WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, April 3, 1848.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

Washington Collins, Esq., will receive subscriptions for this paper in his neighborhood.

The Foreign News—French Revolution.—We publish more in detail the foreign news received by the Caledonia, as we feel assured that nothing which we could spread before our readers at this juncture would be more interesting to them.

The people of America cannot but feel a deep and lively interest in the scenes now being enacted in France. It will be seen that the French monarchy has been literally swept away, and in its stead has been erected a republic, such as it is. We, for one, do not believe that the change can be effected in France without producing another extraordinary convulsion throughout Europe. We hope we may be mistaken. We sincerely hope that the French people, for whose character, in many respects, we entertain the highest esteem, may be enabled peaceably and quietly to carry out the great reform in which they have so boldly embarked. We fear they will not, however. Factions will arise. Those distinguished names now at the head of affairs will find, we fear, that the task they have undertaken is one which cannot be accomplished without bloodshed and rapine, as the necessary concomitants of the undertaking. The French people are peculiarly and emphatically a volatile, excitable people, who, it may be said, rather act than think. Pleased, indeed, would we be to see the loveliest land in Europe, renowned as it is for the gallantry and intelligence of its people, flourishing beneath the genial influences of a republican government. But we much fear that she will have to pass through a fiery ordeal ere she arrives at this happy result; if arrive there she does. "Coming events cast their shadows before." All Europe gives indications of an approaching convulsion. The next year is, if we mistake not the signs of the times, pregnant with important events. Every steamer which will henceforth depart from the shores of Europe, will be looked for here with the deepest interest.

☞We thank the Hon. Mr. Venable, for his attention in sending us a copy of the Daily Baltimore Sun, of the 14th ult., containing the reported copy of the Mexican—or as it is called, the Guadalupe Hidalgo—Treaty, although it did not reach us until the 21st, Tuesday last.

The Ashmun Amendment.—We notice that many of our cotemporaries of the Democratic press are urging the idea of expunging the infamous amendment offered by Ashmun, of Massachusetts, to the resolution of thanks to Gen'l Taylor. We think that the record declaring the war waged by our country against Mexico to be unjust and unconstitutional, should be expunged from the journals of the House of Representatives, and hope to live to see the right thing done.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Duplin, held at the Court-house in Kenansville, on the 28th March, on motion, James Pearsall was called to the Chair, and Stephen Graham, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. Jas K Hill, Dr James G Dickson, Cornelius McMellan, James Dickson, Hampton Sullivan, and Jas Carr, Jr, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, David Fulton, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, who responded in a happy manner in vindication of the present administration of the Government.

After a short absence, the committee appointed to prepare the resolutions, presented the following, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Democratic Convention, to be held at Raleigh, on the 12th April, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to place upon the Democratic ticket for the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved further, That we approve of a District Democratic Convention to be held at Wilmington, on the 25th April, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and also for the purpose of electing an Elector for this Electoral District.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty Delegates to the State Convention, and fourteen to the Wilmington Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the State Convention, viz: Stephen Graham, J G Dickson, James Dickson, J H Judge, N P Mathis, John Pearsall, Col. J K Hill, Wm B Wells, O R Kenan, Wm Farrior, Hampton Sullivan, J B Monk, Cornelius McMellan, Jas H Jerman, Ostin Swinson, Dr N W Herring, James Branch, Atlas Grady, Dr. C W Graham, Dr. Thomas Hill.

The following were also appointed to attend the Convention at Wilmington, viz: Wm W Faison, Wm R Ward, James G Stoakes, Wells Boney, Richard Chasten, Jr, Henry Newkirk, B F Grady, Richard Miller, Jacob Wells, Jr, David Sloan, Harper Williams, Gibson Carr, Jas Carr, Jr, J B Kelly.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the measures adopted by the President of the U. State, in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, and rejoice at the success of our brave officers and men in conducting the military operations of our army in Mexico, and give our hearty support to all the prominent measures of the Democratic party, as carried out and adopted by the President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States, and will use all honorable means to promote their election, provided they be sound on the Slavery question.

Resolved, That we will abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held at Raleigh, and will use all honorable means to promote the election of the nominee for Governor of this State.

On motion of Dr Dickson, the name of the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates to attend the State Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, with a request that the other Democratic papers copy.

On motion of James Dickson, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; when the meeting adjourned.

JAMES PEARSALL, *Ch'n.*

Stephen Graham, *Sec.*

FOREIGN.

Below we give the European news per Caledonia, more in detail:—

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday, March 12, says:

The revolution in France is now *au fait accompli*. The abdication of Louis Phillippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional government, the proclaim of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titled distinction, the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or other places of exile, the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations, respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure until the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional government has been organized by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets, which, in the first fury of their new born zeal for liberty, they had taken up against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the Provisional Government with full authority. As the Revolution of July was the work of the Bourgeoise, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is, "*will it last?*" Every man in in England, and, we believe, elsewhere, hopes so. Lamartine himself, says, in his address to foreign powers—"*We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it.*" Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be observed both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion. Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution is the great argument to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut their gordeon knot, but the sure process of the developed industry founded upon peace and security far exceeds the ephemeral power of any provisional government. "However absolute or well disposed to make a government," said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, "requires no great prudence to settle the seat of power—teach obedience and the work is done. But the formation of a free government is to temper together the opponents of liberty and oppression, which requires much thought and deep reflection—a sagacious, powerful, and combining mind."

The French are but in the first stage of stransition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust and perish.

The provisional government became situated by an usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel D'Ville. Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths yawning around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be prohibited.—Accordingly the stamp duty was removed, but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry, nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end, the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Already the decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definite government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot, are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new Assembly—leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the meantime, and commerce, is at a stand.—The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

Our latest advices from Paris are to March 9, and represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th, the three per cent. funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46 francs closed at 47 francs, whilst the 5 per cents opened at 85 francs, done at 74 francs and closed at 75 francs.—There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraphic dispatch from Folkstone, stating that the French government had stopped the payment of the Treasury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Cavignac from the Governorship of Algeria, in order to place the War Department under his care. It is now fixed that Gen'l Lamorciere is to be the Minister of War.

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are M. Cidevant, to Constantinople; M. de Fœcas, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cidevant Moskena, to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government, aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult., which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th instant. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their determination not to satisfy their engagements. Three per cents closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52f.—five per cents at 73f.

On the 10th the papers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place a vessel at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

French Miscellaneous News.—M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied all. He then said he required men of courage and steadiness—that he knew them all to be so,—and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed, in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Nueville has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

AUSTRIA.

The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of of the bayonet itself.

ITALY.

The Jesuits alarmed by the demonstrations made against them by the people have already quitted the city of Turin. The Journal of Turin fully appreciates the tendency of the French Revolution, encouraging the king to put himself at the head of the national forces to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the king has once more violated his promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops. The Punto Franco is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of Francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

PRUSSIA.

A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhineish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government. They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New York, March 28—6 P. M.

The Liverpool European Times, of the 12th inst. concludes its article on the events in France, as follows:

England waits with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this "strange, eventful history."

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow the tumults were more serious and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plundered the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but everything is now quiet. In our own town tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, through England generally by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven.—*Brighton*, March 31.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farm-house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the King stated that a night or two back he had thought of giving himself up.

Louis Philippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the Ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand by Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to dispatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family. Louis Philippe and Marie Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly are at Claremount, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children. The Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon and the Duc and Duchess de Mont Pensier, are with the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. The Princes Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace. The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc de Charters, are stated to have arrived at Reims on the 2d. The Prince and Duchess de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

Paris, Feb. 29th.—Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin and Major Pineson, also waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview are taken from the *Nationel* of to-day.

At 2 o'clock, the Representative Minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. It was appropriate in the representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome our infant republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the Minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully expected, it has touched acutely all the members of the Provisional government; and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville as proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced. M. Duc Hircourt goes to London; M. Dalton goes to Turin; M. Duc de Boisy to Rome; Gen. Fabor to Constantinople; M. de Faacs to the United States; M. de Beaumont Bassay to Denmark; M. de Mokena to Spain.

The whole of the Colonels of the 108th and 78th were nearly all masacreed by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalids.

The Rowen Railroad is stopped. The populace have burned the bridge of Amies. The statue of the Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

ITEMS.

☞The citizens of Charleston, in public meeting assembled, have instructed the City Council to subscribe, on the part of the City, $500,000 to the capital stock of the Chattanooga and Nashville Rail Road.

☞It is stated in the New York papers that the recent visit of Mr. Clay to that city cost the corporation fourteen hundred dollars.

Connecticut.—The election of State officers and Legislature comes off to-day in Connecticut. The politics of two United States Senators depends upon the complexion of the Legislature.

Opinions of the Mexican Press on the Treaty.—The *Ingeuno*, published at Morelia, has an article earnestly advocating the adoption of the Treaty. The *Spirit of Independence*, at Oajaca, has also one of the same tenor.

Is it true?—Did a distinguished whig in Kentucky write to Mr. Clay, informing him that Mr. John J. Crittenden was at the bottom of the Taylor movement in Kentucky? Did Mr. Clay enclose the communication to Mr. Crittenden, with this significant remark:—"You know whether it is true or not?"

Louisville Democrat.

Effect of the Revolution in Paris.—Six thousand persons left Paris, with regular passports, on the 23d and 24th of February. That was the first wave of emigration, unless permanence be secured to the new institutions, and even apparent permanence will not stop all.

Dismissed.—It is stated in a letter from Mexico, that Capt. S. H. Montgomery, A. Q. M., has been dismissed from the service, by order of a Court Martial, for letter-writing.

The Impossible Candidate.—The Boston Whig gives the following crumb of comfort from Massachusetts, to the Taylor Whigs:

"In Massachusetts Gen'l Taylor can be regarded in no other light than an *impossible candidate*. The politicians may sustain him, but the people cannot. His nomination by a Whig Convention must be regarded as a signal for the dissolution of the party. For ourselves, we should not hesitate to oppose him at all hazards."

New Hampshire.—Eight towns to be heard from; and if these vote as they did before, Williams's democratic majority will be 2,900 over all others; and the democratic majority in the House will be 40—a nett gain of 28.—Such is the first gun in the campaign!—*Union.*

Later from Palermo—Another Republic.—By the arrival at New York, on Saturday, of the barque D. Godfrey, Captain Bearse, from Palermo, the Courier and Enquirer has dates to the 12th of February. Captain B states that up to the period of his sailing, the difficulties in Sicily, so far from ceasing, were rather on the increase, and the revolution was gaining greater strength and consequence.

King Ferdinand had made the concessions required of him, but they came too late. The people had imbibed the idea of a republic, and the despatch containing the announcement of the yielding to their wishes for chartered privileges was torn to pieces.

The castle at Messina alone, of all the Island, remained in possession of Ferdinand's troops, and that was hotly besieged by the citizens, who were receiving succor and arms from Palermo. The whole population of the island were in arms, and two large vessels loaded with munitions and arms had left Palermo for Messina, where the munitions were to be distributed among the people.

The nobility favored the people. A meeting was to be held on the 1st instant, to decide upon a form of government, and it was very probable a republican form would be adopted.

Massachusetts.—The democrats at Dedham, Mass., have nominated Edgar K. Whattaker, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr Adams, and adopted a resolution in favor of Levi Woodbury for the Presidency.

A Case of Bigamy!—On the 13th of February last, Erasmus D. Haynes, formerly of Portsmouth, Virginia, was married near this City, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of the late William H. Royster. The marriage was published in the Raleigh papers—re-published in the Portsmouth papers—and soon after information was conveyed to this place by letter, that Haynes had a wife in Portsmouth, and two or three children! On the 17th instant, he left this place for Charleston, South Carolina, taking his last wife with him.

Haynes is a Cabinet-Maker by trade. He has been described to us as quite a small man, with a mild, pleasant, and intelligent countenance. His hair is a dark brown, and nearly black—his beard is red, and his eyes are blue or gray. He took some tools with him in his trunk.

It is hoped that the Police Officers out South will be on the alert for this scoundrel, and, if possible, arrest him. Such a crime as the one of which he has been guilty, deserves the heaviest punishment. And should the unfortunate girl become acquainted with her painful situation, and desire to return to her distressed mother, Stage Contractors, Rail Road and Steamboat Agents, and others, will do a service to humanity by giving her a free passage and such other assistance as she may need.—*Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.*

Building for the Deaf and Dumb.—We understand that the corner stone of this building, now in progress of erection in this City, will be laid on the 14th of next month Grand Master Collins, it will be seen by reference to a notice in this paper, has invited the Masons throughout the State to be present on the occasion; and we learn that an address will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, of the Masonic Order.

On the night of the 14th, the Annual Examination of the Deaf and Dumb scholars will take place in the Commons Hall, and an address is expected from H. P. Peat, Esq., President of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York. The Odd Fellows in this City have been invited to attend at night in full regalia, and they have invited their brethren in all portions of the State to come up and unite with them in giving countenance and encouragement to the noble objects of the State in erecting this Institution.

We hope that as many Delegates to the State Convention as can conveniently do so, will come prepared to remain until after the 14th, as they will doubtless see and hear much to please and interest them.

Raleigh Standard, 29th ult.

The French Revolution—The Latest Particulars.—The Courier des Etats Unis contains the following items of interest, which are not in the English papers:

Paris, Friday, Feb. 25, 1848.

All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned toward midnight, on account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and unearthly. The most profound calm existed through the night, broken only from time to time by the *qui vive* of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been everywhere unfurled in place of the tri-color.

At 5 o'clock the Provisional Government assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm. Louis Branc proclaimed the Republic in the midst of tremendous applause.—Lamartine had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. Ledru Rollin, who followed him, made, it is said, a most remarkable address.

Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere then advanced to offer their services. The first was named Commander of the first division of the military, and Minister of War. The second is making preparations to set out for the frontier.

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

Obstinacy of the French King.—The obstinacy of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, in refusing reform and otherwise resisting the desires of the French people, finds no apologists in any quarter, save, perhaps, faintly, with the National Intelligencer, at Washington.

The London morning Herald very properly remarks, on this subject, as follows:

"Of the fallen ministers we desire to speak with no unnecessary harshness, but we owe it to truth and to justice to declare our belief that had they, early in the season, brought forward a moderate plan of reform, extending the franchise beyond the small fraction of 280,000 electors, who alone exercise it among a population of 34,000,000—had they announced their intention to repeal the obnoxious articles of the *Code Penal*, which forbid the assemblage of more than twenty persons—had they expressed a resolve to punish corruption, whensoever and wheresoever detected—they might still have occupied the high position from which they have been recently so summarily and so unceremoniously ejected. But, disregarding the warnings of sincere friends and the reproaches of open enemies, the French ministers persevered in a course of stiff and unbending resistance, where to have yielded would have been the truest policy and the highest wisdom."—*Balt. Sun.*

Mr. Adams' Writings.—The works of Jno. Quincy Adams, which will make some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes, will be soon given to the press by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son and executor of the deceased statesman, who had carefully revised them for publication, and has by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of printing, &c.

Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. consists of historical, biographical and poetical works, relative to the last half century.—*Balt. Clipp.*

The Toil of a Newspaper.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which prove the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction or disease of the mind, winter and summer, year after year tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing. The labor is not manifest nor is it severe; it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, and endless repitition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit—demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Marryatt.*

Arrest of a Defaulter.—Randall Hutchinson, a defaulter for nearly $24,000 at the U. S. Mint, was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday, and committed in default of bail. He had just arrived from the West Indies, having been persuaded by Captain Eckfeldt to return home. He surrendered to the Captain $2,000 of the money, and his surety had previously paid $5,000, leaving about $17,000 deficit.

Baltimore Clipper.

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a sample of hundreds. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. Alex. Smith,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. Marks, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
Robert D. Hoxe, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of George Taylor, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by Lippitt & Wilkings, also Wm. Shaw, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

MARBLE MONUMENTS. TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

A Question FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, Wm. Shaw is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER;

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. Wm. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

THE subscribers have, and are constantly receiving, supplies of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of Pylpecac., Rhei, Jalap, Colocynth, Colombo, Scillæ, Gamboge, Opium, Cort Ulmi, James and Dover's Powders, Precip, Carb. Iron, Gum Opii, Bermuda Arrow Root, American, do Pearl Barley, Cort Cinch., Hyd. Chlo. Mit., Hyd. Bi Chlo., Di Arsenite of Quinine, Valerianate of Zinc, sulph Quinine, Nitrate of Lead, Iodide of Mercury, do Silver, do Sulphur, do Arsenic, do Lead, Phos Ammonia, Phos Soda, sulph and acet Morphine, Piperine, Elaterium, Salacine, sulph and acet Zinc, Bi Cort Potass, Citric Acid, Tannin, Aqua Ammonia, do concentrated, sulph Æther, Crome Green, do Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White and Black Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Fancy Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Flesh Brushes, Combs, Fancy Shaving and Toilet Soap, plain do Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, &c. &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
March 24 Druggists and Chemists.

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.	Collins' and Simmons'
Sattinets and Kerseys	Axes
Red and white Flannels	Rim and stock Locks
Mouslin deLanes	Cupboard and trunk do
Calicoes [Checks	Till and Chest do
Bed Tick and Apron	Board Axes
Kentucky Jeans	Drawing Knives
Bed and Negro Blankets	Coopers' Adzes
Vestings, Shawls	Do Crows and Vices
Alpaccas, Irish Linen	Dowelling Bitts
Silk and cotton hdkfs.	Shovel and Tongs
Bleached and bro. Shirting	Knives and Forks
	Pocket Knives
Ginghams and Cambrics	Sad Irons, Hinges,
Hosiery, Comforts	Ball braces, Trace chains
Gurnsey shirts	Bellows, bed Cords
Blea. and brown Drill	Coffee Mills, Nails
Linen and cotton Diaper	Iron and Britania spoons
Groceries:	Scrubbing brushes
Fulton market Beef	Whitewash do
Mess and prime Pork	Shoe brushes & blacking
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel	Rat and mouse traps
Brown and Loaf Sugar	Match safes, Nests'
Crush'd and pulv'd do.	weights
Java, Rio, and Laguira	Brass Candlesticks
Coffee	Wire covers,
Gunpowder, Hyson and	Hand Saws.
Imperial Tea	***Hollowware.***
Boxes and half boxes bro.	Pots, Spiders, Ovens,
	Soap, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles	A very superior Wafle Iron.
Sup. Butter and Cheese	
Lamp and Olive Oil	***Liquors.***
Dried Beef and Tongues	Cogniac Brandy
Pickles, Olives, Capers,	Port and Malaga Wine
Tomato and Walnut Catsup	Madeira & Malmsey do
	N. E. Rum and Brandy
Pepper Sauce, Sardines	Do Whiskey.
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese	***Wood Ware.***
West India Preserves	Cedar and painted Tubs
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,	Painted and varnished Keelers
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,)	Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
	Flour buckets
bbls and half bbls Flour	Painted and varnished buckets
Pepper, Spice, Ginger