very argument which it intended should annihi late us. Evidently fatigued with the labor, and mortified with the result of these sapient lucubrations-which had proved so self-destructive-it rested from its Herculean, we might say, " mountainous" labor, for several

Yesterday morning, however, it took new ourage, and again ventured from its retreat, to the field of its recent inglorious exploits. We sincerely hope that its repose has not een disturbed, or its pillow haunted by hands well practiced in covert assaults, although the manner in which it renews its potent thrusts at us, would indicate that it d just awoke from some fearful vision of deadly stabs." At any rate it is assuming a new tack, and throwing itself upon the public sympathy, (which it very much needs) whines at what it is pleased to denomina our "coarse personalities." Perhaps we have been somewhat personal. We remember we did take the liberty-for the purpose of exhibiting to the public the boasted "con sistency" which has marked the fitful career of this erratic print-to quote to some extent from its own columns, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions therefrom.to remasticate its own words, and grumbles like a bear with a sore head, at the dish of its own cooking. And now, after it has lengthened slang, as destitute of pith or point, touching the positions it seeks to uphold, as they are replete with the most factious misrepresentations of the great democratic party, it has the cool assurance to complain that we should make this public exhibition of these pungent and irrefutable evidences of its own apostacy. They are,

forsooth, "coarse personalities." Well, we admit the extracts referred to are somewhat personal. They were written by esty of the Advertiser. If they are " coarse." we would suggest that it had better improve its style, but for their "personal" character. we can afford no relief. We have, in truth a few more left of the same sort," and a it is more than probable that we shall again be called upon to "condemn thee out o thine own mouth," we would further suggest in case they are to be made the subject of

such whining responses, that "You that have tears to shed, Prepare to shed them now."

"IS THERE ANY HELP?"

Such is the touching appeal made by the dvertiser of this morning, at the close of ost malignant and scurvy article, which nanifests only one trait of character, as much beneath a gentleman as it is an honest man: for neither, under any such circumstances as those pretended in that article, would make use of his own public journal, to attack his neighbor for a supposed private cause, nd wno has no such means of defence, and specially in the low and insinuating manner in which that is done. None but the cowardly and revengeful do so. If those ints are aimed at any one who has, or ever had, the least pecuniary interest in this esestablishment, it well knows, that there i ot a business man in this community, who s acquainted with the parties, but will pro ounce it entirely, and contemptibly false,

As to the article there alluded to, which o doubt contained some truths of difficult ligestion by the Advertiser, we not only wrote it ourselves, but have not yet been driven to the habit of getting "many scriblers" to provide matter for our columns, as ve understand another print "in this region"

One word more as to another base insi ation relating to ourselves. No man or set of men except the two whose names stand at the head of this paper, ever had any pecuniary interest in the purchase or ownership of this concern, either directly or indirectly, and has not or ever had any manage ment, control or direction in the editorial or other department of the paper, and we hope the Advertiser will have respect enough to the interests of others, if not ours, to desist from the repetition of that unfounded a sumption, that it now knows, if before in any way misled, was absolutely ideal, and but the creation of its natural jealousy.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

In another column we publish the petition of the English Chartists, presuming that the nature and extent of the reforms which they demand, will be read with general and in-

tense interest at the present juncture. It will be remembered that the Chartists had resolved to assemble several hundred housand of their number, and march in procession with their petition, which is signed by five or six millions, to the very doors of the House of Commons, and that they intended to demand and wait for an immediate reply!

The advices brought out by the Acadia, however, contain the proclamation of the Government interdicting this immense and ominous gathering of the people, and also forbidding the contemplated meeting on Kensington common. But the bold spirits who head this movement, it appears are not willing to be dealt with quite so summarily -and therefore have announced their fixed letermination in the face of this Government proclamation to attend the meeting and procession en masse, come what may. The meeting on Kensington common was to have been held on the 9th inst., and the procesaken place the following day. The people THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1848.

MONROE COUNTY COURT. Reported for the Daily Courier.

Lunday vs. Bigelow.—An action on appeal from Justice's court, for wilfully throwing dust and ashes upon, and frightening plaintiff's horse, which ran into the river, with answer is not satisfactory, we will, when harness and carriage, and was drowned .convenient, make further extracts, which The trial occupied two days, and 37 witnesses were examined, at an expense to the county and people of not less than \$150 .-The plaintiff claimed \$90-the amount of verdict below. The trial elicited no new eature in civil jurisprudence; it however established the uncertainty of human evidence, beyond all possibility of doubt. The evidence showed that the value of the mare ranged from \$75 down to zero. The plaintiff laid no claim to damages on account of tirely on her speed and bottom. The defence rested solely on the "pole evil," a disease horse-flesh is sometimes "heir to." At first it was insisted on the defence, that the mare had neither speed nor bottom; but when it was shown that she. Ænas like, mounted the Genesee river "on a clean run," at the rate of " 54 40," this part of the defence was wisely abandoned, and the defendant thrown solely " on his reserved rights." The Jury, after one whole night's deliberation, being unable to agree, were discharged-showing pretty conclusively that the counsel could "throw dust," whether the defendant did or

NAVY NEWS .- The detachment of U. S. narines, last ordered to the Gulf of Mexico (for service on ship board or on shore, as may be deemed most advisable by the officers in command) have arrived out, and were quartered when last heard from, at Alvarado .-Major Harris still commands them. They number about 600 men.

The U. S. prize steamer Petrito lately sprung a leak in the Alvarado river, giving scarcely time to run her ashore. It is not yet known whether the vessel is a total loss. No blame attaches to Lt. Bissell, her commander, as the accident was one of those contingencies against which no foresight can at times guard.

The U.S. steamship Virginia left N. Orleans on the 13th inst., for Vera Cruz, with two detachments of recruits, and the following passengers :- Capt. J. L. Dawson, Lieut. John Cook, Lieut. John Higgins, Lieut, O. Bannon, Dr. Wells and servant, J. W. Zacharie, J. R. Herstock, Wm. Cockburn, A. A. M. Jackson, Capt. Garnett and servant

AUTHOR OF THE MARSEILLES HYMN-The author of the words and music of the celebrated national hymn of France was Joseph Rouget-de L'Isle, born May 10th, 1760. in France. He was an engineer officer in garrison at Strasbourg at the time of his streets of Paris by the troops from Marsefiles. Notwithstanding his song, which should have exempted him from persecution, the poet was imprisoned by the revolutionary uthorities. He received a pension afterwards from Napoleon; and Louis Philippe decorated him with the Legion of Honor and gave him a pension of 1200 francs. Rouget died the 26th June. 1836.

RECENT POST OFFICE CHANGES.—In New York-South Columbia P. O., Herkimer Co., Norman Brown appointed P. M., vice J. L. Hatch, resigned.

Roanake P. O., Genesee Co., Joel B. Reed ppointed, vice Price L. Turner, resigned. Slate Hill P. O. Orange Co., D. C. Hallock propinted, vice E. Weed, resigned. Jerusalem, South P. O., Queens Co., Brad

dock Seamen appointed, vice Samuel S. Jones, resigned Brewerton P. O., Onondaga Co., George

Walkup appointed, vice J. Leach, resigned, Centre Independence P. O., Alleghany Co. Jabez Card appointed, vice H. Darling, re-We clip the following well-deserved

ompliment, aimed at "mine hosts" of the BLOSSOM HOTEL, from the Syracuse Daily Star of yesterday. The Star is one of very many entertaining the same opinions: THE BLOSSOM HOUSE, ROCHESTER.-Thi

famous Hotel fully maintains its well esta-blished reputation, and every day adds to its popularity with the travelling public. The Messrs. Blossom are reaping the reward which invariably, sooner or later, is accord-

That tory Journal, the London Times regrets the prosecution of the repeal leaders n Ireland. It thinks the measure will only tend to give them additional distinction and popularity. If the British Government would spend the money it uses in carrying on prosecutions against the people, to buy bread for the starving poor, there would be a much happier state of things in Ireland.

Since Gen. Wool took command of Gen. Taylor's army, all the guerillas have been dispersed; not one is to be seen. The eeling that at present exists in that part of Mexico is very beautifully expressed in the vords of one of the alcades to General Wool. Others," said he, "have conquered our persons, but you have conquered our hearts."

GEN. CASS IN MARYLAND .- The Demo rats in Frederick county, in convention on the 15th, declared General Cass their first choice for the Presidency, and approved Mr.

Polk's entire policy. Every voter was appointed a delegate to the congressional district convention to be held at Hagerstown on UNMBRCIFUL.—An old bachelor out west

who edits a paper, heads his list of marriage notices, "melancholy accidents," but lacking even the common courtesy always exercised by editors in reference to accidents, he omits the exculpating phrase, "no blame can be attached to either party." SHOCKING DEATH .- The body of a Mr.

THROP, employed in the Ashery of Mr. BALD-WIN of Riga, was this morning discovered in one of the lye kettles, in which it is supposed he must have fallen last night. The body was horribly disfigured by the lye which had eaten into it, and when discovered presented a most revolting spectacle. Coroner FROST left the city to-day to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased.

A RED HOT MAGNET.-The Zanesville Courier states that a flash of lightning visited the telegraph office at that place, passing through the magnet, heating it almost red hot, and then off on a very small spiral wire used as a spring. Melting this, the fluid went out of the open window in front.

The name of the Capital of Michigan, has been changed to Lansing,

The N. Y. True Sun, learns from Cincinnatti, "that Mr. John Van Buren has written to the editor of the Signal, explaining the barnburning plan of the campaign in the approaching canyass. His party or squad, scout the idea of supporting the nomince of the Democratic National Convention, and have duly determined to strike for a place under the coat tail of General Tay lor, Mr. John Van Buren, it is said, hopes that they may not have to swallow the General after his acceptance of the federal nomination. He probably fancies, that though his very consistent coadjutors may 'go' the two hundred plantation negroes, there is risk

swallowing a formal federal nomination." This affords a sufficient key to the "Rough and Ready" demonstrations of the Advertibeauty or size of the animal, but relied en- ser. It is now one of the most ready and obsequious followers of the Van Buren school of disorganizers and "fellow traitors" to be which it appeared after two days severe trial, found in this State, and will no doubt be governed entirely by the instructions of its honored master."

in expecting them to wash down the dose by

N. Y. CHARTER ELECTION.-The Seneca Observer, a well-known democrrtic paper, which has heretofore avoided any participation in the discussions which have grown out of the disorganizing attitude assumed by some who used to act with our party-and cannot be accused of leaning either one way or the other-comments as fellows upon the recent N. V. election :-"The Mayor elect, Mr. Havemeyer, is a delegate to the National Convention, chosen

by the Atlas section of the party. The politicians of this section are very indignant the he did not receive the full vote of the party Such of them as heve not probably voted clean democratic ticket in five years are bur ningly indignant about the matter. Only a year ago they defeated the democratic can didate for Mayor in that same city. Less than six months ago they did what they could to defeat the democratic State ticket. What a precious set of knaves to lecture on bol-

The Rev. J. R. Campbell, twelve years Missionary in Hindostan, is delivering lectures in Cincinnatti.

Mr. Aaron Haden, a highly respectable citizen of Chatham county, N. C., was found dead last week on the road, lying by his horse, with a bag of corn on his breast. It is supposed that he broke a blood vessel in attempting to lift it.

The libel suit brought by J. C. Dana Esq., against the publishers of the Democratic Union, resulted in a verdict of \$300 for the THE DEATH of the American Consul

Gibraltar, Horatio G. Sprague, on the 20th ult., is among the intelligence by the Sarah Sands. Mr. S. was in his 65th year. (F Such of our subscribers as contem plate changing their residence on the first of

their new address at this office during the The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says the WASHINGTON Steamer having thoroughly repaired the damage to her machinery which caused her return, tleft this morning

with four additional passengers, and \$50,000 Snow fell a foot deep at Newburgh on Wednesday last It blew very bard at the time, and many boats on the river were injured. Two, laden with ale, ice and lum-

ber, sunk at the dock. OF Mr. Nugent, the imprisoned corresnondent of the New York Herald, has instituted a libel suit against the N. Y. Herald and laid his damages at \$5,000.

Louis Phillippe.—The Albany Knickerbocker says that Louis Phillippe sent an order by the last steamer, to Marvin, of the U. S. Hotel of Saratoga, to reserve for his use a suit of his beautiful cottages It is the intention of the King to "leave for the springs" about the first of May next.

The Knickerbocker thinks further that the revolutions in Europe will have a tendency to swarm our fashionable watering places with the nobility of Europe, and also, to prevent the usual resort of our countrynen to European cantons.

MANSLAUGTER.-John Yates, a colored man living in Pleasant Valley, was convicted on Tuesday at the Poughkeepsie Circuit Court, of manslaughter, in causing the death of his child, 17 months old, by seating it on a hot stove and burning it so badly that it died the same day. The child was sickly and roublesome. Sentence fourteen years in the state prison.

(F Zebulon Paine, who was 14 month falsely imprisoned in Mass., is allowed \$1000 therefore by the Legislature.

The American postage, on all letter and papers for Canada, must now be pre paid. Otherwise, they do not "cross the

last week recovered \$1,000 in a suit between Ransom Tanner, for the seduction of Miss Effa Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Head.

The receipts for freights and passes ers on the Erie railroad, have for the past two weeks averaged \$1000 a day.

The Albany hotels are feeding their atrons on green peas. General Twicos is in Washington.

Lansing Thurber, of Utica, has ompleted a map of this State upon which all aboriginal localities are restored and indi-The Senate recently applied to the

S. Marshall of the District of Columbia, t take charge of Mr. Nugent. That officer declined on the ground that a warrant from the Senate, however sufficient to instify its Sergeant-at-arms in holding Mr. N. in custody, was no authority for him. The truth is, the Senate is far more tired of the affair than the prisoner himself. The N. Y. Sun states that the Ger

nan Revolutionary Committee have purchased a thousand stand of arms, to be used by emigrant volunteers, who have been enrolled in battallions, and will shortly leave this country for the theatre of war in their

The slaves who attempted to escape from Washington in a sloop, met an oppo. site wind, and were obliged to cast anchor-

There are 5800 taverns in the State

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 3

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

As the time approaches when the whigs are, in convention, to select their national standard-bearer, the "accredited agents" are beginning to circulate through the country. for the purpose of preparing the public mind for the result of their labors. To this end, John M. Botts, of Virginia, is expatiating mon what whig principles are, and endeavoring to maintain that they have not changed or "become obsolete."

The place that Mr. Botts has occupied and still occupies in the whig camp, gives him an undoubted right to state, if not to dictate, to a great extent, what "principles of the whig party" are to be insisted on in the approaching contest, and to disclaim and repudiate any that the Taylor species of that genus may approve. And these "whig priniples," it will be observed, are so fashioned and arranged as to suit the times and the "embodiment" of what have not "become

In his late speech at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the birth-day of "the Champion of Conservative Principles," the great "Commoner of America," as he sees fit to denominate Mr. Clay, he made an effort to prove that "whig principles have not changed"not, as we understand him, since 1814. He implores the universal whig "family" not "to sacrifice all the principles of the whigh party for "a gentleman (Gen. Taylor) who has refused to accept their proffered kindness," or in other words, who cannot be bribed to infidelity. According to Mr. Botts, his kind of whigs-that is, the kind that he calls " true, genuine, unadulterated, and uncontaminated," are those that go for the "great Commoner," and nobody else. "He is the only man who can be uominated, and the only man who can be elected-the trickery of false lighting cannot cheat him out of it." And " the principles of the whig party have not changed !!"

Now what are those venerated "whig principles" that are the burthen of that truly whig speech!" They are either "not for the public eye," or they are compressed and refined down into the solitary "Tariff question-Protection to American Industry."-At least that expounder of "whig principles" mentions no other, that has not "become obsolete."

This, then, is to become the issue, for without that issue, first made up, "the great Commoner" could not stand much chance for nomination; and with that issue, and that man, the dread elements of Heaven cannot prevent whig success!!

With the same issue, and the didate, the simple elements of democracy have three times prevented such a result, and if we understand the settled decisions of the right thinking and stern supporters of Home Industry, in its legitimate sense, they will in advance be disgusted with a fourth attempt, under this semi-plausible garb, to fasten upon the nation all the odious federal measures of "splendid national improvement," a \$50,000,000 Bank, a High Tariffand in short, all that enters into the compound of federalism and modern whiggery.

HALF-WAY HOUSE .- The Advertiser of this city, proposes that the half-breed delegation to Baltimore, packed by the disorganizing conclave held at Utica, establish a half-way house at New York, at which they can rest on their hopeless pilgrimage for admittance to the Democratic National Convention -The object, we presume, is to whistle up their flagging spirits, and work themselves, if nossible, into the belief that it is worth while to travel the balance of the distance. The suggestion is creditable to the sagacity of our neighbor. A reckless print in Buffalo. the editor of which was one of the Secretaries of the gathering of traitors held at Herkimer, for the purpose of "understanding each other perfectly" before voting last fall, appropriately seconds the proposition of the Advertiser, and adds, "it is very desirable that the Utica delegates should understand each other perfectly, before proceeding to Baltimore." The meeting at Herkimer was as traitorous in its object, and as informal and unwarranted in its character, as is the proposed half-way meeting of half-breeds at New York ; and the latter, there can be little doubt, will be attended with the same results which characterized the former. But we confess it appears to take these political tricksters a great deal longer to "understand each other perfectly," than it does the people to "understand" them "perfectly."

A court martial for the trial of some mic shipmen, is now in session at Annapolis. The following officers compose it :- Commodores Morris, Morgan, McCauley, Commanders Ritchie, Buchanan, Faragut, Barron: Pinkey White, Esq., of Baltimore, Judge

Not the slightest outrage or act of violence was committed by the crowds which gathered at Washington, on account of the late stealing of slaves. Some boys threw a few stones at the Era Office. The President and Heads of Departments took high ground.

A London correspondent of the N. York Tribune, writes, under date of April 7th-"The Queen left Buckingham Palace this morning, for the Isle of Wight. Is not this significant? Is it a mere pleasure trip on a cold and rainy day? Is it prudent, after her recent confinement, to cross the water to the Isle of Wight? Did her Ministers advise the Queen to leave London, because they feared that she would not be safe here? It may be the last time that she will leave Buckingham Palace, although I do not be lieve there is a person in England that would do her any harm. It is impossible to pre-dict the events of the next week. They look very serious at present."

GF Gerrit Smith, styled by the Albany Atlas "the distinguished philanthropist," in a speech at the last Anti-Slavery State Convention at Buffalo, said the Wilmot proviso was a measure calculated materially to increase and strengthen the power of slavery.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes from Puerto Cabello, under date of 27th ult., that there is at present but little hope for the speedy termination of difficulties between the parties now contentending for ascendancy in that country. Gen. Paez is at the head of 3000 infantr and horse, and is stationed in San Fernando,

the capital of the Province of Apure. He was seized on the Province of Cero, and the Provinces of Maracaibo, Merida and Trujillo have declared for him and against Monagas. It was expected President Monagas

chanics, 3500 lawyers, 4000 doctors, and Thames. She had considerable sickness on than 3000 men are at work on the end of the ca-

THE TABLES TURNED. A most extraordinary development has signalized some of the more recent examinations before the court of inquiry in Mexico, touching the everlasting subject of the Leonidas letter-the original and the interlinea tions. The authorship of the former, it will be recollected, has been assumed by Major Burns, in his testimony before the court of inquiry. The responsibility of the interlineations, in regard to which the court was

so long occupied, has been wholly assumed by the editor of the New Orleans Delta, to whom the original Leonidas letter was addressed-and the testimony before the court is consistent with this state of facts. But the development to which we refer has reference to and implicates another officer, in at least an amplied sanction of the very offence charged upon Gen. Pillow-and that officer is no less a personage than the commander-in-chief himself!

The fact comes out upon the trial of Gen. P., that after the famous general order about letter writing from the camp to the States, out of which all this difficulty has arisen, Gen. Scott was himself cognizant of the writing of a letter by Col. Hitchcock, one of his aids, designed for publication in substance or in whole, and actually published in a newspaper in the U.S.—that this letter was any thing but complimentary to Gen Pillow, then under arrest on charges having reference to the very matters discussed in t-that this letter was read to Gen. Scoot, in part at least—its intended transmission to the . S., for public use, made known to him, and yet that the commander-in-chief interposed no objection to the letter or its intended transmission. We give that part of Col. Hitchcock's testimony which relates to this matter, without comment. It speaks for

Q.—When you submitted or read, a part publication, as being contrary to every rule of military propriety as conducing to prejudice the public mind against an officer under arrest and

raiting trial?

A.—I did not state to Gen. Scott that the paper was intended directly for the press—nor was it so intended—hence, I wrote with the freedom of mere epistolary correspondence. The object was to put the facts, as I understood them, in the hands of a friend, to enable him, by a proper use of them, to meet what I considered as mis-

use of them, to meet what I considered as misstatements already before the public. [General
Pillow again called the attention of the witness to
the points of the question. Witness continued:]

—General Scott made no objections to my veriting the letter, or to the use of it as designated;
which design, I think I stated to him.

Q —You have said, your object was to correct
errors in the public mind, and have now just said
this letter was not intended for publication.—
How, then did you expect to correct these errors,
which you profess to think had spread through
the country by published letters, if this letter was
a private one?

a private one?

A.—I have said, and say again, that I expected

Signal to use the contents of the letter. I my friend to use the contents of the letter. I did not expect him to publish the letter. In writing it I communicated what I believed to be

Q .- Did you or did you not expect our friend him 7

A.—I expected him to give the facts contained in it, by publishing them in his own way.

Q.—Was that friend connected with any news-

paper or public press?

A.—Not to my knowledge. I am quite sure e is not.

Q.—Pending these charges, did no principle of honor of justice, or courte-y-no sentiments of honor-no sense of dec-ncy-suggest to you that it was improper, as it was dishonorable, thus to asofficer, about to be tried upon the very matters discussed in that communication?

A.—Although I suppose the object of the question is obtained by putting it upon the record, I answer in the first place—no; that the enquiries which a letter might make, would refer principally to one letter, known as the Leonidas letter, while in fact we had received at this eral parts of the United States, referring to the operations in this basin, calculated, as I believed, to mislesd the public mind. I saw no impropriety in endeavoring to stem the current likely to be created by those communications, and I wrote the letter in question, intending to contribute towards that object.

Q —Has the witness never seen and read th charges against Gen. Pillow, and did he not know that nearly all the matters of assault upon Gen. Pillow, in his letter were embraced in General Scott's charges against Gen. Pillow?

A .- I never read those charges, when con pleted, in their entire form, but read parts of them, and perhaps the whole, by reading separate specifications on separate sheets at times, when in course of preparation; and I can-not say, without a careful examination of the arges and the letter, in what respects they touch the same subjects.

Q.—Did not the witness write or assist in writer.

ting, or dictate any of those charges, or furnish the matter to Gen. Scott for any of said charges?

A.—I did not write or assist in writing any of those charges—nor did I furnish any, matter, to the best of my recollection, to Gen. Scott. The library of the King and Queen of the French at Neuilly amounted, it is said, to

14,000 volumes; and about 12,000 of these

have escaped the devastation of the Chateau.

Many of these books are very rare an valua

ble; and the whole will be placed in the

National Library, as the Loyal Library of Paris is styled since the revolution. The New York Herald says the credit of the Rothchilds has received a shock from the events which have transpired in Europe within the last sixty days, from which it will

perhaps never recover. An exchange paper says that Mr. Clay re ceives at least \$25,000 worth of presents every time that his name is put up for Pre-

Gen. Shields was received by the citizens

of St. Louis on the 16th inst., with public Gov. Young is on a visit to New Yor He is the guest of the Hon. GEORGE

They are agitating the subject of fre aths for the people in New York city. LET HIM GO. - A fellow in Detroit jail wishes he had the small pox, so that he could "break out." He has tried every thing else, he says, but

The Hon. D. S. DICKERSON arrived in town on Friday last. We are informed that he is to remain but a short time before his return to ashington. An assortment of new and beautiful

Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., just received at SANDERSON'S, No. 8, on the Bridge. A PREDICTION .- "One of the latest prohecies of Madamoiselle Lenormand, the French fortune-teller, who died five years

would never die King of the French." A writer in the Richmond Whig, no inates Scott and Botts for President and Vice President, and says that " nert to Louis Philippe, General Scott's position is the most narkable and attractive of any living man."

since at Paris, was, that " Louis Philippe

73-The last steamer brings accounts that the and other small grain crops considerably.

GRAIN CROPS .- From all quarters, the

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN

THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNED!

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday after noon, a fire broke out in the out house at-tached to the brick house on the corner of Church and Westerlo streets, occupied by Mr. N. Starks—originating it is thought from some hot ashes that were there deposited in

a box.

A very high wind prevailing, the flames speedily communicated to the dwelling hou... and ten minutes had scarce clapsed ere it was one sheet of flame. So rapid, indeed, was the progress of the fire, that Mr. Francis Pruyn, the partner of Mr. Starks, who was in the house engaged in rescuing the property, was cut off from eggs, and obliged to lean from the second story window. ed to leap from the second story window.—
He was, fortunately, but slightly injured.
Soon the fire spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, and by way of the out-houses in rear of Church street, to the row of time because the street, to the

row of frame houses on John street.

At 5 o'clock the block was one sheet o flame, and the greatest apprehensions were entertained in the neighborhood. Immense coals and cinders were carried through the air, and landing on the roofs of houses at a considerable distance, required the utmost care and watchfulness to prevent ignition.— Several roofs were slightly damaged in this way. The old storehouse belonging to Mr. John Begart, and fronting on the dock, a lit-

tle north of Westerlo street, was set on fire in this way, and burned to the ground. The progress of the fire was finally arrested at about half-past 6 o'clock, having burned with unceasing fury for some three

It was impossible last evening to ascer-tain the extent of the damage, but the value of the buildings destroyed exclusive of the furniture of the tenants, is estimated at about twenty-five thousand dollars. On this the The aggregate loss, furniture included, cannot be less than \$35,000 to \$40,000.

The entire block bounded by Church, Westerlo, Dallius, and John streets was des-

troyed, with the exception of the buildings on the corner of Wosterlo and Dallius sts.— The Methodist church of Mr. Leahey, situated on Westerlo street in the block, is amon the buildings destroyed. On the south sid of John street the greater part of the buildings are destroyed. The roofs of the houses fronting on Church street on the opposite block and on Westerlo st. between Church st. and South Broadway were much injured On John st. and on the alley in rear, ranning from Dallius st., the buildings were mostly wooden, and being generally inhabited by poor and numerous families, a great deal of suffering and privation is the result. so serious did the danger of the spread ap-pear at one time, that the furniture in the houses on Ferry st. and South Broadway were all removed, and much loss has doubt resulted from this cause.

Three of the fire engines were disabled on their way to the fire; but the firemen worked nobly, and did all that was possible At the time the danger was most imminent, a telegraph despatch was sent by the Mayor to Troy for aid from the fire department of that city. At 7 o'clock, two companies from Troy, No. 7 and the Volunteers, and companies Nos.1 and 3 from West Troy came down and did valuable service in ieving the exhausted firemen last evening.

May it be long ere the Albanians are called May it be long ere the Albanians are called upon to reciprocate this kind act of their Troy brethern.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the following estimate of insurance in the Alba-ny Insurance Co., and Firemen's Insurance Co., has been handed to us:— J. M. French's 2 story brick dwelling, S.

W. corner of Church and Westerlo, \$200 by Albany Ins. Co.
Church in Westerlo st., 2000 by Albany and \$2000 by Firemen's Ins. Co.
McGraw's two brick dwellings, S. side Westerlo, \$1600 by Firemen's Co. J. Courtney's brick store and dwelling corner Dallius and John, \$600 on building

John Langan, 2 story frame, W. side Church, \$600 by Albany; also, 2 story frame in rear \$100 by do. said to be \$1700 by Firemen's.

Mrs. Bradford, four frame buildings, S.

side John, \$600 by Albany and \$275 by Fire MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.-Bela, son of I. R. Chadbourne, Esq., of Eastport, Maine, and brother of Lieut. Chadbourne, who fell at the battle of Resaca de La Palma in Mexico, was accidentally killed last Friday week.

A letter received by us says :—
"I think you will be grieved to hear of the overwhelming affliction by which Mrs. Chadbourne has been prostrated, by the instant death of another son, from the discharge of a gun. It was Bela, a very promising boy of fine talents, about fourteen years old. He was sitting on the step of the barn door with two other boys, (one a cripple and a great sufferer, to whom death would have been welcome,) when he saw a hawk fly over, and requested one of the boys to bring out the gun and stand it in a certain place, which he pointed out, that he might get it quick and shoot the bird if it came over again. The boy did as he was directed, but probably did not place it firmly, for he had only gone few feet when it fell and the charge Bela's back completely severing the spinal marrow. He said to his companions, 'Oh God, I am dying, and ceased to breath.—
His physician said all sensation must have been instantly destroyed. He was telling some amusing story at the time of his death, which was so instantaneous that the smi

on his face never left it. [Boston Trans. THE GREAT "I AM."-Who can doubt that Mr. Clay considers himself the great "I at of the Whig party—the "first person" on the list of Whig candidates for the Presidency "I," "me" and "my," is the tune sung more than seventy times in his remarkable letter "To the public." Take as a specimen the

following paragraph: "Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends and above all to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private li ed desire to continue in private me, as most congenial to myfeelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those injurious consequences should ensue which have ous consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by my friends I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be, I shall escape both. I have therefore finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name.

"I am" now the candidate—I have spo-ken it; and when I ope my mouth, let no dog lark. [Richmond Enquirer.

FIRE.—The old brewery of J. B. Goodiff. on Nail Creek, was burned down on Wed nesday night about 2 A. M. The establish ment was only used as a malting house. ed, some400 or 500 of which belonged to Mr. Goodiff and the balance to McQuade and Pond. Mr. Goodiff was uninsured. The fire is supposed to have taken from the furnace, which had been heated up in the even-

A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was on the most intimate and happened to have a client, a female, defendant in action, of the name of Tickle, he commenced his speech in the following

"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my The auditors were almost driven into hysterics of laughter by the Judge replying :
"Tickle her yourself, you're as well able

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING .- The famous De Witt, one of the greatest statemen of the age in which he lived, when asked by a friend how he was able to despatch the multitude of affairs with Baltimore papers say, the account comes which he was engaged, replied, that his whole that the late rains have helped the wheat said he, 'I have any necessary de I think of nothing else till they are finished : if chants, 13,000 manufacturers, 125,000 memyself up wholly to them till they are set in or-

THE SOLAR SYSTEM. tog lines, they will ever have a correct idea of the ar-rangement of our Solar S, stem. It will fix it in the memory like the lengths of the months by the old "Thirty

Poised in the centre hangs the glorious Sun,
Round which the rapid Mercury dothrun;
Next, in due order, Venus wheels her flight,
And then the Earth, and Moon, her satellite;
Next flery Mars pursues his round career;
Beyond, the circling Asteroids appear;
The betted Jupiter remoter flies,
With his four moons attendant thro' the skies;
The betteringed Saturn roams more distant still,
With seven swift moons he doth hiscircuit fall
While with six satellites, that round him roll,
Teanus slowly circumvolves the whole. Circling in measureless infinity!
Pause o'er the mighty scenes, O man! and raise
Your feeble voice to the Creator's praise!

> The Sabbath-A Sonnet. BY THEODORE A. GOULD.

Hail sacred day of rest! sweet Sabbth time!
Thou art the richest blessing Heaven bestows
Upon the toll worn world. What thoughts sublin
Come clustering through our breasts when thy

pose
Hath superseded all the strife and care
Of week day passion! Through the tranquil air,
On viewless wings, descending from above,
Unto the hearts of men, good angels come,
With messages of God's unceasing love.
And ears, to day, accusto med to the din
That waits on labor, even at the side
Of stern magnificence and haughty pride,
May drink the blessed truths of Gospel in;
A rag-clothed poverty may kneel and pray raz-clothed poverty may kneel and pray leside the costly-clad, unspurned, to day, w Orleans, Feb. 19th, 1848.

The Proposal.

A worthy young lover once sought for his bride,
A dame of the blue stocking school;
Excuse me, good sir, but I've vowed," she replied,
"That I never would marry a fool!"
"That I never would marry a fool!"
"Then think not of wedlock," he answered "my fair
Your vows was Dianna's suggestion,
Since none but a fool, it is easy to swear,
Would venture to ask you the question."

FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America.

NO DISTURBANCE IN ENGLAND. Important from the Continent.

[From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of Saturday.] The steamer America arrived at her wharf at 12 o'clock to-day. She brings important and gratifying intelligence.

The Chartist demonstration on the 10th passed off without the slightest disturbance. The commercial news is very favorable Consols have risen 2 per cent.

From France there is little news War has commenced in Denmark. A

battle has taken place. The Herman arrived at Southampton the 11th April.

Sir George Grey's bill for the greater security of the Crown passed its second reading, in the House, by a majority of 417. Austria has offered terms of peace to Lom-

Prussia is occupied with the Danish quar-

The following Summary embraces all the news of any interest. THE GREAT CHARTIST MEETING.

The great Chartist meeting was held yesterday, and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not present any one of the fearful characteristics which the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days, been led anxiously to apprehend.—Positively, in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelligence on which the government must have acted in this matter was ernment must have acted in this matter was not a hoax, and whether the multiplied and unwonted precautions they had adopted to meet imaginary perils could have been anything but a dream. As a display of streng as a menace to a government and to the qu inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair ure. In every respect the men and boys who joined in the procession to the pl meeting were as harmless as could well be imagined. Poor fellows! by far the greater portion of them, with their pale faces, and puny and ill-clad frames, were calculated to inspire much less of terror than of sympathy and pity, and must have impressed every one who beheld them with the belief that heir wants were of that description for which legislative changes could not, in the first instance, at least, supply a fitting remedy.— We must add that they all continued most orderly, and seemed to be under the com-plete control of their leaders. Some rain had fallen during the night, and the dawn broke gloomily. At about to o'clock, however, the sun became vizible

o'clock, however, the sun became vizible and continued to shine brightly throughou the remainder of the morning. of the metropolis presented, at an early hour little beyond their usual appearance. Here lice marching to their quarters, or a few spe-cial constables hastening to their place of meeting. A few mere sight-seers were to be met occasionally, anxious to reconnoitre, en mititaire, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such preparations were visible; that there were neither artillery, soldiers or police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced. Many of the shopkeepers, even in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops at the usual hour.—
A large number of them, however, allowed their fears to prevail over every other consideration. The general feeling on the subject of the proposed demonstration, as far as we lge, was a determination to treat the affair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was some-what checked by dread of unknwn conse-

The Delegates assembled on Monday morning the 10th. Fergus O'Connor addressed them, saying that he was prepared for the most energetic steps. The following proclamation was issued :-

Addresses were then delivered, and it was resolved to abandon the procession. The petition was sent to the House of Commons.

Thus closed, quietly, this much-dreaded assemblage. We have heard numerous and most strangely varying estimates formed of the numbers present on the occasion. They have been stated by some parties to have amounted to 160,000 or 200,000 persons Experienced military men, on the other hand, having made an estimate at the request we believe, of the police authorities, calculathat at no period of the day were there more than 15,000 persons on the common.

The National Convention of the Working Classes of London

"Fellow-countrymen!-The time of your enfranchisement is at hand! Nothing but the folly of yourselves can prevent it! If you would be successful you must be peace-

The sacred cause of freedom mu tarnished by any act of violence. The convention declares that man to be an enemy who commits a violation of the peace. The convention will be at Common, at eleven o'clock on Monday n

ing, April 10, and will proceed with the Na-tional Petition along the line of route already published, and will observe in all its proceedings, the most sacred regard for life and property, and the peace of the metropolis.

The convention assures the special constables and other authorities, that they may rely upon the aid of the convention in enforcing PEACE, LAW, and ORDER.

By order of the Convention.

PHILIP M'GRATH, President. The delegates at a few minutes after te o'clock took their seats in the waggons which had been sent up by the National Land Association, and of course their appearance was the signal for a loud burst of enthusiastic cheering on the part of the assembled multitude. The wagon was preceded by an immense truck for the petition to rest upon, and both vehicles were drawn by four ex-ceedingly fine cart horses. Mr. Fergus O'-Connor took up a position in the centre seat, supported on either side by Mr. Erest Jones. and Mr. M'Grath, the chairman of the Con vention. The procession began to move about half past ten, and it is gratifying to state that it proceeded quietly and orderly down Holborn, along Farringdon street, and most energetically by the people who atten-

Fleet Prison, and Bridewell, in Bridge st., were occupied with troops and large unted police.

KENNINGTON COMMON. This was the appointed place of meeting, and was of course the great centre of attraction for all who felt an interest in the proceedings. At an early hour a few straggling groups had assembled there, but, until near ten o'clock, the numbers present did not amount to more than a few hundreds. The arrivals during the hour or two that followed, were far more numerous, and before the approach of the delegates, the crowd consisted of several thousands. They all belonged, almost without a single exception, to the poorer classes, although few of them wore the distinctive dresses of laborers or mechanics. There were not among them one

There were no police or military at any time of the day on the common; and there was not the slightest indication of violence or disorder among the vast crowd to render their presence in any way necessary.

At about eleven o'clock some processions

of Chartists from Peckham, and a few other out-lying districts of the metropolis, began to arrive, and took up their stations in the most orderly manner. At half past eleven, the great procession, which included the delegates to the National Convention, came in sight, and a general rush to meet it took place. This was, as may readily be supposed, the great spectacle of the day. First came the Chartists of Whitechapel, headed by a small banner. Then came those of the Brick-lane district, and then those of Finsbury. One of the most numerous of those bodies was the "Emmet Brigade," which consisted, we believe, of the members of the

Irish Confederation.

The appearance of the whole procession was, however, by no means imposing. The second van contained the national petition. to which the writing on a piece of parch-ment indicated that 5,106,847 signatures had been affixed.

These vans had proceeded to the common from the place of the meeting of the convention in John streets, Fitzroy square. A cortege was then formed, which gradually rolled down Tottenham court road, over Farringdon street, Blackfriars bridge, the London road, and the road lead ing from the Elephant and Castle to Kinnington circumstance worthy of peculiar notice oc

The meeting was now about to be held, when communication was suddenly made to Mr. O'-Connor by a police inspector (as we understood, to the effect that his presence was required by Ir. Mayne one of the commissioners of metropo itan police. Mr. O'Connor immediately proceed ed to meet Mr. Mayne outside the enclosure on the common. Complaints were soon made in the crowd that he had been arrested, and a few feeble cries of a rescue' were heard. Mr. O'Connor, however' and the other delegates, impressed on the people the necessity of their remaining perfectly peaceable and assured them that h val he accordingly again made his appearance with Mr. McGrsth, and another gentleman, by whom he had been accompanied. It appeared that the purport of the communication made to him by Mr. Mayne was, that the police did not mean to interfere with the meeting if it should

mean to interfere with the meeting if it should continue orderly, as they hoped it would do: but that the procession would not be allowed to repass over the bridges. Mr. O'Connor expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the courtesy shown to him by Mr. Mayne.

The proceedings of the meeting were then begin the speakers addressing the around from the gun, the speakers addressing the crowd from the van in which the delegates had arrived, and which mr. C, Doyle was unanimously elected to pre

de over the meeting. PROVINCES. In addition to the very effective and successfu arrangements made to the authorites for the pre ernment, we are happy to say, took the wise pre-caution of preventing that deffusion of groundless and exaggerated reports and the creation of un-necessary alarm throughout the various parts of the country, by taking possession of the tele-graphs, and prohibiting their being worked by private individuals, by which; from mistake or wantonness, the most mischievous results might have been produced. We are happy to be ensome of the most important provincial towns was

of disturbance of order. The following communications by electric graph were received by Sir George Grey down MANCHESTER, Monday, 4 P. M.

All is quite there at present, and we see negrounds for apprehension.

The Chartist meeting has just broken up peace blo, and ajourned till Wednesday next. No accounts have been received by the govern ment from any other part of the country, and we ove mentioned, none can have been derived

through any private channal PRUSSIA. Berrin. April 6 .- Some excitement existed nere last night. Labor is beginning to fail, and the price of provisions is increasing. At four o'clock a mob of about 200 workmen crossed the Koenigstrasse. They wanted to destroy a manufactory in this street, but were quieted, and the

square of the Palace, taking the direction of the night passed off without disturbance. It is the opinion of many professing knowledge of what AUSTRIA. The Wetner Zeitung, of the 4th of April an

nounces that the Emperor has just suppressed the Council of State, and given to the parties composing it another position, which will not inter constitutional intentions of the Council of Ministers. A letter of the 4th, Vienna, addressed to the Zietungshalle of Berlin, says that orders have been sent to Marshall Raketsky to remain on the defensive in Italy until propositions can be made for the pacification of Lombardy. The government will abandon Italy, but only after having

obtained indemnities in money, and settled im-portant commercial treaties for the future. The committees charged to revise the new laws or the press have decided that newspapers may appear without authorization or caution money, and without necessarily having an Austrian for editor. They have also decided that libels on the imperial family shall be tried in the same man-

ner as those on private individuals, GERMANY.

The riots among the coun'ry people of the States of South Germany continue. The castle of Wallenbourg, in the Province of Saxony, belonging to Prince Schoenbourg, was burned down on the 4th of march. The Prince fled to Alten-Zwickau were too feeble to resist. Serious anxety existed for the safety of the castle and town f Glaucha. A general insurrection among the highlanders of Saxony was imminent. At Don-auchschigen, in Wurtemberg, a bloody conflict took place between the population and a detach-ment of Wurtumburgese troops, which came to occupy the Schwarzwald. Both parties had sev-

The Committee of Fffty, sitting at Frankfort m-the-Maine, are actively pursuing their duties. They have published several regulations for the approaching elections.

Some disturbances took place on the 11th, at Cologne, which caused the calling out of the Na-

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES The Provisional Government of Sleswig-Holein has prohibited all Sleswig-Holstein vessels

from entering Danish harbours.

The Danish minister at Hamburg has been dismissed in consequence, as is alleged, of having refused his protection and assistance to the Danish officers and subjects who have taken refuge in this city, when driven by recent events from the duchy of Holstein. It appears that the King of Denmark left Copenhagan on April 5, to put himself at the head of his army, which already

mounts to 18,000 men.

The Danish fleet is being prepared with all ossible despatch, and the government has anossible despatch, and the government of the counced its intention to make reprisals upon ounced its intention vessels, and to blockade Stettin, Dantzic, Memel, and the North River. They have seven ships already equipped; and Copenhagen dockyard is as busy as when Nelson

The official journal of St. Petersburg, under on the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia. I denies any warlike intentions on the part of the Government. 'Nothing could be further,' it says from the idea of the Government; but in presence of the excitations directed from abroad Emperor should make appeal to the nationa sentiment. She will not attack unless attacked nor will scrupulously respect the independence of her neighbors, if her neighbors equally respect

The Konigsberg paper, of March 28th, says that in Koronow there is the ecorps d'armee, amounting to 24,000 men, who were under orders to march on Poland on the 2d of April. 150,000 troops were also to enter and occupy Warsaw and other Austrian frontiers, and \$0,000 the Prussian

Accounts from the Polish frontiers to the 3d inst, state that 16,000 Russian troops had enter- take Campbell's life, of which Campbell was ap- be entitled and no more. But, in this instance, ded them throughout the whole route. Not a policeman or soldier was to be seen from the point of starting to the bridge; but it was stated that most of the large inns, the vacant space whereon formerly stood the

Rendsburg, April 7.—Yesterday, a fight took place between our advance guard and the Danish troops, in which a number of dragoons and foot soldiers were divided. The Danes were driven back from Hockebull to Rinkeniss, in the neighborhood of Gravenstein. One officer and several privates of the Danes were killed. On our side

only one soldier wounded.

The enemy appears to be attempting to land from the island of Ansel at Holniss, on Fensburg Bay, in order to surround our troops in their position at Ball. In all probability a battle has bee fought this day at Holniss. Our troops are ordered forward, in order to protect Sundewish and Gravenstein from the enemy. The Prussian troops will no don't take a part in the fight as soon as it is known that the extraordinary Prussian deputation to Copenhgen has been unsuc-Nearly all the powers have expressed their ap-

probation of the union of the Duchy of Schleswig with the German states. The Danish troops have. it is said, again evacuated the town of Tendern, and have taken several person a vay with them as prisoners, We have now about 4,000 Prussian ops in Redsburg and neighborhood. Schleswig, April 5.—The advance guard of the Danish troops extends from Apenrade to Ho-turp, southerly, and then across to Eckesund; the whole amounting to 8,000 men. The Schleswig Ho'esteiner's army is concentrated in Fleusburg about 10,000 men, inclusive of those troops now

on the march in Schleswig.
Copenhagen, April 6. — The King left by steam-THE FIRST BATTLE-THE DANES VIC-

The Hamburgh Borsenalle of the 10th instant, contains the following intelligence :-RENDSBURG, April 9

An officer has just brought word that an ob stinal engagement has taken place at Bou Danish men-of-war threatened to bombard Flens-burg, in consequence of which the Schleswig-Holestein troops have been obliged to abando their position both at Flensburg and Bout; and they have taken up a stronger position on this The 16th battalion, under Count Baudissen,

said to have suffered very much in the retreat .-The King of Denmark has entered Flensburg. Since the above was in type we have received the following from Hull by the electric telegraph: Hostilities have seriously commenced between forces of Denmark and those of Schleswig Hols tein. A very fierce battle has been fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers as well as in their cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rends-The loss of life has been very great on burg. The loss of life has been very both sides. The Danes entered th

Schleswig.
The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Schleswig, in order to the re establishment of the status quo ante. This mg done, the King of D nmark is to be inform hat should be, in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories, and vigorously prosecute the war.

Letters from Konigsberg of the 2d, confirm the intelligence that Danish vessels are lying in front of Pillau, and that 11 Danish ships of war are

cruising between Dantzic and Pillau. Ships are afraid to venture out to sea. A Polish committee has also been formed in Konigsberg.

The Danish minister, Orla Lehmann, has left this capitol for Hanover, in order to hold a con-

ference there respecting the Sleswig-Holstein question. Hanover has already forwarded troops the frontiers, under the command of Genera Halkett. From Hanover, Herr Lehmann pro-ceeds to England. It is now somewhat generally expected that the question will be am From the London Chronicle, 15th. MONEY MARKET.

The final adjustment to-day of the Consol ac-count was effected most favorably. No failure was announced. Money was plentiful and very easy, the rates ruling from nothing to 2 per cent.
It is understood that the public have been the severest sufferers by the account, and it was therefore apprehended that, in some instances, the brokers might have become involved through their principals, but if so, no public announce ment of the kind transpired.

The English Stock Market was much quiete

-day than for the last day or two, the payment of differences, and the ordinary reutine of closing the past account, engaging the chief attention of e members.
Consols opened at \$15-8 to 7-8, and decline o S2 1-4 to 1 on receipt of the intelligence from lamburg that an engagement had taken place

between the Danish troops and the forces of the Schleswig-Holstein provinces. Hopes, however are still entertained that peace may be restored Money and Account: Reduced Three per pened SI 1-S to 3-S, and declared to Si ie new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cen's

price being the latest quotation at which business was done. Bank Stock, 184 1-2 to 187.
India Stock, 285; Long Annuities, 2 1-4 to 5 16; Thirty Years, 8-16 to 1-8; Exchequer Bills were quiet at 39s to 41s prem. There was rather more business transacted in the Foreign Securities, and the market had a gen-

erally firmer appearance. LIVERPOOL, 14th April, 1848. Since our last circular of 7th inst., the appre-hensions of out-breaks and riots on the part of the chartists in England has to a considerable extent subsided, but large masses of the population in Ireland continue to manifest a most disorderly and disaffected spirit which still excites fears of formidable attempts at insurrection in that country, with much less uneasiness, however, as to result than was felt a week ago. affairs in France, and generally on the Continent

continue most discouraging

For a day or two after the departure of the last steamer, the goom in all the produce markets was extreme and Cotton further declined 1-8d per lb. but in the last three or four days the marke nas been more firm and steady and this last depression is recovered, making the quotations just the same as in our last, say fair Upland 4 1-4, fair Mobile 4 3-8 and fair Orleans 43-4 5-8, middling 4 4½ and ordinary 3 2-3a3 3-4d per lb.— The sales for the week ended this evening, amount to 25,350 bales, of which 7,240 are Upand at 3½35, 8,300 Orleans at 3½35¾ and 6½, 5, 200 Alabama and Mobile at 5 5-8a4½, and 250 Sea Island at 9½a15d per lb.; 3000 bales of it were taken for export, but none on speculation. The stock in this port are now about 343,000 bales against 486,000 at the same period last season : the stock of American is estimated at 196, 000, having a decrease of 148,000 bales.

After some further decline in Breadstuffs, the

Market now shows rather more firmness at 24s a 26s 6d per quarter for Indian Corn, and 1 s a 11s 6d per bbl. f r Meal. Flour, 2 s a 26s 6d per bbl. and Sour 23s a 14s 6d. The duty on Wheat remains at 7s per quarter, and on Flour, 4s 23d per bbl. Carolina Rice dull at 16s a 16s 6d per cwt.
T e business in Turpentine this week has been confined to about 1200 bbls. at 7s per cwt, and 1500 bbls. of common American Rosin have been

THE CARLTON HOUSE ON FIRE .- About halfpast three o'clock this morning, the large five story brick building on the corner of South Pearl and State streets, known as the Carlton House, and owned by Joseph Blunt, Esq., of New York, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, but from some cause, it was confined for sometime to the human voice. Not a bell sounded the alarm until many persons had reached the fire—not even the bell on the City Hall, until the First Presbyterian bell had rung some moments. The fire took in the kitchen of the Carlton House, which is located on the sec-ond floor of the building, directly over the South Pearl street stores. The wind was blowing from considerable progress before it was discovered ; out, fortunately for the city and the occusants of the building, it was soon extinguished. The speedy arrival of Engine No. 9, and their well directed efforts, under the personal superintendence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. James McQuade, the flames were soon subdued. Had the fire got un-der full headway, which it would have done in five minutes more, that large building would have State and Pearl streets will suffer some loss by

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. -The first trot of the season came off over the Buffalo Course on the afternoon of Saturday last. Three horses start-ed for a purse of \$50, best two in three mile heats under saddle, Locomotive, Candy Girl and Chiestain. The two first heats were taken by Candy Girl, after rather a snug contest. Time 3 m. -2 m.57:-[Buffalo Cour. of this morning

3 Two large Chestnut rails were pinned down firmly upon the track of the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, on Thursday morning, by some unknown villains, and a gravel train which enountered them was thrown off the track, and the cars piled together some twenty feet high. A er of the attendants were in a greater or,les degree injured, and two of the breakmen have died. It is supposed that it was i tended to ob-struct the passenger train which came up after the gravel train.—[N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Homicipe. - At Reading, Ohio, a few days since, Henry Hoffman was mortally shot by one Campt ell, said to be from New York, under very painful circumstances. Campbell, it is said, had eloped from New York with a female companion whom he abandoned soon after their arrival at Cincinnati, and succeeded in corrupting a mar-ried sister of Hoffman, with whom he fled to Indiana. Pursuit was made and the female was brought back; but some months after it was discovered that her criminal intimacy with Camp-bell had been renewed. Hoffman set out to

From the Albany Argus. THE PRONUNCIAMENTO OF PROVI SOISM.

The public has recently treated to the final Manifesto of the comparatively small band of partizans in this State, who assure to dictate a new creed & a new organization to the Democracy of the State and Nation. It appears in the shape f an Address, said to have b caucus of the members of the legislature, who do he bidding here and elsewhere, of the knot of politicians who sought, in the presidential canvass, to defeat the democratic nominees by a re-sort to the stealthy progress of the 'secret circular;' and who frustrated in that nefari us design, have nourished an implacable hatred to the National administration, and to the Democratic Party, by which it was carried into power, and have resolved by processes equally culpable, to impair its integrity, divide its strength, and defeat its ticketst The last and most mischevious of the devices is the Wilmot Proviso, under which they have sought to organize a Northern or Anti-Slavery Party, and by appeals to the natural feelings of repugnance to slavery to gather around them the disaffected of all parties, as the element through which they aim to overthrow, if they cannot rule, the Democracy.

By whom this pretended address was written
-whether by those who nourished the most active resentment because an inavaliable candidate was nominated at Baltimore, in 1844, and e-pecially because, in spight of 'secret circular' and other kindred influences, it was victorious in that campaign—is a mattet of very slight importance. That it was not written by any of the subservient few who profess to have adopted i', is an undeniable fact; nor is it scarcely less certain that no such caucus as claims to have acted upon and accepted it, was held, or that all of the few names appended to it, actually subscribed to it. fficient that it assumes, and must be taken, to tion and intent of the faction, who, disappoin in the success of the democratic party in 1844, seek its overthrow now.

The means relied upon for such a consumms tion is the Wilmot Proviso or Anti-Slavery Que ions. It is the more matured creation of what the 'secret circular' was the abortion. Those who lead on and direct the movement have long enjoyed the partial and indulgent favor of the democracy of the Union. To this favor, and in former times to the bitter hostility of federalism, are they indebted for long years of elevation and power in the democratic party. So long as that great party ministered to their ambition, or their interests, or to their pride of success, and especially so long as the South par-ticpated in this grateful homage and appliance, they were content to be and remain 'Northern men with Southern principles.' No men were ore exact than they in the observance of the compromise of the Constitution.' tions, abolition movements, abolition agitation—and all the varied forms of combination, affin and alliance between abolitionism and the whigh or federalists-were scouted condemned, denoun ced, voted against and defeated in every respect in which they presented themselves. nstitutional rights of the South ders of the 'co were objects of marked and high toned scorn and denunciation, and charged with a design no less than to embody, with mad incendarism, sectional and geographical divisons, to alienate one por-tion of the States from the other upon ground declared against by the father of his country, and finally to rend the Union asunder. No men were uder or stronger in avowing and maintaining these positions, than the present authors and be-getters of the legitimate offspring of this heretoore denounced incendarism, the present Proviso or anti-slavery movement. Any one familiar with the political history of this country cannot be at a loss for the cause of this change, or reversal of position, by leading partizans, having made poing to themselves or to their own personal or po itical interests, involves no con radiction, how ever opposite their positions and attitude, at one ne and another, in relation to the politics and statesmanship of the country.

Such was the origin of the 'secret circular,' and its next of kin, Provisoism. Such is the spir-it which actuates the leaders in what we cannot but regard, so far as they are connected with it, as sheer imposture. Hence the pretence that, 'self-sacrificing' and 'unselfish' they magnanimously forgave the result at Baltimore, and called Mr Wright, against his wishes, into the gubernatorial canvass, for the patriotic purpose of carrying Mr. Polk. While here it is well known that their sole object was to deprive Gov. Bouck of a nomination, and obtain for themselves and their pa: tizans the power of the state, not only for their own sinister purposes in the state, but as a pre-paratory step for the then distant, but now approaching presidential campaign. The real design, it is now scarcely doubted, was to carry in their gubernatorial candidate, and to leave the the Union, than entire success. thousand of the partizans who are now among those most alive to the 'tyranny of the South, and who proclaim the great principle of 'free soil,' deliberately struck off the nominee at Baltimore, and limited their votes to the state candidate, or gave them, as they are prepared to give them now and as they have given them a times during the interval, to the whig presidential candidate. Fortunately for the country and the democratic cross, Texas-Annexation, and the popular feelings everywhere aroused by that and other demogratic issues. defeated both the abor-

tion of secret circularism, and the schemes of its But they started afresh at the first season of the congress elected with President Polk. They Annexation-and, frustrated in that device, at the next season, when the war with Mexico re newed their hopes of mischief-a condition of the untry in which faction is ever ready to impose conditions upon the government-Mr. King reewed the 'Proviso' as a 'fundamental' alternative by which alone any new territory should beome a part of the Union. In this patriotic 'free oil' pretext, they were cordially seconded by the whigs and abolitionists. This was the projected union of 'honist men' of the North, under whose banner a Northern Anti-Slavery candidate was to have been brought into the field, and a sectional Northern Party to be banded together, regard-less of the old party distinctions, and if it should fail to control the decisions of the national con vention, to proceed above and beyond it, and bring out their Man of the North, in defiance of the tyranny of the South,' and, reversing all the preions proclamations of the preference for Northern men with Southern principles,' rally all pa ties at the North, and the disaffected of all

parties of every section, to the support of their But their plottings were as vain and impotent, a their design was nefarious and fatal to the integrity and perpetuity of the Union. The democracy of the state, aroused to an appreciation of their true character, although the power and patronage of the state, then in the hands of these partizans, and the delusion of strong names, were exerted in every form to secure the election of subservient delegates, to maintain their temporary local power, overthrew them at Syracuse. A majority of from 12 to 24 against their strongest partizans and candidat s, in full convention of delegated democracy of the state, afforded a clear and most conclusive test of the real democratic sentiment of the state, notwithstanding they had endeavoured to enlist the Northern

or Proviso, or Anti-Slavery feeling in their be-Finding themselves defeated, they revived, in recisely the same spirit, the Wilmot Proviso, by which they had sought to defeat or trammel An-nexation at the first session, and to embarass and thwart the Administration in the conduct of the War at the second. Four days and nights they labored to throw in their "fire-brand;" and finally the democracy standing firm against the most disgrace a political body, these partizans refused will refuse to abide the decisions of the National Convention)- repudiated and denounced the democratic ticket-assembled in bolting conclave at Herkimer, and their proclaimed, as their 'chief stone of the corner' their 'great principle' of the Proviso, which the democrats of the state had refused to accept as a test of political faith-and at the polls not only whithheld their votes from the democratic ticket, but in many instances unde-niably voting the whig ticket, threw the entire political power of the state into the hands of the

The same partizans—the same actors in the disgraceful scenes at Syracuse, and in the orgies at Herkimer, assembled again at Utica and ap-pointed delegates to Baltimore— to a Democratic National Convention, the decisions of which they in no maner promise to abide, and to which they have not the remotest idea of submitting unless their "chief stone of the corner" shall be recognized-and a few subservient members of th legislature, participants or allies of the treason at Herkimer, having added their approval of this proceeding. It is true they have modified the 'great principle' of the NORTHEN PARTY SO far as discard their 'fundamental, unalterable provision,' under which they proclaim that slavery should be forever excluded from the acquired ter-ritory, and have adopted in its stead the declaration of exclusion so long as it shall remain in ter known that this change, so far from having been to meet the views of other sections of the Union vise : the factionists have discovered that their orpable, and that the doceit would be wholly una-

And here we come down to the Address, so the legislature, to which we alluded in the onter of this article. If accurate and truthful, it would be entitled to the weight which the declarations take Campbell's life, of which Campbell fired first, inflicting a mortal wound. He was arrested but discharged after an investigation of the affair, it appearing that he took Hoffman's life in defence of his own.—[N, Y. Com. Adv.]

The Circuit Court, Justice Sill presiding is now in session in this village. The Niagara Dem.

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every consideration, save subserviency to the personal schemes, of the resentments of the few who originate these and kindred performan-

This address opens with an attack upon the National Democratic Administration—with the grossest perversions of fact in relation to that adtion to maintain an attitude of disunion and di vision in this State, which no considerations, con-nected with the public good or the success of the democratic tickets or nominations, can abate or change. To this it adds a labored exposition of the Anti-Slavery or "Proviso" Question, in which they assail the democracy of the South, and depositions which they know can never be acceded to by a Democratic National Convention These insolent and interested assumption we shall allude to hereafter. Meanwhile we may assure he democracy of the Union, that this faction assumes possitions alike untenable and factious, because they know they cannot be acceded to by the Democratic Party of the Union, and because they act from a predetermined scheme of division —from a design to organize a distinct northern perty, in hostility to the national democratic nomination—and from a determination not to acquiesce in that nomination, unless the principle of the "corner stone" is conceded-as a preparatory step to which they utterly refuse to acknowledge the validity, or to abide by the decisions of

the National Convention.

If, therefore, the Democratic Convention shall succumb to this fell spirit—shall deem it wise or just to encourage division and open defection in the democratic ranks—shall encourage and re-ward treason to the Democratic Party—shall approve of assaults upon the Democratic Administration—and shall give strength and recognition to the Proviso device, aimed as it is at the rights of the states, and intended to undermine, not onv the guarantees of the Constitution, but the Union itself, for the pratification of the 'unselfish schemes of disappointed and revengeful politi-cians--they will admit the irregular Proviso dele We shall resume the subject.

POLITICAL AFFINITIES.

From the Albany Argus. Cassius M. Clay is a well known partisan of the whig-abolition school. In the campaign of 1844, he started as the itinerant and noisy friend of his namesake, Henry Clay, and come to this state on a mission to the abolitionists, to induce them to go for the embodiment, notwithstanding his being slaveholder. He was the founder and editor of the abolition paper at Louisville, the incendiary course of which excited the indignation of the people of its locality, who expelled it from the place. He is not noisy and notorious as a whig and abolitionist, than now as the champion of Gen. Taylor for the presidency. He was a dele gate to the Taylor convention in Kentucky he has more recently at the East, openly avowed his preference for Gen. Taylor in published letters and in public speeches—and whilst in the city of New York, whe e he now is has addressed meetings of the friends of Gen. Taylor, and is not to be exceeded in zeal for that distinguished officer, as a candidate for the chief magistracy of

the Union. The apostle of abolitionism, and whig is every thing except in his present opposition to Mr. Clay, is of course delighted with the address of the four-and-twenty barnburners, constructively gathered together in caucu and engaged in legislative duties at one and the same time, at the close of the late session of the Legislature. So entirely and heartily does Cassius assent to this anti-slavery per formance, that under the impulse of the the organ of provisoism in New York—the Globe—which forthwith finds a place in that print and in its co-laborer here-and which the writer evidently labors to find words to express his admiration. read the address with "the most profound interest"-and he pronounces it "lucid,"

"statesmanlike," "noble," &c., &c. This is as it should be. Provisoism naturally finds its chief support and counter nance among the whig and abolitlon opponents of the national administration, and of the democratic ascendancy in the state and nation. The whigs, abolitionists and provisoists coalesced in this state last fall to defeat the democratic state ticket, and to throw the state into the hands of the opponents of the democracy—and the same alliance, for the defeat of the presidential democratic ticket next fall, is to be expected, if not desired.— Bires of the same sable feather, they consort and segregate, from common affinities and harreds; and we repeat, this open coalition of the proviso renegades from the dem-ocratic party, with the whig and abolition opponents of the democracy, is as natural as is desirable. Cassins thus addresses his abolition proviso associates in this state:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1848. To the Editor of the New York Globe : ments patriotic and noble. Its political reach and y dom, far-seeing and statesmanlike. As one of the free borers of the slave states, I thank you and them for generous advocacy of our common cause. In the name the five millions of the Southern free white laborers, I grateful that you have remembered that we too exist well as the 300,000 slave holders. It is very justly so "The question is upon us. We must decide it." I shonestly look about me for the best means of deciding it favor of liberty. I speak now as an American, as a m. I have nothing to do with miserable party success. Sthat my motives may not be misconstrued, I say I an whig, and approve whig action in regard to this whole w I am for taking New Mexico and California by treaty not as conquest, but as indemnity for dues admitted not as conquest, but as indemnity for dues add Mexico to be just I am for territory now, becaus supporting slavery, my just impulses now teach me, seeing a renovated spirit of vitality and liberty, to say word of humble but ardent appreciation.

1 have the honor of subscribing myself

A Free Laborer, and your ob't ser'vt
C. M. CLAY.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

From the Washington Union It will be a source of gratification to readers to learn that scarcely a week elapses without some important discovery being made by the General Post Office Depart-

ment in regard to missing letters.

A few weeks since, a letter containing arge amount of money, intended for a banking house in this city, was deposited in the post office at Philadelphia. The mails reg-ularly arrive, but no such letter is to be found. The anxious parties report the fact to the ces of the undoubted accuracy of the person who made up and superscribed it. Immediately the agents of the department are charged with the duty of ferreting out the loss; when lo, and behold! this very morning a letter from the assistant postmaster at Philadelphia announces that the missing letter had been returned from the office at Washington, Pennsylvania, to which place it was misdirected. The report adds that this is the fourth missing letter, containing money, that has been recovered in this way

within two months! A short time since, the postmaster at Mansfield, Ohio, reported the loss of a letter containing one hundred dollars, which he mailed on the 16th of February last. Another letter from him received yesterday states that "the lost letter is found, and all i

right.' Again: A postmaster writes that four different persons of the same name have applied at his office for a valuable letter, each declaring that no one else of a similar name resides in that place.

Since Monday last, several letters containing money and other articles of value have been restored to their owners through the Dead Letter Office. With such strict supervision on the part of the Postmaster General, and such zeal as is manifested by many post masters and agents

the public may rest assured that the utmost

vigilance will be continued in rendering the

United States mail the most speedy and cer-

The Democratic Convention was held at the court house in Troy, on the 27th inst. It was numerously attended by delegates from all the towns and districts in the county except three. It was a most gratifying assemblage, not only as to the large number in attendance, but the uniform democracy and high character of the delegates. Col. H. Bennet, of Stephentown, presided, assisted by five vice presidents, and two secretaries. The Hon. Job Pierson was chosen delegate to Baltimore, and Silas W. Waite, Esq., substitute, The resolutions are of the righ democratic spirit, standing upon the appr ved policy and measures of the National Ad ministration, and eschewing all interpolated tests into the democratic creed. Argus.

of Caroline county, Md., was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years by Dorchester County Court, which adjourned on wednesday last, for kidnapping or stealing negroes. [Baltimore Sun, 26th.

Rochester Courier.

Thursday Morning, May-4, '48.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. THE NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS Heman J. Redfield, ! State Electors.

To assemble in Baltimore, May 22nd, 1848.

1 HUGH HALSEY. 18 A. FOSTER. 2 JOHN A. LOTT. 19 JOSEPH GRAVES. 3 F. B. CUTTING. 20 JOHN D. LELAND. 4 ALEX F. VACHE 91 LYMAN SANFORD. 5 Towns, HARRIS. 22 S. STRONG. 6 CHAS. O'CONOR. 23 SAMUEL FRENCH. 7 B. BRANDRETH. 24 M. W. BENNETT. 8 DAN'L B. AIKEN. 25 JOHN THOMPSON. 9 A. THOMPSON. 26 B. MACK. 10 PHILIP DUBOIS. 27 T. ARMSTRONG 11 O. WISWALL. 28 HORACE GAY. 19 HENRY VAIL 29 LUCIUS WANNER. 30 HIRAM POTTER. 13 P. WENDELL. 4 TIMOTHY EDDY. 31 E. A. LESTER. 15 I. W. R. BROMLEY, 32 CUSHING SWIFT.

17 T. B. MITCHELL. 34 NATHAN DAYTON. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

16 W. L. F. WARREN, 33 RUFUS H. SMITH.

28TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Wards in the county of Monroe, composing the 28th Congresional District of this State, who su-tain the regulari y of the Syracuse and Albany Conventions, and are in favor of supporting the nominations of the Baltimore Confavor of supporting the nominati Town Meeting or Ward Election in each Town and Ward respectively, on the 10th day of May next at 63 o'clock P. M., (unless their Town or Ward Committee designate some other time or place,) to choose Six Delegates for each Town, and Four from each Ward, to meet n Congressional Convention at the Court House, in th City of Rochester, on the 12th day of May next, at 11 o'c'ock A. M of that day, to appoint a Delegate to repre ent this Congressional District in the Democrat tional Convention to be held at the City of Bultimore of the 4th Monday (22d) of May next, and for the transac

THE PRESIDENCY.

It seems the Clay policy of electioneering differs materially from that of the friends of Scott. The Democrat is rather more orthodox, (we mean whig orthodoxy) in speaking of its candidate. It goes " for such a nomination as will be most likely to ensure success," without any apparent regard to qualifications or views; while the Clay division, according to John M. Botts, does not look so much to the "availibility" of the candidate, as to his "whig principles." Those whig principles are, however, embodied in the " great Commoner," and it is difficult to imagine how any other aspirant can be nominated; for experience has shown that the "public eye" cannot get a glimpse at the principles of any new candidate, without danger of disgust, and ruin to his prospects. How these matters are to be arranged, it is not for us to determine; but we think if the whigs will read the speech of Mr. Botts, at Philadelphia, and then the articles in the Rochester Democrat, touching the claims and prospects of the rival candidates, they will be satisfied that if one cannot be elected, of Congress, according to the Democrat, and perhaps a majority of the cases illussuccess certain; and the sentiment in his

favor, is growing daily." We suppose those amiable orders, despatches, protests, and letters of the General, are what gives him favor, especially with that class who instinctively curse the war, and all those who have supported it. We thought the General was a warrior, and do not Indeed many a moral is inculcated in that now see how he can well become an antiwar candidate for the Presidency. But this is not a question to consider. "The availimeans of settling the difficulty.

POLITICAL AFFINITIES-AGAIN.

The Advertiser of this city, it is well known. has some time back been trying hard to drum up a little capital for its whig candidate for the Presidency-Gen. TAYLOR. The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of Thursday morning. we notice, is also out with a strong and decided leader, in favor of the same candidate and announces that "Gen. TAYLOR is a WHIG-openly, avowedly, and above-board, a WHIG, and devoted to Whig Principles."-But this, we presume, will form no obstacle to the support of the Advertiser-especially if the Tribune shall pronounce his principles "righteous and praiseworthy," and the Eve. Journal shall endorse them as-" orthodor." The Courier & Enquirer was once a democratic paper, but owing to a heavy "circumstance," fell from its high estate. The .1dvertiser, too, was once ranked with the reguthe "circumstance" which induced its apostacy, remains to be written. It was doubt-. less, and for obvious reasons, very much smaller than the princely "circumstance" which attended the fall of its "fellow traitor" in New York, and here alone, our parallel

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The train of cars which left this city at half-past 3 o'clock, this morning, met with a serious accident a short distance this side of Bergen. The engine was thrown off the track, by a snake head, and was upset about 12 feet from the rails. Great alarm and confusion prevailed for some minutes, and it was supposed several men had been killed .-Fortunately no lives were lost, and but two men were injured.

J. Guile, the Engineer, had his face considerably burnt, and received some other slight injuries. Harvey Backus, fireman, had his ancle seriously scalded, and was otherwise hurt, but not dangerously. The cars were not injured-and the coolness and decision of George Tate, the conductor, prehurt. The moment the accident occurred he stepped to the door of the forward car and prevailed upon every one to remain inside until they could leave with safety.

The Evening Post in noticing the arrival of a lot of English railroad iron at Jersey City, says it is intended for a new road fifteen miles long, one terminus of which is at Patterson where it connects with the railroad at Jersey City, and the other at Ramapo in Rockland county, one of the towns through which the New York and Erie railroad passes. The improvement will be completed by the middle of July next.

The Auburn Woolen Factory is now ready to commence operations. About 150 operatives will be employed.

OUR MAGAZINES.

We live in an age of wonders, of a literary nature, and from day to day witness something in this line still more surprising. Such are the facilities for publishing, and so high is the degree of perfection which has been reached in the art of engraving, that for the beauty and elegance of many of our monthlies, without any of the matter they contain, one is continually tempted to purchase them as mere works of art. New ones are constantly appearing, of the rarest merit, in this respect, and those of long standing are vieing with each other in the attractive style with which they are sent forth to their patrons. All this is evidence of the rapid advance of art not only, but improvement in taste and refinement.

We are inclined to think, however, tha

the great object for which these works are

or should be published, is overlooked by the mass of readers, and the matter contained in many of them, to a great extent disre garded, or passed over without much consideration by some, and what is justly subject to criticism, excused by others, for the splendor of the dress in which it makes its appearance. This is all wrong; and as much as we admire the richness of some of our Magazines-and the beautiful ones are so numerous that it would trouble us to note a preference in this respect—we must enter a protest against any farther advance in one grade or style of literary matter with which they are now to so great an extent filled; we refer to one species of tales, that at the present day have become very common; and lest we should say more than we intended to on the start, only one kind shall at this time be the subject of remark, which is that class of them intended as an exhibition and illus tration of weakness and frailty in the female sex. Some of our otherwise choicest periodicals are marred, in our estimation, and rendered entirely unworthy a place on our drawing-room tables or library cases, for the corrupting tendency they inevitably have upon young minds especially, if not all, of

We have now before us several instance of this kind, and forbear here to name them and the works in which they are found, be cause that was not the purpose of these remarks. Who desires his young sons or daughters to have free access to magazines containing glowing accounts, whether fan cied or real, of the destruction of health, peace, and life, in consequence of the loss of female virtue? accompanied withal by minute description of the manner in which the mischief was accomplished, and the causes that led to the first false step? And who would be guilty of patronizing a periodical of which his sons aud daughters, if he lar reading?

have them, are prohibited the free and regu-There are remarkable features connected with these publications. Some of the best of them are edited by Ladies; and while we would not now charge them with any intentional dereliction of duty to the rising generation, they must negatively come in for no a little share of the blame, if any is justly incurred, by suffering such stories to find a place in their pages, whatever the character the other can. Mr. Botts says Clay "is the of the contributor, and however renowned only man that can be nominated, and the among their readers. Further, these tales only man that can be elected;" and "one of are often written by females; which excites the most discreet and able" of the members still more surprise; and in many instances, says: "With Gen. Scott, I should consider trated by these very tales, the subject of them ruin, that ensued, by gradually contracting a fondness for the identical species of reading of which we are speaking, and in which the fairauthoresses strive to become distinguished in the literary world. Romance is not all to be condemned .-

way; and in some instances, fiction has the same force in convincing the understanding, as truth. But it is the philosophical truth bility is the thing," say his friends. "He advanced, and not the physical occurrence, cannot be elected," say the friends of the that is acceptable to the reason and improves whig "embodiment." Well, please not ask the mind. There is in all this a tacit assent us to decide it—our neighbor seems in a fair to the philosophy, which not a few of this way to go for a whig candidate, and would day hold, that to eradicate any particular therefore be better qualified to suggest some vice, an exhibition of it, in the most odious and disgusting form, is the surest means, But upon such a proposition, we think not many would contend in the affirmative, who have attained any considerable degree of education and refinement, or become much acquainted with the world and the family of mankind. It savors not a little of modern moral reform, and most assuredly has a tendency directly the reverse of what ought to be the aim of those who thus, for good or evil, have a great opportunity to influence the youthful mind, especially in its progress towards happiness or misery, in a chequered

It is a depraved taste that requires such

food, and those whose interest it is more particularly to guard against the evils, in such miscellaneous productions depicted, should set their faces against trash of this sort, that detracts from their usefulness. None should be dazzled by the gilded cover of a book or its splendid engravings. These are well in lar democracy of the State, but the size of their place, but should not go far in recommending the mawkish lucubrations of a vitiated fancy, or works of fiction, or even truth, that tend to the corruption of human mind, or inculcate a false philosophy. We think it moreover in decidedly bad taste to be harping constantly in these magazines that are designed more particularly for the reading of the gentler sex, upon their frailties and short-comings, as if they alone yielded to temptation and suffered the evils that flow from unschooled passion and disordered reason. We have a higher estimate of the fortitude and sternness of the sex generally; but with such teachings shall be likely to conclude, as did one whose sayings were often founded in truth, though highly

"Frailty, thy name is woman !"

CASSIUS M. CLAY .- As was to be expec ted, the ultra whig papers are unsparing in their abuse of this their late pet, for saying a few things that they do not, and cannot deny, but such as they suppose at this particular time " are not to be spoken." They call him, "one of the most shallow of pretenders, the most treacherous of advocates, vented any of the passengers from being the most speshly fanatical and fickle of renegades, the most harmless of blustering braggots, and the basest of calumniators." Why do they not attempt to refute what he said of his illustrious relative? Do they not know that blustering is not argument, and abuse no that blustering is not argument, and abuse no secession from the democratic party, and evidence of the truth of what they assert.— their determination not to act with it here-"The galled jade will wince;" and it appears pretty evident from all the case, that the truths told by Cassius, are by no means to the whigs or abolitionists, or attempt to maintain what has always been found impracticable, liking of the friends of the "embodiment" and as little as they venture to gainsay them,

> I. O. of O. F .- At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pa., held on Monday night wheel. last, the following persons were elected offi- FIRE IN THE WOODS .- A tremendous fire cers for the ensuing year, viz: Samuel Ba- has been raging in the woods in Anne Arun-

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL PACKETS .- We that these Boats, among others, are promptly on the move, having been put in ine order for the season, by painting, cleansing, &c. The line consists of three fine Boats-Mr. Morris, Capt. H. Dickey, DANS. VILLE, Capt. D. W. Simpson, and PERRY, Capt. E. B. Driggs. They are all in the finest order, with good accompdations, and the teams that tow them cannot be surpassed on the Canal waters of the State. All the Captains are of the right kind, and those who know them, will need no guaranty that every comfort of which this species of travelling is susceptible, will be enjoyed at their hands.

Capt. Dickey, well known on the line last season, started out with the Mr. Morris at 8 o'clock this morning, for Dansville. The DANSVILLE, Capt. Simpson, leaves at 7 this evening, and the Perry, Capt. Driggs, at 8 A. M. to-morrow, and so alternately for the

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS .- From the minutes of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, it appears that twenty-six missionaries have been employed the past year, in twenty-three counties. The number of Baptists in Pennsylvania is 27,115.

The Alabama Convention are making an effort to raise \$100,000 for the Howard (Baptist) College, with the prospect of suc-

The Washington Union mentions in the following paragraph a fact we have not

Mr. Vattemare omitted to extract from his Paris letter a fact of some consequence, viz:—that M. Cormenin (who is well known hy his works, under the fictitious name of Timon") is employed in framing the project of the new constitution. He is strongly prepossessed in favor of our American im

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A fatal accident occurred on the Utica & Schenectady Railroad yesterday. The passenger train going east came in collision with a freight train coming west, when near Herkimer, by which two men were killed, and several others injured. We have not learned their names.

Operations have been commenced in New Orleans for the erection of the new Custom House,

We learn from Mr. H. FITCH, jailor, that the number of commitments to the county jail during the month of April was

Beranger, the poet, declines the offer to become a candidate for a seat in the Assembly. He says, that France wants good legislators, and not the services of an old FREE LECTURES .- Dr. WHITON COM-

mences a course of Lectures on the use of the Lungs-preservation and cure of consumption-to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Blossom Hall, and continues them during the week. The crew of the U.S. steamship Missis sippi has been paid off at Boston, and the

vessel taken up to the Charlestown Navy Yard for the purpose of undergoing repairs. In a short time she will proceed to a Euro-GEN, CASS,-The Democratic State Convention of Illinois, passed a resolution declaring Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, their first

choice for the Presidency. Their second choice is Hon. LEVI WOODBUXT, of New DELEGATES .- Michael S. Myers, of Cayo ga, is the regular democratic delegate to the Baltimore Convention, from the 25th district

Hon. Allen M. Sherman is the delegate elected to the Baltimore Convention from the 9th district of this State.

THE PRONUNCIAMENTO OF PROVISOISM .-Under this caption, we publish to-day an article of marked ability and truthfulness from the Albany Argus. We bespeak for it an attentive and general perusal.

IT Mr. D. C. Van Allen, a produce broker in New Orleans, has absconded with \$12,000 which he succeeded in obtaining from several mer-

WASHINGTON'S BRAVERY -At the battle of Monmouth, N. J., on the summit of a hill sat Gen. Washington, on horsrback, with a single aid reined up a few paces from his side, the General writing an order with his pencil on a slip of paper resting upon the pummel of his saddle. A cannon shot (many of which were flying around) plunged into the earth between him and his aid, covering him and his horse with dirt. "He did not," sai the old soldier, "even look up, but threw the dirt from the paper, finished writing the or-der, and then handed it to the aid, who immediately put spurs to his horse and galloped off

The Pittsburgh Post announces the arrival and the departuae from that city of the heroic Maj. Gen. Quitman. His stay was short, but the citizens of that patriotic city embraced the opportunity of doing honor to the brave and gallant commander of the 2d Pennsylvanian Regiment of Volunteers,-His defence of our gallant Pennsylvanians before the gates of Mexico, has endeared him to the old Keystone. A warmer heart than his never animated human clay, and we are much mistaken if he is not ere long the recipient of substantial honors.

to another part of the field."

The Canal opens to-day for business.-Soon new life and activity will be along its course from the Hudson to Lake Erie, There were quite a number of boats loaded on Sat urday, and in waiting for their clearances at the office in this city, and at an early hour this morning, a "fleet" will be in motion towards "tide water," laden with the rich fruits of the bounteous west. There is not, however, the rush of last year, nor the avalanche of produce which came down upon-us in the first weeks of the opening of Lake navigation. But a healthy business will be

done this season. [Buff, Herald this morn. The New York Globe eulogises the course of the New Era, the abolition paper, and the National Intelligencer, the whig organ, in relation to the recent attempt at depreda upon the property of the residents of Washington. It finds congenial associates in such quarters. It is the natural "progress of pro-

ot up at Valuines near Fontainebleau, a eks since, the cure of the commune, M. Naudin, called together the people and sail : "A republican government, confined to its just lim its, is the most natural government for man. is, in very truth, the government of Jesus Christ,

THE SEPARATION .- In the address recently put forth by a small number of proviso bolters, members of the legislature, their after, is formally announced. They do not say whether it is their intention to join the a distinct and separate existence. It is obvious, however, that they will soon be mergall parties, that they dare not attempt their ed with one or the other of these parties,—
The Albany Atlas, in publishing this penny whistle address of a few bolting provisoists, with much apparent gravity desires all " to remember that is . New York that speaks." "What a dust we kick up" said the fly to the coach

The general sentiment of the party most obviously was in favor of rotation in office, and the organization of the government, under the new Constitution, with an entire class of new men. It was hoped in this way that the factious spirit which had been engendered at Albany, might be suppressed, and that peace and harmony might be restored to the party. Despite all the influence and exertions of the Canal Board and its numerou agents and emmissaries, and official dependents, the people sent to Syracuse, to make the nominations, a clear majority of from twelve to twenty-four in favor of new men. The factious and unreasonable spirit of

the " perfectionists" showed itself in the convention, as soon as they found themselves in the minority. They seemed to be mad that they were in a minority; and from the first organization of the convention they obviously acted with a determined purpose to break up the convention by disorder, or to throw all the obstacles possible in the way of the peaceful discharge of its business. In this spirit they refused to act as officers of the convention, or to serve on any of the committees. Why was this? At this stage of the proceedings of the convention, their anti-slavery resolutions had not been rejected or offered. Preston King, George Rathbun, Churchill C. Cambreleng, and Lawrence Van Buren, were placed on the committee of sixteen, on resolutions, and declined to serve. Why was this? If they really wanted the convention to pass anti-slavery resolutions, why did they not act on this committeepresent their resolutions to the committee and if rejected there, then present them in the way of a minority report to the convention? This is the course that honest and honorable men would naturally have taken, if they sincerely desired to procure such resolutions to be passed by the convention .-These men were treated fairly-so very fairly, by the convention, that they could not find there any direct pretext for secession,-It is well known that some of the most reckless and unprincipled of their number, wished openly to secede from the convention; but it had done nothing wrong-certainly nothing so clearly wrong as to justify such a course, in the estimation of the majority of their own number. It is also well known too, that in making nominations, these men were offered, by the majority, a fair division of the offices. This offer was spurned by them with contempt. Why was this? As it was, the candidates for Attorney General, State Engineer, one Canal Commissioner, and two of the State Prison Inspectors, were selected from persons supposed to sympathize with the minority.-What apology or justification do we see for bolting the whole proceedings of the convention? The fact that the minority was not pleased with all the nominations-which was doubtless the true reason-was no justifiable reason for secession or bolting. The such a basis to justify secession. In the affirmative action of the conver

tion, there was no point or period at which the minority could justifiably abandon it. They were forced to get up some pretext for a bolt on their own hook-and with that view they concocted their anti-slavery resolutions, purely for that purpose-most obviously with no wish or desire that they should pass the convention. If the convention had accepted and passed these resolutions, these bogus abolitionists would have been disappointed and mortified beyond measure. The convention simply laid their resolutions on the table, knowing full well that they were introduced with no honest motive, or for any justifiable end. If the committee of sixteen had reported the Wilmot Proviso Resolution, and the conven-

tion had passed it, these factionists would probably have bolted for that reason-for among "northern dough-faces," none had ever been in Congress more supple and servile than Churchell C. Cambreleng, Preston King, and George Rathbun. As it was, however, the convention gave them no pretence for secession. It passed no objectionable resolution. It forced upon the minority no offensive measure. It did not proscribe the Wilmot Proviso or its friends. Its nomination of Hungerford for Comptroller, who had voted for the Proviso in Congress showed that it was governed by no spirit of illiberality or intolerance in respect to that question. It left it to every man's opinion and conscience. It simply refused to make it a party test. It simply refused to engraft upon the democratic creed a sectional question, which involved in its issue the dismemberment and defeat of the democratic party.

If the convention had done otherwise-if it had sought to establish some narrow test of party fidelity-if it had proscribed or censured the Wilmot proviso men-or sought to circumscribe the limits of freedom of opinion upon that, or any other subject,-the minority might have had some just cause for complaint and secession, or some apology for bolting afterwards. But as it was -they had not the slightest cause of complaint or pretext for bolting. Their bolting proceedings at Herkimer was utterly unprovoked and unjustifiable. It was a deliberate secession from the party for the simple and sole reason that the actors in it were in a minority in the Syracuse Convention and were not permitted to control its proceedings. If the convention had been sitting in Albany, the alternative of submission to its decision, or bolting, would doubtless have been saved by them-for the "freemen and witnesses"-who control caucuses and conventions in that city-under the lead of their chosen, renowned and appropriate chiefafter his ejection from the conventionwould doubtless have come to the aid of its disorderly members, and it would have been broken up and dispersed, after the manner of the famous Albany County Convention, at New Scotland. Bear in mind-brother democrats-that the Herkimer "fellow traitors" and the chief actors in the bogus State Convention at Utica, are identical.

OF We yesterday announced the death of another son of FREEMAN CLARK, Esq., of this city-both of scarlet fever. The first was buried but a few hours before the second fell a victim to that unrelenting disease. We have just learned that still another is suffering with the same malady. Deeply do we, and especially those who have expe rienced like afflictions, sympathize with the bereaved family.

The Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburgh, Miss., have made an

day. Justice Welles presiding.

A correspondent of the Advertiser indulges in what he supposes to be surprising smartness, in giving an account of the 29th Congressional District Convention, held at Lima the 20th ult. A leading provisoist nformed the writer of this, that the convention was "constituted of as able men as ould be found of the same number in the ered, to be borne to the bereaved parents of two counties,"-Ontario and Livingston.-We know this to be the case of our own knowledge, and shall not reply to the "gross and wilful misrepresentations" of that correspondent. We mention it, merely to enquire of the Advertiser, if his smart correspondent s the same individual that gave it such a blowing up " last fall, on the subject of conservation?" stopped the paper: and afterwards, when the Advertiser received its

platform!" TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Two men killed and one mortally, and others severely wounded.

The Oneida Morning Herald of yesterday, contains the following account of the melancholly and fatal railroad accident which oc curred near Herkimer on Sunday afternoon. Mr. WM. H. SMITH, who was killed instantly, we have known for years. He was a young man of worth, engaged in the livery usiness in Herkimer. A life of honest in lustry had enabled him to accumulate some property, to which he was daily adding, and gave him the prospect of an encouraging future. He has been cut off in the prime of life and leaves a young widow and child to mourn his untimely end. An extra from the office of the Herkimer Journal states that his body was so horribly mangled that it was reognized only by his clothes. The following is from the Oneida Morning Herald:

The passenger train, with about one hun dred passengers on board, which left this city yesterday, (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, for Albany, was met at 1 o'clock, one and a half miles this side of Herkimer, by a heavy freight train, at a curve where they could not see each other forty rods apart, and a powerful colision took place.
Mr. James Welch, a moulder, employed in

Higham & Co's, Vulcan Works, in this city, was killed. He has left a wife and for children. His wife, upon being informed of the death of her husband, was seized with fits, which continued in succession some

Mr. H. Wm. Smith, of Herkimer, was also cilled. He leaves a wife and one child. A Mr. Bennett, of-Albany, had his thigh one broken and driven into his body. It is deemed impossible for him to survive. Several others were injured, legs broken

The postmaster and express agent, who ccupy the car next to the passenger cars, taking the few seconds warning given by the reversing of the engines, leaped through the vindows, breaking sash and glass-and thereby saving themselves from being literally bruised to atoms.

The first passenger car was started from he track by the force of the concussion, and slid two thirds of its length into the express and mail car, the roof of which cut the top of he passenger car off, through the wind just over the heads of the passengers, none whom were injured.

One man threw his wife and child out of passenger car window, without injury to Those killed and badly hurt, it is said, were

n the engine, or standing on the car pla Both engines and tenders, and the baggage

er cars in both trains more or less The cause of the accident is said to rest apon the Conductor and Engineer, who dis egarded their running time. They should ave remained at Herkimer until the down train arrived there.

The track was cleared of the ruins, and

the disabled cars in three or four hours, so that the night trains were not detained

CHANGES IN OUR HOTELS .- We have be fore said something on this subject, and can now speak of them more definitely. The WAVERLY opened yesterday by Mr. Hall, late of the Eagle, is one of the largest and most splendid in the state. This building was erected last season by Ald. HUBBELL, & cost, with its outbuildings about \$30,000, exclusive of the lot. The house is furnished in a very elegant manner, and the Parlors, Dining and lodging rooms are spacious,airy and commodious. We have never seen a more comfortable and convenient suit of entrance halls and rooms, including the barroom, office reading and sitting rooms, than those at the WAVERLY, and never any so spacious :- reaching together on State streef, about 50 feet, and on the Rail Road Avenue

rangement and stocking of the premises to ensure attention from the travelling public. THE EAGLE has been left in the hands of the popular Host of the Mansion House, S. D. WALBRIDGE, who has been the occupant of this last, since it was opened in 1845, and now takes the Eagle, which will be made by him to sustain its high reputation

in the public view.

100 feet. No pains has been spared by the

owner of the premises in the construction or

furnishing, nor by the occupant in the ar-

The Mansion House is to be occupied by F. J. Ayres, who comes from the "American" with a deserved popularity, and will no doubt preserve it in a more extended

CONGRESS HALL, under the management of S. E. Alden, has proved itself second to no Hotel in this city, and from its contiguity to the R. R. Depot must ever command an extensive patronage from travelers, especially if it retain its present gentlemanv and obligling keeper.

AMERICAN HOTEL, AT LIMA.—This fine Hotel has recently been purchased by An-THONY YORKS, and fitted up in a superb style for the accommodation of the public. It is an elegant establishment, of modern style and construction, situated in one of the most beautiful western villages, and with its present proprietor, cannot fail to be an attractive place of resort for all who look for ease and comfort at a public house.

We were pained to hear of the death, yesterday morning, of the fine little daughter of Mr. H. Phelps-another of the victims of scarlet fever. She was remarkable for her sprightliness and grace, and her loss must be deeply felt by her parents, with whom their friends heartily sympathize.

ANOTHER (WHIG) RICHMOND IN THE FIELD. -The whig members of the Massachusetts legislature held a caucus on Friday evening, and unanimously nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

The N. Y. Morning Star of the 27th inst., says, that Mrs. Kirkland, editor of the Union Magazine, has gone to Europe in company with Rev. Mr. Bellows and ladv.

The Mayor's Court opened its May term this day at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Recorder Griffin holding the same,-Geo. Ely Esq., Clerk.

culated in that town,

THE BODY OF MISS MORRISETTE FOUND. -The lifeless body of Miss Morrisetta was picked up by the steamer Daniel Pratt, yeserday morning, near Tate's Shoals, in Alabama river, about fifty miles below Claiborne. Some time after the body had been taken on board the Pratt, some gentleman who had been searching for it were discovered in a pirogue, and to them it was delivthe deceased. We have forborne, heretofore, from feel-

ings of delicacy, on account of the conflicttion of this afflicting event in our columns The deceased was a daughter of the Hon. John Morrisette, State Senator from Munroe, and had in company with her father, been spending several days in our city. On Tuesday evening last they left here on the steamt Selma, for their home in Munroe. Miss M. had been in bad health for some days, and at times, we understand, seemed to labor nuota of the Herkimer " Traitor pamphlets " under great depression of spirits. On board for distribution, if that was the same indi- the boat, as we are informed, she appeared vidual to whom the Editor wrote, sending melancholy during the evening she spent there. The next morning she rose early him 40 or 50 of the same, with a touching and was seen by some of the passengers.

eccavi, and stating F "I am now happy to Soon after, however, as the boat approached Claiborne, where they were to land, she was not to be found. The boart was searchinform you that we are both found upon the same ed in every part, but in vain ;-the disconsolate father landed without his beloved daughter, under the heart-rending couviction that she had voluntarily sought relief for the mental agonies that preved upon her, in a watery grave. The sequel proves that he mistaken.

We have many rumors of the cause of this ad event, but we forbear to repeat them.— Miss Morrisette was, we understand, about 18 years of age-a young lady of extraordinary intellect and varied accomplishments the idol of her parents and an ornament to the society in which she moved. [Mobile Adv., 18th ult.

The N. Y. Com. Adv. says "one of the suggestions made, is that Miss Morrisette was deeply pained and wounded by a public insult offered to her father, while on their visit to Mobile. Mr. Morrisette is a member of the Alabama Legislature, and in that capacity had taken an active part in the passage of an act respecting the 'stapling' of cotton. For this he was mobbed by the cotton brokers at Mobile, in the public streets, pursued, hooted at, and pelted with specimen handfulls of cotton. If this was the cause of his daughter's suicide, the gentlemen mobbites have a pleasant subject for reflec-

The Syracuse Star says information is wanted of Royal Dwight Hazleton, who left his home in Nelson, Madison county, last March, in a state of partial derangement. He wore dark-colored clothes, black hat, and thick boots, and when last heard of, 'was at Elbridge, N. Y. was without vest or cravat. Information respecting him may be directed to the Postmaster at Nelson, Mad son county, N. Y.

Tr While Raphael was engaged painting his celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two Cardinals, who began to criticise his work, and found fault without understanding it.

'The Apostle Paul has too red a face,' said 'He blushes even in Heaven, to see what hands the church has fallen into,' said the indig-

nant painter.

At-The Hartford Connecticut Times, says that Corwin, at the close of his recent electioneering speech in that city, laid down the whig programme for the settlement of our Mexican diffialties. Our government,' said he, 'should with draw its armies from Mexico-Give up New Mexico and California-ask pardon of Mexico for the wrongs we have inflicted upon her, and then we shall occupy a position from which we can start anew in a just and honorable intercourse with the world. We commend this to the no-ice of the people of Ohio, in whose name this arch traitor assumed to speak.

Do THEY .- Do the Whigs go for the repeal of the tariff of 1846 and the re-establishment of the

Do the whigs go for the distribution scheme. Will some whig editor answer these question Henry Clay supported all of these measures when in the Senate, and is supposed to be fuvor-ible to them now. Indeed he is the father of one or two of the measures .- [Det. Free Press.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DELIBERATIVE AS-SEMBLIES .- A London correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille does not give a very flattering accounts of English dignity :

'Our deliberative assemblies are much more dignified than those of England. The House of Commons has more the appearance of a mass meeting at Tammany Hall, than of a deliberative assembly. The members wear their hats, and carry their canes and umbrellas in their hands, as though they had 'just dropped in for a moment to take something,' and 'talk politics.' The Peers also, though less turbulent, lack dig-

The Pennsylvanian very justly observes, the Farmer follows his ploughs, sits in the market, and is perfectly content with the receipts of his own industry. The Lord of the Iron Mill sits in his parlor, petitions Congress, and grewls cause he is not protected from becoming less than a millionaire !

BOSTON FOREVER -Everybody has heard the man whose mouth is so large that he is afraid to laugh, lest the top of his head should fall off. There is a man in Boston whose eyes are so larg that when he winks, the wind of his eyelids wil

ment at New Haven, on the 2d and 3d of May, which twenty-three companies have already voted to attend, and more are expected. of music have been engaged from New York and on the 3d the Governor will review the

Cassius M. in his letter to Henry, says : But Zachary Taylor was not the man to die. t accommodate either President Polk or his ally

And Henry Clay is not the man to withdraw

his name from the coming canvas, to accom-modate Cassius M., or his favorite Gen. Taylor. -[Pittsburg Chron. There, said an old lady, pointing to an angel and trumpet upon Mr. Streter's church, 'you see what the principles of them Universallers is. Only see, they've got a feller with a bottle to his

03 Why does a duck put his head under wa-

Lord Bacon has a punning remark, that a

small room helps a studious man to condense his thoughts. We have found out that when a young la dy 'sets her cap,' she meant to captivate, and then capture some fellow-if she can. What a

capital caper that is! We are not capable of being captured by such caprice. THE MEMORY OF JEFFERSON. -The Indianna Democrat State Convention at Indianapolis, pas-sed a resolution recommending to the National Democratic Convention, when next convened, to take into consideration, the propriety of erecting a suitable monument to Thomas Jefferson, earing this inscription, penned by his own hand -"Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence." The Convention added that if the Old Dominion is forgetful of her duty to her son, her younger sister Indiana will not prove

We regret to see it stated that the burial place or grave of the great spostle of democracy, is in a wretched and neglected condition, without a distinguishing monument or enclosure.—[Buffalo

ope it is singular sign that the Israelites are adanced to stations of great eminence. Cremieux of Paris, is minister of Justice, and Achille Fould the Banker, is minister of Finance in place of Garnier Pages—two of the nation in one Cabinet. In Venice one of the same people has also been appointed minister of Finance. They will shortly be found controlling the finances as well as all questions of war and peace throughout Eu

eaders who are fond of peaches will be glad to earn from all accounts the snow storm of last Wednesday has caused but little, if any injury to the fruit trees in this vicinity, and that the pros pects of a plentiful crop have not been destroyed —Philadelphia Ledger.

ing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning by calling aloud—"Look out!" when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe out' ven dey mean look in."

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collecti

an spare that Oak."-Written e intended desecration of Bunker Hill. Workman, spare that ground Touch not a single clod! For every turf around
By patriot feet was trod,
'Twas there our gallant band
Did war's dark torrent stem
Here let old Bunker stand
A monument to them. ved to be true.

A few days since the father and mother of the

That old illustrious hill,
Whose glory and renown
The earth an 'ocean fill,
And would you dig it down?
Workmen, lay down your spades,
And let the hill alone;
'Twould raise the sleeping shades
To touch a single stone. When war had just begun Our father's sought its site: Trenched on its top, they won Here, too, renown in fight. Warren, the brave, fell here, And some of freedom's bandorkmen, heed the patriot's tear,

Our heart-strings round thee cling, Close at thy soil old hill! And here may freemen bring Their votive off-rings still. Old Hill! The storm still brave! And workmen, leave the spot; Your spades shall harm it not!

A NEW MAGNECTIC TELEGRAPH.

A PARODY

Mr. Bain, an English gentleman, has recently prought to this city a Magnectic Telegraph of which he claims the invention, and which differs some important respects from any now in use, We are not, of course, prepared to state from the slight examination which is all we have been able to give it, the precise extent, nor the grounds of his claim But in that part of the invention which relates to the actual transmission of inteligence between distant points, it certainly possses one feature at once original and supe o any we have hitherts seen.

o any we have hitherto seen.

In Morse's Telegraph, the operator at one exremity of the line is obliged (in effect) to write each letter of the communication. Dots differ-ently combined represent different letters;—and the must make in succession the combinations of dots, standing for the letters which spell the makes it, is reproduced at the other end. this way communications can be sent over one line as fast, and only as fast, as one man can make these combinations,-which is not quite as fast as a person can write. Mr. Bain resorts to a different method.

is system also combinations of dots represent etters. Before sending the message he writes it in telegraphic characters upon a nar.ow slip of paper.—not with ink, but in perforations. The te forming the letters are cut through the paper. The instrument for doing this i ple, -a id twenty persons if necessary, can work t different instruments upon the same cor When the message has been thus ication. written, in perforated telegraphic characters, it wound around a metallic cylinder, and upon the paper, thus wound rests a delicate metallic style or rod. Now the cylinder and the rod are connected with the two poles of the battery. While paper, which is a non-conductor, is be-tween them there is no connection; but when he rod falls upon the cylinder, the connection is established and the electric current is transmit d throughout the line. At the other extremity there is a cylinder covered with paper, with style or rod resting opon it, and pre cally so that whonever the electric current passes through it, the paper takes a mark ;-when there is no current, it takes no mark.

When the machine is put in operation, the cylinder on which is would the paper containing the perforated message is out in The metalic s'vie resting upon the paper, drops upon the metalic cylinder, and thus establishes a urrent whenever it comes to the perforations .-Consequently the coemically prepared paper at the other end, contains marks corresponding exactly with these perforations. In other words, the message is, telegraphically written at the othr end. And this can of course be done much more rapidly than a person can write. Indeed one thousand letters can be thus transmitted perminute, and there is no reason why even this

should limit its operations.

The difference between Morse's Telegraph and Bain's, is the rapidity of their operation, may e thus illustrated. Suppose the President's dessage is to be sent from Washington to N. Y. In Morse's Telegraph one man at Washington must form each letter of the whole in succession:—and it will be received here, therefore, no faster than he can do this,—which is at the elegraph 10, 20, or 50 persons could take the dessage, divide it into as many portions, and ach being furnished with the rate of about 150 let'ers per minute. In Pain's each being furnished with the proper instrument could write, in perforations, his portion on the strip of paper. This paper wound upon the cynder, and the machine put in operati Message would be transmitted at e than by the other mode.

This description, if we have succeeded in ma-king it at all intelligible, indicates one point in which Bain's Telegraph appears decidedly su-perior to Morse's. It differs from that, also, in other respects, concerning which other respects, concerning which we canno speak with accuracy. It is in use between Lon-don and Birmingham, 112 miles, and between Manchester and Liverpool, 32 miles:--and on both these lines, we are told, it gives perfect satisfaction. We understand it is Mr. Bain's intention, if possible, to establish a line between this city and Boston. The patent has of course already been secured, both in England and in

this country.
While competition, in Telegraphic communication, as in every thing else, is of service to the public, we trust that Prof. Morse's legal rights to his invention will be not only secured but respected. This is due, he can't to finh, due to seemmon justice. His name ought not to be added to the long and sad list of inventors and benefactors of their age, who have been compelled to lock to future times for their reward. We make this remark with no special application, east of all to that under immediate consideration [New York Courier and Enquirer.

TELEGRAPHIC!—A POWER PRESS.

Two men from the interior, apparently marketers, haulted at the corner of our alley last evon ing, and listened attentively to the clicking of

ur press.
'What on yearth is that ratlin' machine?' inquired one of the other.
'D'no,' answered the questioned party, stand ing ready at the same time, to beat a retreat if the noisy 'varmint' should make a sudden appearance. 'D'no what the thunder it is, but it keeps on a tremendous racket ; it must be the tel-

egraf, Ike.'
'Good as wheat, by gravy, 'tis the telegraf,
sure enuf Sam,' replied Ike, 'I heard they wur
gettin' it fixed yur in St. Louis. 'Spos'n we take squint at the flashin' thing while it's a goin' ! They cautiously approached the press room and peeped in.

They first eyed the machine, then the negro at the wheel, then the pressman, and finally steoped down to look beneath for the lightning.
'That's it, shure enuf,' says lke, 'and that feller is takin' down on them sheets what thur say-in' in New York. Well, if these times don't beet hoein' taters, then I'm a sinner. What on arths' goin' to come of these poor printer fellers, when they gits this telegraph a goin' gineral— I'll swar of they don't drive 'em all to plantin'

But whar is the lightnin' Ike !' enquired Sam 'I don't see nothin' but black streaks about the

thing.'
'I reckon its wropped up in that wheel thar,
'I reckon its wropped up in the sheets—you see where the fellars's puttin' on the sheets—you see how it keeps them yur thing in a continual jerk, just as might be expected thunder and lightning would do.' 'What in the yearth are they doin' with that

nigger then ; what's he holdin on to one of the wheels for ?' inquired Sam. wheels for ?' inquired Sam.
'Now you stump me,' says Ike, 'for cuss me
of I kin see what he's doin thar, 'cept holdin' the
thing to keep it from takin a gineral rip.'
'I never knowe'd,' says Sam, 'that a nigger
could hold the fluid that way afore; an' now I've found it out, I'll jis give my niggar Jack parfect Isral when I get home, for lettin' the lightnin' kill them at' steers of mine last July; the nigger said he couldn't help it, but I know'd he could ef he he'd a mind to. Jest see that vallyable boy thar, how he holds on to the fluid!"

'Stop,' shouted the pressman to the negro at 'Lean, Sam' cried Ike, 'she's goin to rip sartin and I'd rather have two shakes of agur than one

of lightnin' any time!'
Satisfied that they had seen the telegraph in motion, Ike and Sam sloped.

[St. Louis Reville.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll has addressed a letter to the American and French people, through the columns of the "Union," showing the fitness of columns of the "Union," showing the times of France for a republican government, and urging upon both countries the renewal, in 1848, of Franklin's French Treaty of 1778—stipulating for the sovereignty of the seas, free ships, free goods, no blockade, no contraband, no search, no visitation, &c., and declaring that commerce between nations ought to "take for its basis the most perfect equality and reciprocity," &c. Of this treaty, Mr. Ingersoll stated the other day, that he had often heard Mr. J. Q. Adams say that it was the basis of our maritime policy. The cold calculation of American interest, Mr I. urges, ought to concur with our inmate attach-ment to freedom, and lead us to seize upon the gotton principles of American first love and principles of American first love and principles."

CORD FOR CORD. - Speaking of the value of Wooster rags, reminds us of an anecdote that transpired on the Ohio river. Soon after the failure of the Gallipolis bank, a steam boatman accosted the keeper of a wood yard as follows: Boatman-Do you take Gallipolis money for

Boatman-How will you exchange? Woodman-C-o-r-d f-o-r c-o-r-d.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

A person calling himself John Hill, a man o middle age, bald nead and one eve, a carpenter by trade, took up his residence in this city in July last. When he arrived, here, a young girl accompanied him to whom he was afterwards married. The couple represented themselves from Springfield, Mass. which subsequent events pro-

girl reached here, having learned that their daughter was in this vicinity. After some search they found her and Hill, living together, and were informed that they had been regularly mar-ried. The wife of Hill was lying on a sick bed, ried. The wife of Hill was lying on a sick bed, having just become a mother, and was in all re-spects illy provided for. The father immediately rented a more comfortable house, and supplied every necessity and comfort. After so doing, (having giving Hill not the least intimation his designs,) he applied to the Police Office for a warrant against Hill for Bigamy, and on the proof which he there produced, one was granted. The warrant was placed in the hands of officer Way, who, in company with officer Kenyon, ar-rested Hill on Tuesday night, at 11 o'oclock, while he was in bed. He begged lustily, but it was of no use. His arrest by the officers was the first intimation which had reached his young wife of the fact that he had before been married. Hill was hand-cuffed and lodged in jail.

It appears the vagabond has a wife and severa ldren et the east. Letters from confidential friends of his, which were found in his trunk. state that his wife is now in Vermont; that two of his c'ildren are with the Shakers, and ' are doing as well as any body's children.' These letters also advise him to keep his 'top eye' skinned, as they were on the look out for him; and warn him not to go to Vermont on any account.

The wife of Hill here, at first took his arrest much at heart. Since, however, the letters have ome to light, and the proof of his villany is palpable she is inclined to rejoice that justice is about to be meted out to him.—[Syracuse Star of yes-

The Detroit Free Press, in announcing the arrival at that place of Sir John Richardson, the commander of the land portion of the expedition despatched from England search of Sir John Franklin, intimates the opinion that the latter has perished, with his whole command. We may state that Sir John Richardson has no serious apprehen-sions of such a result. His expedition has been fitted out as a measure of abundant caution, but more with a view to the relief of Franklin than in the fear that his com-mand has perished. While in this city, Sir John Richardson informed us that Frankin had ample means of subsisting his men for years; and his long service in the artic regions and great experience as a navigator rendered it quite certain that everything which could be accomplished by human ingenuity and determination would be done for the safety of the expedition

Dr. Rae with the men who are to compose Sir John Richardson's party, went up the laks the day after Sir John. They go to the Sault St. Marie, where they are to be joined by the voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom they will proceed by the Lake of the Woods to the point of divergence to the place of their ultimate desation. The Free Press speaks of the large number of packages for the expedition, which came directly from the British Admiralty office, and arrived at Detroit, and says s certainly a compliment to the fidelity and energy of our expresses, that so large an amount of property, belonging to the ser-vice of the British Government, should be sent, without a person in charge, by Messrs. Wells & Co., and Livingston & Fargo's for delivery on the great Lakes. [Buff Ex

THE POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.—The Madison Argus estimates our State popula-tion in 1850, at 348,564. We think that it will be more than that-though the increase is enormous. We estimate that our population will be increased 100,000 this and by next December, we shall have 313.-000 in our state, and by the summer of 1850, when the national census is taken, shall count from 450 to 500,000.

Experience has already established the that Wisconsin will increase faster than State ever settled. Ohio was remarkabut Wisconsin will be still more so .course, these are speculations, but the rush of emigration from the east and from Europe is directed to our country. We have a favored name, and this is filling our borbest popu tio never before known. [Wisconsin. THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

From recent appearances, there is no reason to believe that forty votes will be cast in favor of the admission of Mr. John Van Buren's tail.— Such is the general opinion in Democratic cir-cles in Washington. This impression is based on information hourly flowing to that political centre from all quarters of the country. advent of this information to that point, is the result of the efforts of the New York disorganizers

to forestall the judgement of the convention by writing to nearly every gentleman whose name is found in the papers of the day as a delegate. It is time that right-minded men heretofore acting with Messrs. Proston, King, Rathburn & Co., should realize that their course has been such as to denationalize these leaders in the estimation of ninety-nine out of every hundred de-mocrats in every State of the Union except New York. The only democratic members of Congress known to sympathise with them to any thing like the extent of justifying their determina to bolt after the certain refusal to admit their delegates, are Messrs. Wilmot, Wentworth, and, it may be, Mr. Collins, of this State; though it is nable whether he, too, may not conclude let them gang their own gate without his com-We feel assured that every other democratic member of the House-even among those from this State who have heretofore acted with them,—realizing now that their object is to lead off enough of well-meaning, but as yet, unsusicious voters, to defeat the democratic electoral

with the treacherous plot.

With such unanimity of sentiment existing in Congress, no man of sense can for an instant fancy that they may succeed in browbeating the National Convention into compliance with their demands for admission by the free use of their threats to otherwise throw the electoral vote of this State for the federal nominee. Our political friends in Congress are not interfering in the matter of the divisions in this State, we understand, but the tone of feeling in this connection existing in that body, is a reflection of popular n at home, like that which must a the delegates soon to meet at Baltimere .- N. Y.

THE DUTY OF THE CORPORATION AN of Citizens .- Seven fires or attempts to fire within the last 48 hours, admonish us that determined and most flagitious incendiaries are abroad. The discovery of matches and combustibles, in several instances, leave

no doubt of this fact. Under such a state of things, it is the instant duty of the Common Council to offer a sufficient reward for the detection of the ncendiaries; and it becomes not less the duty of ciizens to organize in some effective manner, not only for the protection of their lives and property, but for the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

So also for the protection of property rescued from fire, some efficient organization is demanded. It may quite as well burn as to fall, as much of it has done at the late fires. into the hands of incendiary thieves. [Argus.

THE BARNBURNER'S ADDRESS.

ure of this state, the Albany Atlas clique got up an address, and after much labor in hunting up the barnburner members, succeeded in getting the most of their names subscribed thereto. The names of several who were absent were appended thereto, without their knowledge, making in all the number of twenty-four. This address, which is chiefly devoted to the Wilmot Proviso and attacks on the general administration, is published by the Albany Atlas, and its coadjutors in treachery, as a Democratic Legislative Caucus Address. Thus by fraud and impudence are they practising imposture on the Demo-cratic party. The truth is there was no caucus held—no address written by the barn-burning members of the Legislature—and none adopted by them but in the fraudulen manner above stated. Such are the false pretences to which these men in their desperation resort, to make even a show of strength. It is in relation to this bogus document of which the Washington Union says: "The Albany Atlas must excuse us for declining to publish the elaborate and wire

drawn address, of the twenty-four barnburners,"
[Geneva Gazette.]

Jemima! marm, what du ye think Sal told Ned Bobbles, last night, when he was sparkin' her? 'Shut up! child, what are you talking about? 'No, but I hearn her, I did. She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt assignment of its assests.

Supreme Court—in Equity.—This court commenced its session in this city yesterday. Justice Welles presiding.

The Newburyport Herald says that the window, which received a selected.

Apples, bush. 31 ets Woodman—C-o-r-d f-o-r c-o-r-d out of the window, which received a selected.

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Woodman—C-o-r-d fo-r c-o-r-d. Out of the window, which received a selected.

Boatman—How will you exchange?

Woodman—C-o-r-d fo-r c-o-r-d. Out of the window, which received a selected.

Boatman—How will you exchange?

Woodman—C-o-r-d fo-r c-o-r-d. Out. Out of the window, which received a selected.

Suprement to fit into this confounded crack. As I the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, a boiled lobster. Oh git out, I will read two chapters in the stand wood in window, which are confounded crack. As I the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, a boiled lobster. Oh git out, I will read two chapters in the stand wood in window, which are confounded crack. As I the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, a boiled lobster. Oh git out, I will read two chapters in the stand wood in window, which are confounded crack. As I thus on the window, which are confounded crack. As I thus on the window, which are confounded crack. As I thus on the window, which are confounded crack. As I thus on the window, which are confounded crack. As I thus on the window, which are confounded crack. As I thus 'Hush you little rascal! Hush, or I'll take

drawn address, of the legislative caucus of

By Telegraph. A Jew's opinion of Jesus Christ .- Mr. Noah f New York, who is a Jew by profession, has ad-

ranced the following opinion of the Christian's TELEGRAPH OFFICE, May 2-10 A. M. "It has been said, and with some commends GREAT FIRE AT TROY. tion of what was termed my liberality, that I did not in this discourse, term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor. I have never considered him as such.

The imposter generally aims at temporal power
-attempts to subsidize the rich and weak believe

er, and draw around him followers whom he car control. Jesus was free from fanaticism.

His was a quiet, subdued, retired faith: he

ing he sought shelter in the secluded groves of

Oliver, or wandered pensively on the shores of

ourted no one, flattered no one ; in his political

l gion calm and subdued. These are not characteristics of an impostor

tion to his mission, when one hundred and fifty millions believe in his divinity and we see around

us abundant evidences of the happiness, good faith, mild government, and liberal feeling which

spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor? That religion which is calculated to make mankind great and happy

A JURY VERDICT. - A case was recently sub

ty and happy result deserves a place in the re-ports.' It arose from the following circum-

Two young men, living near neighbors, had:

alling out about the cow of one of the parties

frequently getting into the enclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the

cow; she having been set on by dogs and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck. The case was submitted to a jury of respect-able and wealthy farmers. After hearing re-stat-

ed all the circumstances, the jury made up the

ninds that the owner of the cow could not affor

ot able to pay for her; they therefore rendere

the following verdict; that the jury should pay the value of the cow, the magistrate treat the

party, and the constable pay the costs.

The verdict was immediately ratified and satis-

SWEDISH BEAUTY .- A New Yorker, Mr. Max-

ole, and striking personal appearance, which is

The inhabitants of Stockholm are a remarks.

ly handsome race. The men excel in stature

and manly beauty, and wear a moustache almost

white, and perfectly in keeping with the light

surpassing fair in face and figure;—the blondes, and blue eyes, and golden tresses, without compare, in all creation. Besides the titled dresses of the court, the Countesses and the Baronesses without number, they have in Sweden other de-

grees, distinguished by other terms. The Fran

Madame, the wife of a tradesman-

simple lady-the Franken, a young lady-

or Mamzelle, a tradesman's daughter; while an

ary one a Flica. The Flicas are the grisettes of

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER," &c .- Cassius M

Clay has written a letter to the New York

Globe, an organ of the barnburners in the

address and resolutions adopted by some 18 or 20 of the "proviso" members of the legis-

which Cassius says he thanks "them for their

By the way, we observed, that the Hon C.

bly from this county, to his credit be it said,

THE FUTURE. - The 'Dry Goods Reporter,' of

we shall have rather a moderate trade this spring fair collections, few failures, low prices of goods, good profits for jobbers, and by July, money abun-

ant at simple interest ; the war ended, exchange

n European in our favor 21 per cent, fair pric

for all our staple productions, and a sound and safe business doing in all of the various branches considered in this article; perhaps small profits,

SMART WORKERS .- A man down in Lynn

it is said, made so many pair of shoes in one day, that it took him two days to count them!

He was a smart one, but not equal to one up

in New Hampshire, who built so many miles

of stone wall in one day, that it took him

all that night and the next day to get home

-We learn from Capt. Devon, from Cin-

Louis for this port, was burned to the water's edge at Riley's Landing, about ninety

miles above Cairo; and one engineer, five

of her deck hands and firemen and four pas-

sengers were lost. Capt. Carroll and one of

the pilots were badly burned. Further par-

ACCIDENT .- The U. S. transport steam-

ship Fashion, hence for Brazos Santiago,

blowed out the head of her steam chamber,

without doing any other injury. The acci-

dent occurred some 25 miles from the south-

west Pass, on the 11th inst. The U. States

steamer Col. Clay was sent down by the

Quartermaster and brought her up yesterday

Mr. Pageot, the late French minister at

Washington, in order to correct misstate-ments of the tenor of Lamartine's circular

letter (which it is known tendered him a

"new lease" under the provisional Govern-ment)—publishes in the National Intelli-

gencer the circular of Lamartine; his own

nstant reply resigning his post on account

gitimate authority of his Majesty the King

of the French," and his subsequent corres-

pondence with Mr. Secretary Buchanan an-

nouncing that he thence orth considered his

unctions as Envoy from France at an end.

The editor of the Rochester Advertiser

knows that we stand pledged to render a cor-dial support to the nominees of the Balti-

-a man who has no opinion for the public

art of the city, with the words, "A Tenant

Wanted," painted in large letters on paste-

board, and suspended around his neck .-

Patrick was asked, "Who wanted the ten-ant, and where?" "And it's me, myself,"

he replied, "that wants a tenant." "Well, for what house?" "House! and do I care

what house, so long as it be a dacint and re-

a fool, Paddy, or somebody has been making

a fool of you-for if you have a house to

rent, then you want a tenant, but if you want

a situation, why don't you say so on your showbill?"—"A Situation Wanted." "Aha,

my darlint," replied the Irishman, "and is it

there ye are? And perhaps I aint a fool! Sure I want to be occupied, and can I be

TROOPS FOR MEXICO. - There can be no truth

in the rumor now current in Washington, say-ing that General Butler has called for a large ad-

mal force, alleging the probability of the rejec

ration has again and again urged on Congress

the importance of guarding against any such con-

tingency, by at once authorizing the raising of additional regiments. The Senate, having long

ince passed the Ten Regiment Bill, the response

sibility for evils which may possibly eventuate

from the want of troops, rests with the Federal House. Our political friends lose no opportunity

to move that the bill be taken up; so far in vain

into the crack of his desk on Sunday morning

while the choir was singing, he pushed them in

so far that he could not get them out. The desi

was locked and the key was not at the church. -

The question was what could be do? He made

a prayer, and then gave out a long hymn, in the

hope that he could recover his notes while it was

sung : but all in vain. He picked till the hymn

was finished, when rising, he addressed the congregation as follows: 'My dear hearers, I brought my sermon to meeting this morning and

however .- [True Sun.

spectable place, and sure wages?

occupied unless I have a tenant?"

[Niagara Dem.

"You're

Clay, had he had an ooportunity, in 1844.

ticulars unknown. No date given.
[N. O. National, 17th.

New York, by the way a very able com

My belief is now, that, as a dry good

Hollister, the democratic member of assem

ature on the eve of their adjournment.

enerous advocacy of our common caus

he Albany Atlas, in relation to the

did not sign the address.

paper, says:

again!

city of New York, and which is copied into

apper servant girl is called Jomtrau, and an ordin

gives an interesting account of the Swedish pe

new to many persons :

fied, to the great joy of the entire neighbork —[Kentucky Democrat.

stances :

tted to a jury in this county, which, for novel-

at admitting that we give a different

nunciations he was pointed and severe, in his

He sincerely believed in his mission

with the wretched, avoided the rich, and mingled with the wretched, avoided the rich, an rebuked the vain-glorious. In the calm of ever

A destructive fire broke out in our city las night, which consumed two whole blocks, embracing about thirty buildings. Thirty horses perished in the flames. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

FROM MEXICO.

The Overland Express brings dates to th 24th. Father Jaralitee has been arrested by the Mexican Governor at Haejutala.

Further election returns from Virginis are favorable to the whigs.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 1,-3 P. M. SENATE.-Maj, Borland announced the death of Mr. Ashlev, of Arkansas, and pronounced an Eulogy on the life and character of the deceased. Mr. Brees, of Illinois, followed briefly, and the usual resolutions were passed and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place to-day.

House-Mr. M'Kay's resolution, providing that the House meet at 11 A. M. hereafter, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the rules were uspended, in order that he might offer a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of appropriation bills-adopted.

Mr. Ashley's death was announced by message from the Senate-when Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced a pathetic and appropriate eulogy, and moved the usual resolutions. Mr. White followed in a few remarks; when the House adjourned. New York May 2 -- 7P. M. well, recently travelling in the North of Europe,

VIRGINIA .- Retnrns have been received from 45 counties in Virgina, which have elected 30 Whigs and 24 Democrats, being a Democrat gain of 5 members as compaired with last year.

FROM MEXICO.-Further accounts from Mexico states that Gen. Cadwallader had resigned his commission in the army. He left Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 8th ult. Trist left on the same day.

At the latest accounts Bustamente was in San Luis Potosi with a considerable force of Rancherros another engagement took place between the Mexican and American troops which lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until sunset.

The Americans commenced an attack upon the place, which resulted in leaving them masters of the field. Signor Trias and a considerble number of officers having been taken prisoners, the number of killed is not known, but is supposed to have been great on both sides it is estimated that a new foriegnilegion is being formed in San Luis Potosi, composed, as was the former one, principally of deserters from our army.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER COURIER, & Tuesday, May 2, 1-48.-3 P. M. ng of the canal always gives life and activity business. The change that has come over our bu men within a day or two is very perceptible. Milers, forwarders, &c., are getting ready for the summer's usiness in good earnest. There will not, however, be the pressure upon the canal during this month that existed the first four weeks of canal navigation last year. The amount of produce in store in this city, on the Valley canal, and between Rochester and Buffalo, is comparatively but we hope quick returns.

If these predictions should be verified what light. The supplies of wheat and flour at the latter place

> made to the Hudson at 50@54c on flour. It will be re-collected that freights during the first half of the season of canal navigation last year, were unusually high-90 to 1,00 being about the average range. Boats are plenty and we see little prospect of prices ruing as high as last season. Since the opening of the canal to the present writing, (3 P. M.) there has been 80 clearances at the collector's office in this city. No boats have yet cleared for the cast. Clearances for Albany will be given to-morrow. WHEAT AND FLOUR.-There is very little wheat com

ing in from the country. It sells from wagons at \$1.18@ \$1,22. Holders of large lots ask \$1,23. There was a cinnatti, just arrived, that he passed the steamer Sarah Bladen, at Memphis, who reside of 1000 bu, this moraing, a prime article of Genesee, ported the steamer Charter Oak, from St. at the latter figure. In flour we hear of no trans except for the retall trade. It is held at \$5,95@5,50. Nothing of importance doing in corn. It sells in the streets at 40@42c. Oats 374 to 40c. Barley is steady at

Butter has declined. It sells to-day at 16/2/18c. Chees is 6@64c .- 3000 lbs. sold this week at the latter figure. Other articles are without change.

The banks are in a strong, healthy condition. Dor Exchanges are greatly in favor of New York, and specie s constantly flowing to that point. The arrivals law week, mostly from the south, were said to be \$100,000 pe day. This fully keeps up the supply of the New York banks, and the amount required by shippers. This country has in a remarkable manner breasted the financial storm which has swept like a tornado over European

The work of putting down the improved rail is going on between Utica and Syracuse as speedily as circumstances will allow. Heretofore the difficulty has been in procuring the iron as fast as wanted. There is a prospect that the entire line will be relaid as early as the mo

N. Y. MARKET-BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY COURIER. New York, May 2-3 P. M. STOCKS.-The stock market is rather firm to-day. Treasury notes 102# ; Gov't. sixes 4# ; Ohio 98# ; Kentucky 984 ; Long Island 30 ; Harlaem 52. The weather

FLOUR is quiet and without marked change and the ten dency is downward. The sales are 1000 bbls. at \$6/06,314. A sale of 1500 bu. Genesee wheat was made at \$1.40. CORN is 53 for good yellow. Sales 3600 bu. Oats 46@ 47c. Rve. 72 offered, 74 asked. PORK dull at \$10 for mess. Helders ask more for lard.

nore Convention. He appears to hope to Corron-Some sales cotton at advance. The market hide, behind a deluge of excrutiating wit, his own uneuviable position—that of aiding to destroy the identity of the democratic is firm. Asues are firm.

WHINKEY is held at 26@27c. party of the Union, by forcing upon it as a Presidential candidrte a political nonentity FLOUR-The market is without general change; the eve, but who would have voted for Henry tendency of purchasers is downwards, and in some cases ales are reported at 6d decline on the prices of yesterday. The transactions of to-day are about 3000 to 3,500 bbls., in cluding common western New York at \$6@6.06. Good brands 86,121@6,181. Brooklyn prices to-day 86,121@ (An Irishman was seen in the upper

6.25. There is a fair demand from the east. Conn.-In corn there is little doing, and the market is steady at 52@53c for yellow and Jersey and Northern. Rys is rather firmer. Sales 6 or 7000 bu was reported at 721@73c. The demand is good. Oats are steady at 46@48 for northern. In barley there is nothing doing.

WHISKEY scarcely so firm. Sales 200 bbls at 25c.—

Drudge is held at 25c.

Provisions—Mess pork firmer. Sales are 1500 bbls at \$10,124@10,25, and \$8.25@8,374 for prime. A sale of 500 bbls was made deliverable by canal in 10 days at \$7,50. Beef is dull. A sale of 100 bbls beef hams was made at 812,50. Pickled meats are dull. Sales 2000 lbs at 54/6 5 5-8c. 35 dry salt 45. 2000 the shoulders at 27c. Sales of sides reported yesterday, was made at 92. Lard is rather firm and without change. Sales 200 bbls at 63-8. dames are \$6 for pots, and \$6,75@7,874 for pearls,-Sales 300 tons pig iron at \$26,50, on six months. GROCERIES are heavy. Sales at auction of 16,000 packages and 29,000 loose course Woolsey's sugar, at 87,81 to 89.75 per cwt. Sales tallow at 82. STOCKS-Harlaem 53 ; Long Island 30;

Burrato Mare 1919 Burralo, May 2, 1848.

There was a fair business doing in flour yesterday, at prices ranging from \$4.87\tilde{1}\$ to \$3\$. Sales reached some 10 or 1200 bbis. In wheat we heard of the sale of 1000 bbiss. Ohio in store at 1,12\tilde{1}\$c. In corn we heard of no transactions—it is held at 36c. We quote a sale of 100 bbis mess pork, Buffalo inspection, at \$8,30; Ohio inspection is held at \$8.25; prime is held at \$6. Smoked hams sell at 54.00c; lard \$6.00c; butter 12.00c.

Canal freights on flour to .40cm are \$5c by the Lines, and \$2\tilde{1}\$c by transient boats; wheat 18c, corn 14.005c.—[Express. Rochester Wholesale Prices Current

POULTRY. Deaths:

In this city on the morning of the 1st instant, of scarlet fever, Lucy Jane Phelps, aged 10 years 10 months and 26 days.

Last evening Frances Kenonices, youngest son of Freeman Clarke, Eug., aged 2 years 1 month and 15 days.

This morning, of croup, Eleanon Eleanorm, daughter of John S. and Martha A. Blossom, aged 4 years and one month.

Ten Agents Wanted

A fair chance to make \$500 per year. I will be offered to agents, a constant and profitable aces. This year being the presidential campaign business will be found more than ordinarily profitable. Agents are indemnified against loss, and a fair on tunity to make money. Call and see the Books, &c. address post paid to D. M. Desus, &c. dwc. Have a variety of entirely new publications, which will be offered to agents, a constant and profitable busi-D. M. DEWEY.

at Monroe County Agricultural So-CIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the office of the Genesse Farmer, on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, to appoint Judges and establish lis of premiums for this year. of premiums for this year.

JOSEPH ALLEYN, Secretary.

Rochester, April 25, 1848.

d&w

Genesce Valley Line of Packets. 1848. ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1848.

TWO Daily Lines between Rochester, Mt. Morris and Dansville, running as follows: Leaving Rochester for Mt. Morris, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and for Dansville, at lo'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Mt. Morris for Rochester, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Dansville, 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving in Rochester in time for the Packet Bost, Cars, East and West, and Steamboats on the Lake. Thompson's Landing.... Mt. Morris,

arning, will leave Dansville, at 30'clock P. M., a MORNING BOATS. Leaving Rochester for Mt. Morris, at 8 o'clock, A. M. .12% o'clock, r. M Returning, will leave Mt. Morris, at 8 o'clock, A. M .9 o'clock, A. M.

The above Boats have been refitted, and are new and elegantly furnished. No pains has been spared to render them worthy of Pablic Patronage. For passage, apply to the Packet Boat Office, on Exchange street, or to the Cap

DANSVILLE, PERRY,

TO THE LADIES. TO THE LADIES,

A ND especially those who wish good goods at moderate prices, I would invite their kind attention to my stock of rich Lace Goods which I have just received from New York, and now opening the most desirable styles and qualities ever before presented to this community. The assortment consists of the following varieties.

Edgings—English, French and German, thread edgings and insertings.

do French and Scotch, Swiss and Cambrie do do.

do do do Maline and Valenciennes do.

do do and English, Allanam and Giupqure do do.

do consilt blond and linen bobbin do do.

do English muslin and Victoria do do.

do French blk silk and linen wrought do do.

Laces—Plain bobbinett, wirenett, washblond.

do cotton illusion, valenciennes, Grecian.

do Liste, Polka, fig'd bobbinett do, Alinam do.

do Valenciennes do, shawl lace, &c.

do Black and white silk blond and differsion.

Crapes—White, pink, black, do do do french do do do do do do do do Blk chantilla, demi and long veils.
White linen wrought demi and long veils.
Chemisette, French and Scotch work, new styles, fine.
Capes, blk and white lace and muslin, do do.
Collars, under sleeves and muslin bands, do.
Child's frock bodies.
Linen cambric hokkis, plain, emb'd and revered. Linen cambric hekfs, plain, emb'd an Fine linen, cambrics. White and col'd emb'd dress patterns. Bonnett, cap and plain ribbons, all sty Dress fringes, gimps, cords and buttor Kid gloves, all colors and qualities.

Crown in its Coundation, &c.

All the above goods have been received and opened with in the last three days, and will be sold at the lowest camprices, at the Paris Cash Store, 57 Main street, corner St Paul st.

The attention of Milliners generally is particularly solicited to my stock of Millinery Goods.

JOSEPH ALTMAN. THE NEW BOOKS RECEIVED DAILS AT THE ARCADE NEWS ROOMS TOMBY and Son, complete,

Sketches by author Amy Herbert.
Louis Philippe, or France for 10 years past,
The F. ench Revolution of 1849.
The Car and his court,
Life of Gen Taylor, by Frost, the historian,
Muller's Physic and Meteorology,
Mansfield's History of Mexican war, cheap ed.,
Do Life of Gen. Scott, cheap ed.,
Sacred Mountains, chean addition Desired. The canal opens with low freights. Contracts are Do Life of Gen. Scott, cheaped., Sacred Mountains, cheap edition, Readly, The Red Coats, a new novel, Jack Tier, or Florida Reefs, Cooper, Wurthering Heights, by author Jane Eyer, Maryatt's new novel, New Serial Books. Arabian Nights, No. 1, 2 and 3, each Ewbanks Hydraulics and Mechanics, each The drchitect, by Ranlett, each Tales of the Borders, 10 parts, Strong's Natural History, parts, American Fiora, beautifully colored plates, Fruits of America, by Hovey, 4 parts at

Dollar Magazine and Merry Museum, each Graham, Union and Columbian, "S National, Parlor Annual, by Headly Blackwood, Foreign Reviews, Eclectic, Living Ag Whig Review, Democratic Review, &c. &c. D. M. DEWEY, my2 Arcade Hall News Rooms.

Western Hotel. AUBURN & ROCHESTER RAILROAD

西班通 ON and after Monday, 24th inst., there will be three passenger trains daily each way. Leaving Rochester at 1 P. M., 74 P. M., and 12 P. M., Leaving Auburn at 14 A. M., 9 A. M., and 74 P. M., No train will leave Rochester on Sunday at 74 P. M., and no train will leave Auburn on Monday at 4 A. M. WILLIAM WILEY, Supt. Rochester, April 22d, 1848.

New Books. Nights.
Wurthering Heights, by the author of Jane Eyre.
Children of the New Forest, by Marryatt.
For rale at ap25 DARROW'S.

THE CITY FIRE INS. COMPANY, office No. 61 wall str., New York.

CAPITAL \$210,000, all paid in cash and securely invested according to the provisions of its charter. This Company has been in business thirteen years, and in that time has paid losses by fire of upwards of \$500,000.

The present assets of the Company exceed its capital stock more than \$60,000.

Richard A Reading, Cyrus Hitchcock, Josiah Macy, William H Falls, Joseph W Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, Thos J Townsend, Peter S Titus, Oaniel Trimbell, Thomas Carpenter, Thomas C Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Elias H'cks, Jr., Irad Hawley, David Lyon, George S Fox, Hull Clark, Henry H Barrow, Richard E Carman.

D. P. CURRY, Secretary.

D. P. CURRY, Secretary.
Insurance against loss or damage by fire effected on easonable terms. Apply atmy office.

apri H. A. BREWSTER, Agent, WAX FLOWERS. MISS F. J. FOANS, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully informs the Ladies of Rochester that she proposes giving a course of lessons to a class of Young Ladies for the purpose of teaching the French System of making WAX FLOWERS.

The strict attention she has given to the beautiful accomplishment, readers her fully competent of giving satisfaction to those who shall favor her with their patron-

age.
Miss Foans' method of preparing the Wax, is new and excels every former mode, as it enables her so perfectly to imitate, as rivals fair, with nature.

Ladies are invited to examine specimens at the residence of Mrs. Haraus, No. 28 South Clinton street.

The class is requested to meet at the same place on Monday, the 24th inst.

Rochester, April 25th 1848—dlw, NEW BOOKS AT DARROW'S.

MERRELL'S History of the Speculative Philosophy of
Hearope in the 19th Century: 1 vol S vo.
Memoirs of Rev. David Abeet, D. D., Missionary to
China, by his nephew, Rev. G. R. Williamson,
Notes of the Gospels, so prepared as to accompany the
American S. S. Union Questions, with illustrations by
Melancthon Jacobus, vol. 1.
Matthew with the Harmony,
Henry's Choice Works with a Life, by Rev. James
Hamilton

Henry's Unoice Works with a Life, by Rev. James Hamilton.

Differences Between Old and New School Presbyterians, by Rev. Lewis Cheessman.

McLauries Fessays on Happiness, christian piety, prejudice against the Gospel, &c.

The Divine Commendation of Abraham, or parental duties, &c., by the Rev. Thomas Houston.

Instruction to foung Marksmen in the construction and use, &c., of the American Rifle, by John Ratcliffe Chapman. DARROW'S, FISH MARKET.

SETH GREEN, in the Basement of Centre Market, has always on hand the choicest variety of Fresh Fish, among which will be found Salmon, Saluon frout, Muscalunge, Pickeret, Pike, Black, Strawberry and Rock Bass, Shad, Catfish, Juliheads, Sunfish, &c. &., dressed or undressed to suit customers. Warranted fresh and in good order. A small sum in cash will buy them. INSURANCE

No. 8, Arcade Hall, Rochester. J. W. BISSELL,
PROTECTION INSURANCE CO, Hartford,
BUFFALO FIRE & MARINE, Butjalo, N. Y.
FARMERS MUTUAL, of Eric county,
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE, Boston.
Policies issued without delay upon application, and all
coses adjusted with liberality and paid with promptuess
by me, at my office.
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

40 good dwelling houses.

300 desirable city lots.

1000 acres of farming lands, for sale on re I have opened a Real Estate Register, For the purchase and sale of Real Estate, upon which those persons who wish to Bur or Sell, are invited to enter their wants. No Charge, will be made thereforunless a sale or purchase is effected.

With plenty of smiling in natural splendor— With products of nature delicious and sweet, And the choicest of viands his carnings can ren-All clustering high in his lowly retreat. How rich is the banquet—how great the profusion How happy the man when his laborings cease When his efforts are yielding the greatest diffusion Of harmony, happiness, pleasure and peace.

Oh! bright is the hearth of the workman at even,
And kindly the feelings his bosom must know,
When his generous heart in its fullness hath given
The bread he has earned by the sweat of his brow,
And how sweet is the scene of the family pleasure,
The holy affections they fondly retain,
When he clasps to his breast his own loving treasure,
And fondles his little ones over again.

Ye spirits of mercy, look down on his dwelling.

And guard his abode in the midst of alarm;

When the surges of poverty frightful are swelling.

Or frowns o'er his cottage a iversity's storm.

Oh! come like a pilot of truth on the ocean,

And guide his lone bark to the heaven he'd seek,

And render his lite in his country's devotion

As sweet as his home at the close of the week. [For the Rochester Daily Courier.]

Epigram.
The gift which friendship prizes most, not the one which wealth may boast. "Tis that which brings to memory's shrine The visions that are most divine Those visions in whose light so true

Thus should I make the gift most rare,

A miniature, my praise, should bear.

LAST SCENE IN THE TUILERIES. It appears that the king, ever since the death of Madame Adelaide, has lost much of his energy, given up in some degree his early habits, and the punctuality in business for which he had al-ways been distinguished. On the morning of Thursday, he had risen somewhat later than sual : he said he had passed a restless night, and that he was weary, both in mind and body, with petitioning of the two royal dukes (Nemours and Montpensier) for that which they knew he could not grant. He had been writing all the preceding evening, in his own bedroom, and a sealed letter to the Queen of Belgium was amongst the papers found upon his writing-dcsk. I understand that the seal was respected, and that the letter was religiously de-patched to its destination. So little apprehension was felt as to the result of the day's debate, that the royal children were brought as usual to the king; and it being Thursday, his majesty had examined, as his wont on that day, all the copy-books of the Count de Paris, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress evinced by the royal pupil in his various studies. At ten o'clock the children were dismissed, and at that hour the strife began by the announcement of M. Emile de Girardin. 'Nay, but I received him yecterday,' exclaimed the king, much irritated, to the aide-de-camp in waiting. 'Pardon me, sire, he says that his business is urgent, and that the safety of the empire depends upon brought as usual to the king; and it being Thurs don me, sire, he says that his business is urgent, and that the safety of the empire depends upon your majesty's reception of his message. The king, now interested, but not yet alarmed, gave the order to admit the visitor. It appears by M. de Girardin's own account, that he was so overcome with emotion, that for an instant he could not speak, and the king said abruptly, and in no measured tone of varies. measured tone of of voice, 'What more is required by you and your fellows? (rous et vos parcits) have we not made enough concession in all conscience?' There is yet another one, your majesty, which is become more necessary than all the rest. 'Then it connot be granted,' returned the king, peevishly: 'indeed I have regret for that which is already done. 'And so have I, your majesty, for it is not yet enought. 'Qu'est ce adire?' exclaimed the king, interrupting him with great vengemence. The haughtiness of the expression, which is untranslatable—the abruptess of the tene in which it was uttered, ro the fiery temper of Girardin, and he answered almost coarsely: 'The one concession more which is demanded by the people, is your majesty's abdication—on the instant too, and without any reservation.' The king started to his feet with such a sudden movement, that he upset the ink-stand which he had just been usuing, and the broad black stain may yet be seen upon the car-pet. He rushed to the window, whither Girardin followed him, and pointing to the crowd, exclam-ed: 'Six battalions of the National Guard sursound the palace—all are of one mind, and those who sent me here are strong in their unanimity who sent me here are strong in their unanimity
—blood has been shed, and now there is no retreat.' Louis Philippe grew deadly pale, and his
hand shook violently as he took that of M. de Girardin, but his voice faltered not as he answered:
'You are perhaps in the right, Monsieur; I will
go down to the Chambers, not to plead for myself, but to protect my dynasty.' At this moment, the queen, who had been watching in the greatest alarm, appeared upon the door-sill—she spoke not—she evidently did not wish to be observed, for she did not advance one step into the room. She was attired in the deepest mourning and her silver hair oscaped from beneath a cap of black crape—her face was so pale and gastly, that she seemed about to faint—her tall thin form bent not—but the agitation of the moment was so great that she was seized with the palized shaking of the knees to which she has been subject ever since the death of the Duke of Orleans. She the knees to which she has been subject ever since the death of the Duke of Orleans. She drew back as the king passed out. So great was his own preoccupation, that he preceived her not, and she followed him thus in silence and with noiseless step, little heeding whither he was leading her, so that he was not lost to sight. It was that she found herself in the midst of the thus that she found herself in the midst of the gardens of the Tuileries, surrounded by a countless multitude, exposed to all the rigors of a stormy sky, without shawl or bonnet, or any of the appurtenances either of her age or rank. It was a touching sight to behold this eager solicitude, this tendar love, stronger than the fear of death, which extracted the queen in this desertion of all which actuated the queen in this desertion of all beside her husband. And I know many, who, wound up to the fierce excitement then, cannot, now that all is over, think of that scene without tears. It was not till Louis Philippe had reached the Poni Tournant that he even became aware of the presence of the queen. It is said that his smile of recongnition was a strange and fearful one; he would have turned; perhaps his memory carried him back to a another crowd which he had seen before upon that self-same spot, and he dreaded to advance. Just then a squadron of cavalry meeting the crowd issued from the gate of the Tuileries, bore down upon the mass. A gentleman seized the arm of the queen to preserve her from the dauger. She turned in frenzy upon him, deeming it au attack- 'Lais-sez moi, Monsieur,, exclaimed she, in a lond and him, deeming it an attack- "Lais-sez moi, Mon-sieur,, exclaimed she, in a loud and angry voice, and, seizing the hand of the kink, dragged him with undaunted courage towards a one horse citadine which stood upon the quay, and, forcing his majesty into it, took her seat beside him, while Marshall Gourgaud, who, by this time, had

pierced the dense mass of people and joined his majesty, spoke in a low voice to the coachmen.— In an instant the little vehicle set off at a furious gollop along the quay in the direction of St.
Cloud—and the monarchy of July was no more.
This is the true history of the flight from the
Tuileries, of Louis Philippe, King of the French. There is much mystery stil! hanging over the attack upon the Tuileries, which time slone can clear up. It is evident that the suggestion, "Burn all the papers," which was responded to by immediate execution, must have emanated from a friend and not an enemy. All the papers and documents were burnt on the spot—and many persons doubtless, saved thereby from dis-honor. A friend of mine picked up in the court yard of the Tuileries, amid a mass of blackened yard of the Tuileries, amid a mass of blackened matter, seven pages of manuscript, merely scorched, and perfectly legible. They are written in the king's own hand, and seemed to have formed part of the journal which he had been in habit of keeping all his life. The last phrase written therein is curious—"The storm is guthering around us, but will not be—" The writter must have been called suddenly away, for the words are followed by a long dash of the pen, and an eminous blot. The conclusion of the and an ominous blot. The conclusion of the sentence would have been, no doubt, expressive of the delusion which seems to haunt every monarch, even on the very brink of perdition. Louis Philippe has quitted France, leaving behind him twenty-five millions of francs of debts, his sustom being to pay his creditors but once in

Welsh Sayings.—Three thing that can never become rusty—the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue. Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, to please all in every thing that is done. Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in a famine, well water in thirst, and a grey coat in cold. Three things as good as their better—dirty water to extinguish the fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.—Three warnings from the grave—thou knowest what I was, thou seest what I am, remember what thou art to be. Three things of short continuance—alady's love, a chip fire and a brooks flood. Three things that ought never to be from home—the cat, the chimney, and the housewife. Three essentials to be a false story teller—a good memory, a bold face, and fools for an audience.—Three things seen in the peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thicf, and the voice of the devil. Three things it is unwise to boast of—the WELSH SAYINGS .- Three thing that can never an anger, the wark of a thiel, and the voice of the devil. Three things it is unwise to boast of—the the flavor of ale, the beauty of thy wife, and the contents of thy purse. Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife.

DON MIGUEL AND LOUIS PHILIPPE. - DOI Miguel having been invited on Thursday last to be present at Her Majesty's Theatre, in one of house, immediately de tined it in these words "No, not at present. Although Louis Philippe

has done me all the harm he could, he is now fallen; and, besides, he is the near relation of my mother. I could not enjoy the opera while

This, democrats, is one of the sources upon This, democrats, is one of the sources upon thinking of the personal danger to which he might at the very moment be exposed."

In conformity with this feeling the Prince was not at the theatre.

There is a young lady in Louisiana who salted a warm bath at the sources upon thinking of the personal danger to which he from the grave at Almont, Lapeer county, Migher the reader. A Maulmain, which here alter of which he from the grave at Almont, Lapeer county, Migher the reader. A Maulmain that the very moment be exposed."

In conformity with this feeling the Prince was not at the theatre.

There is a young lady in Louisiana who shift here alter of which here alter of the grave at Almont, Lapeer county, Migher the grave a

From the New York True Sun. "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."

If the proviso organs of this city are to be con sidered as the exponents of the views of the pe-culiar friends of Mr. Havemeyer, then certainly no one ever had greater reason than that gentleman to employ the above supplication; and if he is the man we take him to be, he will in all probability signify to these factious mischief-makers, in an emphatic manner, his disapproval of their efforts to use him for the accomplishment of their sinister objects. It is obvious from their conduct, to every man of common observation, that these intriguers have employed Mr. Have-meyer's personal character and influence solely for the persons of accomplishing a fancied politi-cal advantage in their game of conspiracy, and that they exerted themselves to procure him the nomination for Mayor and desired his election, not on account of any personal regard for him; and their efforts now to make it appear that the Democrats of this city of the Wi mot proviso, rather than an acknowledgement of his qualifications for the office to which he has been elected is any thing but complimentary to him. There is a despicable meanness too, about this conduct of which is culculated to compel a man of character to avoide the apperance of any aapproval or endorsement of it. During the time that the Nominating Convention were holding their several sessions, it was very industriously asserted by those who were prominent in the effort to se-cure his nomination, that it was not urged with any reference which its success might have to the endorsement of the peculiar position of either par-ty with regard to divisions on State or National politics. And after the nomination, the Conven-tion invited a number of gentlemen, who, it was tion invited a number or gentlemon opposed to that well known, occupied a position opposed to ho'd in

which Mr. Havemeyer is represented to ho'd in those divisions, to address the ratification meet ing. And moreover, express assurances were given to these gentlemen, by those most active in securing the nomination, that the election of Mr. H. would not be regarded as an endorsement of either party to these divisions Under suc assurances, the meeting was so addressed; and no opposition was made to the ratification of the nomination. We say, then that the claim now set up by these organs of faction, that the result of the election is to be regarded as a friumph of the Wilmot Proviso party is absolutely despica-ble in its meanness, as well as a palpable depar-ture from the truth. There is hardly an intelligont man in the city, informed at all on the subject, who does not know (and the editors of the journals to which we have referred know it as well as any body else)that Mr. Havemeyer's elect on was materially affected by a disregard of par-ty lines, as well as a variety of local and personal causes entirely disconnected with the divisions in regard to state or national politics. As an evidence of this the following remarks of the Journal of Commerce, a paper independent of all political bias in the matter, must be admitted to be

to the point!
Some of the Whig papers have discovered that Mr. Havemeyer was elected Mayor, not because he was a Democrat, but because he was a Wil-mot Proviso man. The Barnburners are willing to encourage the delusion, because, having made said Proviso a hobby, they wish to show that it is a very good hobby, and a very profitable one to ride. But we make bo'd to say that Provisoism had nothing er little to do with the election, one way or the other. Very few of our citizens, probably, knew (certainly we did not; wnetner Havemeyer was a Provisoist or not; and still fewer of them cared. This was a municipal election and had nothing to do directly with national politics. But if the case had been otherwise, we

doubt if it would have added to the strength of his vote. So far as we understand t'e matter, Pro-vi oism is generally considered here of the humbug order—well enough for politicians, if they can use it to advantage, but of little practical consequence to any body else. PASSENGER RUNNERS-THE DUTIES OF THE

MAYOR. - Among the sweeping clauses enacted in the recent Emigrant law, is the following, which arms the Mayor of cities with full power to abate the runner musance. If the license sys-tem, however, works better in this matter than in others, we shall be happily disappointed.

"Every person who shall solicit alien emithan three months, nor excreding one year."

ough the annual process of letting to contract the entire mail service throughout a fourth part sylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, com pose the section that is placed under new con-tracts for the transportation of the mails by the recent lettings. We are informed that, although the oidders were not as numerous as usual, yet there was a sound and healthy competition, and contracts have been taken at such a reduction in the prices as to give a saving of more that \$100,-000 per annum. Besides this s ving in the cost 000 per annum. of the transportations for the section, important improvements have been made; and in Ohio considerable additional railroad service will be brought into operation .- [True Sun.

IT Joinville is not expected in England—as it is said there is ground of difference between him and Nemours of a nature that would lead to the and Nemours of a nature that would lead to the belief that the wretched Louis Philippe, in ad-dition to all his other calamities, finds the hate of the house of Atreus raging in his own family. This, if true, would explain some of the myste-rious invendoes in the Paris press, after the Praslin and Mortier business, as to the existence of certain hideous scandals in the madel domes-tic circle of the Citizen King. tic circle of the Citizen King.

AN ARTFUL CREATURE !- She got Mr. Jone by her cunning. He was a timid young man, and very bashful, and did not come up to the scratch, as my brother Jack calls it: so after two or three letters had passed between them, she showed me a letter she had written to him, and the artful creature spelled her Christian name with two r's, so that it read thus-'Marry Ann Smith; and the poor creature took the hint did marry Ann Smith. -[Sarah Ingleside,

TELEGRAPHIC PROFITS. - The profits of the New York and Washington Telegraph Company, are reported to amount to \$1000 per month. The Western Telegraph Company, is however, doing a better business than this. The receipts of the office in this city during the month of March leave a balance of \$1000 to the credit of the company, after paying all expenses incident to maintaining the office. The receipts at Pitts-burg and at the intermediate offices along the burg and at the intermediate offices along the line, after paying their expenses, leave a balance of \$1900, making the whole profits during the past month amount to \$2900.

[Philadelphia Ledger. GEN CASS IN OHIO.-It will be reccollected that the recent Democratic State Convention, which nominated Gen. Cass, with great unanimity, appointed delegates to the national convention in all the districts except two. These were referred to the democratic electors of the districts. One of these has been heard from. The Ohio Statesman gives the following as the result : A letter from Somerset, Perry co., to the States man, under date of April 4th, says:
"On vesterday at the voting for delegates in

this township, there were 272 votes given o which 271 voted to instruct for Cass. "The entire democratic ticket was elected by from 30 to 50 majority. Tod, in 1846 got 2 .-

63- Col. J. Rogers, long and favorably known to a very large circle of friends in this city, and brother of Capt. James Rogers, whose name is identified with the packet service between this city and Liverpool, died at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3d instant. Col. Rogers was a graduate at West Point, and for many years an the army, universally respected and esteemed,-He retired to private life some fifteen years ago, but the first call for volunteers for Mexico found Col. Rogers in the field at the head of the 'Louis-ville Legion:' and his knowledge of military af-fairs, enabled him to render his fine corps one of the most useful under the command of Gen. Taylor. After distinguishing himself in the capture of Monterey, he was made civil governor of that city by General Taylor; from which place he recently returned to his family and friends in Louisville, and has suddenly been cut off in the prime of life and usefulness, lamented by all who

IF The Albany Atlas is the principal organ of the barnburners, in this State. All other papers advocating the suicidal course of that party are as mites in comparison with the Atlas. are penned, selected or approved by men whos in the ranks of a party to which they themselves are indebted for all they are, and for the v-ry influence they are now so unnaturally attempting to exert. As we judge of a tree by its fruit, it may not be amiss to subject this advocate of dis-organization to a like test. Many of its articles will be found credited to the Boston Chronotype and other papers of a like kidney. To show the true character of the 'Chronotype,' it is only ne-cessary to refer our readers to an article copied from its columns, on the subject of the Mexican war. It reads as follows:

'If there is in the United States a heart worth of American liberty, its impulse is TO JOIN THE MEXICANS, and to hurl down upon the base, slavish mercenary invaders who, born in a republic, go to play over the accursed game of the Hessians on the tops of those Mexican vol-canoes. It would be sad and woful joy neverthe-less to hear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were every man of them swept 18th the NEXT WORLD! What business has an incading army in this?'

[By Pony Express to the Tribune.]

Santa Anna's Farewell Address. We have received by Pony Express to the Tribune the N.O. Picayune of the 15th, which contains a translation of Santa Anna's Farewell Address to the Mexicans, written at Tehuscan,

He commences by saying that as he is indebted to the Mexican Republic for a thousand spontaneous acts of honor, he feels bound to give her satisfaction at the most disastrous moment she has ever experienced. When fatality or fortune ordained that the United States should cross the Rio Bravo, he was at Havana, enfeebled by a fresh breaking out of his wound. He could then have assumed the power, and managed the public affairs, had not the Americans demanded his first attention. He therefore immediately set about organizing an army to repel them, instead of attending to his own aggrandizement, as was charged upon him by his enemies. On account of the confusion occasioned by three internal revolutions, the main elements of resistance were wanting, but honor urged him to rush to battle with the strength he could command, while at the same time he was obliged to combat

civil discord and calumny at home.

After recounting the difficulties he was obliged to overcome, and the privations his army suffer ed for want of adequate support, he says, 'Let it be known, to the glory and honor of the national army, that to its constancy and fortitude was owing that I could combat the invader in his own entrenchments at Buena Vista, and that, notwith standing the sufferings of the desert, and the epidemic which afflicted them afterwards, it traversed the Republic, and presented a screne front to the enemy at Cerro Gordo. The first scenes of the war, during the months of February and April, have been recorded in official documents, and by them the nation has been informed that I have shunned no sacrifice nor

The following is his description of the operations at Cerro Gordo : I had just taken possession of the executive power, when the loss of our first fortressess, Vera Cruz and Ulloa, opened towards the east the doors of the Republic to the invader. I immediately took the road to oppose his advance, although no preparations had been made. In eight days, preparations had been made. In eight days, without workmen nor sufficient utensils, I half fortified the position of Cerro Gordo, and with a handful of maimed and invalid soldiers, with some rustics, badly armed and forced from their farms, I made head against 14,000 veterans, flushed with victory. On this occasion, as in former ones, I

resolved to fight, as our duty was to combat, not

hardship to crown her with the laurels of victory.

He gives a long account of his subsequent ca-reer, which we have not room to publish, and thus concludes :

The state of which matters have arrived, ren ders my person no longer of any use to my country. A peace to be forever execrated has been granted, and two-thirds of the national territory have been sold for a dish of lentils. A shameful and absurd armstice has been sanctioned to consummate the iniquity. What recourse, therefor, remains, citizens, for him who only returned to his country to satisfy the public wishes and to fight in support of the noble cause against the foreign enemy? What is he to do who is per-sued in every direction? Retire to a distant land to bewail the immense misfortunes of the Republic, since political passions and paltry in-terests have succeeded in exalting themselves over the holy cause of the country.

In this exile to which I condemn myself, the grief which will weigh on my spirits will receive some mitigation from the gratifying idea that I have preferred my personal ruin, the loss of wealth and of power, to bending my knee before the enemies of Mexico to obtain by entreaty a peace which destroys the elements of her wealth and which destroys the elements of her weath and
nationality. My garments pierced by the balls
of the enemy—the thousands of Mexicans who
fell in my presence and under my orders—the
blood of the invaders and their corpses which remained piled in heeps on the fields of battle, will be so many titles of glory for my country and for

IFT'he New York Commercial Advertiser says that there died at New Prospect, Bergen Co., N. "Every person who shall solicit alien emigrant passengers or others for the benefit of boarding houses, passenger offices or forwarding lines, upon any street, lane, alley, or upon any dock, pier or public highway, or in any other place within the corporate bonds of any city in this State, or upon any waters adjacent thereto, over which any of said cities may have jurisdiction, without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county prison or jail not less than three months, nor excreding one viar." J., on the 21st inst., Mrs. Charity B near her door, a circumstance she was fond of re-lating. Her eyesight never failed in the least till her death, and she was able to go about until THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT has just gone five years back, since which she has lain in the greater part of the time, though entirely free

> Was IT A HUMBUG ?- The case reported in the WAS IT A HUMBUG!—The case reported in Boston papers a few days since of the discover of the body of young Bruce of Westford, through the revelations of Miss Freeman while in the so nambulic state induced by mesmerism, must fresh in the remembrance of our readers. gave the particulars as stated by the local news reporters of the principal city papers. Sub sequently the Post pronounced the case unquestionably a humbug from begining to end, declaring that it was doubtful whether the body found was that of young Bruce—and that the whole measure portion of the affair was clearly a gross indicated by the same property of the same propert position. Regarding this as most probable under the circumstances we adopted the conclusion of the Post; but reluctant to do any injustice, we subsequently addressed a letter to Mr. Bruc , the father, asked him for information : and he sent us word, that the original statement as it appeared in the Mercantile Journal, 'is correct, or nearso.' The contradiction of the affair and the de nunciation of it as an imposition would therefore seem to be unwarranted by the convictions of the principal party concerned.—[Boston Trans.

VERDANT .- We thought that we had heard of a good many green people in our time, but there young lady in Pleasantville, Ohio, that beats our time considerbly. She got married the other day, and the next appeared before a magistrate, to enter a complaint against her husband for 'taking liberties with her.' Our hats is at the disposal of the first person that calls .- [Knick.

63-Poor Louis Philippe is said to have arrived in England without his wig ; whereupon a cockney witling perpetrated the following : Poor Louis Philippe from the Tuilleries ran's And tore off his wig like a desperate man;

His children came rushing, pell-mell into town, And found that papa had no heirs to his crown. FIRE AT NEW YORK MILLS .- A fire broke out in the Picking Room at New York Mills, on Friday morning last, but was subdued by the efficient force pumps of that establishment before any very extensive damage was done. It caught from friction in the picker. Mesus. T. P. Ballou and J. Watson Williams, Agents of the Long Island, Protection, Ætna and Hartford Insurance Co's, on viewing the premises, assessed the damage at \$900, and paid their portion of it on the spot. Such commendable promptitude is worthy of particular mention. [Oneida Herald.

'PUBLIC OPINION.'-The Address and Resolu tions of the majority of the Loco-Foco Members of the late Legislature of our State have been published at the Globe office, (next south of Tamtrast they will be widely disseminated. -N. Y. Tribune. many Hall,) for gratuitous circulation, and we

33- The Albany Atlas must excuse us for declining to publish the elaborate and wire drawn address of the legislative caucis of four-andtwenty barnburners. One bolus at a time is sufficient for our readers, They are already satiated with the Utica report [Wash Union.

The Peach Trees are in full bloom, and the blossoms of the cherry are beginning to show white through the dark waxy husks of their buds. The carkins of the poplar are developing themselves, the red blossoms of the soft maple are tasselling its long branches, and the fresh green of the tamerack enlivens the co-casional yard wherein it grows. Every thing gives token of Spring, and the skies are showing that "Tearful April," is no tanciful name.

ETIQUETTE .- In the debate in the U. States Senaté, on the mission to Rome, M. Calhoun, said, "he had seen the English and French Ministers draw their swords in the White House on a point of precedence. He had on one occasion to consult Mr. Adams about the subject. It was a point of great tenderness among Foreign Min-

protective system exploded.—The receipts from customs up to this date are about \$25,000,000; and it is now certain that the estimate of \$31,-000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to the present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimates by the Secretary of \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year, from public land, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed of nearly all the leaders of the Whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded: whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Wal-ker's estimates are all fully realized by the re-

ought to approach it unless he is provided with a box of matrimonial pills, for it exhales such delicious poison that a body isn't aware of danger till the disease has reached its climax, and then the only way to eradicate it will be to take a warm bath at the

Love.-Dow, jr., says of love, that no on

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, In Parliament assembled: We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Brit-ish Isles, and subjects of the British Crown, thus avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights to your honorable house, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one and the oppressiveness of the other demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the peo-

Your petitioners declare, that the great end of all government institutions should be the protec-tion of life, the security of property, the promo-tion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes.

That your petitioners consider the only legiti-

mate basis of an equitable government is the ex-pression of the mind of the whole male adult population, through the untrammelled agency of the That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament of every man of sound mind as a right compatible with, and sustained by, the laws of nature and of God, and that man's priva-

tion by his fellow creatures of such right is an act which, if tolerated, evinces the existence of tyranny and injustice upon the one hand, and ser-vility and degradation upon the other. That your petitioners regard the reform Bill as unjust, as it restricts the right of citizenship to one-seventh of the male adult community, and stamps the other six-sevenths with the stigma

of political inferiority.

That the system which your petitioners ar raign before the judgment of your honorable house, renders seven men subservient to the will caprice, and dominance of one; that it not only establishes the ascendancy of a small minority of the empire, but it invests a minority of the small enfranchised fraction with the power of return-

ing a majority of your honorable house.

That your petitioners have never yet heard a That your petitioners have never yet heard a valid reason urged for maintaining the present representative system, and test the rrguments pleaded against the admission of the people to the immunities which the social contract should guarantee are based upon class selfishness, projudice, and contracted views of humanity.

That your petitioners hold the elective fran-chise not to be a trust, as has been absurdly represented, but a right inherent in every man for the preservation of his person, liberty and prop-erty, which is to be exercised to the best of the possessor's judgement, without let or hindrance from his neighbor.

That your petitioners, believing the principle

of universal suffrage to be based upon those eter-nal rights of man which, although kept in obeyance, can be neither alienable nor destroyed, ap-peal to your honorable house to make such organic reforms in our representative system as will make that principle the foundation upon which shall stand the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain.

That your petitioners, in order that the elector

may possess perfect security in the exercise of his franchise, pray that the voting at elections for members of Parliament be taken by ballot. Your petitioners, aware of the great, coercive, and corrupted power possessed by wealth and station over the poor elector, see no hope of securing purity of election and genuineness of representa-

purity of election and genumeness of representa-tion, but in throwing the protective mantle of the ballot over the electoral body.

That your petitioners regard the present ine-quality of representation to be opposed to com-mon sense, and inimical to a genuine representa-tion of the people. They therefore appeal to your honorable house to remedy this defect in the leg-islative machinery, by the division of the country into country districts, assigning to each into equal electoral districts, assigning to each districtione representative.

That your petitioners hold the legislature, equally with the executive, to be the servants of

the people and consequently entitled to remuneration at the public expense; and, believing that the House of Commons should be the Minister and not the Master of the people, call upon you to establish their just relative positions by fixing an equitable salary for the service of its members. That your potitioners consider septennial Parlia ments unjust, us they prevent, for six years out of seven, those who are annually arriving at ma-turity from exercising the right of suffrage. Your petit oners also consider that seven years is to long a term for the existence of a Parliament; a period that affords an opportunity to venal and time-serving men to promote their selfish interests at the expense of those whose welfare should be the ultimate aim of all their labors. Your petitioners, therefore, entreat your honorable house to create between the representatives and the represented that salutary responsibility indespensable to good government, by the restoration of the ancient wholesome practice of annual Parliaments That your petitioners complain that a seat in the Commons House of Parliament should be contingent upon the possession of property of any description, as they have yet to learn that legislative talent is the exclusive prerogative of any order of men; and therefore pray for the abolition of what is termed the 'property qualification.'

That your petitioners respectfully direct your attention to the document entitled "The Peo-

ple's Charter," which embodies the principles and details for securing the full and equitable representation of the male adult population, which documents they earnestly pray your honorable house to forthwith enact as the law of the Should the members of your honorable house entertain any doubts as to the justice of our demands, your petitioners humbly entreat to be heard at the bar of your honorable house by

counsel or agents in support of those claims. And your petitioners, &c. DECISION IN AN IMPORTANT CASE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States . Mr. Justice Woodbury, presiding, the case of Woodworth vs. Edwards, was given to the Jury after an able charge from the presiding Justice. The action was brought for an infringement of the first claim of the Woodworth patent for planing and tongueing and grooving Boards and Plank.— The defendants were using a machine for pla-ning, under a patent dated October 21, 1845.— The defence set up in addition to the patent granted to Woodworth in 1828, was not valid. 1st. On the ground of priority of invention.
2d. That in obtaining an extension of the patent on the 16th of November, 1812, a fraud was

practiced. 3d. That a further extension granted by Congress on the 26th February, 1845, had been also obtained by fraud.

obtained by Iraud.

4th. That the patent having been surrendered on account of a defective specification, that a fraud had been perpetrated upon the Commissioner of patents, and that he had been induced by collusion to re-issue a patent with an amended specification for a different invention, including pressure rollers, and
5th. That Hale, Hill, Bentham, Muer, Smith

and Emmons in 1824 and 1829 had put in operation substantially the same machine as the one claimed by the plaintiff. The case was seventeen days on trial. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$500, and

For plaintiff-Choate, Curtis and Woodbury, Esqs. [Boston Daily Mail.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON The speech of Mr. Root, with which Friday's session of the House of Representatives closed, seemed effectually to calm the excitement pre-viously reging in the Hall, relative to the Wash-ington kidnapoing affair. Mr. R. thought as (usual, playing the demagogue, and morry Andrew,) in effect, repudiated the positions which Giddings had taken; and the latter, quailing un-der the indignation of all men, from all sections and of all parties in the House, save the miserable clique who would make capital by placing a knife in the hand of the negro, to murder the family of his master, himself essayed to quibble out of his declaration, that no law in Ohio would slavery, had murdered his owner; and that he, (Mr. Giddings) would hail him for a clever fellow. It was the promulgation of sentiments such as these in the Hall, at such a time too, backed by the notorious fact that, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, the slave compromises

nanted it to be, which evidently produced this late excitement in the breasts of Southern memappeared from the streets of Washington. Its ance which under the circumstances was hardly to have been expected. Their conduct in this instance administers a well merited rebuke to the people of the "Athens of America," who burned the convent in Charleston, and to those of the "city of brotherly love," who fired St. Au-

of the constitution are trampled under foot by courts of justice in non-slaveholding States in the trial of cases involving the title to negro property, as we of the North have solemnly co-

A CHANCE FOR TEACHERS -- Young men in all parts of the United States, who have received a good English education, and who are accus-tomed to teach, will will receive information which they can turn to there advantage, by applying immediately by letter, post paid, to box 1913, New York Post Office. Applicants must remember, however to send respectable references, without which, no communication will be attended to, The references ought to be to persons interested in education.

Those who wish to avail themselves of an op-

portunity to obtain a respectable livel hood, will do well to write immediately, as many of the best situations in different parts of the Union are being filled up every day. Remember, box 1913, New York Post Office. Editors are requested to copy this paragraph, and thus point out to thousands of young men now seeking employment, where to find it.—[N. Y. Herald. 'FANNY FORRESTER.'-The Acadia's mail

brings the writer of this paragraph a brief but very beautiful and expressive letter from this lady (now Mrs Judson, of Maulmain,) which here-

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.] TO SPRING.

With what garlands shall we greet thee. Youthful maiden, smiling Spring? With what pacans haste to meet thee, Making rock and river ring Back our welcoming? Round thy locks e'en now are circled Chaplets of the fairest flowers: Ay, thou comest zoned and kirtled With the bloom of Eastern bowers,

And thine own clear voice is trilling Notes none other dare essay;
With their sweet cadenzas filling
Nature's ear,—though all the day
Ravished by the lay! Softer glows the empyrean, Flecked with clouds of fairer hue; Nightly, as from draughts Lethean, Drinks green earth the drowsy dew, Sleeps and wakes anew.

Wakes, and wears, with each bright morning Some new robe of bloom and grace.
Wood and mead, with their adorning.
And the streams, with lightsome pace,
Beauties interlace. Ah then, spring-time, if we lavish Gifts, thy shining steps before, Lo! thine own gifts we must ravish,— Bloom and song—a richer store Than earth's golden ore!

Nor alone are these thy treasures ; Others in thy hand thou hast : Memories of forgotten pleasures, Glimpses o'er the ocean vast Of the dreamy past. Vivions of each fairy island Which hath sprent that wavy sea-Of each proud and pillared highland, Of each low and tranquil lea, Passed right merrily.

So, to our fond retrospection, Seem the scenes of by-gone years; Losing, in thy glad reflexion, Every trace of childhood's tears, All its cares and fears. nd we muse, till we are wear On that spring-time of our days Till the Present seemeth dreary,— Mantel with a humid baze

Dimming e'en thy rays. Dreary—yes! for friends we cherished, And who welcomed thee of old— And who welcomed thee of old—
(Oh, the sad thought!) they have perished!
Is their slumber—cold! Flower and song thou dost awaken

Memories sweet of long ago:
But the song by Death o'ertaken,
And the flower by him laid low
Canst thou wake? ah, no! Yet with thine enchanting finger Touch the place of hallowed res And we there love to linger, Bowing to the king behest Of our Father blest!

[Written for the Yankee Blade, by Gamboge.] HOW TO CREATE A VACANCY IN CROWD.

It was something of a feat to gain a seat in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, when any of the "lions" are to exhibit.

A few weeks ago, when Mr. Calhoun made his great peech on the war, a party of our people who had gone up quite easily, returned with elongated countenances, a dismal report touching the prospect of hearing the great southern-

Mc-(a new comer, and an incorrigible wag,) was yawning over a large war article in 'Union,' and in just the disposition to have a bit of a lark! "Do I really understand you to say that you

aw-really could not get in ?" drawled Mac, stretching himself.
"Get in," growled J., "you can't see in! I tell you the re stuck togother like a bunch of figs. Get in! I should like to see you try it

approve of gambling, but I would not mind betting you a bushel of the BIVALVES, that I can get in that chamber is fifteen minutes." "Done!" shouted J____, done!"
Mac's listlessness vanished at once. He seiz his hat and took a bee line for the capitol, while a self constituted committee followed him up to see the thing done. He dashed through the ro-tunda, and up the front entrance of the Senate gallery. There was no mistake in the report. He could not so much as see in, and dozens were waiting to take advantage of the first va-

Mac comprehended the state of affairs at glance, and made a speedy retrograde movement. The committee gave a "guffaw" and followed; they thought they had abandoned the attempt and were beating a retreat, but in this they were

slightly mistaken.

There is a passage leading to the Senate galleries from the north wing of the capitol, that from its position is known only by those who are intimately acquainted with the intricacies of this building. Hither Mac bent his steps, and quickly treading his way up this tortu-

doors here, one opening into the circular gallery; the other me the reporter's gallery. Mac had expected to get into the latter as usual, but this door was now fastened within by a hasp, and a playeard on the outside announced

"POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE." Mac stared blankly at the placard, and the placard stared blankly back upon him, but not a single idea was elicited by the collision.— The matter was getting desperate; his fifteen minutes were fact oozing out, and the chairman of the committee stood a few steps below—watch in hand—to report progress. Mac scratches his nose in some discomfiture : suddenly his eve sparkled respondent to a brilliant conception in his brain, and jumping to the entrance, he thrust his long neck over the spectato s. "Is there a doctor-a surgeon here?" whis pered Mac hysterically.

Instantly five heads were seen in motion, five hats were elevated above the crowd, and five M. D's grew red in the face, as they struggled to get the precedence on their way to the door. "What has happened?" inquired the foremost of Mac, whose optics were in a fearful state

of enlargement.

"Oh, Sir, a terrible casualty has occurred at the south gate !—a man in stopping down from an omnibus has put out his leg !" Down bounced the doctors, and a lively race commenced over the flags towards the Nature abhors a vacuum, and so does Mac ; he

slid at once into the opening—and elbowing his way uncautiously through the crowd, he soon reached a very desirable position. Presently came tearing up the stairs the five infuriated M. "W-w-where's the fellow that sent us down?" stuttered the tallest one, peering savagely in at

"Here you, Sir!" said he, catching Mac's eve "I-t-there's no accident at the south gate, Sir! There's no accident at all, Sir? S-s-sir, you are a cheat, Sir. There's no man there, Sirnothing of the kind, Sir!" "Perhaps," suggested Mac, mildly—"perhap

he walked away."
"W-w-w-what, Sir, walked away with a broken leg! a man walk with a broken leg? That's likely!" "But, my Christian friend," interposed Mac,

who said anything about a broken leg? I mere-ly remarked that a gentleman in stepping from an omnibus, had put out his leg. Now will you be so good as to inform me how the d——I a man can step from an omnibus, without putting out his leg? Pooh! nonsense! you must be dreaming gentlemen!" and Mac turned his individual attention to the prayer of the chaplain. The desciples of Æsculapius were completely nonplused by the cool impudence of the reply. The crowd smoked the joke, and pronoun

ced it a "good 'un," the door keeper cried "SI-LANS-S-S!" Mac kept his seat; Mr. Calhoun made his speech; the committee reported, and we all supped on oysters. Some terr ble murders were committed on punish a negro, who, to effect his escape from slavery, had murdered his owner; and that he, gon and one of his children were found murderd in bed. The body of another child was found dead on the floor; and the mother and wife lying dead at the gate in the yard. It appears that the

family employed a female negro servant, much against her will. The house of Dr. Longon had been destroyed by fire two weeks before the mur-der, and it is supposed it was occasioned by this servant and her colleagues. A SCENE IN NEW YORK

The Sun relates the following incident, which occurred in that city last week. A rather fashionable young man, about 30, was noticed yesterday afternoon, promenading between the Park and the Hospital in Broadway. He was attired in somewhat sailor costume, and presented evident marks of the ruin of dissipation. His dark hair was long and matted, and his toilet apparently had not been attended to for many days. - At one of his many turns he met two ladies. -One was tall, strikingly handsome, and dresse in deep mourning; the other was short and fair, and bedecked in light fancy colors. When the sailor and the lady met, the latter wildly screamed, and would have fallen on the sidewalk but for the impulsive movement of the strange looking man to catch her in his arms. " vens, Edward," convulsively gasped the female, and "Eliza my own loved one," was hoarsely

whispered by the sailor.

The lady in mourning was in reality the wife of the sailor who thus addressed her. The history of her early marriage is one of woe and misfortune. Her husband was a midshipman on DANGER OF PARLIAMENTARY QUOTATION .board an English war steamer, was dismissed or drunkness, and joined a cruiser of suspicious character. In one of his fits of intoxication this man fell overboard in the Gulf stream in a gale the funds of that denounced and sinking country. singular manner, fall in with her lost one.

There is a young lady in Louisiana who

CHARTIST MOVEMENT.

From the London Chronicle of the 4th inst. Yesterday the Chartists were busy all over London preparing for the "Monster" demonstra-tion of the 10th of April. Countless meetings were held everywhere throught the metropolis, and treason like murder spoke "with most miraculous organs." The delegates to the Grand National Convention assembled at their committee room in the Bell, and various sub-divisions of fraternizers prepared to receive orators at their respective club rooms. At eight o'clock a meeting of Chartists took place at the rooms of the Chartist Land Company. The chair was occupied by Mr Vernon, who in the course of his speech said that the Chartists, on presenting their petition to Parliament must expect to be treated with contempt,—and added:—
"In this case, which was inevitable, the peo-

Armies were composed of bodies of individuals, and the procession of Monday next must be composed of knots of men who understood each other—bold, determined, unflinching men, who would rally round him, and carry him off the field either wounded or dead. They wounded or dead that wounded or dead. They should understand that during the progress of that procession, if only one man was killed, every man present would be treat ed as aiding and assisting in his murder, and they would be tried for that crime, and as sure as they were tried they would be hanged [hear, hear.] Well, then, let them be prepared for the worst.— They knew that their lives were in danger let them be prepared to defend their lives, [cheers] Let them come prepared to have the Charter made the law of the land, not in an indefinite period, but in two or three weeks. [Cheers] He hoped there was some one present to report his speech, for he wished the Government perfectly to understand his sentiments, and to-morrow he would not shrink from avowing his sentiments. [cheers."]
Mr. Skelton said he was willing to join in any

movement the Executive might order, but he was opposed to any premature movement.

The Chairmam, in reply hoped there would be no collision on Monday next, but if even a few hundred individuals fell on either side, and were killed, it would then not be a trial of physical force, and the result must not be taken as decisive—for these would be only the casualties of a mighty movement [cheers.] Why they could hardly arrange a party of pleasure on such an extensive scale, without having casualties of this kind [laughter and cheers.] Let them then be prepared for the worst [great cheering,] and obtain their rights, peaceably if they could; but if they must fight, [the remainder of the seatence was lost in the most vociferous cheering]

A working man named Graspy then addressed the meeting, and denounced the idea of trusting longer to moral force. If the Parliament threw out their petition, and treated it scurrilously, as they were sure to do, what were they to do then? [hear, hear.] Well, he did not mean to tell them what to do, for if they had a mind to take anything with them besides their hands, that was their business: but this he would tell them, that if they did not beat the Government the Government would beat them [cheers] He would advise them not to give the Government too much time in answering their petition, and if they refused to answerthem at all, then let them walk to the Palace, and if they could not find admission, let them make admission. [cheers] The park was a pretty wide field, and there would be some soldiers there, but the soldiers were men like themselves; although their officers and commanders were aristocrats, and therefore it was very likely that these officers would tell the soldiers to fire on them [hear, hear.] The field was wide however, and all they had to do was to make a rush at their throats and crush them. [cheers] In this way let them obtain their right—peaceably

if they could, but forcibly if they must [cheers.]
Mr. Handley, next addressed the meeting, and described the order in which it had been arranged, that the procession was to march from Kennington common to the Houses of Parliament, on Monday next. He said he had been sent off from the convention with several other delay. from the convention, with several other delegales, for the purpose of meeting the Repealers of London, belonging to both the Old and Young Ireland parties, who, it was understood, were very desirous of acting with them. It was quite clear, that whatever was to be done, it could be done without a struggle, and he for one was ready to take his part in it. He would go with them to the House of Commons, and from that to the Highbury Barn, where he would stay with them until two o'ctock in the morning, but not a moment longer. [Cheers.] If they had not made up their minds, he would say good by to them, and take his own road [hear, hear.]— He was prepared, however, with a proposition, and that was, that at one o'clock on Tuesday, [the day after the petition was presented] they should have six great public meetings in various parts of London, with the delegates distributed amongst them, who could make speeches to them, On reaching the top of the stair-case a new difficulty stared him in the face. There are two the speaker tell them what to do. [Cheers.]—
He had been told that the English people were not a people for fighting—that they had not the practice of arms like the French, and that they rould always were had a people for fighting—that they had not the practice of arms like the French, and that they could always work out a sufficient amount of happiness by moral means. [Laughter.] Now, it had been boasted that one Englishman was worth three Frenchman; but if that was the case, how was it that in France an oppressive and tyrannical government was changed in a single hour, whereas here [the remainder of the sentence was lost in vociferous cheering.] But he was told that it was not physical force that had effected this change in France. [A laugh.] What was it then? [Hear, hear.] It it was not physical force, let them go with him to Vienna and Berlin, and see whether or not it was moral force that drove the Austrians out of Lombardy, [cheers.] But whether it was physical force, or whether it was moral force, he wanted no man to spill his blood who could obtain his rights without it [cheers and laughter.]

out it [cheers and laughter.]

THE CHARTISTS,

Last evening the Chartist delegates returned to the National Convention, and the Executive Committee of the Chartist Association assembled at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to effect the arrangements for the monster procession to convey the people's petition for the Charter, to the House of Commons. Deputations from upwards of 100 trades' unions and trades' benefit societies, were in attendance, who stated that from their returns, 500,000 persons at least would join the procession. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the different trades, bearing their banners and insignia, should assemble on Kenning-ton common on Monday morning, the 10th inst., each individual carrying a baton for his person-each individual carrying a baton for his person-al protection and the preservation of the public peace (no interference on the part of the police to be allowed.) and from thence proceed over West-minster bridge to the House of Commons. The petition, which is nearly two hundred yards long, and weighing upwards of one cwt., being borne on the shoulders of six men, will be carried into the house and presented by Mr. Feargus O'Con-nor; the procession will then move through the metropolis to Highbury Barn, where a banquet

peare's Hatalet was presented on the French stage, altered by Alexander Dumas. The original is tolerably closely followed till the last scene, where Hamlet is about to rush upon the King to stab him. At this moment 'his father's spirit' enters, and the son calls upon him to see how nicely he does the deed. The old gentle-man in his disembodied state, is recognized by all the parties, who are strewed at that moment about the stage in dying conditions. The ghost pardons Lacrtes, on account of his youth, for stick-ing Hamlet with a poisoned sword and piously recommends him to the mercy of Heaven so extends the same grace to Gertrude, his wife, because her crime arose from love, and Heaven looks down with love benign on all who love on earth. The phantom suspends the fatal opera-tion of the poison freezing the young blood in Hamlet's veius, and with fatherly affection tells him to live, a piece of advice that he instantly and gratefully takes. But by this time the old fellow's charitable feelings, by this liberal exercise, have been entirely exhusted, and he remorselessly turns over to burning hell and all its furies, the vile and unnatural slave, his brother. In this peculiar Frenchined way the piece ends, and the account given of its representation says few seconds after. We learn that she was about that the impression produced upon the audience by Dumas's improvement was immense. No doubt of it. It would have affected Shakespeare himself in the same way had he been present; and could his shade have revisited the ear h, the Gallic innovator would have been speedily sent to the same ardent destination to which the King's brother was so ruthlessly consigned.

Destitution of Americans in Paris

We regret to learn, by a letter from a highly intelligent lady in Paris to a friend in this city, that the Americans in France are in a state of great destitution-in fact almost penniless. They have plenty of drafts, but the financial embarrassment are so universal throughout that country that scarcely a pouny can be realized on the bes of them. The lady directs that future remit tances to herself be made in specie, and that the same be insured-that being the only mode in which she can rely upon receiving them .- Buff

The Literary Gazette gives the following anecdote as a literary fact. In one of his speeches in the House of Commons, the Minister to illustrate a point quoted from Hamlet' 'There's something rotten in the State of Denmark; which being read in newspapers next morning by a matter of fact quidnunc, who had a considerable sum vested in Danish securities, he took the alarm and imme-diately wrote to his correspondent in Stockholm to sell out and realize every shilling he had in

GRAVE ROBBING .- The body of a young lady

SENATOR FINE AND HIS TEXTBOOK. It was long since observed that the down

wish to destroy, they first make mad."

extraordinary course of Senator Fine cer-tainly adds new testimony to the truth of the observation: we characterize it as extraordinary in any man in his senses, and when to this is added senatorial dignity and the responsibility springing from the station, the sheer foolishness is lamentably apparent. It occurred in a recent debate upon the Northern Rail Road Bill, in which the grave Senator saw fit and thought it decent, in a public discussion to interlard his speech the entire quotation of a very foolish article upon this village and our citizens, which appeared some time since in an obscure whig paper printed in Keesville, and privately circulated in sequestered neighborhoods in Essex and Clinton Counties. Neither the paper in which it appeared, nor the article tself would have attracted particular notice any more than the same attack in the Castigator or a similar journal—it is the factitious importance that senatorial dignity gives, that renders either the petty spite and malevo-lence of the Keesville Republican, or its wholesale adoption by Senator Fine, an object of remark. That the paper ever found its way out of the region it illuminates and into the Senate chamber, happens from the strange companionship into which the recent political somerset of the Senator has plunged him, while the injustice and utter foolish ness of the article caused the wholesale appropriation and untimely publicity. The Senator certainly has a large way of dealing with the good people of these northern counties, one day offering the people of St. Lawrence by wholesale, and the next, by giving publicity to a contemptible article that would otherwise never have been seen, scandalising en masse the people of Clinton Co. and Plattsburgh. But there is some excuse for the Senator, in the fact, that he is a "green hand," but recently shipped on the whig galley and not yet familiar with the ropes. By the time he has made the trip up Salt River on the craft, he will not mistake the Keesville Republican for a public journal,

in favor of bridging Lake Champlai [Plattsburgh Republican. THE PENNY SHAVE .- We had a sort of small shave put upou us the other evening which we record for the benefit of all gentlemen, &c., who may be similarly situated. Riding up town in one of the omnibuses, we found ourselves after having got some distance out on the 3d Avenue, the sole occupant of the vehicle, with the exception of a tolerably dressed

the citizens of this village for an argument

woman, who sat towards the door, while our own carcase was demurely packed in one of the forward comers.

At somewhere in the neighborhood of 14th st., she pulled the strap, and, as the stage stopped passed along to us a small coin which we handed up to the driver without examing, while the woman hurried out, and soon disappeared in the un-certain gloom. She had scarcely vanquished, however, ere the Jehu poked his nose into the strap hole, and rather savagely asked for the oth-

We assured him he had received all the female gave as, but with—
"No yer deont! mister!—Come the penny shave hey! Yer deont find this ere chap quite so green so shell out!"

He resolutely refused to budge an inch further until the full fare was paid. A red cent is of small consequence any way, but we were most deucedly provoked at the idea of being even suspected of such a petty larceny, and thrusting our own sixpence in the face of the fellow, we took back track with a rush almost pulling the driver through the hole ere the strap broke! If ever we pass another five penny piece to the stage driver for any woman whatever, it will be when we have thick gloves on and no eyes! A penny

share !" Je-ru-sa-lem ! [Island City. PROGRESS OF THE COALITION. - We alluded the other day, to the approval an endorsement by the other day, to the approval an endorsement by the New York Tribune, of the address and resolutions of the Proviso Members of the Legislature. The Clay wing of the Whig party having thus given their sauction, through their principal organ, to the "corner stone" of the Herkimer faction, through the resulting the state of the state of the same through the state of the state tion, it must be especially gratifying to have one of the most prominent champions of the Taylor wing volunteer his endorsement of Proviso-Democracy. Cassius M. Clay appears in a letter to this Proviso organ, which is engaged in culating the documents," and thanks the editor and those Proviso legislators (in his own words) "for the generous advocacy of our common cause." It's all right—"every Whig" sustains the Herkimer and Utica platform, and the Provisoists declare that they "will vote for a Whig" in preference to a man who will sustain the compromise and guaranties of the Constitution. The juncvirtually complete. It will be a day of jubilee for the Democracy, when the Herkimer Goerillas openly take up their position in the ranks of the "regular" Whig forces. Every indication shows that the day is not far distant.

N. B.—The Albany Evening Journal also endorses "the documents" as "orthodox." The work goes bravely on !" [N. Y. True Sun.

THE ATLAS HOAX. -We have no other notice to take of a coarse and abusive personal attack of the Albany Atlas, on us, than to say, that on reliable authority we re-assert, that its representa-tion that the legislative address was adopted at a caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature, is untrue, and that the address is, in consequence, an attempted fraud upon the democracy of the State. A majority of the democratic members did not meet at the time stated, and therefore there could be no caucus. If an ad-dress is carried around the streets for signatures without giving the signers an opportunity of rea-ding it, and then attempted to be palmed off up-on the public as adopted at a "caucus," we have a right to characterise the attempt as a fraudu-lent imposition. The manifest fury in which our exposure has put the Atlas, is an evidence tha our charge struck home. Let the galled jade wince our witeers are unwrung.
[N. Y. True Sun,

STEAM WAGON.-Recently two persons travelling on the road to Caudebec in a carriole, were smoking cigars, from the fire of which some straw at the bottom of the wagon became ignited. The flames soon drave them from their seat, and while they were busy in extinguishing the fire, a countryman who had for some time been following them on horse back, alighted to assist them. "I have been watching the smoke for some time," said he. "Why then did you not give us notice?" asked the travelers. "Well," responded the peasant, "there are so many new-fangled invention now-a-days, that I thought you were going by steam !"

ENGLISH VESSELS UNDER FRENCH COLORS. Lord Chesterfield being in Paris, was at a party with Voltaire, when the latter said to him— "My Lord, which are the most beautiful—the English or the French ladies?"
"Really, I cannot tell," replied Chesterfield, "1

"Really, I cannot tell," replied Chesterfield, "I am not a good judge of painting."

Soon afterwards, Voltaire, happening to be conversing with an English woman high rogued, Chesterfield approached him and said—
"Sir, take care that you are not captivated."
"My Lord," replied Voltaire, "I have no fears of being taken by an English vessel carrying Franch colors."

French colors." SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - We learn from Low ell that a most shocking and fatal accident oc-curred in that city last night about 6 o'olock.— A runaway horse, with the fore wheels of a wag-on attached, knocked down a young lady who was crossing the street at the time, and her

and State Gazette, referring to the state of Europe, "that the time had arrived which was prayed for by the Scottish chieftain who, groaning over the season of peace, and know-

"One would think" observes the Church

A BEAUTIFUL bound in Turkey Morocco. For sale at

ward steps were in due progression-first arrogance, then folly, next contempt; so that OF the KNOWLEDGE of Good and Evn-by Rev J.
H. Mclivaine. For sale at
mar3
DARROW'S Bookstore. it has passed into a maxim, " whom the gods PEARLS of American Poetry. A beautifully illustrated volume. Facts and Fancies. For sale at dec27

Hunt's Celebrated Liniment.

FOR sprair 4, lame bachs, spinal affections, &c. For sale by feb! WINSLOW & YOUNG.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

MR. HOWE, Has recently taken and and refitted the AMERICAN HOTEL, in Mr. Morris, where the will be most happy to attend to the wants of the travelling public. His room for commudiousness, size meatness, and eligibility of situation as well as his Fars' cannot be surpassed in Western New York,

Mt. Morris, July 12, 1847.

Apr3 tf

THE Social Glee Book, being a selection of Glees and part Stags, by Distinguished German Composers, ever before published in this country, together with original Pieces by Wm. Mason and Silas Bancroft—for sale by Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

HE genuine article for sale by WINSLOW & YOUNG. Copal Varnishes. FROM the manufactory of Price and Meeker, Fewark, N. J. warranted superfine to any other. mar 16 WINSLOW & YOUNG.

10 BARRELS of best quality Cincinnati manufa winslow & young. Chloriform.

BEERS & WILSON are now using with great success this newly discovered substance in the extracting of Teeth. A few drops of the Chloriform inhaled by the patient, destroys all sensibility to pain, and unlike the Letheon, is very pleasant to the taste, and produces no unpleasant results. Office in the Emporium Block, corner of Main and St. Paul st.

2. April 1. April 2. April

O'NE light travelling Buggy,
One new open Buggy,
One second hand open Buggy, and
One sett light double Harness. Enquire of
mar27 BRACKETT, AVERILL & Co. Great Bargains in Long Shawls.

I liAVE in store two dozen Long Cashmere Shawls that
I I will sell at great bargains. Also a large stock of
Square Shawls, are much the largest in the city, and is
an determined to reduce the stock by selling them at low
prices. Prety shawl I sell shall be cheap.
JOSEPH ALTMAN,
Apr3 No57 Main, cor. St. Paul sts.

L. ROCKWELL, Teacher of the Piand Forte and Vocal Music, solicits a share of Houblic partonage. He may be found on application at Dutton's Music Roams, No. 27 State street, of at his residence No. 73 State street. The subscriber will spare up pains to render his services valuable to those who may want them. or a scurrillous article in its columns upon

Groceries and Provisions.

A. Inrea assortment of Groceries and Family Provisions, which will be sold cheap for cash. Everything it the Dry Grocery line will be furnished to customers at the very lowest rates. Provisions of all kinds will be found on hand of the very best quality. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves.

A. GRANT.

A Quarterly Review devoted to the progressive move of thorace Greeley. Sold singly, 75 cm.—\$3.00 per armum. Specimens at the News Rooms, apr3 A T Joseph Alman's, No. 37 Emporium Block, corner Main and St. Paul streets.

Received this day, a large assortment of Dress Goods, consisting of

Rich Silks. Barages, French Muslin do; Ginghams do; Linen do; do embrodered and plain; M. DeLaines and Prints of all styles.

600 Shawls at all prices, from 50c to \$30 each, embracing all styles in market.

The above goods were bought at recent auction sales in New York, and will be sold cheap.

april9

DOCT. DODGE, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.

THE subscriber having on his recent return from Europe resigned his office, first Surgeon of the United State hip Maccdoffian, temfers to the public his professions services as Surgeon, Obstetrician Ocultat and Physician. He has the bonor to refer to the most eminent of the Faculty in both hemispheres.

L. W. DODGE, M. D.

apr3 37 State str FEVER AND AGUE REMEDIES. ROWAND'S Tonic Mixture: Oscood's India Unor Regord, and Macketize's Tonic Ferbridge, sur remedies for the above distressing complaint, dec3 WINSLOW & YOUNG 51 Main st.

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS," DEWEY'S NEWS ROOMS. Alison's Life of Marthorough, Old Hicks, the Guide-two parts, Sketches by Arther, of Amy Herbert, The Bachelor of Albany, Chees, the Most Comple Wish, Mystery of Godilines, by Southard,

resh Gleanings in France, by Ike Marvi lenry IX, King a France, by James, ouis XIV, by Miss Pardoc, (apoleon and his Marshals, by Headly, NEW SERIAL BOOKS. The Arabian Nights—in parts, No. 1,
"American Piora, beautifully colo
Songs for the People—No. 2,
Universal History, No. 1 and 2, New Novels. Mysteries of New York, No. 1, 2 and 3, Mexican Spy, or the Bride of Buena Vis Arcade Hall,

5,000 Casks of Nails, and 500 Tons of Iron of Various Sizes. CASH IRON, NAIL AND STEEL COMMISSION STORE, NO. 27 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, I HAVE made arrangements with the Costal Open. STORE, No. 27 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, I HAVE made arrangements with the Cosalo, Orizaba and Danascey, and other from and Nail Manufacturing Companies, to be furnished the coming season with the shove from and Nails.

The Refined from, that is used for ordinary purposes, is as good as any made in the United States.

The Charcoal Row is of as good a quality as is made in the World. It is pronounced by the best mechanics to be of a better quality than the best Norwegian Iron.

All who want to buy Chear for Casa, (10 per centless of the same quality, than of any Iron House in Western New York.) are insided to call.

The highest price will be paid for old Wrought Scrap Iron in goods, at cash prices.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

MR. JOSIAN SHELDEN: - We have used your Coss MR. JOSIAH SHELDEN:—We have used your Cosale from for wagon tire and other uses about wagons for the last eighteen months, and have found it a superior article. We think it the best from we have ever worked, and is better than the Utster troe. We have used your Nail Rods and Horse-Shoe Iron, and have uniformly found them the very best kind of Iron.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, apr3tf JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

BUFFALO TYPE FOUNDRY.

Established in 1831.

The substibler respectfully informs the Printers of this country and the Great West, that he is still prepared to fill orders, as usual, for

pared to fill on.ers, as usual, for PRINTING TYPES
of every description, from Peari upwards. During the past year all the most desirable new
ORNAMENTAL TYPE
have been added to this Foundry, and it is his intentism to continue to add to his assortment.
ALL THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
Types, Borders, Flowers, Cuta, &c., that may be required. of every description on hand, such as Wood Type, Purniture, Boxwood and Hickory Quoins, Iron and Wood Side sticks, Planers, Mallets and Shooting Sticks, Wooden Composing Sticks, Ley Brunhes, &c. &c. Also, HOE'S IMPROVED PRESSES, all sizes, kept of hand, and sold at manufacturer's prices. It's Card Presses, of any of the popular styles now in use, furnished to order.

It's All Materials not manufactured, and furnished to customers, at New York prices, not adding transportation.

N. LYMAN

ion.

apr3 cor Swan and Washington sts. Buff. N. Y.

DOCTOR THOMSON'S DISPENSARY

ell that a most shocking and fabl accident occurred in that city last night about 6 o'lock.—A runaway horse, with the fore wheels of a wagon attached, knocked down a young lady who was crossing the street at the time, and her clothes becoming entangled in the wheels, she was dragged some thirty or forty rods to the stable, her head and shoulders upon the ground and most shockingly manyled. She breathed but a few seconds after. We learn that she was about 21 years of age, and of a most estimable character.

(33- Friends do more hurt at fires than the flames even. We saw two fellows in Beaver st., save a beautiful bureau from the 'deveuring element,' by pitching it head foremost out of a three story window into the street. To prevent one of Mr. Peases's costly mirrors from getting cracked, four of our adopted brethern carried it across the street and ladi' on the side walk. Five mirutes afterwards there were eight clam boys dancing the Cachuca on it.

Unwritten Music.—This is the season when the choristers of the woods begin their glorious concerts of unwritten music. Although not written, we are not sure it may not be so. A German composer once arranged in words and notes the song of the English nightingale, and it is said that a female voice, following the pronunciation and the notes, was an almost perfect imitation of that songsetr. A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following version of the song of the thrush:—

"Cheerily oh, cheerily oh—tweedle, tweedle, tweedle:
Pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy, pretty Prudy; See, see, see! little Jo, Kissing Judy, kissing AND HOSPITAL, CORNER OF COMMERCIAL AND