From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The Revolution in France.

We take the following from the London Morning Chronicle:

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

The accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally, where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself toward the Place de la Madeleine, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from the wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different character. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order, and apparently under regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the boulevards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous, if not of a more dangerous description, singing the *Marseillaise* at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating *A bas Guizot! A bas le ministere! vive la reforme!* accompanied with groans or cheers, as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of municipal guards, horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters, and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the principal squares, boulevards, and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what was going on, you have before you a picture of what Paris was during the whole of this day.

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. About half past eleven a regiment of infantry and several squadrons, drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards, an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of the boulevards; but no one could exactly say from what place they came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sung the Marseillaise in one general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded, without stopping, to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand-still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion o. the cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated and drove a considerable portion back towards the boulevards, while the rest were driven into the Champs Elysees, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

The whole of the place was cleared in less time than can be conceived; but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the boulevards, and still marching in order and arm-in-arm, had four national guards at their head, armed with their sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and shortly after they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the national guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, they stopped and sung the *Marseillaise* in full chorus. They then began to cry out "*A bas Guizot! A bas le Ministere!*" and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of the hotel, an example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the gate, a shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke several windows. During this time a body of the municipal guards, (infantry,) who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry emerging from the Rue des Capucines at that moment, charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

In a small street in the neighborhood of the Rue Vivienne, a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gunmaker's shop, but failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor *marchand de bois*, and plundered it of the small quantity of fire-wood it contained, which they formed into stakes. In the different attacks made by the troops, some severe blows were occasionally dealt, and upon the whole a considerable number of persons received sabre cuts and severe bayonet wounds, but I did not hear of any one being killed.

I may as well mention, that among the other cries which issued from the crowd, was that of *vive la ligne*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great number of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of uttering seditious cries or throwing stones.

Impeachment of the Ministry.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the deputies of the opposition, to the number of 53, submitted the following proposition:

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed the honor and the interest of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.

"4. Of having trafficked, for ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

"5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

[Here follow the signatures, M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the minister, conceived in these terms:

"Whereas, the minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the President of the Council and his colleagues."

We have since received the following letters from our correspondent in Paris:

PARIS, Feb. 24.

I write in the midst of alarm and excitement indescribable.

In two words—the change of ministry will not satisfy the people, who are now, I believe, unanimous.

The King has been required to abdicate in favor of the Count de Paris, under the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans. They will not listen to the Regency of the Duke de Nemours.

The Chambers will not sit to-day.

The night has been one of alarm to all but the actors in what was going on, and who, to do them justice, were as active and as resolute as if engaged in any ordinary business of life that required energy and despatch.

As much communication out of doors is out of the question, my letter will be, in a great measure, a personal narrative.

I wrote last night under the impression that all was settled. Never was there a greater error. Nearly all remained to be done, and a very terrible affair it promises to be.

The fighting ceased at every point at half-yast four. Little loss of life (comparatively) occurred. The number of killed was estimated at only 30 or 40. This arose from the conflict having been principally confined to the people and the municipal guard, although the soldiers did, in some cases, fire.

The contest was at an end at half-past four. A slight calm ensued, and I took up a position at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevard des Italiens, next door to the office of the *National* newspaper.

About half-past seven, the Boulevard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the *Marseillaise* and the chorus of the *Girondins*, which I have so often mentioned. They were received with uproarious felicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the *National*, which seems to be the organ of this formidable opposition. They demanded that the editors see that their liberties were not "again" played with. M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, harangued them from the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time be secured. This scene was repeated six times during the night.

At 10 o'clock a column of 600 or 800 people of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the *communistes*, and, possibly, some of those malefactors who will mix in all popular movements. The bearing and attitude of this column was terrible. The subsequent act of one of the party justified the apprehension which their appearance suggested.

Although M. Guizot had retired from the ministry, the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres remained occupied and guarded by troops. About 10 o'clock a young man walked up to the officer in command, and blew his brains out with a pistol. Seeing him fall, his soldiers, without orders, fired on the people, of whom four or five were killed.

The report of this discharge, at a moment when we flattered ourselves that all was tolerably well over, created a painful sensation. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, a most touching and melancholy procession arrived, and, as far as I could perceive, turned alarm into rage.

The buz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "*Mourir pour la patrie*," was chanted by the throng instead of the victorious *Marseillaise*. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart, surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully arranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National, and the whole party burst into a unanimous shriek, or cry of *vengeance!* You know how sonorous is that word when pronounced in French. The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above mentioned.

This event is deplorable. It may possibly change the issue of the affair.

The night was an awful one. The noise of the workmen appeared to break on the stillness. Having heard a similar one in 1830, I guessed what was going on. Barricades—one immensely strong at the end of the Rue Richelieu—were in progress of construction. This has been continued up to this moment, (half past 10). Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevard has been felled. Every one of the superb lamp posts has been thrown down and all converted into barricades.

At the corner of every street is a barricade—gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, workmen, all laboring at the work with an eagerness and an earnestness beyond description.

The King must go further than he has, or defend his position to the last extremity.

At 12 o'clock M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by Gen. Lamoriciere, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in the presence of the national guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterwards, the following proclamation was posted up on the gate, amidst universal acclamations:

"MY DEAR COMRADES: I have been invested by the new cabinet with the superior command of the national guard of the department of the Seine.

"By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me. "Your comrade,

(Signed) "General LAMORICIERE.

(Countersigned) "ODILLON BARROT.

"PARIS, Feb. 24, 1848."

At 2 o'clock the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:

"CITIZENS OF PARIS: The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, 18 now placed on the head of a child, protected by his mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division amongst us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so deplorable a collision.

"My beloved fellow-citizens! From this moment the maintenance of order is intrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris, and its heroic national guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergency. "ODILLON BARROT."

All the military posts on the left bank of the Seine were disarmed early in the morning, and occupied partly by national guards and men of the people. At noon a party of armed workmen, headed by pupils of the Polytechnic school, presented themselves at the barrack of the firemen, in the Rue da Vieux Colombier. The sentinel at first offered resistance, but when told that they acted in the name of the national guard, the officers immediately agreed to surrender their arms, which were passed to the people under the gateway. The firemen then appeared at their windows, and cried "*Vive la Reforme!* Down with Guizot!" The people proceeded thence to release the prisoners confined in the military prisons of the Abbaye and the Conseils de Guerre, three of whom had been sentenced to be shot. All the bedsteads and furniture were then brought out into the street, formed into a heap, and set on fire. At one moment it was feared that the fire would communicate to the adjoining houses, and the firemen were sent for to extinguish it.

The troops having evacuated the Tuilleries, the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed everything in it—windows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried in procession through the streets and the boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court.

From the Paris Debats, Feb. 24.

Between three and four o'clock a deputation of about one hundred members of the national guard, composed for the most part of the officers of the fourth legion, went towards the Chamber of Deputies. A battalion of the tenth legion, which was in the service of the Chamber, advanced to the middle of the Pont de la Concorde, and declared that they had orders not to permit any deputation to proceed to the Chambers. At the moment at which this was passing, M. Odillon Barrot and M. Garnier Pages, who were followed by a great number of deputies of the opposition, joined the deputation. The petition was then remitted to M. Cremieux.

The efforts of the crowd were concentrated between Rue St. Antoine and the Rue Montmartre, and between the Vielle du Temple and the Rue St. Martin, the barricades of which, as has been already stated, were constructed with diligences, cabs, carts, &c., filled with paving stones. Most were abandoned without resistance, and the crowd assembled in other spots. A barricade in the Rue Vielle du Temple, near the Rues de l'Osaille and de Poitou, was surmounted by a red flag. An officer who commanded a detachment which attacked one of the barricades in that quarter was struck by a ball. A barricade at the entry to the Rue de Perche was destroyed by artillery.

In an attack on the Place du Chatelet, M. de St. Hilaire, chef de bataillon of the 34th regiment, was killed.

From the Paris Conservateur, Feb. 24.

The services of the arrondissement post offices was impeded, yesterday and the day before, by the insurgents. The post office for the Halles remained constantly closed. That in the Rue l'Echiquer was partially interrupted. Yesterday and the day before, the insurgents prevented the postmen from taking the letters from the receiving boxes; and on Tuesday night one of these postmen was surrounded and detained for several hours. The post-office omnibuses were prevented from running the whole of the day, by an assemblage of 400 or 500 armed men. Some letters were spoiled by the injection into the receiving boxes of water, or some other matter.

From the Paris Reforme, Feb. 24.

When the 10th legion of the national guard was assembled, yesterday morning, on the Place Turenne, one of them shouted "Vive la Reforme!" whereupon M. Lemercier, the colonel, gave orders that he should be seized; but the national guards surrounding him, declared that he only expressed their sentiments.

A detachment, consisting of several companies of the 3d legion, prevented the municipal guard from attacking the people near the Pont Notre Dame.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, about fifty municipal guards, who were shut in a court-yard of a house in the Rue Bourg l'Abbe, were forced to lay down their arms. The national guard negotiated between the people and the municipal guard for the disarming; and when it was effected, the former took the latter under their protection. The exasperation of the crowd against the municipal guard was most intense, owing to the severity with which that body had acted in different quarters; and when they issued from the court-yard, a strong force was required to protect them. The people then demanded that they should be made to take off their skakos, and that they were obliged to do. They were then led along a number of streets, headed by a detachment of cuirassiers, and surrounded by the national guard, the troops of the line forming a passage for them to pass. On arriving at the Place d'Hotel de Ville, a clever cavalry movement prevented the crowd from entering, and the municipal guard were thereby enabled to escape into the Place. They then warmly expressed their thanks to their delverers.

At 9 o'clock, the quarter Transonan and part of the Rue St. Martin were filled with barricades, which were guarded in military fashion by the people. The inhabitants were politely conducted to their residences. Fires were lighted for the bivouac. In the Rue Rambuteau, the people, carrying torches, knocked at the doors, until some one answered. They then cried, "Have you arms?" "Yes." "Then give them." When the arms were given, the people wrote on the doors, "*On a donne des armes!*"

As the crowd was assembled before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and were uttering the usual cries, they were fired on, without any previous notice, and fifty-two persons fell dead or wounded. A cry of vengeance was immediately uttered by the people, the victims of an abominable ambuscade, and several of them hastened into the neighboring streets, shouting "To arms! to arms! We are being assassinated!" Shortly after, we saw a cart arrive at the office of the *National*, containing dead bodies. The vehicle was surrounded by people, who were weeping, and full of indignation, and who showed us the bloody bodies, crying "They are assassins who have slain them! We will avenge them! Give us arms! arms!" The torches, casting their glare by turns on the bodies and on the people, added to the violent emotions of the scene. M. Garnier Pages, being at that moment in the office of the National, addressed the people. He promised that he would employ his efforts to obtain for the people thus attacked the satisfaction which is required from these impious and atrocious ministers. The funeral train left our office, conducted and lighted in the same manner. They conveyed the bodies to distant quarters.

"M. de Courtais, deputy of the opposition, hastened to the Boulevard des Capucines to ascertain the causes of this shameful butchery. He informs us that the colonel of the regiment which had caused the firing to take place, was in consternation at what had occurred. He thus explained what he called a deplorable imprudence. At the moment at which the crowd arrived, a bullet from a gun, which went off by accident in the garden of the hotel, broke the leg of the lieutenant colonel's horse. The officer commanding the detachment believed that it was an attack; and immediately, with a guilty want of reflection, commanded his men to fire. This officer was immediately placed in prison."

From the London Times, Feb. 26.

Latest Particulars.

Count Molé has declined the task of forming a new ministry! The King sent late last night for M. Thiers, and that gentleman at once undertook to submit to his majesty the list of a new cabinet, making a proviso, however, that he might be permitted to join with him as one of his colleagues, M. Odillon Barrot. To this his majesty was graciously pleased to accede. This morning, at a little before 8 o'clock, as a number of people were busily employed in erecting a barricade at the end of the Rue Taitbout, close to the Boulevard, they saw a group of gentlemen approaching from the end nearest to the Rue des Trois Freres. Some of the crowd immediately recognized them, and loud cries of "Vive M. Thiers," "Vive M. O. Barrot," burst forth. With these gentlemen were M. Duvergier du Hauranne, M. de Remusat, Prince de la Moscowa, and other members belonging to the opposition. The whole party walked on towards the Chateau, followed by cries of "*Vive la Reforme!*" "Yes, yes," said M. Thiers, "you shall have it." At another point, in the Rue Grammont, the cry arose of "*Empechez on moins les coups de fusil!*" which was also responded to affirmatively by the group of deputies. The whole way from the Boulevards to the Rue St. Honore is intercepted by immense barricades, some of them considerably higher than a man's stature. At each of these impediments, M. Thiers and the other gentlemen were obliged to pass singly; and as the rumor spread that the honorable gentleman was going to the King, loud cheers continued to greet him.

At about 10 o'clock, M. Odillon Barrot passed up the Rue Saint Anne, on foot, towards the Boulevards, proclaiming General Lamoriciere commandant of the National Guard of Paris, and accompanied by a numerous escort of National Guards and citizens intermingled. On arriving at the corner of the Rue Richelieu, M. O. Barrot gave orders to a troop of dragoons of the 21st regiment of the line, to proceed to their barracks. The order was immediately obeyed amidst shouts of "*Vive Lamoriciere*," "*Vive Odillon Barrot*," "*Vive le Vingt-unieme de ligne*," the soldiers fraternizing with the people. The caissons of the regiment were in an instant broken open, and their contents distributed amongst the crowds.

By H o'clock the muster of the national guards had become very strong, and most of the posts which had been occupied by the infantry of the line were taken possession of by them. A company of the line was seen returning to their barracks in the Rue de Faubourg Poissonniere—many of them were disarmed, having given their muskets when demanded by the people, or rather by mere lads who were in the crowd. Those who were not disarmed, had their muskets reversed. Two pieces of cannon and two caissons were seized on the Boulevard des Italiens by a party of the people, mixed with national guards. The powder was taken out of the caissons and distributed to the people, and then the cannon and the caissons were taken to the *mairie* of the second arrondissement.

The Provisional Government.

From the London Chronicle, Feb 26.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Moniteur publishes the following in very large type:

Proclamation of the Provisional Government to the French People.

A retrograde and oligarchical government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris.

The government has fled—leaving after it a trace of blood, which precludes forever its return.

The blood of the people has flowed as in July; but this time the generous blood shall not be deceived. It has achieved a national and popular government, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

A provisional government sprung by acclamation and urgency from the voice of the people, and the deputies of the departments, in the sitting of the 24th, is invested momentarily with the care of the organizing and insuring the national victory.

It is composed of—

MM. DUPONT, (de l'Eure,)
LAMARTINE,
CREMIEUX,
ARAGO, (of the Institute,)
LEDRU ROLIN,
GARNIER PAGES,
MARIE.

The government has for its secretaries—

MM. ARMAND MARRAST,
LOUIS BLANC,
FERDINAND FLOCON.

These citizens have not hesitated one instant in accepting the patriotic mission imposed upon them by urgency.

When blood flows—when the capital of France is on fire—the commission of the provisional government is derived from the public peril and the public safety. The whole of France will understand it, and will afford it the concurrence of patriotism. Under the popular government proclaimed by the provisional government, every citizen is a magistrate.

Frenchmen, give the world the example that Paris has given to France; prepare yourselves, by order and by confidence in yourselves, for the powerful institutions which you are to be called upon to give to yourselves.

The provisional government wills for a Republic, saving the ratifications of the French people, which is to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris nor the provisional government, pretends to substitute their opinions for the opinion of the citizens on the definitive form of the government which the sovereignty of the nation will proclaim.

The unity of the nation, formed henceforth of all the classes of the nation which compose it;

The government of the nation by itself;

Liberty, equality, and fraternity for principles;

The people for motto and *mot d'ordre*.

Such is the democratic government which France owes herself, and from which our efforts should be insured.

These are the first acts of the provisional government:

M. DUPONT, (DE L'EURE, President of the Council.
M. DE LAMARTINE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. ARAGO, Minister of Marine.
M. CREMIEUX, Minister of Justice.
General BEDEAU, Minister of War.
M. MARIE, Minister of Public Works.
M. LEDRU ROLIN, Minister of the Interior.
M. BETAMONT, Minister of Commerce.
M. CARNOT, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. GOUDCHAUX, Minister of Finances.
M. GARNIER PAGES, Mayor of Paris.
M. RECURT, Adjoint.
M. GEUNARD, Adjoint.
General CAVAIGNAC, Governor of Algiers.
General DE COURTAIS, Commandant-General of National Guards.

The other mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the adjoints, under the name of mayors-adjoints of arrondissements.

The Prefecture of police is under the orders of the mayor of Paris, and will be reconstituted under another bill.

The municipal guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the national guard, under the orders of M. Courtais, superior commandant of the national guard of Paris.

Latest Intelligence.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:

"Orders have been given to cease firing everywhere.

"We have just been charged by the King to form a ministry.

"The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal be made to the country.

"General Lamoriciere has been appointed commandant of the national guards.

"THIERS,
"ODILLON BARROT,
"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE,
"LAMORICIERE."

All the ministers have quitted their hotels.

The Bourse is closed.

PARIS, Friday, 9 a. m.

A republic has been proclaimed. The king and his family are gone to Ec.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rolin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Betamont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, as Governor of Algiers; De Courtrais, Commandant of the National Guard.

All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the northern railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries.

HALF PAST 9 o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:

"*In the name of the sovereign people:*

"CITIZENS: The provisional government has just been installed. It is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rolin, Recur, Marrast, Albert. To watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the government, the will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the police, the citizens Coussidiere and Sobrier.

"The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et Arago to the direction general of the postoffice.

"As the first execution of the orders given by the provisional government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason. It is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

The following order has also just been issued:

"*In the name of the French People*—

"It is interdicted to the members of the ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

"PARIS, 24th February.

"DUPONT, (de l'Eure.)
"LAMARTINE.
"LEDRU ROLIN,
"AD CREMIUX,
"MARIE,
"ARAGO."

["*Ex-Chamber of Peers*" is rather significant.]

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the castle of Vincennes.

The throne of Louis Philippe was yesterday carried in procession from the Tuilleries, and burnt on the Place de la Bastille, close to the column of July.

On the northern railway the stations are all burnt as far as St. Dennis, and probably further. The trains do not run.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

Arrival of Louis Philippe in England.

The Liverpool Mail of the 26th ult. has a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of Louis Philippe in England. He landed at Folkstone.

By Telegraph—copied from the Cincinnati Enquirer and Gazette.

THE MARKETS.

No later Telegraphic news.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 6 P. M.

Flour.—A sale on Friday evening of 200 brls from store, at $4.45; 112 and 75 brls. from store, 100 do. from railroad, and 275 do. from store, all at 4.50; 150 do. from store at 4.56 delivered, showing firmness, without any quotable change in prices.

Provisions.—The only sale of Pork heard of is a lot of 50 brls. Mess, on an order, at $8. Of Bulk Meat 50 000 lbs. Sides were sold on Friday at 3½c, and yesterday 1700 pcs. Shoulders at 1¾c, an advance in the price of the former, and an apparent decline in the latter. Of Bacon 700 pcs. Shoulders were sold on private terms; 7 hhds hog round, country, at 3½c. A sale also of 200,000 lbs. Bacon, hog round, corn fed, deliverable in six weeks. This was not, on Saturday, regarded as an indication of the present market, and, as an off-set, brought to light a sale, made two or three weeks since, of 100,000 lbs. hog round, deliverable in May, at 4¼c. The market is unquestionably unsettled, and less firmness within the last few days, partly the result of a very stringent money market, and we cannot undertake to quote with much confidence. Of Lard 78 bbls. mostly No. 1, country rendered, were sold at 5¾c; 95 brls. prime No. 1 at 5½c, and 40 brls. sold a day or two since at 5½c. The demand is mostly for a very prime No. 1 and for No. 2—the latter for manufacturing oil.

Whisky—Sales of 19 brls. at 15¾c; 172 do. at 15½c; 184 do. at 15¾c; 42 do. at 15½c.

Molasses.—A sale of 20 brls. New Orleans at 27c.

Sugar.—Sales of 30 hhds. fair New Orleans at 4½c; 20 boxes White Havana at 8½c.

Rice—A sale of 6 tierces at 4½c.

Lead—A sale of 200 pigs Galena at 4c.

Corn—A sale of 1000 bushels in ear at 25c.

Coffee.—A sale on Friday of 92 bags good fair Rio at 7¾c.

NOW AND THEN, Through a glass, darkly, for sale by HOOD & NOBLE, feb25 *Bates' New Building.*

THE Last of the Paries. A Christmas tale, just received by HOOD & NOBLE, feb 26 *Bates' New Building.*

April Election.

☞ We are requested to announce ABRAHAM BEATTY, as a candidate for constable, at the ensuing April election.

August Election.

The following announcements are made, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention:

For Representatives.

Gen. JAMES P. DRAKE,
GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
DANIEL MOORE.

For Sheriff.

JACOB VANDEGRIFF.

For Recorder.

CHARES STEPHENS,
ZENAS LAKE.
JOHN S. ALLEN.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of JOHN S. ALLEN as a candidate for Recorder of Marion county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MARRIED, on the 26th instant, by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM J. CALLAHAN, to Miss EMILY MARIA ENNIS, both of this county.

Also, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. H. Wells, Mr. EDWARD MCDERMED, to Miss LUCINDA DAWSON, both of this county.

MARRIED, on the 23d inst., by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. HENRY S. JOHNSON to Miss MARGARET VARNER, daughter of David and Jemima Varner, all of this county.

Business of M. & I. Railroad during the week ending March 25, 1848.

OUTWARD—668 passengers; 107 bbls whisky; 50 do molasses; 30 do oil; 30 do salt; 50 ploughs; 15 kegs powder; 300,000 lbs other freight.

INWARD—600 passengers; 30 horses; 836 brls flour; 105 bbl; 55 wheat; 1210 bush do; 6317 bush corn; 1958 do oats; 460 do seed; 400 do shorts; 220 fruit; 50 kegs 50 bacon hhds; 56 hhds bacon; 100 cords wood; 10 000 feet lumber; 10 000 staves; 15 000 hoop poles; 3000 lbs bacon in bulk; 26,873 lbs other freight.

SHOES BY THE PACKAGE.

I AM now in receipt of a heavy stock of Spring and Summer *BOOTS* and *SHOES*

This stock having been selected with much care, and much of it made up to my order, I respectfully request an examination of the same by country and city dealers. A. HENDRICKS.

Madison, March 25, 1848. 95 6w [Madison Courier.]

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for distributing by Judicial Circuits, the requisite number of the Laws and Journals of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of April next. The county of Allen in the 12th judicial circuit will be entitled under the present distribution, to 25 copies of the general laws of the last session; 15 copies of the Revised Statutes of 1838; 25 copies of the Revised Statutes of 1843; and 25 copies of the general laws of each of the sessions of 1844-5, 1845-6, and 1846-7, in addition to those heretofore allowed it. Bond and approved security will be required of the successful bidder.

JNO. H. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.
SAM'L HANNAH, Treasurer of State.
D. MAGUIRE, A. P. A.

March 27, 1848. 95-5wis

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the February term of the Marion probate court A. D. 1848, the undersigned was appointed administrator de bonis non of the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects which were of the estate of Joseph Perkins, late of Marion county, deceased, which remain unadministered, with the will annexed.

That in accordance with the directions of said will of said deceased, he will on Saturday, the 22d day of April A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, expose to sale at public auction, on the premises, the farm of said dec'd said, situate in the township of Franklin in said county, being forty acres off the north end of the west half of the north west quarter of section thirteen, township fourteen, range five east.

Terms of Sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one-third in twelve months, and the remaining one-third in eighteen months from the day of sale. The purchaser will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money by giving his promissory notes payable without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold security, to be approved by the undersigned. JOSEPH K. PIERCON,

95-1w Adm'r with the will annexed.

In the Marion Circuit Court.

In Chancery.

Adolphus H. Smith, ex Avon Alridge *et al.*

JAMES Givan and Rhoda Givan his wife, and David Long and Hester Long his wife, who are defendants in the above cause, and are not residents of the State of Indiana, are hereby notified that on the 6th day of April, 1847, said plaintiff did file his cross bill in the above cause against them and others, and it is now pending in said court, and unless they appear and plead to, or answer the same on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said court, the same and the matters and things therein contained as set forth, will be taken as confessed and held as true against them. By order of the court.

Attest: R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk.
By J. G. WEEKS, Deputy.

William Quarles, Solicitor. 95 3w$

RAILROAD NOTICE.

TERRE HAUTE, March 24, 1848.

MESSR. J. S. BOBBS, S. W. NORRIS, N. MCCARTY, *Commissioners, Indianapolis.*

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the directors of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, held this day, the following order was made, viz:

Ordered that books for subscription of stock, be re-opened at Indianapolis on 10th inst., and remain open twenty days, and that notice be given to the commissioners at the different points, to close all the books on 1st of April—and that they make out and forward to Greencastle by 10 o'clock A. M. of 5th April next complete and full reports of list of stockholders and number of shares subscribed.

Notice.

In pursuance of the above order, the undersigned will open books for the subscription of stock to the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, at the office of J. S. Bobbs in Indianapolis, on the 10th inst., and will keep them open for twenty days thereafter. One dollar per share is required to be paid on subscribing.

March 7th, 1848. J. S. BOBBS, S. W. NORRIS, N. MCCARTY, } Commissioners.

Railroad Notice.

An election will be held in the County Seminary in the town of Greencastle, Putnam county, on Wednesday the 5th of April next—for the election of thirteen directors for the year 1848 in the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Stockholders in said Company will take notice.

By order of the Directors. C. ROSE, *President.*

SAMUEL CRAWFORD, *Secretary pro tem.*

TERRE HAUTE, March 2 1848. 89-tf

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (Fi Fa) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, on the 27th day of April next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of all the following real estate, to-wit: Lot numbered 1, square numbered 88, as laid out and recorded in the Recorder's office of Marion county by Elder and McCarty. Lot numbered 6, square numbered 34, of the original plat of the town of Indianapolis, and all the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: commencing eighty nine feet and two inches south of the northeast corner of block or out lot numbered one hundred and seventy-eight; thence west one hundred and eighty feet; thence south eighty nine feet and two inches; thence east one hundred and eighty feet; thence north eighty-nine feet and two inches to the place of beginning, all of said above described property situate in Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the rents as aforesaid of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendant at the suit of Richard Payson *et al.* against Abram Bird.

A. C. PEPPER,
U. S. Marshal District of Indiana.

March, 1848. (Fr. fee $3 75) By GEO. MCCRAT, Deputy.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution (venditoni exponas) to me directed from the clerk's office in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will on the 25th day of April next offer for sale at the court house door in Anderson town, Madison county, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of all the following described real estate, to-wit: The e half s w qr section 29 1 22 n. r 8 east; the w half s e qr section 29 1 22 n. r 8 east, and the w half s e qr section 20 1 22 n. r 8 east, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the rents aforesaid of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of the defendants at the suit of Daniel L. Miller and John Cooper, against Thomas Leonard and Isaac Bedsaul

A. C. PEPPER,
U. S. Marshal District of Indiana.

March, 1848. (Fr. fee $2 50) By GEO. MCCRAT Deputy.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT.

In Chancery

Thomas Little vs. Willis Brown, John Graffort and others.

THE said defendants, John Graffort, George Graffort, Amy Morgan and Nelson Morgan her husband, Samuel Oldham, Richard Findall, Hedgman Graffort and Hazzard Graffort, are hereby notified, that on the 15th day of February, 1848, the complainant, Thomas Little, filed his bill of complaint in the court aforesaid in the above entitled cause, against them and the other defendants above named; that said bill is now pending in said court, and that unless they appear and plead to, or answer the same on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in the city of Indianapolis, said bill, and the matters and things therein contained as set forth, will be taken as confessed and held as true against them, and decree will be rendered therein accordingly.

Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk.

Smith & Sullivan, sols. for comp. By J. G. WEEKS, Deputy.

Feb 25, 1848. 87-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.

AT the February term of the Marion Probate Court, A. D. 1848, said court declared the estate of George Kesler, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in the said Probate Court, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment.

Feb. 21st, 1848. 87-3m's. BENNET ISAAC, Administrator.

THE suppressed history of the administration of John Adams, from 1797 to 1801, as printed and suppressed in 1802, by John Wood, now published with notes, and an appendix for sale by HOOD & NOBLE.

92

JUST received, Scenes at Washington, a story of the last generation, by a citizen of Baltimore, by HOOD & NOBLE.

92

LUTHER, and the Lutheran Reformation, by John Scott, M. A., for sale by HOOD & NOBLE.

92

JUST RECEIVED, Jane Eyrie, an Autbiography. HOOD & NOBLE.

feb25 *Bates' New Building.*

BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VE