LA VERDAD.

POR CORA MONTGOMERY.

LUZ Y PAZ.

NUEVA YORK, MAYO 14, 1848.

Fi provenir de Cuba.

La Is'a de Cuba por su pos ción geográfica, por la riqueza de sus producciones, por la superioridad de sus pue tos, por la importancia de su comercio, debe ocupar uno de los mas altos puestos en la organización política y mercantil del Nuevo Mundo. Situada á la embocadura del Gorio Mijleano, como el Dragon de la fabria la puerta del jardin de las Haspérides, nadie sur su licencia puede ontrar à co er las verdaderas manzanas de oro que brotan del mas rico continente de la América.

mas rico continente de la America.
Y és como er probable llega à abrirso una
comunicacion entre el Atlantico y el Pacidoo
por al Istmo de Tebuantepec, su influeucia
entônces no abrazara solamento la America y entônces no abrarar solamento la America y la Europa; sinó que se estendienta al Asia, y vendrà à ser el centro y el eje mercuntil de todo el mando. ¡Qué le falta, pues, à la Isla de Caba para lanzarse à esa carrera de poder, de groria y de riqueza à que parece llamarla su destinol: ¡Que e faltà....! Sodo la voluntad de sus habitantes. Mas quien institutio Cuba anficientes fourza a para relation. voltantad de ses un incentes fuerzas para reali-piraria á Cuba quinientes fuerzas para reali-zar esta voltutad; ni cómo podrá sacadas ellide sí misma en el estado de abatimiento y

opresion en que se encuentra?

(th habitantes de Cuba! La hora ya ha se nado en que vuesto únimo so eleve a consideraciones de mayer tamaño, que las que hasta aquí las han restringido al estrocho circulo de intercees mecquinos y porceoforos, y al do pariones mas mecquinas aun fomentadas por los amaños de una barbara política, para sembrar la division y-la discordía entre individuos à quienes la natura eza ha ligado por el viaculo de una causa comun, la de su bienestar y su existencia. nado en que vuestro únimo se cleve a consideexistencia.

o es pocible, n5, que en medio de la conro es poence, no, que en medio una con-mecion universal qui bia seculido hasta los di-mientos de laz mas sólidas manarquias, y cu-ando la miema voz del jelo supremo de la Iglo-sia que consagraba antes el derecho divino de los reyes, se ha levantado à predicar el dogma de la igualdad y el principio de la so-beranía de las naciones; no es posible, nó, que la Isla de Cuba sea el unico rincon de todo el muudo, donde no haya un solo eco que responda alestruendo do tan grandes acontecimien-tos. Si los habitantes de Cuba, ahogando los nobles instintos de la humanidad, y desolos nobles instintos de la humanidad, y desorno los elamores de su conveniencia, no es anticipan à temar parte en esa banquete de libertad à que toules las naciones los invitada con su riemplo, que tergan por segaro, que ellos serán los que vengan à aparar las house del vino que los doma gogos de la Europa le arrojarán à la cara en la embriaguez de su republicantica.

publicanismo La Isla de Cuba necesita libertad, fuerza é instituciones, para poder vivir, para llenar en lo adelanto sus destinos: pero estas tres cosas, nunque pueda aprenderlas de los pueblos de Europa en teoris, ni la vendeáa de ellos, ni

Europa en teoria, in la ventratu de citos, in mucho menos de su metrópoli El provecto de emancipazion de la esclavi-ted en las colonias Francesas va a ser propu-cato en la scamblea macional de Francia, y si su solo anuncio ha resonado con el eco de la revolucion en todo el mundo: ¡Qué no será, cuande el choquo de novecientas voces que salen tropando del seno de una tempestad revo-

salen tronando del seno de una compromie. lucionaria, haga retumbar la sancion de esa lucionaria, haga retumbar la sancion de esa producidas nuevamente las doctrinas sebre contribución con el arratar gancializador que distingue los actos de la Francia es como nucvamente las doctrinas sobre que assungue los actos de la francia el morro vará el adormecido calor de los negrófilos ingleses, y la propaganda de obra y de palabra se estendera con doble energia por todas partes.

Estas ideas ganarán indudablemente á Espane, reflejo perenne de la Francia y esciava de Inglaterra por los millones que le adouda y de Inglaterra por los villones que le aductua y por la necesidad que tiene de su apoyo. Pero aun dado caso que por la parte de los Pirincos ofrecieso una grande resistencia à la invasion de la Republica: ¿Cómo podrá luchar con la Inglaterra reforzada por la Francia y armach con los titulos de la humanidad y la instituir a responsa toda con los de la necesia. armada con los titulos de la humanidad y la justicia, y mas que todo con los de la necesidad y de la fuerza? Antes de abora, y en orcumstancias menos desfavorables para Cuba ya tuvo España à punto de acceder à la ley de emancipacion, y solo pudo un favor de la suerte salvar à aquella Isla.

Bajo la dependencia de España tros condiciones decirios as ofrecan hay nara ella cua

ciones decisivas se ofrecen hoy para olla que han de consumar su destruccion en muy breve tiempo. O España declara tambien la aboli-cion de la esclavitud: ó los esclavos se levantan proclaman su libertad; ó la isla pasa en pago

a poder de los Ingleses.
En el primer caso los proprietarios de Cuba no pueden contar ni con la esperanza de ser indemnizados, y á la total pérdida de sus bienes tendrán que añadir las peralidades de bienes tendran que anante las pezamanes ue la emigracion; pues nadie se detendrà à ina-ginar siquiera que una clase que se envuentra repentinamente destituida de todos los medios de accion, sin el apoyo de la ley, sin dinero, sin The united Association.

revenue with me for the die



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de destruccion ó un presidio, pudiera hacerlo tie destruccion o un presidio, pudiera hacerlo
hoy mismo en obsequio de su conservacion y
felicidad, de la grandeza de su porrenir, y sin
mas esfuerzo que la unanime voluntad de sus
habitantes. Claro está que no daben contarse
entre estos á los que viven de los abusos del
poder y esottenen su arbitrariedad con el anarato de las bayonetas. Pero nula es completamente la fuerzo de astos poses si lecunio. tamente la suerza de estos pocos, si los peniasulares honrades cuya verdadera patria es Cuba donde tienen sus mujeres, sus hij s y sus bienes se unen à los naturales para salvar su vida, sus intereses, y su raza. Pasó el tiempo de las odiosidades personales

de las guerras de nacion y de familia. Los hombres ilustrados no combaten hoy s.no por el sostenimiento de xu b'enestar ó de un pricciplo. Y mas ingrato, mas inhumano, y mas traidor saria el proinsular que ligado à Cuba por todos los vínculos del amor, del interes, de la sangre, consintiese en sacrificarla à los erroree y la trania de su metrópoli antes que le-vantarse y proclamar los derechos que como Español y como hombro lo pertenecem. Si la isla de Caba estuviese preparada para ello, nada cería mas grende, mas glorioso que

ello, pada seria mas grande, mas glorioso que el que se consultayera en una nacion indepen-diente. Poro no se pasa con tanta facilidad de los vicios de la opresion á las virtades de un pueblo libre. La anexion á los Estados Uni-dos proporcionaria desdo el momento á Cuba

dos proporcionaria ucsoe el momento a Caba. In uerra de una gran nacion y todos los bienes de la libertad, sin los peligros del tránsito. Los Estados Unidos, chalquiera que sea el grito de Cuba, ora por su independencia absuluta, ora por suganexión à la Confederación Americana, no pueden des m'onderse ni de apoyar el propunciamiento, de los habitande apoyar el pronunciamiento de los nantan-tes de Cuba, y estos sun los que con la demo-ra de su pronunciamiento ticaon atadas las manos à los Estados Unidos y quience dando lugar a que España y las Naciones abolicto-nistas de Europa concierten y decrete la ster-namia de Cuba bación in vida come de la sterna ruina de Cuba, haran in atil el apoyo de los

Estados Unidos : por que llegura tardo.

Los Estados Unidos tienos que considerar que Cuba es la salvaguardia de sulibertad, la lare de su comercio del seco mejicano. Ado-mas los Estados Unidos le son responsables à Cuba de su destino, por que ellos fueros quio-nes impidioren la estedic en preparada per los olombianes para la Independencia de Cuba. Colombiados para la independencia de Citos. Tiempo es ya do que los Estados Valdos re-conozcam à Cuba por su hermina: Ambas à dorso necesitan. La Union asegarará con Cuba la prepondegancia, do su comercio y do su política en el Nuevo Mundo; Cuba asega-rará con los Estados Unidos su libertad, su Porvenir de gloria y do grandeza.

Mensage del Presidente de los Estados Unidos sobre nuestras relaciones con Yucatan.

Washington y Abril 29 de 1848. Se ha remitido a la Camara de Represen con varias comunicaciones del gouvido de Yucatan, en quo so manigeta el estado lastimére a que se halla reducido aqual país por la insur-reccion de los Indios, é implorando la protec-cion de los Estados Unidos. El gobjerno Ya-cateco ofrece en el caso de qua dicha proteccion le sea concedida transferir el dominio y sobe-ranía de la península á los Estados Unidos. Despues de leidos dichos documentos, se enviaron à la comision de Negocios Estrangeros y se mandó imprimir.

El Mensage. Al Senado, y Cámara de Representan-

Someto á la consideracion del Congreso rios despachos recibidos en el Ministerio de Estado por conducto del Señor Don Justo Si-erra, cemisionado de Yucatan, y así mismo una comunicación del gobierno de aquel Es-tado, en la que se nos manifesta la estremada tado, en la que se nos manifesta la estremada mieria y desamparo à que se halla reducido aquel pais por el sublevamiento de los Indios de aquel pais por el sublevamiento de los Estados Unidos. Por dichas comunicaciones vemos que aquellos desgraciados hatitantes se hallan en tal estado de miseria y desolación, que es imposible dejen de exitar las simpatías de las naciones civilizadas. De estos y otros informes aparece que los Indios de Yucatan estan haciendo guerra à inucric a la rara blanca sin perdonar clad ni sexo, y llovándolo todo a sasagre y fuego. Hallados los habitantes desprovistos de armas, huyen desparoridos de su victorioso coemigo, y su esterminlo parece inevitable si no obtienen Revista Politica.

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Despues del 27 del pasado, dia en que se publicó el último numero de la Verdad, tenemos noticias de Europa hasta el 22 del anterior. Por el tenor de ellas vemos que al paso que se aseguraban las ganancias hechas por los pueblos en su primer asalto, tambien se continuaba con entusiasmo el ataque; y no dudamos que, el paso que les ofrece la ancha brecha abierta ya, los conduzca al firiunfo completo de su causa. El absolutismo solo. existia en España y en Rusia; el resto de Europa, todo, es constitucional o republicano. Sin embargo, no podemos lisongearnos con la esperanza de una marcha pacífica ed el progreso de la causa liberal, notando que cada dia es mas hostil el aspecto de los negocios. complicándolos las intrigas de las familias, privadas del poder absoluto ó destronadas, sus partidarios y la obstinacion 6 aspiraciones de algunos que aun conservan el poder.

El Rey de Cerdeña tenia declarada la guerra al Austria y ol de Dinamarca a Prusia y so orillizaban con actividad y calor. Dos ducados de Alemania (en realidad casi todo esa gran parte de Europa) fermentaban en disensiones: las provincias bejas del Austria se rjitaban y armaban: los Estados de Italia unian sus osfuerzos para asegurar la independencia del pais; cada Italiano es un soldado y todes marchan á la frontera para reforzar el ejército libertador. No son menos grandes y activos los preparativos de guerra en el Austria, Rusia, Prussia. &c. &c., pudiéndose asegurar que no bajará de 5,000,000 de soldados ol número que existe hoy en Europa. Francia amenaza al Austria, y pido á España la espulsion del Duque de Montpensier: fugtaterra sin bastarse à si misma para atender álas disenciones domesticas que amenasan nivelár su orguñosa aristocracia al rango de las demas clases, al mismo tiempo que hace protestas y reconvenciones irritantes á las naciones continentales se prepara de una manera tan hostil, y el tono del Gobierno es tan arrogante y provocativo, que hace temerun choque sangriento: en la Península española aunque oprimidos sus habitantes con el yugo de hierro que Narvaez les impone, no cesan estes de esforzarse a fin de sacudirlo o romperlo. Asi bien considerada la situacion de Europa todo induce à creer que el asole de una guerra neces and la legerard on senere de permente de permente que inevitable.

La Revolucion de Europa, naturalmente obliga á contraer la atencion hacia la Améri" ca, y pensar en la influencia que en ella ejercerá aquella revolucion ; el curso que tomará el torrente reformista despues, 6 antes que acabe de invadir aquel pais; y la diferencia entre la poblacion de Europa y la de América, toda de un color y con iguales simpatias la de aquella; heterogénea en solor, sentimientos, derechos y simpatías la de esta.

La tranquilidad y la seguridad de la Union Americana, y particularmente de los Estados del Sur, creemos que demanda de sus representantes una asidua atencion hacia aquella materia. Si al número de Africanos emanci pados en las Colonias de Francia é Inglaterra que rodean los Estados del Surse agregase un millon que hay en Cuba y Pto. Rico haria critica la situ**scion de a**quellos Estados ; por que, no solo se aumentaria muy considerablemente el podermaterial, sino que tambien doblaria la fuerza moral mucho mas terrible de los partidos en todo el mundo, ablocionistas, liberales, reformista v el de todos los que no son poseedores de esclavos. A nuestro juicio la cesacion del dominio europeo en las Islas de Cuba y Puer-

partidas de gentes sin consideracion a ed clase ne circunstancias, y se les mete en l carolles oriminales donde se ven confundide entre ladrones y asesinos, y conducidor en er ordas a la costa de donde son trasport. dos s Africa 6 á Filipinas.

NEUVA YORK, II

El Clamor Publico dice que habla llegado Madrid un extrabrdinario con despachos del Gobierno Provicional Frances demandando il inmediata salida del Daque de Montpensier d todos los territor los españoles. Dice que es peraba que les dis-les Ministeriales confirmaen 6 negasen la noticia.

Tambich corria van ocurrencia muy curiosanada menes que sel destie ro de los Duques de Montpensier, ocurrensia que se esplica de este 150 400

El Duque de Montpensier, en clase de aviso, y en conversacion privata con an cultrià le dijo que sa diadema estaria mas segara sobre su frente, si sus Ministros cediesen algua tanto al espíritu del sigie, adoptando una política menos despética: Isabel le comunico este a Cristina, y esta & Navvnex. La conscouedina fué intimar l'inmedialan rute à los daques de Montpensier que S. M. les concedis la grafia de visitar a Arabjuez y de alli que diescir paseo por Ands scia, despues del cual en trarian en Sevilla una residencia agradia Diz que debian partir el sabado.

Inglaterra. El Gobierno Ingles con cabiduria inimital y medidas enérjicas pero no tiránicas ha sol cado el movimiento de los Cartistas; pero so focar no es estinguir. Arden en el seno de Inglaterra todas las pusiones del espírita antiguo y del espíritu nuevo. Las primeras empenadas en redupériar sus derechés usurpados. El espiritu nuevo vencerá!

Irlanda. La deplerable situacion de Irlanda, y los síntomas de ana guerra civil tienen en aque. tinua alarma al gobies ao y á todas las clates El pueble se prepara, armandose de toda clace de armas para: una :: lucha sangrienta á qu parece resuelto si la justicia de Inglatorra dist pa sus esperansas, continuando su sistema d opresion que hace al pueblo Irlandes el ma miserable de la tierra.

rition of to Kapoles.

Les notidies de Napoles!'egan al 8 Segun peperaba el Ray incapas de resistir al impul do por una proclama del 7 su intencion de co sagrar todos los recursos del Estado, aumpesar de los embaraxos de la cuestion siell ana à la espulsion del ejéroito. Aleman fue del territorio de Lombardia.

Reinaba el mayor entusiasmo por la cas de la libertad de Italia, y multitud de voluntarios corrian á alictar e para proceder en esta-Santa Cruzuda contra los Austraicos en Lorabardia.

Un anigo de La Habana nos ha favorecido con una copia del discurso que á continuacion insertamos, come una prueba de nuestras simpatías por los adelantos de España, y por las glorias de sus grandes hombres.

El discurso está eccrito con tanta libertad, con tanta elegancia en el estilo, con tanta sabiduria y tanto patriotismo, que no dudames sea leido con gusto per los amentes de la literatura de la libertad y del pregreso de Bi-

Por nuestra parte dames las mas cumplidas gracias al amigo de la Habana, y felicitambe sincéramente al orador ex-Ministro l'apant, cuyos votos quisióramos ver realizados.

sin union sin fuerza moral ni vatrio on pueda resistar al lado de otra raza que obtaneamente adquiere union y fuersas y chos, y que á su mayor número y á la carie de su excadición une los odios de laragravios que emtre las cadenas de la escla-l lia estado amasando para el dia de la

anza.

ro dicen los habitantes de Cuba, que este

» no podrá nuvon llegar à consumarse, y

prenas piense ha España en la emancipa
te aus esclaros, ellos declararán su inde
neis por si, y buscarán en los brazos de

nion Americama la salvacion de sus vidas

piedades. [Insensatos! que no adviercen

ontes rentirán el golpe que el smago, y que

vez sancionada, esta duestion por el dere
linginterra saldirá garante à España de la

ndencia de la liela, y los Estados Unidos

durán mezclarese en un negocio puramente

nacional, nuclao mas cuando esta misma

ública está dividida sobre la cuestion de dividida sobre la cuestion de s partidos. Los habitantes de situd en dos partidos. Los habitantes de ingleses y hos negros, y no habria es or supremo que fuese que los salvars

co si España tione facultad para emanci par i los esciavos de Cuba, ya sea violentada por la Inglaterra, ya sea por su identificacion in principios con esta nacion y la Francia, no igualmente poder, aun que sus disposi-s tuesen las mas favorables para sugetar In población negra el dia que quiera levantarse, y en que vendrán à prestarle secretamente sus anci'os los mismos que no han podido, con-seguir el fin do su emancipación directa y le-

este dia llegará lo prueban los sintomas interest de levantamientos que se notan à instante en Cuba; los muchos palenques forman en sus montañas los cimarrones que forman en sus montañas los cimarrones donde hay individuos que nacen, crecen y mueren viejos como en una tribu independiente, y mas que todo la relajacion à que marcha à toda prisa el víncule de la potestad domícica, y la impotencia é impolitica del Gobierro. En la última y funesta conspiracion, la couducta de este no hiro mas que decorrer à los esclavos el velo que ocultaba à sus mismos ojos la posibilidad de otras aspiraciones, revelandoles que podiari identificarse por una causa comun, y que su union seria la soñal de muerte para los blancos.

muerte para los blancos.

Lejos de ahogar en su jérmen un movimiento que el tiempo ha demostrado que no tenia raices ni ramificaciones, el Gobierno de Cuba puso en práctica los medios mas bárbaros para jeneralizar la sublevacion, y santificó con el sello dol martirio una causa que hubiera pasado per un esfuerso aistado y sia consecuencia criminal; pero que con la sangre y la publicidad se elevo al caracter de conspiracion y al sublime principio de un derecto. La cobardia y la ferozidad llegaron à punto de implicar a los blancos en la misma causa de su destruccion, y era tentdo por traider ol amo que se atrevia à defender la inocencia de su escalavo.

essiavo. Si-con tan poco fundamento y solo por la maldad, la codicia 6 la ignorancia de sus go-bernantes se ha visto Cuba al borde de un abismo, y à buen librar ha salido con la per-dida de 7 u 8000 esclavos, la emigracion de tantos individuos y capitales, y la persecucion la ruina y la muerto de muchos de sus hijo: 1 qué será cuando sienta la commocion de un us ruina y is muerte de muchos de sus hijos a que será cuando sienta la commocion de un guipe real y el influjo de agentes verdaderos ? Contará entonces con la proteccion de España, con la justicia de en Goblerna, con la fuerza de sus bayonetas ?

jidos etitro tor such da dos de Alegaris, to such esex y los negros ; y sunque legue el socorro de la Union-americam, harto sorá que sirva riquiera para salvar a unos pocis la existencia.

Queda el esse de que España ceda la Isla en parte de pago a los Inglices com la tiempe que estos le pretenden. Aunque en el guoc de garantías individuales ganarian indudantemente los Cubanos, la base de su riques que caria de hecho destruida, y tandrian que radé garantias individuales ganarian indudable-mente los Cobanos, la hare de su riquera que-darin de, hecho destruida, y tendrisin que re-nunciar à su mecionalitied, su origen, su idio-me, sus sostumbres y apadelones sin otra com-pensacion que la de damplicité dependencia. Sobre este punte están acordes todos los habi-tantes de Cuba, sen 'decisariar' indépendientes an's que someterre al désugirio-de-liquiarras y resen tambien que los Estados. U cidos no consentiran jamás que la lala pase al dominio de aquella Potencia.

quella Potencia.

robi España por necesidad, o por las muetendencias de su política o por la convietendencias de su política o por la conviede que al fin tiene que perder a Cuba sa
ta a las exigencias de inglaterra, y los
dos Unidos no consiguen la preferencia eu

accidente madifica : a Cual será el reità a las exigencias de Inglaterra, y los ados Unidos no bomiguen la preferencia en accousion padífica : ; Cuat sorá el rende, para Cuba, fa, CSa, conyettirá en el po de batalla, donde vayan à ventilar las naciones en contienda; y aun dado que accouse su contienda; y aun dado que accouse por lo menos arruinada.

o modo que en los tres problemas que prefa el Porrent de la "feia de Coda bajo la

a efforemir de la risis de "Goda" eajo la sidencia de España ne la quada, esta solas que agregarso à los Estados Unidos, y, in seguridad de léxito y con riergo siemble su pas y de su riqueza.

La precarer, ademae, estos acontecimienta isla de Cuba se halla destituida de toco medios legales con España. Privada presentacion, sin ningun forgano público us opiniones, sin facultad de réunirse ni en ide treis individuos para discirtir aus in-er: ¿ Cómo podrá ovitar que España dis-ga arbitrariamente de su destino, y quo s- que tenga noticias de un hecho, ya cesen

adas todas las medidas para asegurar su que en la hora estrema hubiera de hacer

esterminio parece inevitable si no obtienen prontos auxilios. En esta critica situacion ellos, por medio de sus autoridades constitui-das, hun implorado la pretección de este go-bierno como el unico medio de salvacion, ofreciendo en caso de quo esta los sea concedida transferir el dominio y soberanía de aquell ansferir el dominio y soberanía de aquella cameula a los Estados Unidos. Esta misma solicitud han hecho á los gobiernes de España é Inglaterra. Aunque no es mi ánimo reco-mendar la adopoion de medida alguna respec-to á la adquisicion del dominio y sobernaia de to a la acquisicion dei dominio y sobornala de l'ucatan; sinembargo segun nuestra estable-cida politica, nunca permitiremos que diobo dominio y seberanta pasé à l'a España 5 la Gran Bretaña, ni á ninguna otra nacion de Europa. Segun la espresión del Presidente Monroe en su unenage de Diciembre de 1820, debemos considerar cualquier tentativa hecha por aquellas naciones para propagar ens princi-pios en alguna parte de este hemisferio, como peligreco a nuestra paz y seguridad. En mi mensage annual de Diciembre de 1845, dige que hada cerca de un curtos de sigio que uno de mis predecesores anunció terminantemente al mundo en uno de sus mensages el principio de que el continente Americano, por la posi-cion libre é independiente que habla; adopta do y mantenido, ne permitiria en lo faturo e establecimiento de ninguna colonia Europea en su suelo. Este principio es aun mas aplicable al ceso de que aiguna nacion do Europa trate de establecer colonias en la América del Norte. En las presentes críticas ciron metanolos creo muy oportuno reiterar y confirmar el principio declarado por Mr Monroe, y manifestar mi mas cordial adhesion à la sabia y solida politica que en él se encierra. La renovacion de este principio sobre todo con respec to a la América del Norte y en las actuales circunstancias, es promulgar una política á que ninguna nacion de Europe trataria de cponerse. Debemos respetar los derechos que actualmente tienen las naciones de la Europa à sus posesiones de América; pero al mismo ticmpo estamos en el caso de preveer á nuestra seguridad é interes, estendiendo nuestra eficar proteccion bacia todos los territorios que nos circumdan: y delegars así mismo declarar terminantemente al manie, que es y sera para siempre nuestra establecida política impedir el establecimiento de colonias Europeas en ningun punto del continente Norte America-Nuestra propia seguridad exige que adoptemos una conducta análoga á dichos principios, y muy particularmente con respecto á la Peninsula de Yucatan. Estando situada en el golfo de Méjico, sobre el continente Norte Americano, seria peligroso á nuestra paz y seguridad el que viniese á ser colonia de alguna nacion Europea, por su proximidad á Cu ba, al cabo de Florida, á Nueva Orleans y nalmente à todas nuestras costas del Sad oc Sabemos positivamente que si no damos á Yucatan el auxilio que nos pide, este lé será concedido por alguna nacion Europea, la que por este medio se creerá en le adelante con de rechos à la soberanía y dominio de aquella Peninsula. Nuestras relaciones con tienen al presente un caracter particular, cómo so verá por la comunicacion de nuestro Seretario dirigida a su comisionado con fecha de 24 del pasado Diciembre, de la que os envio copia. No habiende declarado su independencia. Yucatan, le hemos considerado siempre como un estado de la Republica Mejicana, por cuyo motivo nunca hemos admitido so comisionado oficialmente ; mas a pesar de esto le hemos considerado hasta cierto punto neutral en nuestra guerra con Méjice considerando pues á Yucatan como una parte del territorio Mejicano; si pudiesemos disponér de tropas al efecto, opino que mientras exista la guerra de Méjico deboria ocuparse militarmente su territorio, defendiendo la poblicion blanca contra las incursiones de los Indios como lo han becho nuestras tropas en los demas estados de aquella República que se hallan en auestro poder, repeliendo los staques de les salvages contra los habitantes que se han mantenido neutrales en esta guerra ; pero desgraciadamente al presente no podemos, sin

bitantes sean arrojados del país.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington 29 de Abril de 1848

esponernos à graves riosgos separar nuestras

fuerme de los demas puntos que coupamos ou aquella Republica, para enviatias a Yucatan.

Todo lo que podemes kacer en las actuales cir

cunstancias es enviar en su edcorro aquella parte de nuestras fuerase na valor del golfe que

no hagan falta en otros puntos. Mas no sa de esperar que esta sea una protección eficas por que las operaciones de estas facrasa se limita-

mi dober comunicaros los informes contenidos

medidas quo erea mas propias a impedir que

el Estado de Yucatan se transforme en colo-

nia de alguna nacion Europea, 6 que sus ha-

rán necesariamente a las costas. He

en la adjunta correspondencia; y delo discresion del Congreso la adopcion

dominio curopeo en las Islas de Cupa Y Puerto Rico consolidaria la union y la tranquilidad de los E. U. de América, así como áquella deminacion, lo espone todo.

Las noticias de la Capital de Méjico alcanzan al 12 del anterior, y las de Vera Cruz à 22 del mismo. Segun ollas debemos confirmar la opinion, emitida otra ves, espresando que dudabamos se ratificase en Méjico el tratado de paz. La misma duda manificata la prensa de aquella capital y la de Vera Cruz, con quieues convienen las cartas particulares. Nunca hemos creido tampoco que la ratificacion de aquel tratado en el dia, fuese ventalosa á ninguna de las partes, ni á parte alguna de América : y aun no vemos causa para pensar de otra modo. A esta opinion nos mueve, mas bien el efecto moral que tendrá el tratado en los negocios de toda la América, que la mayor 6 menor ventaja material para esta 6 aquella seccion de América en particular. Seremos mas explícitos; creemos que á Méjico, á los E. U. y a toda la América convendria prolongar la ocupacion de Méjico, y el estado actual de los negocios hoy en Europa, hace doble la conveniencia de aquella ocupacion.

Nuestros lectores encontrarán bastante material en las noticias que á continuacion insertamos para imponerse detalladamente del estado de los asuntos políticos, &c. en Europa : con lo que podrán juzgar por si mismos y formar opinion acerca del curso que llevarán particularmente en Inglaterra y España que quedaban sufriendo un parasismo político.

Noticias de Europa. Francia.

El motante exacto de la deuda de la Hista civil de Luis Pelipe se dice que llega proximamente á francos 40,000,000, de los cuales se debe la mitad a particulares y la otra mitad a la Tesorería. Estas deudas no puaden radimirse abpresente estando bajo cocnestro d dominio privado, y reservandose la cuestion de venta para que la Asamblea Nacional la El antiguo dominio privado representaba un presupuesto de francos 200,000, 000 : la succession de Madama Adelaida que le ha tocado al Principe Joinville y al Duque de Montpensier se estima en francos 60,000,000, ademas de 20,000,000, que deja al Duque de Nemours. La succession del Principe de Condé que le tocó al Duque de Aumale asendia á francos 100,000,000.

El Moniteur publica un decreto de amnistía para todos los desertores del servicio de mar y tierra que se presenten dentro de dos meses sí estuvieren dentro del territorio de Francia, y de seis si estuviesen fuera.

Sabemos que la gran festivided pacional para celebrar la fraternizacion, del ejército y la guardia nacional se afectuo qual se annu-ció el día 20 y concluyó con una demostración militar cual no se ha visto jamás. La fuerta tatal que estaba sobre las armas consistia de 330,000 guardias nacionales y 5,000 veteratos en formacion que maracharon por los boule vards, y la ciudad en orden militar, a tamb batiente y banderas desplogadas. Para pasa la procesion por cualquier punto dado de la li nea de marcha tardaba ocho horas. El mayo entusiasmo y las disposiciones mas benevola so manifestaban por todas partes hacis las ir pas, la guardia nacional y el gobierno proy cional. Hasta la hora de la parada reinapa la mayor tranquilidad y no habia probabilidad de que se interrumpiese, demostracion que da ra un poder inmenso à los miembres moderados del Gobierno.

lamartine, se dice ha celebrado una alla ofenniva y defensiva entre las Republicas Fracesa y Suita.

Espana. Europe y vosa el Espana. Europe y vosa el Espana. Europe de la seguran que la capital eminuaba franquis, adaque se hacian numerosa principes. Mr. Bulwar estaba asombrado de los procedimientes aplicataba asombrado de los procedimientos arigitarrios del General Narraes represto del partido
progresiata, tanto dus jungo incessario hacerle
una manifestación languable, de del por Res
cortemente atendida. Los influencias no Res
cortemente atendida. Los influencias no Res
de dicterios. Por dus se lambana in la tenlencias de Narvaes. Periodos de del campo
y rangos se ven espaisadas de matiria, por
complexa shurdas de conspiración, derterrasospechas absurdas de conspiracion, desterrados, sin provia formacion de causa, y hasta sin decirseles por que. La simple opinion de Progresista de coraxon basta para ser de por Pero semejantes escenas no pueden ser ras. Los Españoles son sufrides; pero el suffimiente humano tiene sus limites. Narvaes bia establecido en Madrid el reinado del terror de caracteres tan atrocce como el de Robespici durante la primera revolucion. Prendente

CUYOS VOLOS QUISICIAMINE VEL TESTIZADOS

. Discurso del Sr. Lopez. Grande es, Señores, á la vez que fesund patriótico el pensamiento que hoy nos round este sitio. Abrir la enseñanza á la juven:

Un escritor contomporáneo ha observi scertadamente que si bien en otras épocas se ía á algunas naciones alzarse para ser grand libres, al paso que las demas las contemplaj desde la inercia y el abandono, y como parecia que las renunciaban por entero el vilegie de la accion, hoy por el contrarie, movimiento de renovacion general anim dos los pueblos, y perece presidir á la c lacion del mundo.

Con efecto . nes ha cabido en suerte el s de la d'sousion y del libre exámen ; el s en que ha perdido su autoridad el dogra: la escuela: el siglo en que no se dobla la dilla sino ante el altar de la razon : el : por último en que a pesar y á despecho tantas contrariedades, el espíritu human desenvueive y marcha en vapor como los co voyes de los visjeros. [Aplausos.] .

El hombre ha nacido para la lucha y par conquista : pero á la lucha material ha suc do la lucha del tojento, y à las conquistas la fuerza han reemplazado las conquistas d inteligencia. Por esta se fijan y perfeccio los destinos de la humanidad; se consig sus santos principios ; se rompe el cetro d oprision y de la ir justicia; se alcanza y petua la libertad. La libertad, Señores ; pe'abra mágica, esa idea generadora que o dando la vuolta al mundo; que ha renov ya la faz de varias naciones ; que es la tu: de los errores y de los abusos ; el agua ba:: mal que quieren reo bir los pueblos civil dos, y que por mas obstáculos que se nos o; gan, por mas que se retarde el cumplimie la patriótica profecia, es tamb tro elemento y nuestra predestinacion. [pelidos aplantos. I Mas al bablar así de la inteligencia y al :

clamarla por reina, no se crea que aludimo eca inteligencia avara, prdagoga, inaccos: que desprecia à todas las clases, que no tie la fortune de comprender sus arcanos; lleva colrado el orgullo como un collar de que hella à todos los hombres como el pr que pisan nuestros pies : no : nos referimo ees otra inteligencia humana y bienhech que vé en cada hembre un hermano: que baja incesantemento por la felicidad de toc con el celo de la fe y con el ardor de la fil tropia: que se difinde, que se derrama todas las capas de la sociedad para penetra todas, y que solo aspira a noelerar el vento so dia en que el trono de la justicia y de concordia se cievo in the el ciclo, y en yes agrupades à se alrededor y formàndo sola familia a todos los hombres, felloss y listechos (Répésidos aplauros)

Prediquemor, pues, la decliffia, seguro a elicació y de nuestro triunfo. La cal del hombre no be mas ingrata que la tierre lesenvuelva el germen que se le config. cobles son como el guerrero de Hollero ole pedia en medio del combate la politic Bacta contra los mismos dioses. A le

Pero si es una verdad que todas las teo deben recibir su confirmación de la histo seben recibir su confirmación de la histo abramos la de los prebior antigios y moi nos, y ella nos drá que la recibir de mas ber, de mas civilidad y gueta, than sido tibien las de misi suplendor y glocia. En sido de Périoles, de con hombre estrabalisario quien dectan sur confemporario al distrade oir su irresistible electronada, que l'aptier l taba rayon poz.m. bota, y.ongo magnifico gio se nou ha consurrado en atuel s significative yerse if alrendy frimitio itras no a Grecia (" ese sigh, dige, dig mil ve mas brillante por los grandes homby dujo, que por las señaladas viet vi vieron los Atoniensos en sequel (lisena glo de Anemate. glo de Augusto, de consestror liondi singular que supo incardinar un imper les reines de una república entra tragico que habia tendos distribuidos distribuidos de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composici ser son on the someore best see s de los Hernelos y de les H por la politica astuta y por las centianas oripolones de aquel emperaderio Ef Mr D. Fernando y de dolla Isabel y de ini inc Carlos V., serve nostred, in reconstituta a noma producti per los productions allan, de los Horreras y de 168 Ca por las ventajas que obtevimos en puestre tria y por los importantes dominates hioimos é la otra parte de los mass todavia, espopia, que la combacuracienes el sepulero de aquellos dés-*[Aplanes.] Finalmente: el siglo de KIV., de ese otro monarca absoluto y femas notable por la multitud de filósofor, tas y de escritores que predujo, por los arrullos de Racine ypor la imaginacia. La de Corneille, que por el ruido y brillo

The state of the s

1848.

crimas francesas, que llevaron la concen y el terror á todas partes, sin otro cai objeto que el satisfacer los caprichos menarca infatuado con su grandeza.

inos.]

Tr. se me dirá que en esta época que yo de felis deserollo para las ideas, fué que mas se entronizó el despotismo. No disconatamente exacto. No. Luis aparece à los ojos de la Francia como un

de coloral estatura. Rodendo del presque da la victoria, le fué fácil abusar de la fué fácil imponer al parlamento un side muchos años. Pero tambien en tempo se arrojó una semilla que no tarrodar un fruto ten favorable como decisi-Aquel monarca babla favorecido las artes ascencias con una gloriosa imprevision. Iduado de la filo-o'iz liamó en pos do síella política. Los hombres conocieron sus

y se mostaron resueltos á vindicarlos.

List de Duis XV pasó inutil y hasta ver
de meate. Luis XVI entró en la triste

puis de sus anteceseres, y no pedia menos

la tado bajo el peso de las debilidades

puis de la iniquidades pasadas. Quiso opri
tin su puisto con su cetre, y esto as rompio.

A la la large pasaron por encima de la

He squi le que nos presenta la

de potas, y que nos descubre el odre abre el pensamiento libra à crelavas! [Aplausos] so, si segun las teorias y acgun la histoon tan pecesarias á los hombres las ideas. a mucho mas à los que forman un partipolítico; una de esas fracciones que dan á los gobiernos representativos y que se Man à la arena de la discusion con la concia de su fuerza y con el grito de Medea de o me basto á mi misma," pará arrancar el er de las manos de sus adversarios. Un ido político sin ideas es un euerpo muerto; cuerpo sin corazon y sin cabeza; es la tua de Memcon á quien las sombras de la e bacon exhalar sonidos lugubres y lastios, aguardando con impaciencia la venida nueva aurora que le traiga nueva luz y

a alegria. [Aplausos.]

as entre todos los partidos políticos hay à quien es doblemente necesaria la incelon. Este es el partido á quien està metido el mando por medio de las ideas; el tido que combate incesantomente los errores s abusos; que as; sta sus tiros contra la alla ya aportillada que los defiende. Tal es, pres, el partido del progreso. Partido hue, pero partido elevado: partido sia lujo, partido con moralidad; partido sin jacda, pero partido con virtudes. Partido tiene delante de si la esperanza y detras couerdos; alli un porvenir de libertad y loria, acá ejemplos dignos que imitar de ones ilustres entre los quales deseuella en ner término como fundador y como maesel desgraciado y virtuoso Arguelles .-

plauses.] En el calor-del momento y en el vuelo ráOtra catedra hay de elocuencia, que se dividirá en cuatro secciones: una de elocuencia general; otro de elocuencia forense; cira de elocuencia parlamentaría, y otra por último de improvisacion.

Por estos medios, yá favor do estos estudios germinará facilmente ou la juventud el genio: esa planta cerebral que crece y se descrivuelve espontaneamente; ese destello de la divinidad que cleva al que la posee á uña altura inmensa, à los mundos de la creación, à la fuente vivificadora del entusiasmo, dosde la cual el hembre escribe una pagina inmortal para su bistoria, que arroja al flodo de la generación que vive, para que despues se recoja, se levante y adore por las generaciones venideras. [Repetidos y prolongados aplanos.]

Asi se prepara tambien esa misma juventudi para la rida de la tribuna: vida que se gasta y consume pronto, que se devora a si propia, pero vida brillante, vida de eterna agitacion y movimiento, pero vida de gloria. El hombre se parece en ella al metéoro que cruza el espacio en medio de la noche, para describir en la occuridad una linea rapida, pero reful-

rente. [Aplausos.]

La tribuna cs, Señores, el verdadero santuario de la cloquencia. En ella, desde las primeras palabras del debate, todo commueve, todo inflama, todo inspira. Dejar, pues, las áridas esplicaciones de una cátedra, los secos debates del foro 6 cualquiera de los otros objetos de que pueda couparse la elocuencia para parar á la lid de la discusion parlamentaria, es tanté como abandonar una navegacion lenta y compassos por un estanque donde las aguas no tirreta na fondo mi movimiente, y donde a

our count may be followed to the country of the cou nimentas lanuras de Cornio. [Aplausos.] El orador no tiene mas que un superior en la tierra: ol roeta. Bl arma del orador es el pueblo, que, como ha observado muy bien Lamartine, muchas veces se rompe en sus manos, y aun le hiere. Por otra parte se apoya en intereses y pasiones pasajeras, y su poder se debilita ó acaba cuando aquellos intereses y aquellas pasiones se debilitàn 6 se mudan. Pero el poeta maneja lo que no puede perecer. Su inspiracion viene del cielo, y su lenguaje es aquel lenguaje sin palabras, si puede decirse así, on que el alma habla al alma y el genio al genio. Su poder no se destruye porque pertenece à los siglos. El le acompaña durante su vida como una aureola de gloria, y ducrme despues à su lado en la tumba para formar el magnifico epitafio à su nombre. [Repetidos aplausos.]

A mí se me ha designado esa catedra de elo cuencis, y desconfio mucho de mis medios para poderla desempeñar con exitó. Sia embargo, estoy muy reconocido a la sociedad que al socordarse de mí para conflarme este dificil encargo, parece que ha querido sacarme del retraimiento voluntario en que vivia, y entreabrir la losa de mi sepultura para que penetre en él un rayo de luz que puede todavía reflejar sobre mí frente. [Repotidos aplausos y notable emocion]

Señores: el mundo nos contempla; y el tiempo, esa mar inmensa sobre la cual navega la Inmanidad, se presenta á nuestra vista como un Occano sin limites. Nosotros debemes esperarlo todo de ese tiempo, y por eso sin duda se ha dado á esta sociedad el título do Porrenir. ¡Y cuanto no significa esta palabra elovada, palabra inmensa, palabra sublime, palabra hasta biblica, palabra que lo

¿Se salvara Inglaterra?

NUMERO

大大 かない 一日本 大大大 かる

Na fallanquienes towanco por realidad sus ilusiones, carmen que Inglaterra ha pasado ya por la orista de esa glor osa revolucion encarnada en el senio de la Iglesia, proclama a por Pio IX. y que trasmitida luego à la Francia para que de allí so difundiese por la Europa, no debe acabar hasta baber abolido el reinado de la tiranía, para restablecer el de la libertad, y sustituir à les Reyes inviolables, los Jefes y Ministros responsables elegidos por el pueblo. Pero esto no pasa de una mera ilusion que entreteniendo el espíritu de los amigos de la monarquía, no les permite ver el abisme à que corren à pracripitarse ellos mis

Dioese que la sabiduría y firmeza del gobierno ingles ha sofreado el espíritu de rebelion
en sus pueblos y restablecido el imperio de la
ley y el prestigio de la monarquia; solo por
que contemplando, mimando, puede decirso,
en cierto modo, á los partidos ha logrado detener los primeros arranques de la revelucion.
Esto equivaldria á decirse que un enfermo
estaba nora de poligros, solo per que la actividad de un calmanto oportunamente empleado, pero funesto en consecuencias, no le dejaso
sentir de momento sus dolores.

Verdad es que el partido Cartista, colosado ya frente à frente del Gobierno, desde que este trató de entorpecer sus primeros movimientos en Londres, no ha cerrespondido à las esperanzas que su actitud y sus protestas hicteron concebir à los amigos de la libertad. Pero, sin contar con los otros partidos que amenazan igualmente al Gobierno, touanto ha

Male cortale pare objection de la consecución de la humilación, y of reconocimiento de ceta importante vordad: que los gobiernos no tienen mas fuerzas que las que los pueblos quieran volunturiamente prestaries, comprendida en órden dada á los oficiales del ejército de dejarse hasta insultar por el pueblo y no hacer armas contra el sino en casos de necesidad absoluta: en las promesas de reformas hechas por el Parlamento ú los Jefes Cartistas, y en el oro derramado para ganar a algunos descontentas.

Así es que el Gobierno de Inglaterra ha logrado paralizar un momento la accion de los partidos y detener la ola revolucionaria que iba ya sobre sus playas; así es que la diadema imperial brilla todavia sobre la frente de una mujer, mientras que trenos igualmente poderosce yacen desmoronados en el suelo; y el eco de esta victoria obtenida sia sangre y sin batallas, repitiéndose por todos los ámbitos del Imperio ha inspirado ú las masas el sentimiento de su soberanía, y á sus Jofes ese noble entusiasmo y ese lenguaje sobre humano con que hacen temblar á los gobiernos y avivan la fé de sus parciales. De todas partes se percibe el grito de alarma y descontento; la Irlanda se arma y provoca la batalla; Escocia se agita y quiere lanzarse a la pelea, y hesta la misma Inglaterra se siente fatigada y quiere hacer causa comun con sus hermanos para zacudir el yugo que la oprime.

Mitchell, O Brien O Connell, y otros grandes cabcellas, denunciados y perseguidos como sediciosos se presentan voluntarios al Jurado, nó para defenderse negando cobardomente sus acciones, sinó para ratificarse en ellas sosteniendo sus primeiros desde los mismos bancos de la acuración y en presencia del Parlamento.

la acuración y en presencia del Parlamento.

Para der una idea mas exacta del estado de

Yo cigo una vor celestial en esto grita, a el pueble se arma! Gracias á Dios que se arma! Los jóvenos de friandas por todas partes, emplezan á prendarse del brillo del acero y ú, querer á sus fusiles como á las niñas de sus ejos. Caminan ya con la cabeza herguida: como que as sienten mas hombres. A imitacion de los estudiantes de Prusia (cuando hubeque bacer esto en Prusia) se colocan al hombre el arma brillante y se unen á sus vírgenes espadas, como a sus vírgenes amantes."

"Y cuanto tiempo, Milord, querrán vuestros espías y coroheles, vuestros infames paniaguados y verdugos sofoen estas nobles pasiones, esta Santa Cruada l Pensadio bien! Entre tanto quedo con el mas profundo desprecio, vuestro servidos.

John Mitchell."

¿ Y podrá decirse que logiaterra ha triunfado y que la Monarquia tiene todavía un punto reguro de adoyo en Europa?

No.mil vezes no. Cuando los pueblos llegan á poscorse del sontimiento de sus derechos, cuando llegan a sentir tor sí mismos el poso de las obligaciones que les impone su gobierno, y la práctica ó el ejemplo les enseña que estos no tienen mas fueras que las que su propia debilidad y abyeccion les comunica; bien puede un tirano cargarlos de cadenas y destruirlos pero nunca volverles a esa paciente cervidumbre, propia sole de hombres envilesidos é ignorantes.

inglaterra debe pues caer, y con ella hasta las últimas esperanzas de los Monarquistas de Europa y América; por que para sostenerse seria preciso que ella pudiese obsenvocer la inteligencia, comprimir el espícitu, despojar al corazon de sus mas nobles sontimientos; y hacer que la justicia, no fuese siempre superior a a injusticia.

FILILUZEROS.

Correspondencia de La Verdad.

. Навата у Abril 22 de 1848.

Milady:

Habiendo llegado i nuestras manos los dos notables articulos que V. publicó en el nume ro 6º. de La Verdad sobre la sensación produzida en los Estados Unidos y en toda Europa por los últimos acontecimientos de la Prancia, se nos ha ocurrido la idea de transmitir una empresión fel y escata de la que har

thrie une espresien fel y escota de la que har trico une espresien fel y escota de la que har constante a reconstante de la que har constante de la constante mundo de la paz, y de que no existan recelos de que ceta pueda ser turbada. Casi sola, con esclavos, en medio de un Archipiélago de islas en las que ha resonado ya el grito de emancipacion, apartada por su gobierno aun del mas superficial conocimiento de su estado, y sin ninguna intervencion on la direccion de sus negocios, a la mayor parte de las gentes que aquí vivimos se nos ecultan las consecuencias que pueden acarrear los sucesos contemporaneos. Sin datos que nos ilustren marchamos á un porvenir desconocido que puode acaso ofrecernos la felicidad ó serultarnos parasiempre en un abismo, nos entregamos á un micdo exagerado, é lo que es peor á una confianza ciego en nutetro destino juzgandonon invulnerables contra la fuerza de la opinion. contra las tendencias de la época que nos encadenan sin que nuestra voz se escuche en ninguna parte para modificar la repulsion que hoy inspira nuestra causa aun à la misma metro-

Lop hombres que dirijen los asuntos públicos de Fepsha, á cualquier matiz político que pertérezcan, ercerian dar muestras de atraso si no recenocieran la injusticia del dominio de un hombre sobre otror; la necesidad de poner remedio ú ese abuso, el espacio reducido en que debe jirar nuestra esperanza, la opinion pobre y mequina que les merces un país que pretende conservar instituciones que la socielad entera reprueba rem una palabra, anu para la España somos les Parias de una civilización, y darnos la mueste se considera come un homenago que se tributa á esas doctrinas de humanidad.

manidad.

No se eren que recargamos las tintas de este enadro, por que no hay ningun hecho que justifique nuestras deducciones. Cuantos cono-

an la maginacion, esta se ha inclinado almente al lado de sus simpatías, y un requerido é inolvidable se ha venido á arso para desfilar por delaute del sepul-geo martir de la libertad, y tributar un o y una lágrima á sus cenizas. ¡ Aquel antes tan elocaente, ahora ten callado ! Mas en la losa que lo guarda refleayos la immortalidad, y en ella puede a pinquel sencillo pero consolador dístico:

Que en su tumba enlutada y silenciosa La eternidad repora. (Ap'azeos.)

al es, señores, por desgracia la suerte del dio sobre la tiérra, y mas cuando le acom-da la probidad. Una existencia pobre y cura; tal vez despreciada; una virtud esil. sin alicientes, sin estímulos, sin encan-, basta sin recompensa; un nombre mordiy despedazado á cada instante por la endia-mas no importa: el genio desaparece, o no perece. En ese mismo naufragio una salvadora le cleva hasta el cielo que se e para recibirlo. [Repetidos aplausas.] Pero volvamos á unestro propósito.

o basta, señores, el instinto aun cuando diricido al bien. La humanidad, como ha ho un célebre escritor, no tiene la marcha onre armónica de un astro, ni las fantasias un niño. Tiero pasiones: pero tambien ne ideas. Se entrega á sus impulsos; pero abien reconoce las leyes del pensamiento la lógica: 1 mas de qué servirian estas ss. de qué servirian estos pensamicatos sinvicsen destinados à cruzar por la cabeza hombre como el águila atraviesa los cielos, no le estuviese reservado el dominio del ndo ? Si, señores, el dominio del mundo a reservado á las ideas, y fuera grande error oner que los destinos de la sociedad humade la civilizacion moderna son fijos, y no pueden hacer otra cosa que rodar so nisma órbita de acontecimientos semejantes instituciones imitadas. No señores, no noos no estamos en el mundo para pronunciar ones funebras sobre lo pasado. Debemos rnos á mas altas esperanzas, debemos trasin descanso en el desarrollo intelectual. al y material del pueblo, y esperar sin iniud y pacificamente el triunfo de nuestra Cuando el cristianismo hizo de la espanza una virtud, proclamó el progreso.

ada importa que se abrigue una reaccion fidable contra las ideas: nada importa que cidos hombres deseen y procuren que el pue-bles un eterno ilóta: dediquémonos nosoà instruirlo, porque es el soberano de derey porque cuando el pueblo sea verdade nte instruido, rerá realmente el pueblo por el pensamiento. Los que trabajon en brantar la estátua del error, en disminuir oder de las tinteblas, esce son los que coele-an el verdadero reinado de la libertad. por qué no pener en la propagacion de las es inmensas esperanzas? Nosotros las tenos, y por esta razon se han fundado y abiestas cá tedras.

llas abrazan una gran parte de los ramos humano saber en que podrá venir á aprende la juventud ansiosa. Pero hay algunas de ecion y de utilidad mas inmediata.

de derecho público constitucional, enseel mecanismo de los gobiernos que se llunda, representativos; ese mecanismo tan hall y diestramento combinado, pero en que e equilibrio es tan dificil, y las invasiones son Dequentes. (Aplausos.)

Otra catedra de la historia del gebierno referentativo, hará conocer esa pasmosa comsadon del entendimiento humano, en que se hi theride concilier la libertad con la obediprofes nosotros marchamos a la porfoctibili-didi porque les pases que demos no son mas que ensayos, tiendas de campaña que el espiri-tu militaro levanta para guarecerse y albersayos, tienday do campaña que el espírito dia, pero para pasar despues adelante y legalitar el magnifico edificio del porvenir. 911 - "a sas graffe

chatedras de conomia social w de como mit politica ensefiaran à desatrolles lestasdisque prosperidad públics; y la de adminis-tration fiará les vérdadores principles beninas-ciona ha interesante como desatoadida llastay abola.

Ora catedra hay de bella literatura que instrara el gusto a la juventud y despertara su maginacion: amable intérprete del vida y colorido, y que, peramiento que nulque Montagi: un momento de mal humoble ha llama cola de la casa, no es en na muy rasonable, que realided sino un no hibita on el la maligencia.

abraza y lo comprende todo; que abarca el tiempo en su perpetua duracion, la vida de las generaciones y de los siglos, nuostras esperanzos y hasta nuestras ilusiones.

Sí. Señores; hasta esas dulces croencias de la primera juventud que halagan y entretienen en la vida mecióndola en un palacio encantado, y que tantas veces acallan con la magia seductora de una perspectiva en lontananza, los quejidos dolorosos del corazon. [Prolongados aplansos.]

Pues bien: esas esperanzas so verán realizadas: esas ilusiones so verán cumplidas: porque tenemos con nosotros un colaborador infatigable, un colaborador ir vencible: ese colabora dor se llama el siglo XIX. [Aplausos.]

Sí Señores: el porvenir es para nosotros lo que la tierra de promision para los israelitas; es una isla de luz y de ventura que empezamos á descubrir en la navegacion que hacomos por el mar de nuestras inquistudes, de nuestros horrores, y de nuestras miserias : es un punto en el espacio en el que se fabricará un trono inmortal al pensamiento ante el cual caerán hechos pedazos los fdolos dorados que con su falso brillo fascinan aun los ojos de la multitud de quien solo se sirven para los sacrificios y para el desprecio : es un dia escrito y sohalado por el dedo del Eterno en el camino de las generaciones, en el cual no habra ni se reconoccrà mas que un Dios en el cielo, una justicia"en la tierra, un amor entre los hombres, y un lazo fraternal entre todos los pueblos. [Vivísimos y prolengados aplausos.]

Pensaba estend; rme mucho mas, pero el estado de misalud y de mi voz no me lo permiten.

Señores: la mitelogía nos dice que Deucalion y Pirra despues del diluvio tiraban picdras hácia atras, y nacian hombres. Marchemos nosetros adelante: arrojemos ideas, y brotarán genios. Genios que rompau con lo pasa do, que seau-los arquitectos del grande monumento que ha de levantarse á la libertad y á la justicia; genios por último que eleven esta pobre patria al grado de cultura, de prosperidad y de grandeza, a que por tantos títulos está llamada.

Indias Occidentales.

Una crisis terrible amenaza à las islas de Archipiélago Americano; pero en particular à las posesiones de Inglaterra, Francia y España. Los intereses de las islas inglesas se an sacrificado para protejer á los ribales del Indostan, que reconcentrados en Londres, y combinados con la accion de los fanáticos de Inglaterra han arruinado las propiedades de aquellas isles. La nueva República francesa presenta intimando en sus decretos, que ej mismo estado de cosas alcanzará á las islas que hacen parte de sus colonias. Las islas coidentales francesos sin duda alguna verán sus esclavos libertados por decretos al efecto, que bien pronto publicará la proxima Asam lea Nacional de Paris. Este movimiento político colonial alcanzará bien pronto á Espaha y no hay que esperar que la península Espa fiola pueda escaparse de la gran revolucion que agita á la Europa entera. Una revolucion en España afectará primero á Cuba y despues á sus otras islas Occidentales, donde les esclavos serún puestos en libertad y de consiguiente quedarán arruinadas todas las propiedades que se sostienen con ellos. Parece pues, que Cuba y las ialas francesas no pueden escapar si por si mismas no tratan ellas de salvarse. Que bara Cuba ? Cual será su política ? De que medies se valdrá para capear el huracan que la amenaza, y evitar la ruina de todos sus intereses 1. A Cuba toca refleccionar y resolvar el rumbo que ha de tomar, y es de esperarse

[Traducido del Heraldo de N. Y.]

La Gran Verdad

Mr. Allen, del Senado de los Estados Unidos ha espresado lo que él llama "La Gran-Vardad" en estos términos.

" Hace mos cuarenta diasque se ha estable cido una gran Verdad, a saber, que los hombres armados no sirven ya de garantia de seguridad al despotismo. Los egércitos perma nentes orrecen de fuerza ante el pueblo por que se unen unos y otros para reducir les tronos a cenizas. Cien mil bayonetas son impotentes cuando un pueblo desarmado canta el Himno de la Libertad. He aquí La Gran Verdad del siglo, mas importante que todes los resultades del vapor y la electricidad por para formar cisma con los resultades del vapor y municipal de contra de la contra de la contra de mantros tiampres. " # 2004 " About and the property and plant or the seeds about E. F.

Inglaterra, voamos como se esplio, imo de los corifeos de la Irlanda, dirigión de la Prord Clarendon, en carta privada de la mos lo siguiente.
"Primero: El pueblo trlandes se está pro-

veyendo de armas por cuantos medios estún á

su alcance, armas de todas clases por las ouales ha llegadoja concebir una especie de idolatría. Dosde la época de las cruzadas ningun pueblo ha manifostado un fervor mas santo-nó para saquear ha casas, Milord, como quereis darlo a entender por medio de vuestre rastreros espias-ni para atacar à "las personas y propiedades" como el Primer Ministro de vuestra Reina se atreve á afirmario—ni para abolir el "orden social" ni los "derechos de propiedad" ni los "ahorres de la economía" come vuestra infame imprenta lo publica doce voces à la gemans. No, Milord : la juventad de Irlanda se arma para empresa mas noble : para defender las personas y las propiedades contra los salteadores autorizados por la ley, contri las harpías del Gobierno. Se armau para h cer posible el órden social y asegurar & la f dustria su justa recompensa. Se arman de echaros á vos y á vuestra pandilla de somicionados, corchetes, espías, edecanes, verdugos y estranguladores de esta isla de Irlanda. con varas de acero." "Segundo: El pueblo de Irlanda se ocupa en organizarse en secciones, por clases, nombrando oficiales de manera que cada cual pueda

conocer a su camarada de la izquierla y la derecha, y al hombre a cuya palabra tique que obedecer." "Tercero: El pueblo de Irlanda continuara armandose, Milord, y organizándose sencilla y abiertamente, sin tomor, sin zelos, son ardor entusiasta, con fervor religioso, de dia y de noche, aguardando la hora bendita en que organizacion se encuentre en rango de batalla. y cuando esas armas puedon vengar los ultra

ges de Irlanda en la sungra de sus enemigos." " Cuarto : El pueblo de Irlanda, con su dulzura de caracter, con su moderacion, su amor al frico, y su respecto de copicidad, conven-cerá à los que viven en comodas casas y se visten con luio, que el armamento no se prepara contra ellos; que vuestra Señoria y el Primer Ministro y vuestras espías han calumniado a esta nacion cuando han propagado que el "orden social" estaba en peligro, y meditaban robos y asesinatos; que, el unico enemigo, en fin, contra quien armamos nuestro brazo es contra el Gobierno de Inglaterra en Irlanda, y que ningun Irlandes es nuestro ene-

migo sino aquel que arma su brazo y se presta á sostener ese Gobierno " "Quinto: El pueblo de Irlanda continua cultivando relaciones amistosas con el de Inglaterra, con aquellos que tambien han jurado abolir ese Imperio de frande y de sangre, y que unidos á nosotros destruirán y desmonbrarán ese Imperia tres veces maldeoldo, para dar tres reinos, uno a cada pueblo: con todas sus riquezas y recursos materiales y morales para que lo posean, lo gocen y gobiernen per siempre jamás."

En cuanto a mi, Milord, kumilde corre ponsal de Vueschoria, entiendo que se es ha informado que estoy loco, que soy un funatico peligroso, poseido del cacoettes scribendi. No lo creais, Milord : unicamente estoy poseido del espíritu de rebelion y persuadido de que estoy encargado de una gran misjon; de te parte en la destruccion total del saugriento y caduce Imperio de la Gran Bretana, monstruo insaciable, carnivoro, que por tantos sigles gravita sobre el corazon y los miembros de Inglaterra, y se sorbe la sangre y se chupa la médula de los huesos de Irlanda. Contra esc. Imperio del inflerno gritan todas las noches millares de millones de sombras de nuestros asesinados compatriotas ? (Vengenra ! Y et cielo ha oldo el grito! Esa bandara pirata que ha hecho por tanto tiempo frente a las batallas y las brisas flames hoy sobre una nave proxima à haufragar Bajo su quilla ruge el Caribdis del Cartismo. Los atrodiss de la Rema a nautragar pajo su quita ruge et Carribdis del Cartismo. Los arredies de la Revocación se le presentan à la la la diciones del mundo entero del huridan que atruena en contorno suy de la purio practica de la muy manchada de sangre de solución. cargada de huesos humanos y de toda insum-dicie. Sus maderas en an, se desprenden a pedazos "Quamvis Pontica pinus-

Sylvæ fila nobilie." ara ne volvor u flotar mas sobre los mares-El dia que neabe de deshacerse, todas las es. tremidades de la tierra se darán plácemes y parablenes."

rabienes."

Ayudará esta grande obraide missciottdis des pueses armes partitudes passes in passes of traces. I no successful mayor ambiblior and traces a de no constitud of mayor ambiblior and traces. I no successful mayor ambiblior and traces a de no constitud of mayor and traces and traces and traces and traces and traces and traces are presented in the present of the p

A PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTY OF THEREDA WARA con la historia de los sucesos humanos, saben muy bien que ouando un principio social se formula y pone en práctica es cuando ya se ha reconocido su importancia y verdad en el pensamiento y en la arena de la discusion ; que en España po hay niggun hombre de Gebierno que no esté identificado en ellos con los otros hombres que dirijen à los pueblos cultos de p Europa en ese sentido ; que no se debe duda si se considera que á esa teoría de igualdad é identidad de condiciones tiende toda la es-cuela mus generalmento seguida en Europa y América ; doctrina decimes que no puede presentarse en contradiccion mas chocante con la que precisamente constituye hoy la paz y quitud de este pais.

Lejos de nosotros la apología de la opresion y todo menos ercer que la humanidad no marcha a destinos mas grandes y felizes, à la sombra de estas nuevas ideas democráticas, que sin duda proporcionarán al mayor númeuna suma mayor de bienestar. Pero este dista mucho del emayo aventurado de doctrinas que destruyen nuestras garantías de seguridad y estabilidad. Ese hecho en este pais es muy posible que haga desaparecer toda fianza, todo sentimiento de seguridad, India. nensable al comercio y necesario harta para las mismas reformas preparatorias que con el tiempo y la prudencia pudioran hacerse para o triunfo de las mismas doctrinas y principlos que se quieren acreditar como justas y útiles.

Juzgamos pues imprudentisimo por parte de España provocar eses conflictos ; pero desgraciadamente pueblos que no tocan de cerca los inconvenientes insuperables que acompañan esa inporacion, no pueden Juzgar sino de un mode incompleto de tamaños males. Los principios políticos à la manera europea de comprender esas cuestiones, para nosotros decisivas, los impulsa - a medidas intempestivas y

No tememos, pues, que so atribuya nuestro lenguage à exngerados arrebatos de una acalorada imaginacion; pues la esperiencia nos ha acceditado que siempre que España ha adoptado ideas racionales y de progreso para allá, han correspondido aquí de un modo contrario, amenazandones ya con la muerte, ya con la pérdida de nuestras propiedades por el homenage de respeto que merecen las doctri-nas de humanidad y filantropía preconizadas per Inglaterra.

Ahora bien : admitiende estas premisas. Cuan espantosa no habrá sido la impresion producida aquí por les últimos acoutecimientes de Francia; agni donde hay una inmonsa actividad en las trausacciones comerciales, un movimiento constante de capitales, y donde cualquier noveded de esta clase amenara ni pais con la decadencia y la miseria ?

Apenas circuló la noticia del cambio conrefdo en Paris, cuando aparecieron los temores par nuestro porvenir, y nadio piensa mas que en poner en salvo la parte de lottura que pues da realizar bajo la forma mas fuoli de traspor? tar, es decir, en monedas. Nos courts de muchos comerciantes que tentan colobrados convenios de palabra dos dias untes do la fie gada del vapor ingles, for deshieleron apoli nas se divulgo esa fatidica nueva, precedisora de mayores y más troscendentales impora-

ciones. A todas estas se agregan las palabras agrias pronunciadas por el Lord Benthrek en el Par lamento, espresiones que anuncian la ternos. tud para este suelo que no tiene proteccion ne la puede adquirir de oero mois que de ese pueblo y Göblerno vedinos, quo a posar de su fa-cria y prevision parces guieren abandonarios a merced de la perioda de Inglateria y la dell billad 6 impotencia de España. La España no nos protejars ber th teaso desgraciado por la simpata que alla tichen los principios per turbedores de musico bienestar, y por que mo puede resistires a las exigencias de la Francia y de fie Inglateria unidas hoy en el principle num de la abolicion de la esclavite tan Andrian has I Como podra sostoner Espania

poère Espala a un pueblo nuevo; amondesa; que simte por si su prepia grande de colonida; que cuenta con mahantiales inagotables de P que cuenta con management de pervent indicato en quesa, que columbra un pervent indicato en el hemisferio donde la Providencia la la descripcado, en medio de tantés millones de Barbattes y hombres libres \ Qué medios 4485 recent sos, que población timo Estata para deservo. liar las riquesas de Cuisi. O pare Empodicione m deserrollo la cieva al poder y diguidad que tione de llegar entrolles Naciones del Na Manda 1: Los hombres de talente y prestigio que han diffide los asuntos públicos de la me publication and selection of the selecti

malamente los principios de centralizacion # unidad de poder. Las facoltades omnimbdes; concedidas à los Capitanes Generales ; la nia guna responsabilidad de estos, por inicuos que sena sus manejos, el selo que muestra nuestro gobierno en dirijirlo todo sin consulta de nuestras corporaciones, ni aun de personas acreditadas del país, revela esa fatal desconfianza que solo puede provenir de la conviccion ca que está de su impotencia para ponerse al frente de la opinion pública, para consultar los verdaderos intereses del pueblo, y sin debilidad ni tirania proceder con acierto y firmeza en la direccion dificil de nuestros asuntos politteen

Azi es que apenas asoma el menor destello de progreso é imperio de ideas rocionales para Europe, esperimentamos aquí una sensacion de dolor y angustia, como sino pudiéramos encontrarnos bien sino cuando el mundo marcha en las tinichlas y en el error. Nuestra Isla, Milady, encierra tesoros que no hau descubier to nuestros gobernantes y que jamas los pondrán en estado de provecho, continuando en este sistema de esplotacion que oprime y aniquila y enerva. Pero aqui existen aguardando solo que la Providencia nos envie una mano podorosa que dé vida y forma à lo que contiene nuestro suelo.

Mas volviendo á lo principal ¿ Scrá posible, Milady, que nosotros en medio del albo-1020 general que produce la libertad en todos los corazones honrados, en todo corazon de Americano continuemos desheredados de las ventajas de la civilizacion, apartados de la comanion general de los pueblos cúltos !

Tiempo es ya de que se de à esa cuestion el valor que en sí tiene. Tiempo es ya de que la Union, que representa la civilizacion y el progreso del Nuevo Mundo interponga su poderosa mediacion con el Gabinete de Madrid invocando sentimientos nobles y justos que cree mos están aletargados, pero no muertos en la Metrópoli para lograr pacideamente el tranto de las doctrinas humanitarias, sin comprometer el porvenir, la seguridad y la tranquilidad de un pais que tanto promete al comercio del

Los Estados Unidos, por su situacion floreclente, por su influjo en Europa, estan liamados a abogar y defender estos pueblos debiles. Vecinos suyos con quienes les extrechan tantas relaciones de intereses y simpatias, y que se hallan regidos por naciones europeas, incapaces de conocer sus necesidades ni de otorgar les sus derechos de hijos, ni aun de hombres Los Estados Unidos no cumplirán con su mision, con su Apostolado político, si no procuran asegurar la independencia total de toda la América, y afianzar la prosperidad de todos sus pueblos en los grandes principios democráticos, de los cuales son ellos como el sul, el centro de todo el sistema republicano.

En otra carta, si V. nos permite continuas esta correspondercia, impondremos à V. de pormenores respecto de nuestra situación mer-

Quedo de V., Milady, su mas attento.

S. S., q, b. s. p., ALMENDARES.

: Pobres Ispios Americavos !- Existed tounvia en los limites de los. Esta los de Alabama y Misisipi algunos restos de la tribu aborigena de los Chuctaus o Chactas que ha inmortalizado con su canto el cisne trances Chauteabriand, esa tribu numerosa y poceresa en otros tiempes, virtuosa y pacidea hasta nuestros dias, y que sin embargo no ha podido salvarse del esterminio con que la ha amonazado el cristiuno, el civilizado, ellibre Europeo. La Nacion que hoy blazona de ser la mar cristiana, la mas civilizada, la mas libre de la tierre: la Nacion que decanta liena de orgullo las nobles cualidades y virtudes de s : origen angle sajon : la Nacion que con una habilidad politica sin igual ha sabida fomentar, multiplicar y civilizar al Africans esrinun; can Nacion se escura ente todas las naciones del Mundo, y pretende justificar ante el Dire de la humanidid, el esterminio graduci de la raza Americana, de los legitimos Seflores de esta tierra, con la imposibilidad de civilizar al Indio libre que resiste à las verdades de las ciencias, à las verda les de las artes, à las verdades de la libortail y à todas las verdades que componen el cuerpo de civilizacion Anglo-Americana. He sept como se espresa La Tribuna hablando de las Chac-

faus. "De quinientos fa seiscientos Indios aborigenas existen to lavia invencible y tenazmente aj egados á las escenas de sus antepasa los. Los cindadanos do Mobila estan familiarizados con

sympathies; the other, being heterogeneous n color, sentiments, rights, and sympathies. We think that the tranquility and security of the American Union, and, particularly, of the southern states, demands from their represertatives, strict attention to that subject The addition of the free blacks in the French and English colonies, which surround the southern states, to a million which are contained in Cuba and Porto Rico, render the situation of those states critical, because it would not only greatly increase the physical power, but what is much more to be dreaded, it would double the moral force of all the abolitionist, liberal and reform parties in the world, and of all who are not slaveholders. In our opinion the cessation of European rule in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico would consolidate the union and the tranquility of the United States of America to as great an extent as that dominion now endangers it. We have news from the capital of Mexico up to the 15th ult, and from Vera Cruz up to

Marie Land

the 22d of the same month. They confirm the apinion before expressed, that it was doubtful whether the treaty of peace would be ratified in Mexico; the presses of that capital and of Vera Cruz express the same doubt, and private letters do the same. We have never voi thought that the ratification of that treaty at present would be advantageous to either o the parties or to any part of America, and we do not now see any reason for thinking otherwise. We are inclined to this opinion more by the moral effect which the treaty will have upon the affairs of the whole of America than by its material effect upon any particular section of the continent. To be more explicit, we think that it will be more advantageous for Mexico, the United States, and the whole of America, to prolong the occupation of Mexico; and the present state of European affairs makes that occupation doubly advan-

Our readers will find abundant material in the news which we insert below, to enable them to become particularly informed of the state of political affairs in Europe, and having dene so they can judge for themselves and form their own opinions as to the course Spain, which are laboring under a political parexysm.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY-SOCIETY is waging with sleepless energy the moral war which it has declared against the "churches and constitution of the United States," but its efforts are like those of the excellent Mrs. Rudiger, who thought the Atlantic too salt and poured a cup of milk into the ocean every morning to improve its flavor. The Mrs. Rudigers of the Anti-Slavery Society add, at each anniversary, their cup of milk to the flavor of the Federal constitution, but the improvement is not very perceptible. Their plan for "bringing the slave out of bondage over the ruins of the American church and the American Union,' though advocated with vast unction, has even comed to elicit strong expressions of contempt. Smiles and hisses of derision are all they can provoke in the way of notice.

An appeal against slavery, addressed by 40,000 women of Scotland, to the women of America, was draped from pillar to pillar in the ball of meeting. The motive and thesentiment of the appeal is honorable to its movers, and we could wish that 40,000 of our not less honorable, wise and humane women of America would respond, by an appeal against the enslayement of conscience and the imposition of tithes in Great Britain.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY WAS OFFIRE ized in 1817 to promote the religious and intellectual improvement of these whose "home is on the deep," and through whose agency all nations are brought within the circle of mutual help. The receipts of the past year were \$24,000, and we trust a good account will be rendered of its expenditure. Collateral with the efforts for the moral elevation of the sailor flass, "Homes," or boarding houses of superfor character, have been established, a Maride Temperance Society which enrolls 23,000 names has been created, and the ladies have organized an Industrial Society for the (1) playment and support of the wires and female relatives of mariners. The aggregate contributions to these purposes, added to the sum already named as this year's receipt of the Scamen's Friend Society, must exceed \$50,000 collected for the benefit of sailors in this city. It is a handsome offering, but not for the rich and comma-

are throwing off the costly and burdensome forms with which monarchine entired and sustain their hereditary privileges. In their complicated policy, based as it is on the vital error that the sovereign is the state, and the support and enlargement of the royal family the chief business of the reople, ambassadors were required at every court to guard the per-sonal interests of their severeigns. They were often occupied for years in selling or buying a child to whose teething coral a kingdom was tied, as has just happened in Spain, and may happen at any time in England, while the interests of the people and the protection, of commerce was entrusted to a lower class of officials called consuls. Ministers represented the reigning families, and consuls the people of their respective nations. This is the distinction between them; and as we have no bables to sell, and don't care to buy any at royal prices, we have next to no use for Ministers at foreign courts. If there is a treaty to be made, or any special duty to perform we always have to send a special minister to attend to that particular work, and all minor transactions can be arranged perfectly well by our sonsuls. We are told, and such an excuse should never be uttered by a republican cabinet to a powerful and self-respecting people, that the crowned heads of the old world will not confer with our representative unless he is decorated with the title of minis ter-that a simple consul could not be heard on our national affairs—that a certain state and dignity must surround the man who brings a direct message from one sovereignty to another, and for these potent reasons the United States must submit to the expensive formalities of a train of high titled and high paid ministers. The United States ought to have the firmness and consistency to despatch her negotiations in the simplicity of her own democratic principles. Our Consuls can and ought to perform all that falls in the usual routine of our ministers abroad, and this should be reason enough for frowning away that useless class of parisites on the treasury. Consuis—the representatives and guardianse our commercial and popular interests--we must have, and it would simplify and economixe to great advantage our foreign commu-nications, if we made them our diplomatic agents also. This, with fair compensation and office during good behavior, would soon create a corps of foreign representatives much more complete and efficient than anything we can possibly expect under the present simless and extravagant system.

CONSULS AND MINISTERS.—One by one we

THE MORNING OF CUBA'S regeneration has almost dawned. The letter from Matanzus published in another column is written by a native of the Island, whose patriotism is only equalled by the oppressions which in common with his million brethren, he has suffered from the outrageous tyrants whose rule of three centuries begun by an unparal-led atrooity, has ever blackened the history of the fairest possession of Spain. We commend this letter to all who sympathize with the republican revolution now spreading over the Eastern world, and whose beacon lights and triumph songs have reached our own.

Cuba has long been fretting under her bonds, like a chafed steed in a compulsory harness. She has fretted thus far almost in vain, for the spear-points of her despots hovered over the slightest signs of disquietude or revolt. But it is no longer in vain that her heroic hearts leap up, and at the hallowed tocsin sound of their European bondfellews suddenly liberated, shout back the glorious watchword of a new born liberty .-Cuba heard the cry of people redeemed, as it floated from France like an odor of balm -ahe heard its echoes in Germany, and away on toward the Eternal Snows that girdle the Empire of the Calmus and Cossack, and still again quickening the blood of Italy, already warmed by a Pops who dared sprinkle waters of life on the ashes of her ancient republic. All these sounds came like a glory to the Cuban and they have nerved his soul for the great deed that must soon be consummated—the liberation of his beautiful Island.

We have been forced to omit passages in this letter, detailing the organization of liberty clubs in Havana, Matanzas and all over the Island, for fear of bringing precious heads prematurely into danger. But we can imsgine the florce delight with which the hosts of Cubans are preparing for their inevitable struggle with their Spanish tyrants. We can assure our correspondent and all Cu-

43-443--

THE ORIGIN SPROTATOR OF AUGUST 18th. there are nearly two the main and place on the Corego noute, all of which, with the exception of some four hundred Mormon whoms, as bound for this country. We think this rather a large estimate. One thousand wagons will do for this year. Surv Boars - Among the items of or hins-tion and reorimmation between Gon: South

and Secretary Matoy, we have a question of delay and cost with regard to the surf book ordered to be constructed for landing trees. and munitions at Vera Crus. Gon. Source quired 140 of them, and estimated their go at \$28,000. The Department thought a result in the region of the property of the region and munitions at Vera Crus. Gon. Soots r not more than half were really needed. were abandoned and lay scattered along harbor of Vera Cruz like waste oyster shells, shameful mementoes of somebody's bad caldution and disregard of expenditure. instances of mismanagement have abounds throughout the war, owing to the inexperience of military men in the transaction of civil business, and occasionally perhaps to a disposition to help a favorite contractor to a fortune. Mules were bought in the United States and transported to the Rio Grande at the rate of \$400 a mule, when they could have been bought on the spot, already broken and acclimated, for a tenth of the money. and wagons were ordered to be built, in nan bers and expense corresponding to the sur bonts, and like them, they are rotting, unused in the country of the enemy. NOT ONLY ARE WE relieved from the neces

sity of assisting our transatlantic brother-re

volutionists, by their heroic unity of struggle

but the hands of our government are so com

pletely bound we cannot even assist these who

cry for succor on our own continent. For near

ly twelve months past the state of Yucatan

almost within cannon shot of Cuba (that is to

be ours sooner or later) and more valuable to us than would be a Lombardy or Sicily, he proffered herself and begged to be admitted t the Union. For twelve months her commissioners have arged their suit at Washington their state in its liberties, confessed their own weakness unless assisted in their struggle f a better nationality, and by every principa and sympathy of republican brotherhood all ed upon the United States for succor. And with what success ? Up to this time nothing has been done further than the issue of a message by the President, recommending the case as worthy of consideration -- worthy most likely a vote of sympathy from the Congress of a great nation, always ready to shed toars for and send arms and clothing to a Greece or Bolivis-or perhaps worthy the sending of a special messenger with the regret of the Presi dent that the Indians should be so savage a to rise against, murder and eat the cateos. And to say further, that although ready and willing to spend millions of dollar and thousands of lives to conquer territor no better, if as good, he, the President, I corry the United States had not at first th

courage to accept Yucatan, and that it is not

too late to do so, or in any wise interfere with

her affairs. And shame it is, that the pro-

claimer and defender of republican faith should want sympathy or decision to accept its own when offered, or so entangle itself by treaties as to be unable to defend its own who in danger. During the entire war with Mexico, Yaca tan, withdrawn from that imbecile nation s an independent state, maintained the strictes neutrality. Not a soldier did she furnish to fight against us, not an obstacle did she cas in our way. Nay, by every word and sign she manifested her desire that the American arm should triumph, and in no way more so, that by forswearing her allegiance to the Mexica compact, and casting herself into our arms Not into our arms exactly, for we thrust he back beautiful as she was and useful as sh might have been in the future, though we were fighting hard at the same time fo rattlemake dens, mosquito bogs and alligator swamps, which we afterwards were obliged to purchase by a foolish if not shame ful treaty.

Yucatan weimight have had for less than asking, and once folded in our embrace she would have defied all Mexico to win her back What a link she would have been in our commnnication with the southern extremity of ellos, por que d'ariamento les vienen à ven ler hazes de teha en invierno y frutitas silvestres en verano. El caracter sobresaliente de las mugeres Ciactones es la pureza y ossitudad que emercian en villo de las tentaciones, y a pesar de su aparente degradación. En vino ha sido todo este exo para inspirarles los sontimientes de cri trandad y civelización. Illos conservan los bubitos y ossitunbres de su raza primitaria, hasta sus virtudes en medio de nuestra civilización, y se conservan apogados con mayor fervor à sus antiguos páblitos y costumbres."

Requisitos para pleitean.—Preguntólo una Señora á un tio suyo, abogado viejo, qué requisitos se necesitaban para entablar un pleito; y el buentío le conter ó : 10. Una buena causa; 20. una buena bolsa; 30. un buen abogado; 40. un buen jue; 50. un buen juerado; 60. una buena suerte.

THE TRUTH.

BY CORA MONTGOMERY.
"LIGHT AND PEACE!"

NEW YORK, MAYO 14, 1848.

Political Review.

Since the 27th ulto., when the last number of "La Verdad" was issued, we have received European news up to the 22d. From their tenor, we see that while the people are scooring the advantages which they gained in their first assault, they are continuing the attack with the greatest enthusiasm, and we doub; not that the step which has opened the breach, will lead to the complete triumph of their cause. Absolutism only existed in Spain and Russia; all the rest of Europe is constitutional or republican. Still we cannot flatter ourselves with the hope that the liberal cause will progress in a pacific march, as we see that the aspect of affairs is daily becoming more hostile, being embarrassed by the intrigues of families who have been deprived of absolute power, or dethroned, and their partisans, and the obstinacy or aspirations of some who yet continue in power.

The king of Sardinia had declared war against Austria, and the king of Denmark against Prussia, and hostilities were going on with activity and warmth. The duchies of Germany (in fact almost the whole, of this large portion of Europe,) was fermenting with dissensions; the low provinces of Austria were agitating and arming; the Italian states were uniting their forces for the purpose of obtaining the independence of their country. Every Italian is a soldier, and they are all marching to the frontier to reinforce the liberating army. The preparations for war are no less active and extensive in Austria, Russia, Prussia, etc., and, it may safely be said, that the number of soldiers in Europe is not less than 5,000,000 France is threatening Austria, and asks of Spain the expulsion of the dake of Montpensier. England, while she is barely able to attend to the domestic dissensions which threaten to bring her proud aris; tocracy down to the level of the other classes, is making ir tating protests and demands against the ontinental nations, and, at the same time, popularing herself in se hostile a manner, and the tone of her government is so arrogant and wovoking, as to afford grounds for fearing : sanguinary shock. The inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula, although oppressed under the iron yoke which Narracs imposes upon them, do not remit their efforts to shake off or break it. The situation of Europe being well considered, everything leads us to the belief that the scourge of a general way, which will inundate her with blood, is al: t inevitable.

The Eur
attention to
that revolv on will have upon her affairs.
The course hich the torrent of reform will
take, before or after it shall have invaled that
occurry, an he difference between the population of Europe and that of America, one beligg all of the same color, and having the same

too large for the rich and commercial city of New York.

"IN TIME OF PEACE prepare for war," was the maxim of Washington. Not that Wash; ington leved or was in favor of war, his far secing eye saw, what the experience of years confirm, that the possession and show of weapres and a readiness to use them, should occasion demand, are the surest preventives of was From the earliest ages, violence and wrang have resulted from conflicts between strong and weak, and the latter have suffered in proportion to their want of means or preparation for resistance. Nations like individuals respect signs of power. They seldom attack these who are equal or superior in strength. Our government has yet to learn tunt it is both easier and cheaper to show its hand, to exhibit signs of preparation to ward of a blow than to receive a blow unprepared. whatever reparation may follow. However idle the idea of a millenium at present, in which armies and navier will become oblivious, we believe that canguinary wars may be avoided if nations will but stand on guard ready to defend their rights. Though the argument has a doubtful moral, it is nevertheless true-that modesty in looking after one's own interest and defending one's self is not an admitted virtue. And the argument applies to nations as well as individuals.

Self respect begets the respect of others. If this principle had been carried out in our government, by watching and defending its rights the instant they were assailed, we should have had less insults from nations in every respect comparatively inferior and contemptible. Brazil would not have dared to repeat the aggressions upon our commerce and treat our fing with insolence, nor would Mexico bave recorded a bloody war with us upon her annals. Powerfully as the influence of our successful institutions (at home) may have operated upon classes of individuals the world over, there has been wanting that show of physical power abroad by which even the rudest masses are impressed, to perfeat the influence. What has been the cause of the superior respect paid to every thing English in all quarters of the Globe so long? Simply the display she has made of power to reward triendship or punish enmity. She has not been obliged to strike perhaps a blow, but there was the ready uplifted hand always winning bloodless triumph. Such was the idea of Washington when he uttered the maxim we have quoted. A man of peace, he looked upon the warlike element rightly disposed as the destroyers of man, and he was correct.

Nething has opened the eyes of the world so wide to the horrors of war as the terrible inventions of modern times, by which nations are more equalized in strength and better prepared for any contest in which they may be pitted. The very fact of being in an attitude to resent a wrong or defend a right, has made nations cautious of aggression. We have called the attention of our government to this consideration for years. We have pointed to our insulted flag and violated commerce, asking thus far in vain for such a show of power as should insure respect for our flag and protection to our commerce, upon all seas and in every quarter of the globe. Now the Brazilian says, when he insults us, "never mind. the Americans do not look after these trifles, they are slew and weak to avenge a wrong." And they say this because we have seldom, if ever, manifested the will or ability to punish such insults. Let our government create the steam mail marine (capable of being turned into a war marine) which we have so long and earnestly advocated, and which, instead of being a bill of expense like the present old-hulk navy, will pour a stream of wealth into the country, and our flag and commerce will be respected. We ought at this moment to have such steamers flying on every ocean. Half a dozen of them floating in the ocean. Half a dozen of them floating in the Mediterranean would, at this time, lend incalculable impulse and strength to the struggling republicans of Europe. They would be like the faces of friends amiling cheer in the hour of trial and danger. When will the people arouse and force their releaser representatives to attend to this matter?

bans, that they are not friendless in the coming strife, and that the walls of their oppressors' fortresses will, as he has nobly said, be as futile against the assault of an indignant people, as were those of Paris, Vienna, Barlin, Milan and Venice, to save the Empire of the imbeelle Bourbon, or the unholy despot of Austria.

Be diligent, cautions and ever ready, so that if the blow comes like lightning, ye may meet it with upraised shields, and dash its haughty givers to the earth amid your own shivered fetters.

THERE IS ONE WAY in which our government can assist the oppressed of Europe without infringing upon treatles or setting foot on her soil. Let a fleet of merchant vessels be sent to the different sea ports and a free passage offered to all, of whatever nation, [paupers and felons excepted,] who may wish to emigrate to the United States. Those who are possessors of abundant wealth and a desire to settle on our hospitable and happy shores, will not seek the boon of such a passage, though they would at this time rejoice at finding the way of escape from the old world, hovering in their ports and on their coasts. If there were no revolution and disorder to especially prompt emigration, the overstocked condition of Enrope and the glorious field open in America is sufficient motive, (both for them and us,) and all that thousands of hardy, honest, and industrious men want to bring them amongst us, is the means of transportation across the

While the revolution is deranging everything, and the security of life and property becomes every day more hazardous, there are tens of thousands among the aristocracy, wealthy classes, and tradesmen, who would be glad of an opportunity to gather up their goods and gold, and escape at any rate, to a country where they can enjoy undisturbed possession of life, liberty, and wealth. These would, many of them, joyfully embrace such an opportunity as a morehant fleet sent out by our government, and besides well paying their way, would bring millions of dollars in gold and silver to add to our national wealth. And not only millions of dollars in gold and silver, but thousands of warm hearts throbbing to swell our song of liberty, and strong arms to till our fields, hew down our forests, bear the artisan hammer, and if need be, help to fight our battles. These are the ruits that we should pluck from such an emit gration. But the principal object would be to assist those who are really in want of help. There never was a fitter occasion for the performance of a glorious and heroic mission on the part of a great nation, than the present revolution in Europe, and in ne way could our government better perform it, than by furnishing the means, and inviting those of the struggling masses who wish it, to come to the

This would be helping them to liberty indeed,—transplanting them from a crowded and thriftless field, to a garden abundant with all that man can desire. The American people would sanction such a mission and obserfullybear the expense, while history would hold it, up to the latest time, as one of the noblest national deeds on record.

The British stramship Avon, which arrived below New Orleans on the evening of the 20th ult., has brought the reports from the Military Court of Inquiry up to the 25th day (April 18th:) but they are of comparatively little general interest—the examination generally relating to the minute details of the military operations at Contreras and Chapultopee, and Maj. Gen. Pillow's connection therewith. The witnesses—examined were Lieut. Clarke, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Graysan, Lieut. Beauregard, James L. Freaner, John H. Peoples, Lieut. Tilton, Mr. Trist, Capt. Huger, Lieut. Beeman, Major Woods, Lieut. McConnell, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Col. Glad. den, of the South Carolina Volunteers, Major Wood, Capt. Lee. Lieut. Col. Bavage, Lieut. St. Bennett and Capt. Rocking ap 34.

Trickit are 140 feltiloid jupier in Ohio. And on the stocks about 20 years.

continent by way of Cuba, and what point from which to circumvent that orange British power that siezes a Mosquitian kingdom close by under protence of educating a Mosquitian king, and boasts its mahogany laden Houduras, marked blood-red on the map! But no. we would not have Yuca'an, and now we cannot if we wish-at least without fighting Our treaty with Mexico, (precious document) forbids further meddling with the territories of that republic. Nor did we ever think o the neutral union-seeking state in our treaty We might have partly repaid her devotion ; us by stipulating that Mexico should not seel revenge for the neutrality that had been useful to us, but we did no such thing.

All Europe calling to us from the midet its revolution, even if freedom were in th extremest danger, could not call more pitiful ly than Yucatan does at this moment. Sh asks not for union but succor-not for release from a Mexican compact be salvation from the savages who burning her villages, murdering her in habitants and laying waste her fields. Sh ealls us not to wed, but save her from threat ened death. Her life, as a civilized state, in the most imminent danger, and if treatie shut us from accepting her proffered hand humanity bids us save her from destruction She is not struggling against Mexico, but horde of Indians, who respect neither ag sex nor condition. It is not even a civil was but a ruthless insurrection, and we are boun in God's name to go to her assistance-to with ships and bring her civilised people aw if we will not help them put down their savag foes. Let us shout Vive La Republique, 1 more for the nations of Europe, until we sa

cor our brothren of North America. THE CAPTAIN GENERAL of Cuba, Gen. Ros cali, prohibited the sale of the Correo de U tramar, (a Paris paper,) which contained th late news of the French revolution, and threa ened to banish the agent if he sold any more numbers. He also summened the French Co sul, and told him that he had been informed that several Frenchmen had sung the Marsel lois hymn in a private house, and that shou any of them sing it again, he would have the banished in twenty-four hours. In alluding the European revolutions, the Cuban paper speak of the flight of Lols Montes as the on item of consequence in the movement. He long will tyranny thus shut out the light a seek to crush the hopes of men yearning to "WEILST NEED fiddled Rome was burned

has been re-dramatised in more than one the tro now-a-days. The laughing mania, as rie-comie tragedy, has had a great run. the Haymarket (London) Monsieur Guis has finished an engagement of a very lucrat character, as the original representative of Human Hyena. When, backed by & hu thousand soldiers, he was told he weaken impeached for vielating the Constitution and his colleagues laughed immederated cherus. In three days the laugh (change a maniao's) was heard ringing through th test of Vincennes, from a band of faction (of which Guiset was the leader) with toof to cover their proclaimed heads. imitations at the Haymarket drew ord houses. This revolution causing laughter become contagious. In the British Hot Commons when the petition of Five Mill of Chartists was introduced, the herseounded along the benches, and John O'L nell on mentioning the word Repeal, wall wholmed with a storm of guffas. "The all well if this executive and legislative epident do not rupture thousands of blood-versels b fatal intensity.

Tax sacrain police has been shelished all the Austrian provinces. The function are prohibited to employ spies, since the press will not fail to reveal dangerous couracies and plots, if any exist.

Orners have been received at the Yard Charlestown, to prepare the End.

Tal EXPURENCENS of Germany and some the distincts in Survey, have committed a to-al effor in not bolishing reyalty while the promition places flower in their hands. Easy is to say that constitutional kings are harme, but it is easier to see that while the king a on his throne, though stript of much tin n, the of Trubols and elements of despo-im remain. They remain too to their They remain too in their worst Constitutional kings are still kings for e, and the "next of kin" are their succession. The temporary power they have lost as by the "craft of kings" and their counhe in time recovered, but had the been abolished, the royal name, whethg, emperor or dictator, blotted out, and den of " divine right of kings" obliteraby breaking the line of hereditary sucon, the work of emancipation would have

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any will it be for the people, if their noy is not abused-if the shadow king tet recover his substance and become there the tyrant. The trembling princes I the petty German States, and even the roy-at Pruman and Austrian were ready when the L'I russian and Austrian were ready when the correspose to accede all but the throne, the gn expower. Why in the midst of their abnperal name and succession, and a mere ctness and terror did they plead for such a sil thing as the Paris blouses carried from te Conflicties and burned on the place Bastile, r to be set up as showy akeletons of what hey are wore. There lies a secret—they ost me their cunning in the hour of danger. They booked beyond the fleeting moment and the start-sight of ingenuous people, and saw the claim the future of requiring the trap-like if the throne were left. ey knew the are inspired by august titles upon simple nded men, and said to themselves, "When excitoment is past, we will through these rerencers of signs and our sworn friends, the dually restore all that is lost."

The crafty Austrian not only saved his three and imperial name, but his conciliatoconstitution makes his person "sacred and totalable," and olver iolable," and gives him power over his maries and armies. The people gained mething, and might have gained all, but hould there be a reaction in the tide of revoon, those treasuries and armies will not the restore old oppression, but punish the re-It he wery root of tyranny. Royalty and all ppendages should have been cast out, and ing left to remind the people of vicious kirgs and irisolent nobles, save the remembra ce of their great victory over them. The republicans of Europe must surround thems by republican emblems, or their triselves by republican embler um h is by no means secure.

They may elect Presidents for life if they playee, but if they should pounts.

son to take the reins in succession, they still to take the reins in succession, e, but if they should permit Presidents' an dangerous seeds of absolutism and tyr-They must consider no man's person, thather he be chief or scullion of the republe sacred and inviolable. Infallibility beings not to man, and nothing less than infal-I hillity should raise man above the judgment of men upon his iniquities. Our President, interial enough for republican good, cannot so that his "four years" are certain, for l'ability to impeachments, renders his first abuse of the Constitution fatal to him. We bold the offices that we create sacred and in volable while they constitutionally exist, and is the reason that men may corrupt effices we hold no man's person, in or out of office, secret and inviolable. Europe must come to this standard to make her libertles safe.

WHEN THE NEWS that the king of Sardinia -the gailant Charles Albert—had proclaimed his sovereignty over Lombardy, reached London, the English journals debated with themselves whether Austria should be left alone to purish the noble Sardinian, or England king treaties, to restore the empire of Europe's chief tyrant and "Holy Alliance" maker .-The came to the conclusion (a wise one,) without difficulty, that England had better not interfere with the republican hosts of the Confinent: that she was under the severest bond (her own revolutionary condition,) to stay at home and mind her own business.

Yet, said the journals, if England interferes

not with the revolution on land, she must maintain the supremacy of the seas. Should rance (the head and front of republican ofUnited States.

and the second s

The steaments Britannia arrived at Roston at 12 o'clock on Saturday, 6th inst.

On the arrival of the steamship America it was reported that Leuis Phillippe was on board, when ne little excitement was created. Great numbers visited the ship to get a look at him, but it turned out that it was all old gentleman who bere some resemblance to the last King of the French.

COMMERCIAL affairs are without material change-money is a shade easier-but there is a general want of confidence, which prevents investments. This state of feeling will only be removed by the gradual restoration of quiet and order in Europe-the definite settlement of our Maxican affairs and the increase of faith in the stability, security and permanency of American institutions.

The excitement on account of the late revolutionary movements in Europe, has in some degree subsided. The enthusiastic joy with which we halled the progress of freedom, and anxiety lest the interruptions of business, and depressions of trade, in Europe, consequent on intestine commotions, should cause great revulsions here, have now given place to increased pride in our glorious institutions, and confidence in the vast internal resources of this country, with its mighty undeveloped energies-its immense amount of produce and its indomitable, tireless people.

Instead of waiting for an advance in the English or French markets, Columbia's hardy sons seek other oxtlets for their products. Cotton goods and the ten thousand other articles are already sent to the East Indias, China, Africa and South America. Lines of stramships are established from Main to Cape Horn and from thence to Oregon.

Five grand trunks of railways are under way to connect the Atlantic with the far west, and their branches will soon interlace the whose continent. Even in the Southern States the same energy and determination to develope the resources of their country is manifest .-Planters mean to be independent of English manufacturers, and, already cotton factories, and iron works, are springing up all over the South.

The President has received advices from Mexico which have not been made public, but which are understood to represent the ratification of the treaty as highly improbable.

A bill is now before Congress authorizing the President to send assistance to the Yucateore, who are threatened with extermination by the Indians. It is expected to create a warm debate. Should it pass, vessels will be dispatched to bring away the whole Spanish race, or an efficient force of from 8 to 5000 men will be sent for their protection.

This will be done in such a way as not to infringe on the integrity of nations, and without being a conquest, but it will be held until it takes place as one of the sister states of the great American Union.
The U.S. brig Dolphin left the Brooklyn

station on Friday last on her way to the East Indies, via Rio Japeiro. The Onkahye is expected to sail shortly for the latter port.

The Hudson Bay Company have encroached on United States territory by erecting posts thirty miles within the borders of lowa, the inhabitants of which are demanding the disposession of the intruders.

The Executive of Virginia has demanded the persons charged with the abduction of the seventy-seven slaves from Washington City, en the ground that a number of the negroes stolen belonged to persons in Virginia.

The German citizens of New York got up on the 8th inst. a magnificent funeral pageant, in honor of the patriots killed during the recent revolutions in Germany.

Mexico.

THE RATIFICATION of the Treaty grows daily more doubtful-a quorum of the Congress at Quaretaro cannot be got together, and indeed it is now of little real consequence whether that ghost of Mexican nationality assembles or not. The natur' course of events must be that State after state of unhappy Mexico will grow weary : parchy and confusion, and as Yucatan now does, will apply for a place beneath the stars and stripes.

Gen. Cadwalador and Mr. Trist have re. turned to the United States.

Major Stowart, of the Pay Department, arrived in the city of Mexico on the 14th.

Paredes as late as the 11th ult. had not been arrested by the Mexican Government. He San Inte and according to a latSteamboat Association:

Land Control of the Control

The Steamboat and Propeller interests of the Lakes have at last effected a consolidation. The terms of the Association are not perfectly known, but the following tariff of prices will show that the public are dealt with more liberally than in any former arrangement of the kind :

PRICES OF PASSAGE ON LAKE ERIE. Cabin, Steer, Oxen and Pars, Pars, Horses

Erie.....\$3 01
t onneaut & Ashtabula. 4.50
Fairport.......450
Claveland.......480
Black River. Huron and
ducky 2,00 2,50 2,50 4,00 PRICES OF PASSAGE TO THE UPPER LAKES.

From RUFFALO TO \$2,00 \$2,00 \$10,00 Milwaukie

Racine
Southport
Chiesgo 1200 6,00 10,00

Furniture and Luggage to Mackinac, and ny port on Lake Michigan, \$1 per bbl. bulk. Wagons, double \$5; single \$4.

Foreign Emigrants Luggage, 60 cents to Upper Lakes, and 30 cents per 100 on Lake Erie. PRICES OF FREIGHT ON LAKE ERIE, TO

Aug 31, Inclusive-From Bafalo to Detroit and intermediate ports on Lake Erie, heavy 15 cts., light 20 cts.

PRICES OF FREIGHT ON THE UPPER LAKES, TO AUG., 31, INCLUSIVE-From Buffelo to Chicago and intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, heavy 20 cts ; light 35 cts.

Canada and New Brunswick.

All is quiet in Canada. Meetings to sympathise with the French revolution have been held in Montreal, but the success of the liberals at the last election, and anticipated advantages from reforms through political action have prevented any outbreak.

Many of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of New Brunswick advocate republican institutions.

Cuba.

The negroes of Cuba are very turbulent, and an insurrection is hourly anticipated .-The Captain General has made strong prepa. rations for repressing any outbreak that may occur among the colored population. He alse endeavored to prevent the French and ether foreign residents from making any demonstrations of rejoicing on account of the revolutions in Europe. A revolution in Cuba is not far distant. The exceptive rigor of the authorities against republicans and Cuban friends of freedom, proving the old saying, that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

British Guina.

The Georgetown, (Demarara) Gazette of March 22, and report had resolved Georgetown, by a late arrival from New Amsterdam, that serious disturbances had taken place in Berbico river Numbers of the Creole peas-Berbico river Numbers of the Creole pos-antry rose against the Portuguese, nu iterated them, broke into their houses, and destroyed or pillaged their property. From forty to fit-ty people were brought as criminals into the on of New Amsterdam, and commisted to jail.

OUR REPUBLIC, firm as the immutable principles on which it is based, happily stands se far aloof from the revolution now transforming Europe, that we can look calmir upon the struggle and by our sympathy and counsel nerve and help guide the sinews of liberty seeking masses without breach of faith with nations. We are the reserve corps to consummate the triumphs of freedom, as our fathers were pioneers to strike for and win its first fruits. Our example has been leaven to the millions of the old world-a light and fire. illumining their souls and warming their hearts and hands until they have dared shout in the ears of their tyrants, "we too, are menwill be free !" Say not to us any more they ory, that liberty is a fable, behold the fruit of her seed planted in a wilderness beyond the ocean, seventy years ago-twenty millions of people, free, intelligent, presperous and happy. Nor is our influence forgotten now that it has ripened and burst in the heart of Europe. Amid the waving of banners and the flash of uplifted sabres, whether in Italy, France, Germany, Poland or our own fatherland Britain, the finger of revolution points to us as its example, its cloud and pillar of fire! As we vowed so are the masses of Europe vowing

VERY DIPORTANT FREE ACTION

Another Battle Fought.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The Wax Not Yet Ended.

PETERSBURG, May 10th, 1848.

The special daily Express for the New York Sun, has arrived from New Orleans, bringing dates to the 4th inst. The schr. Heroine arrived from Vera Crus on the 21 instant. Na quorum of the congress, at Quaretaro, had yet been got tegether. Sixteen deputies and four senators were still wanting for the transaction of business. The members of the congress who had arrived, expressed themselves as being very favorably disposed for peace. The trial of Captains Hare, Dutton, and the other persons accused of the late murder, and attempt at burglary, is still going on. Fifteen or twenty American deserters enlisted recently in the Mexican army.

The steamship Fashion, from Brazos Santiago, on the 13th ult., had arrived. Among the passengers was J. L. Cellins, of New York city, who bears dispatches from Generals Price and Wool, to Washington. He states that, about the 6th of March, a Mexican lieutenant sent word that a small party had been captured near El Passo.

This, with information that Gen. Urren had designs upon that post, induced Gen. Price to proceed to its relief. But finding, on his arrival there, that no such danger was to be apprehended, he determined to advance upon Santa Cruz, where government trains with from 1500 to 2000 troops were stationed.

General Trias, the Mexican chief, having fortified the place, awaited the attack. After a fruitless parley of eight days, Gon. Price assaulted, and, although a gallant resistance was made, succeeded in taking the place, and capturing, fourteen pieces of artillery, two thousand stand of arms, and some \$300,000 worth of public property. On the 18th, Gen. Price proceeded with part of his force to Chihuahus, leaving Liout Col. Ralls in command of the remainder, with orders to follow as soon as practicable. Gen. Trias, forty of his officers, and his troops were paroled. The Mexican loss was one hundred and fifty killed, and as many more wounded. Our loss was five killed, and twenty wounded, of whom two have since died.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS -- Cotton, middling, 43a5; Sugar, fair, 3hats.; Molasses, 17a18ots.; Flour firm, choice Illinois, 84.70; Freights-no engagements; Exchanges-The difficulty of effecting exchange negotiations

CLEARED.-Ship James Edwards, Boston Bark Ganges, Boston.

ARRIVED .- Elizabeth Watts, Philad.

DETROIT, May 9th-2 P. M. Great Fire.

A terrible fire is now raging. The yellow wer, mod the Elberb store house, gone -40 buildings already consumed. The steam boat Hotel on fire, the American in flamesenc-third of the city threatened with destruction. The Advertiser office has been consumed. The flames are still in progress.

The following address was presented to the Provisional Covernment by a deputation from the Republic of Venice:—"It is not in the guage of the old diplemacy that we shall commence in addressing to the French Republic our fraternal acknowledgements. It has pitied our misfortunes, felicitated our regeneration, promised us a support from which we have much to hope and nothing to fear. The time of usurping interventions is past, and it could not be a dangerous assistance which comes from a country where Lamartine is min ister. Venice is full of reminiscences of the ancient relations of Italy with France-a city was then equal to a kingdom-times have changed, but the ideas and the sentiment are, perhaps, only more pure and more noble. The unhappy know how to love ; it is sometimes well to have been oppressed, in order to better feel what real greatness is. We offer up our prayers for the prosperity and the glory of France. We stretch forth the hand to it with a sentiment of gratitude which time will ren-der only more energetic."

SHOULD WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENG-LAND, or any other Continental power, arise out of the late and present convulsions in Europe, how we are circumstanced as to our naval defences becomes an important question. We have a larger amount of commerce

he slighted insult to England. to be saidby weav of bullying illision.) then the British lion seean of every Firench bottom: Iman, or cod-barges, steamer or ill be left to the mation of mobe hn Bull's a magnificent blushaughty me of this press, for pily escaped from the clutches unds as thought he might go in merchant ships and navies, ckets atevery thown pump in 'as! for his bluster, we taught 6 and 133, and from 1812 to premacyof the seas was no i's. Frace too, may teach asier to sweep this sea through f English journals than with ent France than the most

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At this I finest conditioned navy concentrate afloat, and is ready for action. Can England 85 nuch? Yes, the English goor tremendous bonds to mind vernment i ite ewn but , most excidedly. Chartism. Ireland, he ring Est India possessions, and doubtfu! thold in China., the West Indies and C ை, are sz apology for England ne. The British: lien must reto stay at ! member th his fighting teeth are either rotted or draw :, that the Make of Wellington is too old for nother battle, and, in fact, that the glory : British Empire is on the wane-Wise conc. on that, of the English journals to

ernment & homes minding its

: IPPE'S immense estates in France

umed by the people, from whom

they were lerived, to the great grief and noisy lan 'ation of to Rosyalist press of England. : is an impurtant prolitical princiless true than important, though ple, and the press nestion amountes it as a " monstrous no y," that the people of France can app' popular uses the vast domains wronefu. atorted by their enowned oppressors from be blood and sweat of the industrious ma es. It is, and in right has never ceased to be, the just inheritance of the nation, and that if it has been fow three, or three hundred merations withheld by royal seizure from the common benefit, the taint of fraud has alwo, a been upon the tatle and its true owners, it reople of France, have never ceased to exist So much of the property of Louis Philippe he can prove title for, made by the whole p u-duly and fairfy representedought to delivered to him intact, subject however such fines and reparations as the existing and actual representatives of the people think fit to impose an him, after an impartial trial his unprecedented expenditure of the nat? funds in the advancement of his family i ests. If he has any property that was not ped from the people, it should be rable, like that of other dishonest made a steward r his illegal depredations on the ury. If he has made none he public

APPO MENTS by the Postmaster General: Alfred 78, P. M., Madrid, St. Lawrence Y., vice Theedore W. Haskell, county, decens Harvey Valentine, P. M., Jackson, W ogton county, N. Y.; vice Elijah signed. James T. Lewis, P. M., Corbet. South ton, Ondis county, N. Y., vice Ebenes : Chomas, maigned. William W. Wilcox, 2 M., Copeke, Columbia county, N. Y., vice ArtH: Wilsex, resigned. Solomon Bassom Mortham, P. M., Ripley, Chatauque sounty, N. Y., the late worthy Postmistress having wried and meved away. LA PARETA of New Orleans compliments us

the French sation.

rotected in the enjoyment of his

ot in the passession of the common

Cubans to lucho fuerte,—y LIBRE!

A No in a family is equal to three month is school each year. Go into a nempsper is taken, and into those included it, mark the difference of the children, and be con:

by say "that the Sun is "un poce fuerte,"

Cubs matters. By the Mass.

"certs," on the subject, until

was still at San Luis, and, according to a letter in El Eco de Comercio, "taking up his residence with the different lawyers in the place." We hear nothing more of his designs.

There is no further rows from Chihuahua The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 152 out of 166 votes.

There are 2000 troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst. a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter showed fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, lest they should be again attacked.

The Monitor Republicano of the 14th instance is that on the 16th, Gen. Bustamente was at the village of Delores with a party of his division, while another portion had gone against the Indians of the village of Nichu, an insurrection of whom had become formidable. They had had the audacity, so confident were they in their numbers, to sack the village of San Diego dei Biscocho.

Oregon.

Files of the Oregon Spectator to the 22nd

of September have been received.

The Spectator of the 14th October contains a petition to Congress praying for that body

to extend its jurisdiction over Oregon.

Another excellent channel has been discovered at the mouth of Columbia river.

The Oregon Spectator of August 19th, mays:
We have information by letter that there are
nearly two thousand wagons on the Oregon
route, all of which, with the exception of some
four hundred Mormon wagons, are bound fo

Yucatan. In Yucatan the Indians were still gaining

this country.

ground—and the whites, without attempting the least defence, continue to fly towards the coast. The United States schooner Falcon had taken to Campeachy more than one hundred of the poorer classes, who were found on the coast in a destitute condition. The Indians have driven the whites from the interior to the sea-board, destroying some

thirty or forty towns and villages, and many hundred human beings. Nearly every house has been desecrated, and even the wells filled up; all domestic animals had been killed, and very many women captured.

Governor Mendez has resigned in favor of his political rival, Senor Barbechano, which which measure has, it seems, produced increased dissensions among the troops.

In Merida all kinds of business is suspended. Stores closed, shops shut, and the only movements are, that you see avery afternoon poorly

Stores closed, shops shut, and the enly movements are, that you see every afternoon nearly every male person, above fifteen years of age, drilling in the grand square, against the time that the Indians invade the capital. The Congress is now in session, and it is reported that they are now acting upon the question of church property, and of applying it for the public good.

At Sisal there are now two Spanish men of

At Sisal there are now two Spanish men-ofwar, one of them waiting solely for the action of Congress, and documents from the deputies, when she will leave for Havans. She will take many passengers. More than half of the females of Merida have left, some for Campachy, some to Lagrone, and Tobasco, and Vera Cruz, and Balize, and Bacala; the British possessions in Honduras are crowded to overflowing with them.

Santa Fe. Mr. Chouteau, with a party of men, left Santa Fe on the 9th, for California, & an express, The weather in the early part of March was exceedingly cold. Snow fell to the depth of two feet at Las Vegas and about Placere. Gen. Price and staff, have set off for Chihushus, with the Santa Fe battalion and four companies mounted horse, and two companies of regulars. The remainder of the troops, with the artillery, were to move on the 2nd It is thought by many not improbable, that the people of New Mexico will seize this opportunity to try what virtue there may be in another rebellion. Their impertinence is said to be much on the ingresse.

—as we struck so are they striking and as we cast out the tyrant se will they east him out, him and his heirs forever!

Better for us and the world that we stand thus aloof; at present the work goes bravely

on, promising to freedom a perfect victory without an appeal to our arms. We are the watchword, the pole star of their struggle without mixing in the conflict or dipping our fingers in blood. Yet if freedom were in danger-if she should call to us for succor, there is not an American hand or heart but would fiv to her rescue. If oppression by force or eraft should possibly recover its ground, could we resist the cry of France, whose blood mingled with our fathers' in the day that tried men's souls? Could we resist the cry of Switzerland or Tyrol, whose alters are consecrated like ours-or of Poland, once the savior of Europe, twice immolated in her own blood and divided by despicable tyrants -or Germany, whose De Kalb and Stenben died on our battle-fields-or Italy, hallowed among nations by her past and present, or, last but not least, those Saxon men of the pritish Isles, from whom we inherited blood and bone. No. we could not resist. Standing as we do we are the bulwark of liberty, its front and visible sign, and we must defend it whenever and wherever nations and races are in danger, or prove recreant to humanity and our faith. But until they call, our stronghold both for ourselves and hem, is, in remaining calm where we are.

As the tide runs, oppression has only thousands while freedom can boastmillions, should the struggle become one of physical force

France are already past the point of dange and so is Germany so far .as her domestic oppressors are concerned. Poland has the sym pathy of all men who love liberty, and the Russian can only crush her by trampling on the heart of Europe. In Britain the revolution moves more slowly but not less sure. Nothing can resist it there. Let the host of man who have been so long bowed down in the fields and workshops of England, and the half skeleton men of the "Green Isle," march to London, not with spears nor bayenets, but with their bared and brawny arms, and determinedly ask for their rights, and there is no Parliament that will dare resist them. God forbid that Saxon bleed should be spilled upon home hearths and alters, nor will it be, if England has profitted by the lessons of bloody revolutions. Reform, deep and searching, there must be, and every moment's delay darkens the storm impending over her. She must yield, there is no alternative. . The people will no lenger be enslaved nor

The moral force belongs to liberty alone. But

the struggle will not be one of blood if the

people are true to themselves. Italy an

plundered, and sincerely as we hope that cenession may avert bloodshed, we cannot pity the fate of those who may sacrifice their lives by longer defying the popular will. The day of the masses has come—the sceptre has passed into their hands, and like our own free mon. they are henceforth all kings of the earth. But let them learn and remember everywhere that they have won no bauble. To perfect and guaranty the freedom they have recovered is no idle task, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Let them not forget in the joy of viotory to hedge their triumph round about, by making every victor worthy of it, a intelli-gence, integrity, industry and unit, these are the cherubims that grand with facility words the ark of our Republican covenant, and they must guard, that of Europe, however well

must guard, that of Europe, however well reared, or it will not stand.

THE CONTUNISM from some cause does not work well in this country. The society at Northampton, Mass., has been broken up, under the pressure of a debt of forty thousand dollars, and that Hopedale has relinquished the community principle, and goes upon the Fourierite individual plan. There are a little over seventy persons at present, at the latter place, each family hiring its separate house, except a few who are taken to board. One gentleman stated that his carnings when constantly employed did not exceed seventy cents a day.

sweeping the seas than any other nation. Compared with the extent of our population we buy more foreign goods, employ in their importation more home-built ships, and export from our shores more agricultural produce than any other maritime country in the world. We have eighteen hundred ships, engaged in foreign trade constantly on the ocean: The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at \$250,000 each, producing \$450,000,000 as the total value of American shipping on the sea at all times. Besides this there are at least fifteen hundred vessels constantly loading and unloading in foreign ports, averaging which with their cargoes at half the rate of those affoat, gives \$187,500,000, or \$637,500,000 as the total value of American ships and cargoes out of port. Supposing a sudden outbreak with foreign powers, what sea armament have we to protect

this vast property ?-5 ships of the line, 1 ra-

see, 4 frigates, 13 sloops of war, 6 brigs, 11

schooners, 4 bomb-gun vessels, 1 ordinance

transport, 12 steamers, 6 store ships,-63 ves-

sels in all-are now in commission: 8 frigates,

10 sloops, 2 steamers, and 1 ship-of-line are in

We have a larger amount of commerce

ordinary, and 5 ships-of-the-line, 2 frigates and 5 steamers are on the stocks, making a total of ninety-six vescels, mounting about 2000 guns of different calibres, which constitute our present force. This, as it stands, is considerably inferior to the Naval power of any of the leading nations of Europe, and only about one quarter that of Great Britain. The subject is one of deep interest to every American and merits his consideration. The ounce of prevention should not wait for the pound of oure, and the plan of mail-service steamers, every where acknowledged as the most feasible and appropriate, should be extensively adopted. A DINNER WITH SANTA ANNA .- The N. O. Delta has an account of the last dinner party given by Santa Anna to the American officers and others who were his escart out of Mexico. Toasts warmly complimentary to the exiled general were drank and immediately translated into Spanish and thus communicated to Santa Anna by Sener Lara, and the General by the same means, with demonstrations of the most delicate courtesy, and with his peculiar moderation and dignity, expressed his

satisfaction and gratitude, saying: "To the American Officers and American Civizens: Trom-whose generosity Li-

ness and attention even to the moment of my

pressions of gratitude." This toast was train

departure, I protent my most heart-fold

lated from Spanish into English, and wis the last, with the exception of the ene given by Senor Lara te the Lady of Sants Anna. The party broke up with mutual Expressions of sympathy and friendship.

The Anexican Institute of this city has within seven years, awarded 175 gold medals, 241 silver cups, 1108 silver medals, 2500 in money, 723 volunes of books, and 2847 diplomas. In the same time, the well paid patriots who manage the Institution have exten 98,957 cyclers, 420 turkeys, 1987 chickens, 313 duchs, 70 hundris of potatoes, 21 calves, 9 hoeves, and an immense amount of vegetables. The whole expense of both branches of general whole expense of both branches of general way were, we are informed, drawn from the same purse.

same purse.

The new branch read connecting the Stennington and Providence Railroads being completed, the care hard semmenced, running between Stenington and Boston without change or interruption.

THE Mars BUENT by the recent fire at Washington City, can it is said, be replaced for about \$6,000.

A CHROMANT Artist is painting a splended banner to be presented to the German State that first declares for a republic.

THE ROUSE of Mr. Mile H. Taylor, at Cabotrille, was struck by lightning during the shower on Sunday attended, damage was done but no lives last, and the

POETRY.

What Might be Done. BY CHARLES MACKEY.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite,
In love and right.

And cease their scorn of one another ?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kind
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore, Light on the eyes of mental blindness

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrong, All vice and crime might die together And wine and corn, To each man born, Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sank in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self respect.

And share the teeming world to-morrow

What might be done? This might be done, And more than this, my suffering brother— More than the tongue, E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

SELECT SKETCH.

My Aunt's Visit to the Whittlegton

My aunt, Mrs. Bond, is the widow of a surgeon, living with her son and daughter, on a small income, in a small house at a small street in merry Islington. Aunt Bond is a worthy lady, who always wears a black silk gown and a white cap, and has never yet been seen without her bodily and mental stays, tightly laced about her. She is conspicuous in her circle, for the love of two minor virtues-Propriety and Economy-which she has come, at last, to consider of more importance than the cardinal ones, and practises to the exclusion of some of them. Strange, as it seems to my aunt, her children, George and Eliza, have neither inherited nor imbibed a love of these virtues, so thoroughly as to satisfy their parent. While Mrs. Bond's first questions about anything are, "Is it proper?" "Is it cheap ?" asks, !'Is it jolly ?" and Eliza, "Is it beautiful?" It will, therefore, be plain to the discerning eye of my reader, that it is not an easy thing to hit upon a business, a pleasure, a plan; or an opinion, which shall give satisfaction to all three. I am often Quixotic enough to attempt this difficult task; for se. veral reasons. First, because my aunt was kind to me when I was a boy; and I like to pay her every attention in my power now. Second, because George and I are in the same merchant's office in the city; and I have discovered that he has a good head, and that his heart is in the right place. Third, because I have also discovered that Eliza's head and face are both very good, and I am anxious to get her heart into the right place-viz., into my own keeping.

The other day I was lucky enough to carve out a day's amusement, which gratified all parties. George and I had leave of absence from the office, and I was chosen as arbiter of the day's delights. I decided on taking them all to see the Dulwich Gallery. When my aunt found that there would be nothing to pay but the omnibus, and that the most distinguished persons semetimes visited the gallery, she was pleased; and Eliza was always glad to seepictures and get a glimpse of the country. George went with a friend by railway to the Dartmouth Arms, and walked thence to Dulwich, enlivening their conversation on the road with cigars and Burton ale. He got rid of hisfriend before he joined us in the gallery, when he declared he had had "a very jolly trip, and was quite up to admiring any dirty daubs which Eliza and I should swear to be first-rate." While saying these words, his eye fell on Gainsborough's picture of Mrs. Sheridan and "Good heavens!" he exclaimed: and he was silent for the next half-hour.

Some other time, dear reader, I may give you an account of our visit to the gallery, and all that was said and thought about it; but my business now is to lead you and my Aunt Bond by degrees to that important fact in our daily life dinner. We walked about in the environs of Dulwich College, admiring

Norwood and Dulwich and fair Sydenkam till every one began to fee! keenly alive to the importance of the fact just mentioned. We had returned into the village of Dulwich, when my Aunt Bond looking towards a respectable inn asked "if we should dine there ?"

"No! My dear madam, I intend you to dine in a better place than that. I have arranged that we dine in the city, at -

such shallow importinence. Then, I remember, she quoted a sentence from Goethe's Wilhdm Mcister, in support of her opinion that it was incumbent upon all persons whose time is mostly occupied with the dry details of moneymaking, to seek daily some means of exercising the inner, higher faculties; which, without such exercise, would die away within them, leaving them mero machines for eating, driaking, and transacting buriness. She translated her quotation for me thus: -" We should endeavor to let no day rass without hearing a song, reading a good poem, seeing a fine ploture, and, if it be possible, speaking a fow reasonable words."

"Very good," I replied; "and I would add, that no man or weman should let a day pass without taking some interest in a question of social or political improvement; examining some new invention in science; and, if it be possible, doing some little stroke of work in the destruction of their and own prejudices those of others."

"But, Charles!" said Eliza, sadly, "wamen can do so little towards social or political improvement, scientific inventions, or destroying the prejudices around and within them. Now, what can I do, this day, towards destroying prejudice?

'I think you will soon have an excellent opportunity," said I, as the cab stopped in Gresh am street.

"Where are we?" she asked.

"Hush! do not awaken my aunt, or her prejudices, and do not let me startle yours ; but we are at the door of the 'Whittington Club.'"

"Well, I am ready to be convinced," said Eliza, with charming candor. "But what will Mamma say?"

"Oh! you are not to tell her, till she has seen all, and committed herself by finding every thing quite proper and very cheap."

"Now, Ma'am," said I, awaking my aunt, "We are going to dine here." She alighted without making any inquiry, being not very wide awake; and while George and I spoke to the porter, she observed to Eliza, that "it looked like a very respectable hotel.

As we went up stairs, I asked Mrs. Bond, whether she "would not like to wash her hands before dinner?" adding, that "there was a very nice Ladies' Room, to which the housekeeper would take them immediately.

Dear me! that is very convenient," she replied: "I think, my dear Eliza, we should be all the more comfortable if we were to get rid of a little of this dust. I suppose this is a regular expensive hotel, Charles," she added, as we passed several waiters in the passages.

It is not a hotel at all, Ma'am," answered I, smiling, and you are forbidden to give anything to any servant in the house .- Mrs. I continued, calling the housekeener, whom I just then saw on the stairs, "Be good enough to take these ladies up stairs. In the mean time George and I will make a slight toilette, and will await you at the foot of this staircase.

What! is there a dressing-room for gentle. mentoe?" asked my aunt; why what place is

"You shall know in good time, Aunt;" and making a sign to Mrs .-- not to enlighten Mrs. Bond on the subject, I ran off with George to make ourselves comfortable for dinner. When the two ladies joined us, Mrs. Bond was emphatic in her praise of the upper region of the establishment, which is devoted to the housekeeper and the Ladies' Rooms; "everything was so convenient, so nice; but it must all bevery dear." She was particularly charmed with an article she found up stairs, which, I assured her, did not belong to the establishment; to wit, a beautiful, fat baby, the personal property, I have since ascertained, of the housekeeper and her husband the steward. The Whittington Club is, in this respect, not inclined to follow the example of many public establishments, by putting asunder those whom God has joined together.

"Well! are you ready for dinnor, Mother !" "Quite, inquired George in a hungry tone. my dear boy !" replied my aunt with admiration; and giving her my arm, we went down to the dising room, followed by Eliza and

When my aunt saw the size of the room, and the many tables covered with white cloths, and a few persons scated at them, here and there, in the act of dining, she looked a little alarmed; but when Eliza said "it looked like a restaurant- Verey's, for instance, minus the guadiness," she recovered; and upon my asking her, in which part of the room she would like to dine, she pointed to a table in a corner, near an open window, and said, "That place looks retired and cool, let us sit there."

places to come to. I only wish Eliza and I could do the same."

"And why not? Other ladies come here, Mamma," said Elisa.

But where is it? what is it? I neverheard of such a place before! Can any one come

At this moment we entered the handsome drawing-room, which looked very inviting .--The windows were all open, and a pleasant shady sort of sunlight was spread over the spacious apartment, ending in a brilliant flood of golden rays at the door which leads into the little conservatory. he rich crimson of the couches and curtains; the fresh clean look of the walls, carpets, and tables, gave an idea of wealth and style which pleased my aunt. The want of all uscless ornament, which Eliza denominates "drawing-room rubbish;" the plain elegance of the furniture; the many busts of illustrious men which "rain influences" from the walls; above all, the couches, divans and fautcuils around the room, which look so perniciously comfortable, and which, no one can say, are not as comfortable as they look ;-all these things so charmed Eliza, that she declared sho "had seen few rooms in which she could sooner feel at home."

" May we go there, George ?" inquired my aunt, pointing to the conservatory with eager curiosity; but in a whisper, lest she should disturb an old gentleman who was reading a newspaper and sipping his coffee at one of the tables near us.

"Certainly! I can take you there. I can go anywhere about this house and so can Charles."

How is that ?"

"Because we are members."

"Uhy will you puzzle me so?"

"Wait a moment, my dear Madam; see all first, and then you shall know where you are," said I, interrupting them.

"Well! is not this nice, Eliza ?" asked her mother, when we were in the little conservatory.

"It might be made to look beautiful in-deed," replied Elixa, "with a very little money; but, at present, I think these scrubby, sickly-looking plants are a disgrace to the pretty green-house, and the whole establishment. If you and I, mother, had a voice in the management of things here, we would soon rectify this, I fancy.

"Nothing would be easier than for you to have a voice in the management of things We should be very glad if ladies of sense and taste would devote some of their leisure time to the business of this house!"

"What do you mean, Charles?" asked my "But there is another room puzzled aunt. there," she added, approaching it.

"Yes, that is the library and reading-room. No one is allowed to speak there; but you may

"What a deliciously quiet refuge for a read!" whispered Elisa. "I see the girl who was in the dining room nestling in such a cosy There are several people there I see.

"Have you many books?" asked she, as we returned to the drawing-room to take our

coffee, which was just brought up.
"Not yet," I replied. "But we are in our earliest infancy, and we hope to get funds to buy books in time. At present we are very glad to receive gifts, even of single volumes."

"We have at least twenty duplicates of standard authors, which I think I may venture to say my mother will give you, if I may judge by the expression of her face just now," said Eliza. "Dotell her where we are."

"Well, aunt, how do you like the Whitt.ngten Club ?" I inquired, when my aunt had completed another survey of the room.

She sat motionless with astonishment for a moment, and then a smile spread over her face, as she said-" Well, wonders will never cease! It is a marvellous age that you children are to live in! I remember now, I heard of all this before, but I was too much accustomed to old-fashioned experience to believe In my time such a thing was not possible. Even now I do not quite understand this. Did you not say that the yearly subscription to the Club is only a guinea?"

"A guinoa for gentlemen, and half-a-guinea for ladies, my dear aunt. Ladies, you know. are members: many ladies of high reputation for talent and every moral excellence are among our ladies' committee."

"My dear boy, "said my sunt gravely, "I am an old woman, but I can see pretty clearly still, and I can draw tolerably just conclusions from what I see. If the funds are adequate for the support of this establishment'

"They are adequate."

"Then it must succeed," she continued;-

suggestion for improvement he the de WILL THE WILL the arrangements. thing ?" thing ?"

"No, my dear. I am going to give
mind to the whole business of the Ohle

like it very much," said my aunt, sectoral he it very much, same and thed a per, In the meantime, Elisa snatched a per, wrote something in the book. I look wards to see what it was, and read, smile-"Steel forks are disagreeable; as

kins are desirable at dinner, and de breakfast."

"That will soon be set right," said I "There is little fear that anything should not be set right," said my Aunt.
"I hope to live to see the Whittington the pride and the boast of the City don.—Hewett's Journal.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Senate Senate on the Vice President resumed his set in ed it to order. Prayer was offended in the Mark Mr. Silvern Rev. Mr. Slicer

Rev. Mr. Silcen.
Numerous petitions and memorals
presented, which were duly received an
ferred.

ferred.

A petition was presented by the late New Hampshire, numerously signed by sees of New York, praying that done would make a report, expressive at the publisher Slavery ever had a constitutional

The question of reception was rail

The question of reception was paint by Turney, of Tennessee, who moved to a motion to receive the petition on it is. The yeas and mays were demanded, as follows—yeas 23, mays 7, so the founded against the reception.

A petition was presented by Mr. E had years to make an appropriation for the chase of the Estate of Mosmit Verthoot, numerously signed, praying ress to make an appropriation for the chase of the Estate of Mosmit Verthat the title of the same might be the United States Government and the property of the nation, which are received and referred.

Mr. Daris of Massachusetts, offerdia Intion calling upon the Secretary of the

received and referred.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, offender Intion calling upon the Secretary of the sury, for information regarding the stancer, of all the works of vossils for year, ending the Solt of June;

Mr. Allen's Joint resolutions, pages establishment of a Republican form of the stancer of the secretary of the secreta

time,
Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticate many
ference to the Committee on Fortile
tions.

tions.

Mr Allen advocated the measure with real arnestness, but expressed indifference with the resolution was referred, or manually age all order for some early day. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire,

er the resolution was referred, or made the special order for some sarly day.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, award an amendment by adding "and by midesting the sincerity of their professions as tays all liberty by the immediate emanor and a saver in all their colonies."

Mr. Downs, of Louisians, opposite ference proposed.

Mr. Calhoun thought it premates to upon the resolution. The French billion overthrown a powarful monarchy as derived the establishment of a Republic. It is not the establishment of a Republic of the confusion; but he thought we should be included the confusion of the thought we should be interested to the confusion of gov't before we proceed to interfer Our government should be faittout and ought to wait until we receive the result of the convention, to be assembled on the 20th Aprill. Mr. Calhoun concluded by horizonthat the joint resolutions be laid on that they expressly on the ground that these were presented.

The year and nays were demanded and

The yeas and nave were demanded and stood as follows—yeas, 14; nays, 28.

Mr. Allen moved to make them the special order of the day for the first of May next.

Mr Underwood, of Kentucky, thought the last Monday in May too soon, as time, cold on be allowed for this government to be imported informed as to the results of such a special revolution, with the sudden convention of monarchy into a republican. To establish Republic on a stable basis world require and it would be difficult to force, but the matter you'd end until after the deliceration of the constituent assembly which, wald in probably conclude its labors before the first May.

May. Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, was appeared by Mr. Douglass, was appeared by Mr. Dougl ntil t

and what good to France, if we wait nith the struggle shall be over before we of if of congratulations and our sympaths are depend on the final success of the long and not upon the merits of the efficient itself they had made glorious by striking they had been committee on Foreign Relations, moved hat the Senate go into Executive Session. He said there was a case of individual Hi try awaiting the action of the Senate. The young they were opened the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives. The House assembled at the usual hour, was called to order by the Speaker, w prayer was offered up by the chaplain. A the transaction of some routine business, he. Haralson, of Georgia, introduced a resolution for the purpose of stopping the further debic upon the bill to refund to certain parties, de

sums of money advanced by them to defny In a moment we had our table supplied "because I can judge from what I have seen tell you when you are there. Here is the cab the transportation of volunteers on their wi with knives and forks, castors, bread, bottles this day, that everything is conducted upon which I have engaged to take us there." to Mexico. At the expiration of one hour if-"My dear. Charles," said my aunt, "I hope ' of water, and a carie; and there stood the principles of propriety and economy." ter its commencement. The resolution was George laughed, and Elizalooked impatient. waiter, ready to receive our orders. you are not going to do anything extravaselented. " Is that all you can say in favor of it, aunt?" Mr Vinten, of Ohio, moved that the Home gant." "What soup will you take ?- and you ?concur in the amendments to the Loss Bil "No. I think the plan of admitting ladies "We are going to the cheapest place I know, passed by the Senate. The amendments n is very good. Your poor dear uncle always where you can get a good dinner served de-Reference being made to the carte, "Two question were accordingly sanctioned. green pea, and one ox-tail," is the order given. said that the only fault in clubs was that wo-The Speaker then amounced, as the be cently. ness in order, the reports of committees Ihm men could not be members." Eliza found it too warm for soup, and, while "Then," she continued, "I fear it is not a lying upon the table. "Only think, mamma," said Eliza, "how we discussed ours, looked at the people in the fit place for ladies." A number of bills were then reported nice it is for Charles and George to dine here on motion referred to the Committee d "hir dear aunt! t ust to my discretion on Whole. in a Christian fashion every day, instead of "There is a lady dining alone at that table, that point. I assure you it is visited by ladies WASHINGTON, March dining in a dirty chop-house, without even and a young lady too!" she said to me. of the highest respectability You and Eliza Senate. washing their hands before they sit down. Mr. Dix, of New York, presented a pertion that Congress would purchase the estate of Mount Vernon. Referred to the Committee will be able to judge fir yourselves." "Yes, she dines here every day: she is a And how nice it will be for us to come here daily governess, I think." I handed them into the cab; and then when we are tired of shopping, as we so often George, taking me aside, said, with a deal of "Poor thing!" exclaimed Elisa. on Military Affairs.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, present "Oh! she spends a pleasant hour here," I fun in his face, "I see! Whittington Club! "I think we must become members directreplied; "for her little dinner is soon over, petition that Congress would take measur Bravo! I wish to beaven you could make them repair the Dam at Cumberland Island in th ly," said my aunt. "Will you tell me about and then she reads in a snug corner of the sensible on this subject; for they would find it Obio River. the rules and arrangements; and let me know drawing-room till she is obliged to go. George a great convenience to become members. They Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, presented pein what way we can be useful?" can tell you all about her; for he contrives to tition in reference to the same object are always complaining to me of not being dine every day at the same hour that she is "Certainly. You shall have all necessary previous petition. able to find any place in the city, besides a hot Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of Me., preser papers and reports; and I will have you propastry-cook's, where they can rest or have repetition for the restoration of the piles in the Saco to a sound and safe condition. posed as members as soon as possible. "Have you managed to speak to her vet freshments whenever they go there shopping "What was Eliza saying about giving The Committees were then called on for re-George ?' inquired I. (which is, on the average, twice in every ports, when several private bills were reported.

The extra pension recently granted to Pa-"Pray do not talk so loud," said George, books ?" week); and when I once recommended that "That you have some duplicates which red in the face with annoyance; "she is lookthey should become members of the Whittingtrick Walker was reconsidered, A protracted debate spang up in raich Mestrs. Bagby, Downs of Louisians, Brad-bury of Maine, Nies of Ct., Calboun, Jest-son Davis of Miss., and others took part. you can spare, to present to the library here." ing this way, and may hear your impertinence." ton Club, and told them something about it, Yes, we have a good many. I shall send Upon this Mrs. Bond looked round to inspect the old lady was shocked, 'that I could think them immediately. But I want to know all of letting my mother and sister go to a comthe lady, who was an object of interest to about the Club. Is this the only house?" George; but George-quick-witted as a wo-Mr. Mangun, of N. C., offered an ament to the bill limiting the extraording mon club; where, if indeed there were, as I man-diverted her attention. "At present, yes. But we are going to had said, ladies among the members, she knew open another, before long, in a different quarperson to the period of one year. "There !" he said, laying his hand on her enough to be quite sage that they were of a The vote was taken on this amendmen when it was agreed to, and the bill was read; ter of the town. I am en the committee." arm, "do you see that lady with the straw very improper class.' After that, I could say "And how "any members have you ?" no more without getting into a passion." bonnet and the blue feather, who has just third time and named. "I do not know exactly, but a very great The next business was the resolution of Vir come in with a little boy? There she is, "Has Eliza any objection to the club?" I Allen of Ohio, offering the congratulations of Congress to the French people on their cent glorious triumph in the establishment coming this way. Well, that is Mrs. ---. number." asked, seeing that my aunt's objection was "How many dine here, on the average, the authoress." award to be of any consequence. every day?" "Oh yes!" replied George; "Eliza turns "My dear boy, you do not mean that!" exa republican Government. Mr Baldwin of Conn. addressed the Senat "About three hundred." up her nose at the idea of 'eating in the same claimed his enraptured parent, dropping her in favor of the reference of the resolution at the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said "And what other objects have you, besides room with a set of valgar, dirty clerks, or a spoon and taking up her eye-glass to look at the new comer. "So that is an authoress!" affording conveniences for refreshments, reknot of imitation common councilmen, wgly he would yield to ne gentleman on the floor is pose, and reading ?" admiration of the French people. Their conduct in the recentorisis had been such as to floor she whispered; well, I am very glad to have and gluttonous.'s "We intend to have lectures and classes for seen her. Really she looks a very lady-like "Oh! is that all ? We shall see!" I replied. immortal honor upon them, and he was free to various branches of education; because many sort of person, quite like anybody else, I may "Let us entrap them into acknowledging, that say that he celleved that me other nation or of our members are persons whose education the face of the earth could manifest higher the Whittington Club is cheap and highly qualities in an emergeucy so trying. Still he could not but doubt the right of the Senate to speak in the name of the People of the United has necessarily been slight. There are to be "Take care she does not put you in her proper for ladies, and that you may dine there soirées, and concerts, and various amusements next book, Mother," said George, "if you withing offence in the world' from your comwhich may promote coversation, and tend to keep staring at her so." panions in the dining-room." So saying I got States on this occasion. make us more social than we English people He accordingly believed that the reference Aunt Bond was alarmed at the thought, and inside the cab, and George mounted to the are by nature. The presence of women will would be the more proper method of disposing turned back hurriedly to her soup, and obbox. of the resolution under the circumstances. at once refine and enliven us. We shall make served that there seemed to be " very good so-As we drove to town, things happened as I Mr. Downs of La. advocated the passage of the resolution with great exmestness and a 21our shy young Britons less famous for their ciety here." wished. My sunt was drowsy and my cousin "talent for silence;" and we shall make the "Those two young men seem to be enjoying and peculiar interest. They were, or rather large portion of them, of Franch origin, and still retained a warm and undying attachment to France and her name. talkative. We looked over the catalogue towomen of the middle classes more enlarged in their dinners," said Elisa; "it is quite a gether, and talked of the pictures in a low mind, more able and more willing to interpleasure to see them eat. How very nice this tone that we might not rouse the old lady. est themselves in matters beyond the kitchen, She talks very eloquently, does my cousin Elichicken is; but they have given me much to France and her people.

Finally the French Resolution was the nursery, the toilette, and the circulating more than I can eat." za! better than any book! I wish, my dear Finally the French Resolution aside, and on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the library. As a committee man, you may think When I proposed a glass of wine to my reader, you could hear her speak in praise of me sanguine, but I hope to see the Whittingbeauty; it would do your heart good, -- sepeaunt, she only uttered a faint expostulation Senate went into Executive Session. some time the doors were opened, when the Senate adjourned over till Monday. ton Club become a blessing to the country. about "the expense," which I quieted by recially if you could see her face all the time. I At present we have much to do." minding her that it was not often that we all am sure you would not find an argument to House of Representatives, "And what are your greatest wants?" But little business has been transacted came out for a day's pleasure, and that our bring forward against her favorite doctrine, asked Mrs Bond. he House to-day. dinner here would cost less than a similar that "the contemplation of the beautiful is In the morning, Mr. Rockwell, of Con-"First, men and women who will work for dinner in any botel. After having finished the most elevating of intellectual pleasures." called for the regular order of business called for the regular order of business, and accordingly the House resolved itself itself us on the committees-men and women who and thoroughly enjoyed our dinners, (which On this occasion she was very animated, and have time to spare, and heads for the details Committee of the Whole upon private bills said that her conscience was thoroughly satisenjoyment may be fairly attributed, in part, to and, after some time spent therein, the Coma of business, as well as for its general objects. my judicious selection of the morning's amusefied with the way in which we had passed the mittee rose and reported. Second, funds. These are the Alpha and ments,-intellectual occupation and exercise A large number of bills having been constmorning. She reproved me for my folly, when Omega of our wants, in the present state of I alluded to that witty Frenchwoman, who in open air being the best provocatives to apdered without any definite action, the House after raising from the Committee, adjourne the Whittington Club." petite), we left the dining room. "did not like innocent pleasures," and who without further business "Where are you going to take us now?" "I think we must go now," said Mrs Bond, said once, in the height of some harmless rerising, and drawing her shawl round hor. "Is inquired my aunt. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1843. creation, "How charming this is! what a pity there anything more to show us ?" It is not a sin!" Eliza proved to me that what "Up stairs into the drawing-room, to take Scuate. "Yes. Come this war," said I, loading The Senate was not in session to day. the lady said was more of a betise [Betise : "A drawing-room! Coffee! Well! you them into the secretary's room. "Here is a House of Representatives. stupid saying } than a bon mot; and wondered young men seem to find out very comfortable book in which any visitor may write down a The Heuse convened at the usual hour. how any sens ble person could be taken in by

when Speaker Winthrop took the Chair and called it to order.

Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr.

Sundry n.emorials and petitions were pre-

Sundry n emorials and petitions were presented and referred. After which, Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was agreed to, Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, officiating as chairman.

The bill granting compensation to the land register. Mr. Scott, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was then taken up, discussed at considerable length, and passed.

The committee rose without transacting any other business, and, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON. April 3, 1848

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1848.

Senate.

The Senate having been convened at the usual hour, Rev. Mr. Slicer performed the devotional exercises preliminary to business.

A message was received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary, J. Knox Walker, Esq., communicating a copy of the official dispatch received by the last steamer from Hon. Richard Rush, the American Ambassador in France. The dispatch contained an announcement of the events of the Revolution, the overshrow of the monaroby of Louis Phillippe, and the establishment of the French Republic. The Message of the President expressed his perfect approval of the conduct of our Ambassador in his prompt re-cognition of the Provisional Government, such an approval being in the judgment of the ites to the new member of the family of

publics.

In motion, the message and dispatch

States to the new member of the Isimily of Republics.

On motion, the message and dispatch was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions were then presented by several Senators and regularly disposed of.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, then moved that the resolution previously offered by himself, tendering the congratulations of Congress to the French people be taken up.

On this motion an animated and interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Criticanden, Allen, Hagley and others took part. On the ore hand it was urged that for Congress to delay to recognise so grands movement in behalf of human liberty as had just been achieved in Francy would be totally foreign to the principles and character of this country. What would be said if the United States, which claimed to be the chosen home of liberty should hesitate to recognise and encourage the struggles of other nations to attain freedom for themselves. On the other side it was contended that it was not yet certain whether the movement of France would ultimately be an advantage to the projects of liberal and republican principles of government. The experience of the past in that country was of a character to excite some doubt as to the consequences of the presont attempt, and it would be more advisable to wait and see what the developments would be. That time would enable us to judge; we need only wait till the assembling of the National Convention to knew of what kind the future institutions of France woret be, and whether her revolution was really an occasion of congratulation or not. Besides it was urged that other busi-

know of what kind the future institutions of France were to be, and whether her revolution was really an occasion of congratulation or not. Besides & was urged that other businessbefore the Senate required its attention. Finally the yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Allen's motion when they stood as follows: yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, then morthat the Senate proceed to the order of the day, which was the bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court from doing duty as Circuit Judges in the various States of the Union for the period of one year.

This motion was the occasion of a long debate, in which Messrs. Cass, Crittenden, and Benton were the speakers.

It was finally agreed to take up the bill, which was accordingly done, and the bill was read. It did not, however, engage the attention of the Senate for any considerable length of time, for before any direct discussion had taken place upon it, Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was immediately agreed to.

Hottne of Representatives.

Preyer was made this morning by Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Prayer was made this morning by Rev. Mr.

Gurley. The first hour was occupied in taking the yeas and cays upon three several motions to suspend the rules and postpone the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up other subjects.

At last it was agreed to suspend the rules, and accordingly a joint resolution, expressing the sympathy of Congress with the French people on occasion of their recent revolution and the proclamation of a remultic was in-

people on occasion of their recent revolution and the proclamation of a republic, was in-troduced.

sooner had it been read than members rose to propose amendments, but be-fore they were acted on Mr. William Duar of New York, moved that the subject be referred to a select consisting of one member commitew lork, moved that the subject be referred a select constaining of one member commit-e from each State of the Union. Mr. Donnell of N. C., moved to lay the sub-ot on the table. The question to lay upon the table was tak-

The question to lay upon the table was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, yeas 11, nays 154.

The general discussion of the resolution was entered upon and continued by Messrs. Hilliard of Alabama, McClennaud of Illinois, Charles J. Ingersoll, Haskell of Tennesses, Joreph R. Ingersoll, Cammins of Ohio, Giddings, Bayley of Virginia, Duer of New York, and Tuck of New Hampshire. The discussion was one of the most exciting that has taken

lowing words, vis., "Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again."

In the ceurse of his remarks, he alluded feelingly, to the uncertainty of life, cremplified more especially in the smilioting visitations of death, of which those present had so painfully and sorrowfully been cognizant during the present session. He dwelt upon the promised resurrection to the rightcour, and the "onsola tions to be drawn from it by the living, to whom it gave cheering hopes of a fature and belessed immortality beyond the grave, "where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," "where would be joined together, in one assembly, those redeemed in Christ, never again to be separated.

After the conclusion of the sermon, a procassion was formed, which proceeded to the Congressional burying ground, where the last and rites of burial were performed, when the large concourse of people in attendance dispersed.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1848.

The Senate commenced at 12 o'c'k, the Vice President in the chair, who called it to order. Various memorials and petitions were presented by Mr. Benton, Mr. Cass, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland.

sented by Mr. Bentoe, Mr. Cass, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland.

Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported abut for the relief of John Lorimer Graham, late post-master for the city of New York, which was read twice.

Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, from the same committee, reported a bill explanatory of an act regarding the franking privilege, with amendments.

Mr. Cass, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill from the said Committee in favor of increasing the pay of military store-keepers, which was read twice.

Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported from raid Committee the joint resolutions tendering the congratulations of the American Congress to the people of France on the succers of the glorious revolution they had accomplished, and the establishment of a republican form of government.

Mr. Allen, moved to take up the resolutions previously offered by him on the same subject. On this motion an interesting debate sprung up, in which Mr. Alen was speaking, a mansprung across the reporters gallery to the platform, and sustained himself by holding on to the eagle over the chair of the Vice President, and said. "I deny the right of that man to speak for Ohio." The intruder's further remarks were cut short by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who caused his prompt ejection from the Sonate chamber.

Mr. Allen's resolutions were taken up on Mr. Hale's amendment, which was read.

chamber.

Mr. Allen's resolutions were taken up on Mr. Hale's amendment, which was read.

Mr. Mangum of North Carolina, moved that the resolutions reported from the committee on Foreign relations be adopted, as a substitute for those of Mr. Allen with Mr. Hale's amendment.

Mr. Allen said that he should not vote for this proposition, but would ask a division on the question. He went on and spoke, ably in defence of the joint resolutions offered by himself as being far more brief and impressive.

the question. He want on and spoke, ably indefence of the joint resolutions offered by himself as being far more brief and impressive,
and more to the point. He was opposed to
modification or delay, and preferred immediate action. He did not like the apathy manifested, and urged the speedy adoption of the
resolutions he had proposed.

Mr. Niles succinctly gave his views on the
subject, and advocated the adoption of the resolutions reported from the committee. He
said he thought the Senator's resolutions went
beyond the facts, that they expressed more
than had actually occurred. He said that
France had done nothing more than overthrown
the monarchy and establish a Provisional Government. He thought the government had
better wait until a Republic was established,
hefore congratulating them en its establishment. He, however, begged to state that he
only objected to the phraseology of the resolutions. When he had concluded,
Mr. Dickonson, of New York, spoke at some
length and ably in favor of the resolutions.—
He urged and was in favor of immediate astion. He would not stop to enquire what-

urged and was in favor of immediate as-He urged and was in favor of immediate action. He would not stop to enquire what France was going to do, or might hereafter undertake to perform. He was both gratified and satisfied with what the people of that country had already accomplished. They had struck for liberty and a republic.—had expelled Royalty from the throse and the country—for which, he was ready to congratulate them and to say God speed the good work

tulate them and to say God speed the good work.

Mr. Hale of New Hamp, hire gave his views at length on the subject. He said that France had done much for human Liberty deserving congratulation, and especially did she deserve credit for her act of emansipation in favour of the colored race hitherto held in bondage by the inhabitants of her colonies.

When he had cencluded, Mr. Hanegan rose and addressed the Sonate fwith great animation, and urged the passage of the resolutions before the Senate should rise to-day. Lot them be passed and sent to France by the first teamer or packet which loaves our shores. If passed now the news will reach New York and Beston to-night, and be ready to depart by the first oppertunity.

Mr. Allen followed, and again advocated the passage of the resolutions.

mr. Alled followed, and again advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Dawns, of Louisians rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length, in favor of the immediate adoption of the resolutions. He spoke earnestly and fluently, and commanded

attention.

Mr Dayton of N. Jersey followed Mr Downs, and argued against the hasty action of the Senate. He said that no established governments of the senate and the senate and the senate of the senate se

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1843. The stock market opened this morning with some disposition to buy. The only advanced questations we notice were Treasury notes. ‡; Morris Canal, j; and Harlem. 1. At 11 o'clock, the steam er being telegraphed, operations almost entirely ceased, and upon receipt of the news published in the Erica Sun, stocks commenced rapidly to decline. Treasury notes fell 4; Farmers' Trust, 4 a }; Canton Co., 1; Long Island R. R., } a 1; Reading. 12, and Harlem, 13. The latter stock gradu-ally regained perterday's quotations; for which no cause can be assigned, other than that mentioned yestenday, the closing of the 'esyner' already

SALES OF STOCKS AT SECOND BOARD.

1000 Treas notes. 101 | 200 Harlem R. .810 87 |

1000 U S 69a, '62. 1004 | 100 Rerding ... 890 89 |

300 Illinois bds. 44 | 50 Long Island ... 39 60 Far Trust ... 29 | 50 Canton Co... 32 The news brought by the Washington, contra-

ry to general opinion, has caused a depression oth in the stock and money market. bour at which it was received in the street, after three o'clock, prevented the formation of any correct idea as to the extent this depression would probably reach. Operators have as yet had no sufficient time granted them to direct the news

A rumor is current that Bills drawn by the agent in this city of one of the most opulent houses of Europe, have been refused acceptance. No correct foundation for it can be discovered.

The inactivity of the Cotton market and the difficulty with which recent quotations were noheld, augur a decline in that staple. The suspension of specie payments and redemptions by the Bank of France will tend much towards renewing the high rates of discount and the tightness of money matters.

At Marseilles the demand for money was so great, that 50f, were paid as premium for shanging a bank note of 1,000f. into &f. pieces.

NEW YORK, April 7th—P. M.
Assuzs.—There is nothing doing in Pearls; we quote them nominal at \$7.25. Pots are in good granend, with sales of 140 blas at \$5.40 a \$5.46 for 1047, and \$5.62 for the brand of 1938.

Corrox.—We have no sales to report under this head; the arrival of the steamer put a stop to business.

Flora, &c.—The transactions in Western Canal Flour are very limited, not exceeding 600 bbts, in lota, at lower prices; the sales are 200 bbts common Genesee at \$8,637; a \$6,43; and small lots of Troy at \$6,31;; do pure Genesee at \$6,600 a \$8,621. Fancy Ohio at \$6,75 a \$6,81;, and Extra at \$7,23. In Southern there is but little doing; the sales are; 450 bbts "Howard St." Alexandria, Richmond country and other brands, at \$6,25, Georgetown, and Brandywine, at \$6,37; a \$5,00. Rye Flour is in fair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand at \$3,75 a \$3,57; 1-2. Corn meal is infair demand of the steamer Washington below, with eight days later intelligence from Europe, had the effect to suspend bursiness in breadstuffs.

Gaar.—Nothing done in Wheat; it is held above the views of millers, who are the principal abuyers. Genesee is nominal at \$1,47 a \$1,43, and Ohio \$1,36 a \$1,38. Rye is not plenty and firm. The sales are 1500 bus Northern at 74c a 75c, deviced. Corn is firm and in fair demand, and for you find the same price; 1200 bus Round Jersey in lots at \$6c: 1800 bus dwanged N. O. at 47c and 49c; and 1500 bus white mixed Southern at \$14c, elosing firm Barley is in limited supply, and no select transpired. Data are less pleuty, and better prices are obtained. We quote River at 41 a 40c. Canal command 47c a 43c, and Southern is limited supply at 50 a 40c.

at 39 a 40c, when notice increased heaviness in mains.—We notice increased heaviness in only supply at 08 8400.
Provisions.—We notice increased heaviness in the market for Ohio pork and mess can only be quoted dull at \$9.75. prime is lower, sakes of 350 bbls at \$8.31.4 a 850; also 30 bbls clean pork closing at the lower figures. Beef is in batter demand, but at lower prices, small sales of city mess at \$8.75 a 8.87.1-2; country do \$9.18.0-4a 8.25. and prime at \$5.12.1-2 a 5.25; pickled mests are less firm the sales are 40 bblds shoulders in dry salt at 30.8, 170 bbls prime cured hams at 6c and 80 bbls extra sugar cured shoulders at 4c. Lard is heavy and drooping, the sales are 250 bbls fair at 6c, 20 bbls prime steam rendered at \$1.80 a 63-8, 140 kegs common at 63-4c, and 200 kegs extra at 8c, closing heavy. Butter and choses are firm and salesable.

nere is a fair demand for clover, and or prime holders are firm; the sales are 140 bbls fair Ohio (new) at 61 a 7c. and 250 bbls old do. at 61c. Flax seed is heavy and drooping; moderate sales at 31,20 a 51,22 per 501be ceath.

Hav—There is a fair demand.

at \$1,50 a \$1,52 per 0010s caan. Har—There is a fair demand for shipping, with rales of 400 bales North River at 50c a 55c. Faxionts—We have no engagements to notice to day; the rates are nominally the same.

Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets,
Per Steamer Washinkton.
LONDON MONEY MARKET AND CITY
NEWS, Monday, March 20, 1848,—The state of
the English Stock Market to-day was parallel to
what it was on Saturday. Very little business
was transacted, and prices are steady. Consols
fluctuated only 1.8 per ct. They opened at 80.7-8
to 81, and were afterwards quoted at 80.3-8 to 7-8
to 81, and were afterwards quoted at 80.3-8 to 7-8
and closed at 80.7-8 to 81 for Monoy and Account.
Bank stock was done at 190 to 191 1-2: Long Annuities at 8.5-16; Excheque Bills 25 to 295 for the
June issues, and 22 to 26s premium for those of
March.

11.3-4 to 7.8. The other dealings were in Braxisian at 66 to 69; Grenada 131.2; do Deferred 23.5 to 8.8; Mexican 14.1-4 to 5.8; Portuguese 14 to 18; do account 14.1-8 to 3-4; Spanish Passive 3; do. Three per Cts 21.1-2 to 7-8; do account 22; Venaucia deferred 5; Belgium 41.2 per Cts 58; Dutch 21.2 per Cts 41 to 42.

The Railway Market was doll until the close of the day when hydrogs became more active in

WHOLESALE

PRICES CURRENT.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1848. LKATHER Canary..... a- a--Whote the State of Bottles of State of LÜİLE

Oak scredings = 133 - flass; oas - flass; oa

| Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | Second | S

Sheathing. ... Mar-Old. ... Mar-Strations ... 172-24 8' Pig... Balts. Cordage RR. 12 a- 12 ope 1 a- 13 c- 13 c- 13 c- 13

American NAIM TO Car eta 60.

DOMESTIC COOPS.

Butter, W. D. Do. Ortuge Do. or

Russis wit. .. 9 50 alf -Do. brown ... 8 75 a 2 50 SHOT.

SHOT.

PACES.

PACES.

PACES.

SHOT.

SAMPLE SAMPLE

place in the House during the session. subject of slavery was introduced by Mosses. Giddings and Tuck, in connection with the proclamation of the Provisional Government of France abolishing slavery in the French Colonies, and produced a great deal of warm feeling. The debate was protracted till a late boar, when on motion of Mr. Ashmun of Mass. the House adjourned, Mr. A. then having the floor on the subject for to-morrow. WASHINGTON, April 4th.

Senate.

The Senate convened at the usual hour. when the Vice-President took the chair and called it to order

Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Numerous memorials and petitions were pre-

muted and referred. After which,
whit. Pearce, of Maryland, presented a petisisten from the citizens of that state, for the
frection of a Cellege of Pharmacy, and for
the adoption of measures to prevent the impartiation of adulterated and worthless Drugs
into that State, which was duly received and
treferred to the Oommittee on Commerce. nted and referred. After which, Mr. Jedinston, of the same State, also pre-

sated a petition, praying that Congress would take an appropriation for the purchase of the make an appropriation for the purchase of the Meunt Vernon Estate, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Jacob W. Miliot, of New Jersey, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second time, by unanimous consent, and thefarred to the Committee on the Judicianal in the second time of the distance of the Judicianal in the second time of the distance of the Judicianal in the second time of the Judicianal in the Judiciana in the Judicianal in the Judiciana in the Jud

ciary—it related to the Doner cases in the dis-trick of Columbia. Mr. Thos. J. Rusk, of Texas, in accordance to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of the trade and intercourse between the various in-dian tribes inhabiting Texas, which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on indian Affairs.

announcing the death of the Hon. James H. Black, Representative from South Carolina, and the proceedings attendant upon the occa-sion, which the Hon. A. P. Butler responded with much feeling, and solemnity, and proereded to give, in a brief and truly eloquent minner, a Biographical assetch of the deceased both in public and private life, at home and astroad. He concluded by proposing the adopttim of the customary resolutions of mourning and respect, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.
The House being duly organized, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the chaplain. After which, Mr. Alexander D. Sims, of South Carolina, somounced the death of the Hon. James A. Black, of that State, and after pronouncing upon him a brief but eloquent and touching sulogy, the House assed the accustomed resolutions of condoleine and mourning, and adjourned without further business until to-morrow, for the purese of joining the funeral ceremonies in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .

The Senate convened at the usual bour, hen the Vice President resumed his seat, and prayer was offered up by the Chaplain.

After organizing, on motion, the Sonate adiam ned to the House of Representatives, for the purpose of uniting with that branch of the National Legislature in discharging the last sad funeral solumnities to the memory of the Hon. James Black, of South Carolina. storased.

The galleries of the House were filled at an early hour with a large concourse of spec-tators anxious to witness the solomn funeral tes about to be performed. Among other distinguished officers present, were the President of the United States, and heads of dediscrete of the army and navy, judges of courts, and mayor of the city of Washington.

A feeling and cloquest

A feeling and eloquent prayer was offered p by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, hich he followed in the delivering of a ferent and appropriate sormon, selecting his at from the 11th chapter and 23d verse of a Gospel according to St. John, in the fol-

ment existed in France as a republic, or in any other form than as a temporary provisional arrangement, growing out of the exigen-cies of the occasion. He thought we had butter wait until there should be a government organized by the people, to which our congratulations could be tendered. On this ground, he was in favor of postponing the resolutions for the present. The moment the fact could be ascertained that a Government was established he wou'd then with great plesure vote for the resolutions; but that, if he were pressed to cast his vote at the present time he should respectfully decline voting. The debate was continued with great spirit and warmth by Mr. Johnson of Goo nd warmth by Mr. Johnson of Georgia. Mr. Baldwin, of Connectiont, Mr. Foote,

Mississippi, Mr. Phelps of Vermont, and Mr. Underwood of Kentucky. The vote was then taken on Mr. Hales amendment, which was rejected, by yeas 1, nays 28. After some further debate, the previous question, on the passage of Mr. Allen's resolutions was called for and sustained, when they were passed. After which, at near 7 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives .- The House con-

vened at the usual hour, Speaker Winthrop in the chair, who called it to order, when prayer was offered up by the chaplain.
Journals were then read and approved.

After the transaction of some routine business, Gaggin of Virginia, moved to take up the bill for carrying the foreign mails, and to have it made the order of the day for Wednesday next, which was agreed to.
Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, made

a motion in favor of making the bill granting bounty lands to promoted soldiers the order of the day for Tuesday, the 18th inst., which was agreed to.

was agreed to.

Mr. Henley, of Indiana, from the committee on Printing, reported a bill in favor of printing; 10,000 additional copies of the Scott and Trist correspondence. This gave rise to an animated devote. Mr. Henley replied to Mr. Clingman's remarks made on a former eccasion, and proceeded to make a speech in regard to said correspondence. He was interrupted by Mr. Clingman, who interrogated him on several points connected with the same. When he had concluded the fleor was claimed by Mr. McLain and Mr. Clingman.

The latter obtained the floor and replied to Mr. Hinley's defence of the administration, and said its conduct towards Generals Scott and Taylor had been in the highest degree and tayler and been in the inglust august reprehensible, and deserved the esercets consure of the country. He spoke fluently and carnestly. He was interrupted by Mr. McClernand of Illinois, and also by Mr. Bowden of Alabama, whe asked various questions with regard to the subject under discussion. Mr. Turner of Illinois followed on the other

side. On motion the committee rose and the Chairman Mr. Cranston of Rhode Island reported the Bill to the House without amendment.

hr. Vinton, of Obio, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, meved that the House reselve itself into a Committee of the W 51e on the State of the Union, and take up the appropriation Bill. The first thing in

order was the appropriation in favor of the Military Acadamy at West Point. Mr. Stephenson, of Georgia, made a spirit-

ed speech in opposition to it, and went against further wasting of money for that object. Mr. Dick, of Penn., moved to strike out the appropriation for paying visitors to the Acad-eny. Pending the discussion of which, the House adjourned.

Hon. J. B. Dreyan, of New York, ba teen recognised by the President as Consul to the Dukedom of Brunswick and Lunenburg. it is rumored that Gen. Scott intends to resign his command as soon as he returns.

NEW ORLEANS .- The steamship Massachusetts has arrived at New Orleans, bringing as passengers Brigadior General Twiggsand Captain Berry. The ship Brewster, which recently left New Orleans for Boston, Mass., has been wrecked-1600 bales of Cotton and 80 hhds. of Sugar were lost. 890 bales of Hemp were saved in a damaged condition. The

crew were brought back to New Orleans. The barque Cleora, from Boston, has arrived at Mobile.

some favorite lines. Eastern Counties were done at 13 to 1.4: Great Southern and Western of Ireland 17 1-2 to 18 1-4: Brighton 29 1-2 to 30; North Eritish 191-2 to 201-2; York, Newcastle and Berwick 29 1-2 to 30.

The French rallways were dealt in to a limited extent Boulougue and Amiens 5 3-8 to 1-2; Con-rance 4: Northern of France 2 1-4 to 3-8; tral of France 4: Paris and Orleans 24 1-2 to 25 1-4; Paris and Rougen 16 1-9

The Corn trade was firmer to-day, by Is. to 2s.

The consequences of unsettling all the previously established relations of things are now being seriously felt by our French neighbors. Confidence being nearly at an end, as a necessary re-sult trade is destroyed; the industrious man is thrown out of employment, and when no longer able to keep soul and body together, a state of an-archy must ensue. Paris is under the dominion of arcay must ensue. Paris is unaer ine dominion of the mob; the elections are postponed by desire of the ultra-Republican party, whom the Govern-ment are reidenty afraid to disober. Such a state of things cannot last long; and however much the horrors of a struggle are to be dreaded, yet if must come, and it appears inertiable, it were bet-ter the thinkelf of the property of the state of the ter that it should come quickly, for till it is over there can be no re-establishment of a regular government, whose decrees will carry with them the necessary weight of authority to maintain peace and good order, and thus give employment to the industrial arts and revive commerce in all its bran-

In Germany, notwithstanding the revolutions in various States, the framework of the Governmentsand society is still intact, and it is to be ped that matters will be more readily reduced to the order compatible with the wishes and aspirathe order compations with the wasses and appura-tions of the people. It is, however, much to be regretted that the King of Pruse's does not fall in with the wishus of his subjects so readily as other Sovereigns have done. The deposition of Prince Metternich, which the accounts received to day make certain, removes one great obstacle to a peaceful settlement of that great vuestion which at present agitates Europe viz. responsible govern-

ment.
Were Wm. Frederick now willing to accode to
demands, which otherwise he will surely be found
to grant ultimately, there would be a feir prodpect of affairs in Germany subiding into the state
of esimness and tranquility so congeniat to the people.

Marine Intelligence.

Port of New York, April 8, 1848.

ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.*

At New York—March 31st, ship Propontis, fra Manila. April 2d, ship John Ravenel, Liver-pool; brig Andrette, Leghorn. 3d, ships Forres-ter, Manills; John N Oessler, do; Thomas Dicks-son, Cadis: New York, Havre; Enterprise, Liverson, caus: New York, Havre; Enterprise, Liver-poot; Patrick Henry, do: Senator, do; Ellaha De-nison, do; Orphan, do; Columbus, do; Queen of the West, do; New York, do; Howard, do; Gladia-tor, London; bark Quinnebaug, Bordeaux. 4th, ships Splendid, Havre; Waterloo, Liverspot, Errobasby, Glaegow. 7th, steamship Washington, Southampton.

At Philadelphia-March 31st, ships Susque-

hanna, Liverpool; Elizabeth. do.
Ar Momus—March 26th, Br. bark Lisbon, from London. At New ORLEANS-March 24th, ship Susan Lord,

fm Liverpool. m Liverpool.

Ar Boston—April 1st, ships Nonantum, and Colchis, from Calcutta. 2d, ship Angio American, Liverpool. 8d, bark E Wright, Smyrna.

CLEARED FOR FORIGN PORTS.

CLEARED FOR FORION PORTS.

FROM NEW YORK—April 1st, thips Roseion, Liverpool; Tuscar, do; bark Amphlon, Stockholm; 3d ship issae Wright, Liverpool, 4th, bark Lucilla, Sumaira, 5th, ahips Switserland, Loudon; Resolute, Amsterdam; Eberbard, Hamburg; brig Jeorges Loring, Barcelona, 6th, ships Madawash, Glasgow; Asbburton, Liverpool; brig Brean, Africa, 7th, steamship United States, Hackstaff, Liverpool.

Liverpool. M PHILADELPHIA-April 1st, ship Tuscarora,

for Philadelphia. FROM CHARRESTON-March 27th. bark Josephs,

Liverpool. 29th, bark Ada, Glasgow.
FROM MORILE-March 22d, ships Britannia. Liverpool: Lady Milson. do: 23d, ships Jane H Gildden, do; Clara. do. 24th, ships Adept, do; Commodore. do. 26th, ships Hebrow, Nantz; Neomie, Havre; Margaretta, Hull.

From New Otterans—March 23d, ships Joseph Bryden, Bremen; Hannibel, Harre; Republic, Antweip; Larne, Liverpool. 2dt, ships Flus IX, Havrey Favorlis, Liverpool; Heroules, and Rubi-FROM BOSTON-March 21st, brig Harbinger, Gib-FROM BOSTON-March 21st, brig Harbinger, Gib-raltar. April 1st, ship Consordia, Canton and Manilla; barks Borneo, Sumatra; Morgan Dix,

Leghorn.
FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—March 22d, ship Queen Pomare, Liverpool; 24th, back Eagle, do.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY SUN. A LARGE CHEAP, AND USEFUL, PAMILY

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N. Orleans ... 314-

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to information crossing the Tweed on a Sunday, and our telegraphic communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow being yet incomplete, further intelligence can hardly be expected before the morning.

In Glasgow the members of the Athenmum have formed themselves into a brigade and are to be regularly drilled. By Extraordinary Express ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON. ROGRESS OF REVOLUTION. to be regularly drilled. Some outbreaks have taken place in Ayr. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC FIRM. Aladrie, anp Kilmarnock, which were quickly suppresed. It is understood that the opera-tives of Glasgow have dotermined upon a de-mand for higher wages, and that an early strike

BANK OF FRANCE SUSPENDED. contemplated. PECTED REVOLT IN IRELAND. THE MONSTER MEETING

EXCITEMENT IN SCOTLAND. REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

ANOTHER IN GERMANY. CONCESSIONS EVERY WHERE. SICILY A SEPARATE STATE.

Bank Panie and Failures.

AGITATION IN SPAIN. steamship Washington, under com

and of Capt. Johnson, arrived yesterday af.

cross the Atlantic. She was telegraphed

even in the morning and reached her pier

termen after a successful and, in speed, fair

soon after four o'clock P. M.

The steamboat Telegraph, Captain J. D. Parks, which has been cruising at sea nearly one hundred miles outside of Sandy Hook for nearly a week past, at an expense

of about one thousand dollars to the publishwas telegraphed as coming in at about

ten o'clock yesterday morning, and at about

half past one our Express Agent delivered his

Our advices by the Washington are:-From age to March 17th. Paris to March 20th. March 20th. Edinburgh to March 11th. Men. Ali left Malta on Feb. 3 for Naples

from whence he intends returning to Alexandria. He is seriously indisposed.

England.

England.

Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess on March 18th. A few minutes after the birth the Royal infant was shown to the Ministers and Great Officers of the State and Household in the anter-room, when the usual formalities and ceremonies on the birth of a Prince and Princess were gone through. A great meeting of Repealers and Chartist had been held at Manchester, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

excitement prevailed.

Lord Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireand, is spoken of as the successor of Lord

ohn Russell in the event of the whig Premier's resignation.
The Sarah Sands made the passage out in

14 days.

Increase of Marines in the English Navy.—The number of pficers and men for a three-decker was until now 160, it is now to be 200, and so on downwards.

Louis Philippe has taken up his permanent residence at Claremont, where he receives frequent visits from Messrs Guizot, Duchatel and Montebello, the Ex-Ministers.

Mr. McTuvich has lost his seat for Dundalk in consequence of the being and directors of the

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier left England for Os-

A French Revolution meeting to the num-ber of 15000 persons was held at Sheffield and the proceedings breathed the deepest spirit of Republicanism

Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Dublin refused to call the Monster Meeting in Dublin, and Smith O'Brien determined to hold it on his own re-

sponsibility.

St. Patrick's Day passed off without any ontbreak, but the suppression of the meeting on the 20th, the day before the sailing of the Washington, was believed would undoubtedly cause an insurrection.

The Garrison was in arms and Government steamers were depatched from Portsmouth to Dublin to assist in nucling the accessment.

Steamers were despatched from Fortsmouth to Dublin, to assist in quelling the any emeute. In the country on St. Patrick's day parcchial meetings were held, but no disturbance of any moment occurred. At Limerick the tri-color was exhibited. It was reported that a colli-sion had taken place at Bolfast, between the

tend on their route to Germany

sponsibility.

trip

packages.

14 days.

The military force of France is increasing every day, the regular army has not been diminished, the National guard in and around Paris numbers 200,000 men, the gurde mobile with the new unrolments made since the revolution cannot amount to less than 100,000.

The lest are being surged and entitled with The last are being armed and equipped with all possible rapidity, even in the face of extraordinary financial difficulties that ought to induce the most rigid economy.

M. Lamartine has satisfactorily explained to Lord Normanhy and the satisfactorily explained.

to Lord Normanby some expressions respect-ing the Irish flag in his answer to the Irish

ing tow hier way deputation.

"General Cavaignae has assumed the government of Algiers, and proclaimed the Re-In the Moniteur, of 19th ult, a decree of the

Provisional Government is Provisional Government is published, which the election of the officers of the Natio Guards of Paris are postponed from the 25th March to the 5th of April.

of March to the 5th of April.

The Monticur also publishes a decree from the Provisional Government for the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney on the very spot where he was shot; and another, changing the name of the town of Bourbon Vendee to that of Napeleon Vendee.

A third decree permits departments and communes to contract loans for works of public utility at the rate of five per cent.

Another Decree made on the Sub, provides for the suspension of the Bank of France. Its

for the suspension of the Bank of France. Its notes are to be received by the government. The issue is to be restricted in all cases to 353 millions, and a weekly statement of its affairs is to be published.

M. Caussidiero had been appointed Prefect of Police of Paris by a decree of the Ministee of the Interior of Fifth iast.

The club of the National

The club of the National Guards of Paris in its adhesion to the Provisional

had sent in its agnesion to the comment.

A deputation of the sons of foreigners, born in France, had presented an address to the Provisional Government, demanding to be recognized as Frenchmen. M. Adam, the Deputy Mayor of Paris, replied to them:

All diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been suspended, without however a declaration of war between the governments.

on a declaration of war between the governments.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given at the Jardin d'flive, for the benefit of the workmen out of employ. The sentinel of the National Guard who was stationed at the door was the eldest son of the late Frince Poligona, the last Minister of Charles X.

There was a great rin on the Band of

There was a great run on the Bank of France, but no slarm whatever was caused. The National Guard are being withdrawn from special duty, and are replaced by the Gens d'Armes.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Serious disturbances have taken place at Lille, but were repressed by the energetic measures adopted by the anthorities. M. d'Assailly, a grand-son of Lafayette, was one of the most prominent movers in the

was one of the most prominent movers in the late Revolution.

The commercial world is in a most critical state. On the 11th the banking house of La-fitte, Blownt & Co. followed that of Gruin & fitte, Blunt & Co. follower that of train we Co. in its suspension of payments. This company had the banking business of four great lines of railway—the Rouen, Havre, Dieppe and Benlogue and is extensively connected than with England.

and Montebello, the Ext-Ministers.

Mr. McTavish has lost his seat for Dundalk in consequence of his being an American citizen by birth!!

The following notice was Issued in Liverpool on the 17th Mirch: "The Mayor and magistrates are in possession of information which induces them to call upon all persons, not already sworn as special constables to attend at the Sesions-house this day as early as convenient." The authorities have placarded the walls with an announcement, that in future no gatherings on the Exchange area will be allowed.

Ten thousand French sympathizers had assembled at Peep Green ten miles from Leeds (Yerkshire). The Republican flag was hoisted and The French Revolution pointed to as a good example to imitate.

The idea of organizing a National Guard in England has been abandoned. The Government has determined to fall back on the told militin system. lines of railway—the Rouen, Havre, Dieppe and Ienlogue and is extensively connected also with England.

Subsequently, other important banking-hours have also failed, and more are expected to follow. By the breaking of one house, that of Messrs. Estrenne & Co. numbers of builders will be paralyzed in their operations, and a large additional number of laborers thrown out of work.

The new Government of France has been generally recognized by the other powers of

The new Government of France has been generally recognized by the other powers of Europe.

The Provisionary Government of France is about establishing a Counsel of Finance, to consist of the most distinguished financiers and bankers, under the direction of M. Garinier Pages, for the purpose of regulating the important affairs of the day.

M. EMMANUEL ARAGO, Commissary of the Provincial Covernment in Lyons' had issued a decree disolving all religious congregations and corporations not authorized by the law, and particularly the congratulation of the Jesuits. Jesuita.

Count o Appony, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has received orders from Vicena to remain in Paris, and to assure the Provisional Government that it was not the intention of Austria to interfere in the affairs of France

The French papers are filled with orders for parades, &c, or the National Guards, which look just like announcements of the same kind

in our own papers.

The Presse states that the Council of Deice of the Republic proposes to demand the ablishment of a comp of 30,000 men in front

of Dijon.

The Moniteur publishes
Committee for the organiza a decree Committee for the organization of labor, fix-ing the duration of the day's work in the de-partments at 11 hours.

any thing, every thing. They left, satisfied but meeting a party of students seeking a row, they all returned and forced their way into the palace, demanding a removal of the Mis-niters. This was also granted, when the peo-ple dispersed and the students returned to their nocks.

ple dispersed and the students returned to their books.

On the 9th ult, deputies from 6 towns presented petitions to the King of Saxchy demanding the liberty of the press and other reforms. His majesty refused to comply, but stated his intention of submitting certain concessions to the Diet when it should assemble on the 20th. The King's Ministers published a notice announcing that they had given in their resignations, but that the King refused a notice announcing that they had given in their resignations, but that the King refused a seept them. The citizens at the last dates were under arms and had fraternised with the soldiers.

A letter from Stuttgard, Wertumburg, says:

"Travellers who have just arrived here from Heichingen state that the whole of that principality was up in arms, and that they demand abolition of all taxes. Tha Duke has sought safety in flight." The whole of the Wurtenhourg Oberland is in a state of crovilition. No less than seven castles are reported to have

burg Oberland is in a state of revolution. No less than seven castles are reported to have been barnt down. "Large bodies of peasan-try are scouring the country, carrying fire and defruction along with them. A persecution of the Jews has commenced in Oberland. A destruction along with them. A persecution of the Jews has commenced in Oberland. A war of annihilation has broken out against the landed proprietors. On the vary ground where three hundred years ago the peasantwar raged with such fury the same scenes are being renewed. The castle of Niederstetten Oebringen, two signorial residences of the Princes of Hohenlohe, have been burnt to the ground. Nor have the bocar respected the ancient castle of Jaxthansen, on the Jaxt, which for centuries has been in the possession of the Berlichingen family, and has been immortalized by Gothe, by his description of his defence by iron-fated Gota, which then headed the insurgent peasents against the imperial troops. The village belonging to it also has been reduced to ashes. The castle of Assumstadt, the family residence of Schwaiggern, the residence of Count Neiperg, son in law of the King of Wartemburg, and have been razed to the ground. The lives of the binbabitants have been spared. The stawards of the castles in question the fames with shift of the work hands. Two thousand men have been ordered, in all haste, from Ladwisburg and Heilbonn, to quell this insurrection.

The Students of Gottingen having met to Gendarmes and several of them dangerously availed.

THE Students of Gottingen having met to discuss popular topics, were fired on by the Gendarmes and several of them dangerously wounded. The Professors of the University went to the King of Hanover to complian, but were not admitted. The King published a proclamation, charging these disorders on foreign emissaries, but promising to make concessions.

essions.

The report that a German Republic had been resolved upon, in the assembly held at Heidelberg on the 6th inst., to lay the basis of a German Parliament, is officially contradicted in the Gozette de Carleruke of the 15th inst, by Mesrrs Basserman, Welcker, Soiron, Slosser, Bessing, Schmidt, Weller, Kapp and De fizztein, members of the Chambers of Deputies. On the 20th, the Congress of Soverign Powers would be held at Dresden. The principal points to be discussed will be the expediency of a German Parliament, to meet at Frankfort, and the improved system for the and the improved system for the defence of Germany.

Italy.

The following important news is given in the Lega stationa of the 11th inst.:

"The King of Naples has consented to the constitution of Sicily, as a soperate State, having for Viceroy Admiral Ruggrero Lettimo, President of the Provisional Government.

"The Constitution was graceful to he area. "The Constitution was expected to be pro-claimed at Rome on the 11th inst."

Claimed at Rome on the 11th inst."
The same paper confirms the report that a political league has been formed between the Pore, the Grand Duke'ef Tuscany, and the Kirg of Sardioia.

It is said that the Hungarian troops have

Amy of Sardinia.

It is said that the Hungarian troops have been ordered to quit Lombardy, as they had exhibited a disposition to fraternise with the people. There were rumors that Milan was in open revolution, and had been bombarded by the Austrians, but they were not credited. The Lega Italiana has advices from Milan to the 7th. Count Spaur, the Governor, who has been recalled, was on the point of leaving. Forty pieces of heavy artillery left for Pavia on the evening of the 6th.

General RABETZXI is reported to have read an order of the day to his officers, announcing his intention of entering Piedmont on the 10th or 15th. The citadel of Milan is strongly fortified, and fifteen guns are pointed towards the city. The same letter says that at a dinner given by the General toasts were drank in honor of their future conquests.

her given by the Consetat to assist were grank in honor of their future conquests.

The Duke of Parma has openly expressed his disapprobation of the constitution granted by the King of Sardinia to his people. He has issued a decree reinstating lotteries in his demandar.

Accounts from Turin, of the 10th Accounts from lurin, of the lote, state that on the previous evening the new Prime Minister, the Marquis Laurent Pareto, srrived from Genoa, and it was reported that the following would be the composition of the Minister. Ministr

Ministry.
Count Balbo, Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. M. List, of War. M. Selopis, Justice. M. Giulio, Public Instruction. M. Parro; Interior. M. Ricci, Public Works. M. Cavouz, Finances.
The Jews of Turin have requested to be permitted to serve in the Civic Guard.
Don Carlos of Spain, has anonnead his in-

The Cortes was occupied with a short sisting on the government's bill for planting penal code. Moyano proposed, imitation of France, abolition of death for political orderiose. A project for modifying the electoral law was laid on the table.

The excitoment and slarm provined at first by Narvaer's bill have entirely subsided for the present. Every part of Spain, save Catalonia, is profoundly quiet.

Portugal.

the present. Every part of Spain, save Catalonia, is profoundly quiet.

Portugal.

Dates to the 12th March have been received. The English fleet have been withdrawn from the Tagus and sailed for Cork.

The news of the revolution in France, and of the brushing away of the royalty of July, has filed the court here with the greatest construction; and the withdrawal, just at this critical moment, of Sir Charles Napier's support has added to the dread.

The Princes Joinville and 4"Aumale arrived on the 12th at Lisbon, when an interesting meeting took place between the Queen of Portugal and the Princess de Joinville, her siter, after an interval of twenty-five years, or, at least, area both were children. They received the greatest attention while in Lisbon. Everything up to this time is, quiet in Lisbon, although perceptible excitement is visible; nor is this feeling likely to be seethed by the conduct of the troops, who are everywhere insulting the people, seemingly ready desirous of provoking an affray.

Russia.

Russia,

The death of the Emperor of Russia is announced in the Gazette of Silesia, but letters to the 3d of March, from St. Petersburgh, are

to the 3d of March, from St. Petersburgn, are silent on the subject.

"A despatch from Berlin announces that the Emperer of Russis accepts the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of France, as long as France abstains from aggressions.

Thanews of the French Revolution was received in St. Petersburgh on the 4th March. Russis would remain inactive till Spring, and then make an energetic demonstration especially against Italy.

ly against Italy. Poland,

At Warsaw the consorship prohibited the mere mention of the events of which France is the theatre. The Warsaw Courter of the 2d instant, states—"Count Mele is charged with the formation of a new Cabinet," March 3d—"The Chamber of Peers was compled and the 22d and 23d of February, with different petitions." 4th and 5th of March—Not a word of France.

word of France.

At Posen the news produced a sonsation impossible to describe. Nevertheless, an insurrection was not considered imminent, the people being determined to wait calmly the elopment of events

Switzerland.

A serious disturbance took place at Neuichatel, in Switzerland, on the night of the 10th instant. A party of about thirty armed persons assembled in one of the principal streets, and commenced crying out—"Long live the King," "Down with Switzerland."—"Down with the Republic." They then attacked all persons whom they found in the streets, and several were injured. The police interfered, but were too weak to disperse the mob. Ultimately the troops were called out, and after some show of resistance on the part of the insurgents, they succeeded in restoring order. A man was killed, and a woman was wounded by the insurgents. We learn from Lucerse, that the members of the late Government have been set at liberty, on their enteringinto an engagement to make good the deficit in the federal treasury which existed when they were deprived of authority. treasury which existed naved of authority.

Denmark.

Denmark:

Letters from Kiel, of the 13th of March, say that a courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorised. A letter from Altona, of the 14th of March, speaks of the imminence of the raphure between Denmark and the German Duchies, in consequence of the resolution of the King to effect the incorporation of the duchies without further delay. Such a determination would necessarily provoke a war with the Germanic Confederation. It is said that military measures are already being adopted by Denmark.

Holland.

Holland.

The king of Holland has authorized the President of the popular branch of the National Assembly to say, that he will give the greatest latitude to the formation of the new constitution. The news from France was received with illuminations, etc., in Rotterdam, and popular demonstrations of oy throughout the country.

An emeute of trifling character took place at Ghent on Monday, which was put down by the police and military. Amsterdam and the surrounding country was in a great ferment, on account of the half-measures of reform proposed by the Government. Leyden had petitioned, and a general outbreak was feared.

Prussia. Holland.

Prussia.

In Berlin there have occurred distarbances of the public peace, that threaten to become serious. Petitions for reform were debated in the town council and at meetings in the open air. The cavalry were called on to break up these exectings. The people commenced throwing stones and were not dispersed until several lives were lost.

several lives were lost.

A very serious movement took place, on the 11th of March, at Feihingen, capital of one of the little principalities of Hohensellern. In compliance with the earnest solicitations of his people the King of Prussia has convoked the Prussian Diet for the 27th of April.

Belgium,

Gen. Randon had been appointed Director of the Affairs of Algeria, M. Fellman, Under

Don Carlos, of Spain, has announced his intention of leaving Genoa for the purpose of

Young Irelanders and the Orangemen. Newspapers of Saturday the 18th had not reached Dublin on Sunday! Subjoined is a copy of the proclamation issued this morning for the gathering of the physical force at the North-wall:—
"IRISHMEN AROUSE! "Every man is to attend the Great Mon-

ster Meeting, to be held at the North-wall, tomorrow, Monday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, to address the French people. "We, the undersigned merchants, trades-men, and other inhabitants of Dublin, request

a meeting of our fellow-citizens for the purpose of addressing the French people, to express our admiration of their heroid conduct, and our satisfaction at the recognition of the Republic of France as a European Power. "Also for the purpose of considering what constitutional steps should be recommended for the projection of the liberties and soil of this country, in any emergency to which the present state of European affairs may give "And also to adopt a respectful address to Her Majesty on the present state of this coun-

try, and on the necessity for an immediate re-Peal of the Act of Legislative Union.
"3,700 names are subscribed to this requisi-"Tickets for the platform to be had at the

"Tickets for the platform to be had at the committee rooms, ten 2 to 8 o'dook this day.
"P. J. Barriy, Sco'ys.
"B. KINDOND, Storys.
"Committee rooms, 23, Westmoreland st."
The Lord Mayor having refused to convene the meeting, it is considered probable that Mr. Smith O'Brien—whose aspirations for marriy or an analyst of the story martyrdom are as ardent, or nearly so, as Mr. Mitchel's will take the post of danger, and preside as chairman. The Conciliation Hall Repealers have for-ally determined to take no part whatever in

As mosting and Trades Political Union," "Milliam" National Trades Political Union," composed of Old Irelanders, held an adjourned meeting in the theater, Lewer Abbeyest, where Mr. John O'Connell was to give a sistement of his reasons for refusing to cooperate with the Confederate at their "monster meeting."

It is stated that Mr. Smith O'Brien is to take the 'chair, Lord Wallsourt, who resently joined the Confederation, now keeps shoot.

Monof. SQUADRON FOR IRELAND .- Orders were sent

To Portsmouth on the 15th for the authorities there to equip he. Majesty's steam frigates Gorgon, 330 horse-power, and Birkinhead, 530 horse-power, for Ireland, with the utmost possible despatch. A body of 90 (officers and men) marine-ar-

in your state of the season of the two ships, which are being equipped and supplied with all the munitions of war as if for permanent duty de con a be made the garrison of Dublin, which is about 4.000 strong, 2,000 more troops are being called in from the surrounding districts. Twelve froops of cavalry have arrived from Dundalk, thewarr, and Newbridge, some of

whom have been quartered in our cavalry barracks, and the remainder furnished with temporary accommodation in our large livery es-tablishments. Four regiments of Infantry,— 75th, 85th, 55th, and 2nd, have either arrived or are moving in the city, and the artillery corps, at the Pigcon house, has been strengthened. All the infantry have been served with minoty rounds per man--sixty in cart - qche-box, and thirty in knapsack. The trustees of the Rotundo, in the present The trustees of one refused, in which use of times of excitement, have refused the use of

the round room or gardens for the demonstra-The petition for tenant right, at Carrickmacross, has received the immense amount of twenty thousand signatures. In a rural district, and within so brief a time, this is unexampled.

Scotland,

THE RIOTS IN THE NORTH - Sanday, midnight - Our last intelligence from Glasgow upprised us that a meeting of the opera-tives on the Green had been announced by placerd for last night, and that all the shops had been closed at air o'clock, pursuant to orders issued by the magistrates. Our last express is dated seven o'clock yesterday evenling, up to which time no disturbance had re-culted. There heing "religious" objections Director, and M. Larabit, Under Director of joining the Duc de Bordeaux at Venice. Orders have been sent to Brest for the immediate embarkation of 1,000 men of infantry

Great excitement has been produced at Lyons, by the mayor of one of the quarters having gone, with a party of 20 men, and put his seals on the house of the Capucines. A meeting of the Peers of France was held at Paris at the hotel of M. Vieunet to take

Military operations.

of marine for the colonies.

counsel as to the future position and prospects. Paris, Sunday Night. "The city is tranquil. There has been no

renewal of the demonstration. "The new five-franc places of the Republic were put into circulation to-day. The Bank of France gives cash for its notes to those who require aliver to pay their workmen.

Order is completely restored at Lyons.

The Government has decreed the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney on the place where he was shot. General Randon is nominated to the com-THE FRENCH FLEST ORDERED TO RENDE-

mand of affairs in Algiers. vous at Toulon.—A private correspondent at Toulon writes: "All is activity and bustle here, indicating a movement of great impor-tance on the part of the French fleet. Orders have been received for the whole of the shine

to be concentrated. They are all very well

manned, and have their heavy stores; but they

are now directed by the Republican Provisional Government to take on board five months'

provisions, and to be in every respect ready to

receive sudden orders-(a l'instant.)

destination of the fleet is certainly Naples. The National Guards of Paris have started a journal of their own, entitled L'Ordre, Journal des Gardes Nationales, The sudden appearance of a special organ of so powerful a body, is not an unimportant sign of the turn things are taking in France.

The panic in the Paris money market still continues, and, according to the Constitution-nel, five of the first banking houses in Paris

have determined to wind up their affairs.

Among them, it is said, are the firms of Hot-

tinguer and Co., Delessert and Co , and the

house of Mallet.

Germany. The news from Germany is of the most momentus character. In Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the two Hesser, Nassau, Hohens diern-Sixmaringen, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, princes

and governors, upon the instant, became clear sighted to grievances, attentive to remonstran-

ces, emphatic to redress the wrongs of men who scarcely condescended to call themselves their subjects. Small sovreigns, on a sudden became advocates of Constitutions. One ruler hastened to abolish the censorship, another to accord absolute liberty to the press, a third to convoke a national assembly, and to be guided by their decisions, a fourth to consent to a jury, a fifth to proclaim the Diet annual and periodical. In Cassel the Elector hardly es-caped with his life; in Weimar the Grand Duke was subjected to the greatest indigni-On the 5th the Duke of Saxe Coburg Go-tha published a proclamation, in which he

promises his subjects a constitution and abolishes the censorship. This however, has not prevented the inhabitants of Gotha from presenting a petition pointing out the reforms they require. The deputation was very well received The King of Bavaria has ordered his representative to the Germanic Diet, to demand a revision of the compact, and the representa-

tion of the German people in the Diet. Lois (Countess of Landsheld) had returned to Ma-nich and was again expelled Montes Saxony and Hamburgh have abolished the censorship of the Press. The insurrections amongst the peasants of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Larmstadt, Wurtem-

burg, &c. in the Adenwa'd, in the Borgestrasse, and in the vicinity of the Swiss frontier, continue, and troops have been sent from Misnuheim, Carlsruhe, Wursbourge, Ratisbone, Bamberg, Darmstadt, Giessen, and Stutgardt. The Grand Duke of Baden addressed, on the 15th of March, a proclamation to his people, recommending to them order. union and confidence, and promising most lib erally. In Weimar the people did not petition but at once besieged the ducal palace. The Duke promised them a Free press, Jury, It is rumoured at Milan, that the court of

The mercantile advices from Vienca reach to the 15th of March. The payment of all bills falling due had been postponed

for 14 days. It appears that on the assembling

of the Landstaende, or representative body.

on the 13th, an immense number of petitions

Sunday to calm the seffervescence of the two

conceded with the liberty of the press, and a meeting of the general estates of the country called early in July.

tification of the concessions the Emporor is

compelled to make in the necessities of the

Emperor of Austria considers the Revolution

in France as entirely a domestic affair, and

As the mail was leaving Vienna, the Emperor drove publicly through the city, and was greeted with general acclamations for the lib-

eral concessions which he had made. The city

of Vienna was illuminated the same evening.

Spain.

Advices have been received from Madrid to

The Queen of Spain has recognized the new Government of France, with expressions of

Lamartine's manifesto appears in the Mad-rid papers, and is denounced by the Furg as

decply revolutionary and menacing to the

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are to

to to St. Sebastian and not to Bilboa. The

Marchioness of Aicancicis left for the former

place to recive the Duchess and her husband

who are expected on the 20th.

A liberal movement is expected in Barcelona before long, and the general belief is, that the troops there cannot be depended

General Pavis has written to inform the Government of their being much disflected.

The affairs of the Union Bank were about

waited on him on March 3 from Zaragosa pre-

92 millions of reals (nearly a million sterling.)

To this sum must be added divers sums for co-

louisi surpius, &c., which will form about ten

Enrique's say as captain in the navy to be

stopped in consequence of the democratic

manifesto of adhesion to the French republic.

The failure of the house of Couin at Paris

The Government have ordered the Infante

The receipts of the state during February,

does not intend in any manner to interfere.

The official Gazette of Vienna says that the

The organization of a National Guard was

The official Gazetteof the 14th contains a no-

chambers.

the 18th plt.

sympathy for the Republic.

upon to act against the people.

Espartero is sick at Lograno.

being wound up

serting an address

millions of reals more.

menarchies of Europe.

were presented from all classes of the

of March. Vienna has sent its ultimatum to that of Turin, which, if not accepted will be followed by a declaration of war. The rumor does not seem probable, still active defensive preparations are being made. Austria.

has passed the law allowing two millions of frances for the Canal from Liege to Maestricht. Belgium has recognized the new government Postscript.

The Belgian Senate is convoked for the 20th

The Chamber of Representatives

A communication reached our office at a late hour last night, that a private telegraphic dispatch from Liverpool, dated 21st March, had

reached London, stating that a collision had taken place between the military and the people at the meeting in Dublin of the day before, and that FIVE HUNDRED LIVES WERE LOST IN THE ENCOUNTER. We can't vouch for the authenticity of the rumour, but

The excitement which prevailed led to collisions with the military, but the number killed appears from these letters to be far below what is stated in other accounts, the estimate not exceeding 12 or 20. In the evening of the 14th, Prince Mette:nich tendered his resig-nation, and he speedily quitted Vienna. The give it as we heard it. THE L. O. OF A. G., or Independent Order of Anti Gamblers, is making great progress at

students and people proceeded to his villa on Rennwey, and destroyed it. Cumberland, Md. Such an antipathy have its On the 13th March, the ramparts and gates were bristled with loaded cannon-the people members to games of chance that many of them refuse to stir a fire lest it might be considered playing poker.

rushed (unarmed) en masse to their mouths, and shouted, "Who dares to fire upon us, your unarmed brethren?" Not a single cannon was discharged: Although general business had been suspen-ded, the banks and savings-banks still continued their payments. The appearance of the militia, preceded by their band, was greeted with the most tumultuous joy by the peo-

ple. The mot d'ordre is 'the constitution and liberty of the press.' Petitions were drawn up in this sense, to which upwards of 20,000 signatures were at once attached. A great number of burgesses were amongst the crowd. A cabinet or burgers and the analysis of the Acabinet council was sitting permanently at the imperial palace: the Emperor and the archdukes did not quit the building. The archduke Stephan set out for Fresburg on

from the Sandwich Islands arrived at New Bedford on Sunday, having on board Rev. R. C. Forbes, lady and 4 children: Mrs. and Miss Dibble, and 3 children, and Master Emerson : all of the American Board of Missions. OPPOSITION on the North River has reduced

the fare to 25 cents to Albany. A NATURALIST, at Baltimore, Md., on April 1st, received a Desert cactus, described as a strange and very rare species of that plant. A number of friends were invited to examine it. All appreciated its singularity until one. more curious than the rest, gave it a slight pull when lo! it proved to be a rat's tail.

THE WHALE SHIP Abraham H. Howland.

IT is said that 1200 teams frequently arrive at Milwaukie by two of the principal avenues in one day. The Railroad in the north of Holland is now THE FOLLOWING POST OFFICES have been

in the progress of construction established and appointmens made :- Sloateburg, Rockland County, N. Y., Jonah Brooks,

P. M. Schenevus, County, N. Y., Elijah E. Terry, P. M. Appointments by the Postmaster General---George Herrington, P. M., East

Sand Lake, Renssalaer Co , N. Y., vice D. C, Amidon, resigned; Robert W. Brown, P. M. Sharon, Schohnrie County, N. Y., vice William N. Aecker, resigned; Luther A. Whitwood, P. M., Nile, Allegany County, N. Y., vice J. C. Stanard, rerigned; George K. Steel, P. M., Campville, Tioga County, N. Y., vice J. Merserean -; Elijah Corbet, P. M. Jackson, Washington County, N. Y., vice F. McLean, moved away; Henry H. Davy, P. M. East Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., vice Seth H. Field, resigned; George H.

N. Y., vice A. Huntoon, resigned.

Brown, P. M., Port Gibson, Ontario County,

THE FOLLOWING TOAST, drank at the colabration of the recent Revolution in France, by the Frenchmen resident in the city of N. York, is too good to be lost :---

A committee

"The Flag of Freedom: Planted on the sell of the United States—its gum elastic folds stretching across the Atlantic, now wave o'er the fields of France: May its slongating preperties continue, until it shall have bulted the globe, and united the nations in a republican embrace of liberty and independence."

Resear Owen, the philanthropist on the 26th ult, addressed a friendly admonitary letter to Prince Metternich, who will now since his resignation have leisure to examine Mr Owen's has spread great alarm among the mercantile philosophy.

The Great Mass Meeting. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

of the most remarkable Meetings ever held country for a political purpose, came off at the Park yesterday afternoon and evening. It is difficult to cetimate properly the number who attended it it was composed of men of all nations -French-Oermans-Italians---Aus--Swiss-Loglish-Welsh-Scotch-&c., kc. There could not have been less RUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS

A platform capable of accommodating five hun-dred was exceed in front of the City Hall, and opposite a cach of the wings, were placed addione-fore for the French, the other for the guide. From the top of the "Hall" viates flags—Iwo bearing the Stars and other, the arms of the State of N. York. From The the public buildings along of Broadway, and in numerous by the tribule of Broadway, and in numerous by the tribule of Broadway. At an early hour the Garda, in their light and graceful united out, and their band discoursed some and appropriate mass. Many of the P. M .- The Irish Committee organ.

At four P. M.—The Irish Committee organ, ized at the Shakspeare Hotel. A very large and body of the Men of Iroland were pre-rimed into procession. They were pre-Father Mathew Band, and one of kipp domninger with the Spoonled Band and any primed into procession. Incy were predeal by de Father Mathew Band, and one of Kipp
Brow! dimilibraces with the Emerald Brand
under the Minerva Rooms to Untahun
under the Minerva Rooms, the Marnis, M. T., O'Connor and Bergen, gave
o word! command to hait. This order waeyed wid alactity and no small discipline. The
rege Growd deployed off into single files, taking
a considerable length of Broadway. Then came
a considerable length of Broadway. Then came
be Irish baring their heads, the Irish cheering
oct enthusiastically. When their rear rank had
no keyond the front rank of the others, the Gerans deply-eduted in and settled the Irish continuous

Lafayette Hall at four o'clock, with appropriate badges and banners, and headed by the French company (Lafayette Guards) marched down Broad-way. They were joined by the Italian. Swiss and Polish ditions, with the flags of their respective countries, observed to the Minerva Rooms, and pro-ceeded to the Park. Loud and deafening cheers rent the air as they possed through Broadway, and

The crowds were overwhelming. The sea of filling up every available space in the immediate neighborhead of the Grand Stand, was a sublime judges/sail there could not have been less than 150.000 persons present. In our judgment it was not under 100,000. On the bulcony of the City Hall. Dingle's exquisite Brass Band played some beautiful dirs during the attenuon. They con-tributed much to the excitement and celat of the

About five o'clock the Mayor was called to preover the already crowded grand stand,-The Mayor opened the proceedings in a neat and appropriate speech, which elicited much applause, in concluding his address (the only part of the Mayors speech our Reporter heard, he said that the meeting he had the honor to preside over, was composed of Germans, Irish, French, Italiana, and others, who were driven on by an irrestable impulse to come together and offer their compactuations for the victory circular gain, and of for Fance and likely to be gained by the other nations of Europe. Its looked on it as a great heart to the sum of the speech of the The Mayor opened the proceedings in a neat and which he prefaced with a brief but

onires a zeneral and intimate union of all Repub.

ers seconded the resolution.

this nighty land could appreciate his feelings when he saw his country free. (Cheers.) In April, 1830 there were three glorious days (as they were termed.) in which Lafnyetto-a name known to you all—(tremendous cheers)—was ongaged. That great man saw that the lang-expected hour had not yet come for French ilberty, and he retired in the private life. It was only then a change of Monarchy. Monarchy now had dissolved into Remaining the country of the proposition of the complete of the country of the

F. W. Walbridge appeared and was warmly re-He contended strongly that America was bound by gratitude to congratulate and support France in her present position. When America stance in act present portion. When America required safety and sid in her struggles, France spilled the blood of her people freely in our cause—the bones of her citizens biesched white on our battle plains. War-hington and Lafayette stood side by side for our Liberty, (loud cheers) therefore America is bound to stand by France in this struggle. The speaker concluded amidst loud applicates.

Mr. Manchester next addressed the assembly in

an eloquent speech.

Mr. Fontana (a Polish exile) said the wrongs of
Ireland were bad enough. The oppressions under
which she laboured demanded retribution; but which she laboured demanded retribution; but Poland was much worse of than she. When Joyane ago America's freedom dawned into being the Independence of Poland was destroyed. My country was cut into three pieces by three tyrant brothers, and erer since, the most cruel oppressions were practised against her. Every national institution of hers was destroyed. Her commerce, her literature, her liberties, her very name was blotted out. She was prostrate, but, thank God, not dead; (deafening shouts of applause). Those cheers would be wafted across the Atlantic, and awake her from her deata sleep, (vehement cheers).

sentative of Ireland, he was before them to unihis voice of rejoicing, with the congratulations i
the attainment of the republican liberty of FramHe could find no form of language fit to convthe throbbing pulsations of his soul. The meetthat was then before him-larger and more ptentous than any moneter gathering that Irelaerer witnessed in the plunitude of her Repeal astation-poured forth the hosannas of victory
cheer the efforts and assist the struggles of the
engaged in the World's battle for freedom. (Lo
Chuers). These hosannas would be waited or
the Atlantic wave to his own dear lale of the We—they would invigorate the drooping spirits of to
countrymen, and tell them that the moment h
arrived, when Irichmen should "aftee nwake, or
forever fullen." (Cheers). The speaker continu
at some length, and concluding by applying t sentative of Ireland, he was before them to unite forcer fallen." (Cheers). The speaker continued at some length, and concluding by applying the language of Moore, (the poet of all circles, and the iddo of his own.) to the present condition and circumstances of his native land.—

"Could the chain for a fermion of the chain condition."

Could the chain for an instant be riven.

"Could the chain for an instant be riven, Which tyrauny flung round us, then, It is not in man, nor in heaven, To let Tyrauny bind us again." Cheers) Mr. Evans of Wales next presented imself and made a most patriotic speech, in the clivery of which he was much applauded.

Colone Wright, of Hoboken N. J. then took the stand, and wound up the proceedings by a truly eloquent and spirit stirring address. He si hills of Europe blazed, and the valleys we file for liberty. (Cheers). He came there hold a men of upturned faces apostrophisin There before him was a spectacle of surpasseauty: men free themselves breathing and wishes for freedom in foreign lands

It kept the immense meeting spell bound during the reading, and elicited the most enthusiastic appliance. Col. Wright then continued to say that the freedom of America was guarded religiously by the Press, ever watchild and patriotic as it was, it would take care that no will influence should operate against the liberties of this happy and independent land. Its power was the truct; as a feet of the property of the property of the property of the property of the hoped and was anxious that America as a National was any straight of the press of the property of the proper dden Nations of the earth. (Vehement The Mayor then adjourned the meeting

The French stand in front of the west wing of blue streamers, and decorated in front with minaengares entered the Chatham street gate to the ark, in procession, each company of delegates aving their national standard at its head. Passing in front of the grand stand giving a

nd brim full of enthusiasm

Mr. Vionis was the first speaker introduced, but the confusion was so great while he occupied the stand that it was impossible to report him correct-

The President here read the address adopted by the associate committees, which was received with loud huzzas and three cheers for Mr. Caylus,

rope, and will make those tremble where King Power even now totters. I wish I could tell you of all the deeds of valour in which this nations (France) has been engaged. She is just auditing into new life and asserting her liberty—freedom of apech and the rights of conscience. I wish I could recount the good that this one act of France has done—how it has made the throne of England, even, to tremble. The Mandate lass now gone forth. Wo to those Kings or Queens who refuse to listen to it. The people know their rights and hroafter will assert them. Let them see that we love France as she has heretofere lovel ur—that our great struggle and the ronowned Lafayette are not forgotten. Let us rejoice with all the friends of France—with the Poles—the Italians—the Swiss—the Germana, and with fated Ireland Her bonds are soon, very soon to be broken, and we will receive her late our hands as we do France. (We have not room to follow out all the remarks given. Judge V. was increasantly cheered throughout.)

M.Clement, ouvrier 6beniste, a pris la tribune

M.Clement, ouvrier ébéniste, a pris la tribune

choyens et frores—J'entreprends une tache qui est pour moi ausal satisfaisante que peuible Je suis heurenz de vous exprimer le plaisir que j'esprouve de voir toutes les peuples se railler sous fétendard de la liberté pour saiuer nos compatriotes qui out réconquis leur liberté avec tan de sagesse et de fleré. Honneur aux peuples qui out en l'énergie de secouer le Joug des tyrans et de briece ses fers—a l'amité et fraternité qui suivont l'exemple. Honneur est sincerité aux Républicains qui se sont si vraiment battus sur les barricades pour la liberté. He! toi. Fillippe, quand tes enfants (c'est à dire le peuple) te demandaint uns fable augmontation de saisire et d'autres choses tu voulais atracher la charte que tu as souillées. Philippe etalent nôtre juge—aujourd'hui nous commes les siens nous suivrous son exemple—nous niu avons leisée la vie comme un traitre et un lâche. Et quellejoie de voir la prosperité de nôtre belle Republique aux que de la contre belle Republique aux que de la contre de la contre belle Republique aux que de la contre de la contre belle Republique aux que de la contre de l Citoyens et frures—J'entreprends une tache qui et pour moi sussi satisfaisante que penible. Je lâcho. Et quelle joie de voir la prosperité de nôtre beile Republique par nous dirigée.

belle Republique par nous dirigée.

Mr. Briebane was introduced by the president and received with many cheers. He would render homage to the laboring classes which had brough it about this revolution—it is worthy of them and theyof it. Other revolutions were accomplished by the bewrgeoiste and were afterwards trampled on bythe Bourbons. The Tyranny of Misery has been heretofore left, but finally, by a revolution of the people, it is overthrown. It is the people whe give grandeur to this revolution. Mr. B. then entered semewhat into detail upon what he expected France would do on the universal labor principle of which he is a strong advocate. He was listened

Mr. Avezzani remarked in substance as follows :

osa di giurtina.

di noi si sotto priveremo per correre da qui arma
in sjuto d' quella causa. In Francia ad in qualu
que altra parte d'Europa venghi minacciata. I
Giuriancole qui al cospetto del ciclo che el osserv iluriancole qui al cospetto del ciclo che ci osserva illacciati come altettanti fratelli, che adempire mo

Mr. Colisoski came forward, greeted with three cheers for Poland. (his native land.) France has given the gignal for liberty in Europe—she ha given her name to Poland, and who shall dare the drive them from their purpose. I come before yo simply to invoke your sympathy in behalf of Po-land, and with that, I bid you farewell. Mr. Chadeville, France now breathes a new air-

she no longer has borders—she claims brotherhood with all Europe, irrespective of nation—with all the world. After other and very interesting re-marks, he concluded by the sentiment. "Vive les enfams de toutes les patries—lie sont tous frères!

M. Caylus ayant été demandé depuis long temps est enfin presenté.

est enfin precenté.

Je me suis tellement enrhume, a-i-il dit, qua cest à peine si je puis dire un soul mot. Un Pomnais vient de vous dire qu'il ne savait pas si un rovidence s'est interpose pour sauver la France, loi je le sais—je sais que oul. Les français ont lus fait pour la cause de liberté qu'aucoune autre ation. Ouvres la page d'histoire et vous l'y verse. La France a tét l'observée du Monde. Sou critable histoire commense en "80 et finit an 1818.

" Mourir pour la patrie " was here suns Italian leading. During the proceedings the Marthe French band, and at six o'clock the song of Freedom " A jamais vive la France," written and dedicated by Alfred Wheeler, Esq., was sung with

jen boll Doffnung, unfere unterbrudten Lanbeleute möchten baib auf ihrem heimath-lichen Boben biefelben Freiheiten genießen.

lichen Boben biefelben Freiheiten genießen. Diefeie greße Tag ist angebrochen.
Patri oten von Paris! Eure eigenen Lanbelente in biefer Stadt haben ichon ihre Befühle gegen Enchausgesprochen. Dente verrinigen wir Deutichen, Politien, Italienen wir Deutichen, Politien und alle in Brüderlichteit, Euch uniere berglichten Gegenswünche für das Wohlergeben ber französsichen Republik barzubringen. Die ameritanischen Bürger biefer blühenben Stadt baben sich mit über erwöhnlichen Rereitwilhaben fich mit ihrer gewöhnlichen Bereitwil-ligleit, alle Forischritte ber Breiheit mit freu-bigem Beisal zu begriffen, unterer gegen-wartigen Demonfration angeschissen; ber-felben noch größere Beierlichleit zu geben, bat auch ber Stadtrath uns feine Dulfe und fei-

nen Beiftanb freundlich angeboten. nen Beihand freundlich angeboten. Wir hoffen, bas glorreiche Beifpiel ber französichen Republit wird bald von allen unfern Ländern befolgt. Theilt Ihr nicht basseite Gefühl und biefelben Erwartungen, als Ihr in den Straßen Enrer wollberühmten Stadt gegen die Unterdrüdung und die mittelalterlichen Tendenzene Tures leiten Rönisch und leiner Meckerne Konniest und Mit muttellettingen Lenorngen unter lepten nur-nige und feiner Regierung fampfiet? Bur-bet Ihr Euch befriedigt fühlen, wan Euer Triumph fich auf Frankreich allein beschränfte und das übrige Europa in ben Banben ber

und das übrige Europa in ben Banben ber Staverei bliebe ?.

Rein! — Briberlichfeit ift jeht Euer Motts. Der Egolsmus ift die Bafis der Monarchien, aber die franzöfische Republik enisaltet das Banner anberer Prinzipien. Sie bietet ebelmüthig allen Unterdrückten die Dand. Auf sie steht unsere Doffnung. Dierauf sprachen die Derren försch, Artege, Merste und Lufwowell in begeisterer Rebe zum Bolle, machen namentlich darauf aufmerlfam, daß jeht die Zeit des Pandelus gefommen set und praftische Mittel ergriffen werden müßten, um die Bewegung zu dem gewönschen Resultat, der Befrelung Eurounichten Refultat, ber Befreiung bas. ju bringen.

Mr Merkie, in his remarks, advocated the sendng of capable and independent Apostias of Liberty
of Germany, to tell the people sbroad what beneis the U States are enjoying from their liberanstitutions. The Rev Mr Forsch, when addressog the meeting in his usual eloquent manner, was
recived with immonae enthusiasm. Mr Kruer and
exit Mr Kriege came forward, both advocating potical as well as social reforms; the latter, particugiv, pleading for the litical as well as soons retorms; the aster larly, pleading for the interests of the classes. Mr Tyssowski, late Dictator o was then called for by the audience. He ward and addressed the assembly in a ye letry, pleasing on the Colleges. In Tysowski, late Dictator of Cracow, was then called for by the andience. He came forward and addressed the assembly in a yery happy manner. The hour growing late, the meeting then

THE CLOSING SCENES Never was such an imposing gathering witne in New York-or anywhere in the world. Never was such great, such real enthusiasm and does feeling manifested in such a body of m will not express it—they did not at the meeting express the feelings of either speakers or hearers.
On every stand, and among the sudience in all
directions, the pearly tear ran down the hardened check of manhood as allusion was made to the sufferings of different people under the lash of tyranny, and as the blessings of freedom-giving Am ca were pictured in glowing terms. were present, and like all others manifested a deep

interest in what was going on. The provisions of the Common Council coming a great city. Two large tri-colored flags presented by French residents, were hung by the same rope as the stars and stripes from the roofs or the two wings of the Hall. They were of exactly the same size as our national colors. magnificent affair. The fireworks exhibite talkony were produced by Mr. Edge, the celebrated a) rotechnist. They consisted of the motto "Vive la République" in letters of fire, supported on each end by the Star of America, em-bracing an inner one representing the new star in our Republican Galaxy. Besides the Hall, St. John's and Shnkresers Hotels, the Tribune and the adjoining lunding, Titus & Cronly's Hotels and Artanit's Laftyette Bassar were illuminated in excellent style.

ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Amidst the excited joyfulness of Republican victory, we cannot but feel interested by the fate of Louis Phillippe and the members of his family, and the romantic occurrences which marked their flight to England. Leaning on the Queen for support he walked out of the Palace of the Tuilleries accompanied by a few Cuiractiers and attendants. Dressed in the garb of a citizen he turned his back upon reyalty and a palace forever. The loud cries of Vive Ld France and Vive La Reforme told him a tale of popular feeling which, previously heeded, would have saved him a crown. He entered his carriage unmolested and, accompa-nied by the Queen, set off for Saint Cloud-At one moment, just before starting, he raised his hat and made some exclamation, to the large groups collected, which was by them On the 24th the ex-Royal party reached the Chateau at Dreux. Here the once proud Monarch, and one of the richest men in the world, had only a solitary are franc piece

spirit of berty should emanate from the heart of this greatist. New York was to America what this greature. New 1 ork was to America want Paris was opunce. (Great cheers.) The Reso-lution pool a novel idea that as soon as Frenchm and firmly established a Republic American should offer France the right hand of nition pools a novel dea that as soon as Frenchin and firmly established a Republic. America is said offer France the right hand of criticeship and receive in turn the existenship of France: his would then have an equality of citizensh fied a bond of brotherhored would be establish if ween the Republican maxions of the world, withworld render the principles of universal litt sumphantupon earth. (Vehement cheers.) If Reciprocal Citizenship being propriy curvet, would make all Europe a Republic in a way month. (Immense cheers.) If the crample: Stance be followed out and was established to the Cherty, set his brotherhood would have it within the Natural fally successful in her efforts for Liberty, set his brotherhood would have it within its peer to extend Republican Liberty to Po-Liberty, set this frotherhood would have it within its prorise extend Republican Liberty to Poland, charge treated Poland, (Immense cheers) land, hering treated Poland, (Immense cheers) and the land, and the land, crooler, and the land, and

was rightles New York should act, as became

her, in t transaction—that the feeling for the

fir. Reput joke as follows:

Fellow Charles,—Great and glorious is this day
The celerating of the regeneration of a mation of
brave peple We see in this, the great principles of
humanly for alich our fathers fought and bled, nament to the new manner wought and bled, the first tutte of the destiny of the Just the United States, and the destiny; that proud and happy destiny, will yet a circle out until all the maxions of the earth sitt may experience the blessings of Republicarsh blicassage,

re its dis great and happy land,

re its dis great and happy land,

re its dis great and happy land,

re of all antions hand in hand

an each partare of Liberty,

re shall we not this Treamre give,

the blearthy of wreet Liberty,

patiens all, and let it lip

The bleenings of sweet Liberty,

[Jaklima all, and left hipe
implifies time to all men free.

It glad are men throughout the world

This freedom's flag shall ne're be furled,

This fla the fame, those invidious distinctions of nation that her been created and continued by Kingcraft o that by keeping arrayed against each others boile of individuals as nations, their own power come perpetuated and the liberal fraterniwhen a government whose duties are the swody, neglects or is unable to provide for per instection of its citizens it then abdesign from their duties. I would ai-quidation. "Lives there a man with does that never to kimself bath said my own. my native land," was a republic ive there a man with soul so dead that the himself bith said, I love my fellow matter whether of this clime or no My feller man is still my brother troggie with the government on the part shell the people about to take place, set saids the build trail feelings of enmity, and units with the in freeing the builted Kingdoms from the seride of Royalty take example from the great not Republic ever join hands in one giorious ef-

in the stumbering energies of thy people shall the thee yet, triamphantly. Phosis like, from he mothered fire of despetic government. friends, in parring from you. I conclude with

roet, and the statesman; and has been thy fate

s smoong the nations of the

speak at (reland, the land of the brave,

to bute of gratitude to the United States. Let our homas ever tend. ight for Liberty To bin who George Washin on, his country's friend :

With whom I ruth was not mystery -To warch the books of ancient love-Of past, or present history.

placing yours

M. Pouguet next appeared, and was received dthiloud applause . He said, when he looked around him and beheld that glorious assembly, he Fas proud to call homself a Frenchman. (Cheers.) They that experienced the blemings of liberty in

Mr. Forceti, an Italian resident, took the stand and made many and very interesting semaple in his native language, prefaced by a proposition for a salute from French citizens to Italy, (three cheers), and a similar one to the Poles (three His delivery was effective and constant-Iv evoked huzzas from the audience

Professor Foresti principally confined his ma marks to the idea that a man, crested by God with the perrennial sentiment of his treedom and han nines within the mind could not be content with any civil or social organization opposed or coutrary to that right to which he is entitled. tion compand of such individual parts. All with such sentiments, could never have consented to any government except one which was in union It was true that fraud and force, in extraordinary public crisis, did establish and support for some time a government opposed to the will of the people; but the freeman either sccretiv or openly was sure to reprove such a wicked exer-eise of power. Divine Providence was aways the guardian and tutor of the development of that sa gred right of man, and was sure to speceme in their greatest extremity those who suffered from a des-Hence arose the triumphant revolution sesingt the Stuarts of England, against Phillip the second of Spain from the Netherlands, and that of America in her successful struggle against He need hardly refer to the Revolution resinst the Bourbonsof France and recently against Phillippe of Orleans. The speaker remarked that this last revolution was more the effect of moral force than of the use of physical means or brute the progress of the intelligence of the age. He eulogised the dignified and innocent bravery of the operatives by which this revolution was accomplished. He spoke of the benefical effects of this revolution on the destinies of Italy. He remembered the services rendered by France to vices rendered in return by Italy to France during the Republic and the Empire. From this he inferred that Francavill neever abandon Italy in this vital movement of civil and liberal progress. He then eulogized Pins IX for being the first to call up, to evoke, the feelings of liberty on the continent of Europe which now perraded the land from end to end. He trusted likewise that America would entertain feelings of sympathy for Italy and assist her struggles for freedom by remembering that this continent wasdiscovered d named by Italians. He made a rapid review of the sad condition of Poland-of the firm and liberal conduct of Switzerland in her late strugand called for three cheers for France. Amerca. Italy, and Switzerland to which a most enthusiastic response was given, the cheering having been kept up for several minutes. M. Foresti was applauded throughout his cloquent address in a manner, though gratifying to the feelings, yet was calculated to interrupt the progress of his discourse without any intention of the kind having

been felt Il Professore Feresti ha versato principalmente sul punto-che l'uomo creato da Die col senti-mente viva e perenne della sua liberta, e del proprio sue miglior ben esseve, non ha mai certamente roluto aderire a qualsiasi organuszione civile e sociale che si opponesse all'alto pratico quel sue sentimento. Che dunque le nazioni composta di nomini regolati dal sentimento della propria libertà e ben essere nanno a aciorseusso ad un solo governo fatto col popolo-divetto col popolo a per l'interesse del popolo. Che è ben vero la forsa e qualche straoromaria erisi publica hanno stabilito e mantenato per lunga durata della institurioni governative opposte a quell' ingenito sen timento dell' nomo, ma la mente umana lo ha semprevivie vato. La Providenza divini sufrice viluppo e dell' effetto al sentimento tanto nella vica privaso che publica ha sociorse l'uran-nita negl' estremi abusi del podere dispotico asso-Luindi le rivolusioni trionfanti contro gli Stuarts dell Inghilterra—centro Filippo 20 di Spagna a pro de Puesi bassi—e vella d'America, e la altre successive di Francia contro i Berboni. finalmente contro Filippo d'Orleans. (We have

A card with the inscription "N'oublies pas. oitoyens, les pauvres Polonnais exilés en Siberie' was handed up, and soon afterward deafening cheers

resounded in pursuance of the sentiment Air Bowly spoke in an energetic strain for a few moments. Great glory, said he, is due to We can only express our sympathy here and wish that her freedom may be established a firm basis. He concluded by proposing

Gloire & la France et Vive la République Judge Voorbies was introduced and speaking in English said. Friends, I want you to give three arty cheers for La Belle France (given with good three more for the Fathers of our own o our revolution (given with more than good will), and yet three more for France, that glorious France, who is struggling for that liberty which we now so fully enjoy. The voice of this meeting we now so fully enjoy. The voice of this meeting will go to and be heard in every country of Eu-

prest offect M Guynet a pris le parole et dit :-avant de nous scrarer, citovens, le vous prie de donner con-

seil aux Rois et reines de l'Europe, et de tout le monde entier-qu'ils prennent de suite leurs porte. families on remassant tont l'argent dont ils neurent en avoir besoin, et qu'ils s'en vont, si tôt que Les peuples ne venillent pas soigner l'argent mais ils demandent la liberté Aller-vous en, et laissez-la pour eux. Vous serez sains et (des grands hourras et cris de Vive la Re-Cent Longti of the Laferette Guards thanked

the French population, and those of all nations for their assistance and attendance on this great occasion. He thanked them for himself, for his ps. and for France. He spoke with difficulty. and in a low tone, owing to a severe sore throat He concluded by elevating his cap on his sword, and proposing a grand cry of "Vive la Republique de France." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Caylus said-We must not forget the Mayor and Common Council of New York, who have as sisted us in getting up this monster meeting, and added to its selat by illuminations and fire-works. Let us give them three cheers. (They were deaf ening ones.) And now three cheers for Nenfchatel. the Swiss canton, which has joined France. John Coffin Nagro obtained a hearing. He wish-

for Washington, the father of his country. Italy, and concluded by proposing-Italy, hereafter but one single country-no Sicily-no Papal

States-no divisions-All Italy in one country.

Mr. Charles Forrero offered some desultory but

very interesting remarks, upon the sublime and imposing spectacle presented by such a concourse of people of all nations. But we must not forget the efforts of Pope Pius IX in this great revolution. His reforms have done much, if not all, in exciting Three cheers for Pope Pius-Vive l'Amerique. The stand was soon after vacated.

tary. Wir Schmidt opened the ceremonies

blerkle, and Tyrrowski After an allusion by Mr Kriege, to the musical genius of Germany, a version of the Marseillaire, genius of Germany, a version of the cliederkraus. We give the address and a synopsis of the speeches in

Die Tribune ber Deutschen mar von einer gablreiden und begrifterten Daffe umgeben. herr Ubl eröffnete bie Berfammlung und folug beren D. BB. Comibt jum Drafibenten por, ber einstimmig angenommen murbe. Berr Rruer trng ber Berfammlung bann bie folgente Abreffe per :

Patrioten von Paris! Gure glorreichen Thaten baben bas Bei-

den gur Befreiung ber alten Belt gegeben. Die Berfebung bat Granfreich murbig erachtet, Europa im Rampfe für feine Rechte beran ju geben, Rinter bon verfchiebenen europaifden Rationen find wir in biefem freien Lanbe Augenzeugen gewesen von ber Conbeit ber Inftilutionen einer freien Ratien, und Jahre lang folugen unfere Derin his pocket. At Versailles he was obliged to beg the use of horses from a regiment of asvalry stationed there, and to have a subscrin-

tion raised amongst the officers to defray the expenses of his flight. The King was accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours and three of her children, the

Duke and Duchess Augusts of Saxe-Cobourg. with their youthful family, and the Duchess de Montpensier. All his relatives, except the Queen, left the deposed Monarch at Versailles

and made the best way they could to England.

ed to express his respect for France as the first nation in the world. He had one word of advice

to all Kings :- Listen to, and follow the wishes of Mr. Barbad proposed three cheers for the downfall of rowalty throughout the world-three more

Mr. Pecarini made some beautiful remarks about

The President announced an adjournment, but not a separation until after the exhibition of 5re WATER

STAND No. 8-THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. An immense concourse was assembled around the stand prepared for the use of the Germans. The Stars and Stripes floated to the breeze, by the side of the Gold, Red and Black, of the German A fine Band occupied a portion of the atand, and enlivened the audience with their spirit stirring music. Enthusiastic cheers from the assembled thousands greated each Speaker—the sparkle of jey was in overy eye, and the giad smile that lighted each countenance, told of the enthuwith which each heart beat for Liberty. German phlegm was not proof against the burning words of the speakers, who were at each moment interrupted by the shouts of their auditors the utmost harmony prevailed, and friend met friend with the lovous salutation of Freedom for

At the organization of the meeting. P. W. Schmidt Esq., took the Chair, and Mr Kruer was appointed with a few appropriate remarks, after which the address was read and carried by acclamation. Mr Kraner-Secretary, also made a short address, when speeches were made by Measrs Forsch, Kriege,

the German language. as follows :-

At Dreux the party of exiles put on disguises. The ex-King shaved off his whiskers and discarded his wig, attiring his person in an old cloak and cap. The disguise was perfect, and he passed along his route as an Englishman. without exciting any suspicion. The party ombarked in the Express steamer from Havre. Louis Phillippe, on landing at New Haven.

exclaimed, in an accent of deep emotion. "Thank God, I am on British ground." The family scene on meeting at Brighton was inexpressibly affecting. The Duchess de Cobourg, his daughter, screamed, on behold-

ing her tather step from the carriage. The Duke de Nemours was locked in a warm pa. ternal embrace, and immediately after the vouthful Duchess was pressed to her father's heart. They were all in tears. The Queen. who was violently agitated, then embraced

The Duchess De Montpensier on the first

uproar being given, escaped from the Tuille.

ries accompanied by a Spanish servant who

knew not one word of French. She wandered about all day through bye-lanes and alleys About five o'clock in the evening she was met in the Rue De Havre, by a gentleman who knew her personally and offered protection and conduct to his house, which she accepted. After this she made the best of her way to Bologne. At Abbeyville she had a most narrow escape from the fury of the populace. Having been recognized and attacked by a mob, she ran into a gentleman's house for

The Duke De Nemours, the Duke and Dushess De Saxe Cobourg, and the Count De Jamac, arrived in London on Sunday, the 27th February. The reception given them by Queen Victoria was extremely cold. Her German cousins only were allowed near her person. The Pares of Clermont-the refuge of foreign exiles for the last hundred and fifty yearsbeing opened for the benefit of Louis Phillippe and the other ex-royal personages. The Duke and Duchess De Saxe Cobourg are at Buckingham Palace and with them are the young est daughter of the Duke De Nemours and the three children of the Duke De Saxe Cobourg

Louis Phillippe and Marie Amelia (kisla /y).

new under the name of the Count and Counters

of Neuilly: the Duke and Dutchess de Nemoura:

safety, got into the attic and escaped by the

rear. She ultimately reached Boulogne.

the two children of the Count D'Eu; the Duke D'Alencon and the Duke and Dutchess de Montpensier, are the tenants of Clermont Palace. The Dutchess D'Orleans, with the young Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Ems, in Belgium, on the 2nd inst., and would join her father as soon as possible. The Duke and Dutchess D'Aumale and the Prince and Princess de Joinville were at Algiers when last heard from. The last of Louis Phillippe's family, Princess Louise, (Queen of the Belgians,) was at Brussols.