

Very Important Intelligence.

STEREM CAMBRIA ARRIVED.

Revolution in France.

Abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of Count de Paris... The Closing Scenes of the Chamber of Deputies... Organization of a Provisional Government...

The steam packet Cambria, Capt. Harrison, was this morning boarded by our special express steamer Telegraph, Captain Parks...

The C. sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult and consequently brings two weeks later intelligence from Europe. She arrived at Halifax on the 15th of March...

The news is of the highest importance. Intelligence of the most important character has been received from Paris. Violent disturbances have broken out...

Louis Philippe has abdicated the throne of France in favor of Count de Paris. The Duke of Nemours as Regent was rejected. The Royal Family has left Paris.

A Provisional Government was installed.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.—All Europe during the last few days has been in fomentation. Paris—France, pauvre France—is again the theatre of insurrection and rebellion.

Affairs in France are looked upon by many as likely to affect more or less, most of the European countries, Switzerland, Italy, England...

The success of the citizens of Paris will, it is thought, have the effect of screwing up the courage of the patriots of Italy to the sticking place. How will it act on the Sicilian pulse? Will monarchy be declared at an end there, too? Lola Montes—that wondrous woman—has affected the good people of Bavaria with her own liberal opinions...

and, as turbulent movements, by the success of seditious achievements, are contagious, the mere symptoms may increase to an intermittent, and finally end in a determined fever; and it's doubtful to me if Ireland is without its patriots. However, to be serious, 'Louis Philippe is fallen!'

The throne of France, after being paraded in derisive ostentation by the people through the streets of Paris, was burnt! and the tumor of the 'three glorious days,' has abdicated—has turned his back upon France, and is now in England. But, it is said he goes to America, by the Cambria, to-morrow. Be it so. Only take care of him when you get him.

The National Guards, (the grand link between the soldiers and the people) who have ever been neglected by the king, have joined, decidedly joined the people; and the regular soldiers of the line, of which there are said to be not less than 100,000 in Paris, are impatient.

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst, an immense concourse of the populace, principally of the working classes, it is said, appeared at the Boulevards, the leaders bearing blazing torches; and with one voice this concourse sang—

"Mourir pour la patrie, C'est le sort, le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie!"

A collision with the troops was looked for by the beholders; but the leaders fled shouting "vive la ligne," and "down with Guizot!"

The pillars along the Boulevards were thrown down to form barricades, and the stone and iron benches were made similar use of. This was done to prevent the movement of cavalry and artillery in the event of attack.

On the hotel of Foreign Affairs was placarded 'grand appartement a louer,' and elsewhere, 'Maison du Peuple.' At about 11 o'clock in the morning, an authentic proclamation was exhibited as follows:

Citizens of Paris: you are ordered to discontinue firing. M. Thiers and O. Barrot are charged with the formation of a new cabinet. A dissolution of Parliament will take place, and an appeal made to the country. General Lamoriciere is appointed commandant of the National Guards. Signed, THIERIS, O. BARROT, D'HAURANNE, DUVERGIER, LAMORICIERE.

But this proclamation did not satisfy the people, for immediately afterwards followed the grand display of popular feeling.

At 12 o'clock, an hour after, the Palais Royal was attacked; and, in an hour and a half after, in their possession. Five hundred lives have been lost in the bloody contest, and Lamoriciere is said to have been seriously if not fatally wounded in his efforts to suppress disorder. The Palais Royal was sacked.

Shortly after this the palace of the Tuilleries was stormed. The king abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris, and at 1 o'clock, left the palace, escorted by a party of cavalry.

The Duchess of Orleans, dressed in deep mourning, went towards Neuilly, to place herself and her son under the protection of the deputies.

Odillon Barrot proposed that a regency should be formed under the Duchess until the Count de Paris should come of age. This, however, was rejected, and a republic insisted on. Garnier Pages was made Mayor of Paris. The Tuilleries, which had been in the possession of the populace, was surrendered to the National Guard. Part of the furniture had been thrown out of the windows and burnt, and it was at this time that a procession of armed persons, in blouses, was to be seen carrying the throne from the throne-room of the Tuilleries and sniging the Marseillaise. The cellars of the Tuilleries were rifled of the wine.

The troops of the line had amalgamated themselves with the National Guard, and they with the people. A hospital for the wounded was formed of the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, and the people dipping their fingers in blood, wrote on the walls, "A mort Guizot!"

The movement in Paris had been seconded at Amiens. The rail way stations are in possession of the people, and the rails have been taken up to a considerable distance from Paris, to prevent troops arriving from the country. Not a soldier was to be seen.

The annexed important telegraphic despatch appeared in the London Chronicle of the 25th February:

Louis Philippe has abdicated, and Count de Paris is King. Duc de Nemours has been rejected.

The royal family have left Paris. A provisional government has been formed, and is sitting at the Hotel de Ville. The members are said to be as follows: Arago Dupont de Loeur, Lamartine, Ledru Louis Blanc Marast, editor of the National, and Garnier Pages. The deposition of Louis Philippe has been pronounced.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this had been rejected, and a republic insisted upon.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guard. The Tuilleries has been sacked, and the furniture destroyed.

The king, and queen, and princess have been allowed to part without molestation. The troops were all withdrawn at noon today. Some lives have been lost, but not a great number.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and were also rejected.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

The throne of Louis Philippe had been carried in procession through the streets. The particulars of the revolution are given in brief in the following:

Owing to the non-arrival of Paris mails of yesterday, a variety of reports, more or less exaggerated, were circulated throughout the metropolis this morning.

The following telegraphic message, forwarded by our correspondent at Boulogne, contains all that was positively known respecting the deplorable scenes supposed to have been enacted, or to be now enacting at Paris:

A special steamer is waiting off the harbor of Boulogne, for the purpose of conveying any despatch which may arrive from Paris.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and the barriers of the city, and have broken up the lines with the view of cutting off all communication with Paris.

The disturbances have been frightful, and many lives have been sacrificed.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ACADIA, MERCURY OFFICE, Charleston, Mar. 21. By the arrival of the Southerner, at an early hour this morning, we were placed in possession of our files of New-York papers up to Saturday afternoon, and, through the liberal courtesy of the Cambria, we are thus put in possession of the details of the important intelligence from Europe not only in advance of the mail, but of the Telegraph.

The papers are principally devoted to the events preceding and accompanying the revolution in France, which we are compelled to defer until the issue of our regular edition. At the latest advices, Paris was in complete possession of the people, the King, Louis Philippe having retired to Eu, and a provisional government had been installed. The following was its latest bulletin:

FRIDAY, Feb. 25. 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 Frederic Arago Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Recur, Marast, Albert—to watch over the measures which will be taken by Government. The will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police, the citizens of Consideriers and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizens EL. Arago to the Direction-General of the Postoffice.

As 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 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 just been issued: In the name of the French people, It is interdicted to the members of the Chamber of Peers to meet.

Paris, 24th February. DUPONT (del) | AD CREMIEUX. LAMARTINE. | MARIE. LEDRU ROLIN. | ARAGO. The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go and attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning. [Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.] Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets barricaded as before.

Further particulars of the Revolution. Arrival of Louis Philippe in England—Resignation of Lord John Russell—Proclamation of the Provisional Government of France—A Republic Proclaimed—Republican Flag now Flying over the City of Paris.

We find in our foreign papers received by the Cambria a variety of important intelligence in addition to the details published yesterday.

We have, however, still later intelligence, received from our London correspondent, who at the moment of the departure of the steamer, informs us in a brief note that Louis Philippe had arrived in England, and that Lord John Russell had resigned as Premier of the English ministry. We find in the New York papers vague rumors of the resignation of Lord John Russell, and there is no doubt it is correct, as our correspondent states it to be a fact. As to the arrival of Louis Philippe in England, we find that the Liverpool mail of the 26th ult. has a telegraphic despatch announcing that he had landed at Folkestone.

We also find in a new paper, called the London Telegraph, the following, under its telegraphic news:

Friday night, 10 o'clock.—Various rumors were in circulation that Louis Philippe had arrived at Mivart's Hotel, but to this hour no intimation of the ex-King's arrival has been received.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Feb. 25.—Great sensation is now prevailing here, on account of the expected arrival of Louis Philippe about midnight.

LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.—Dover, Feb. 26, 7 1-2 A. M.—The Parisians will not receive the young Count de Paris as their king, and have declared in favor of a republic, and it is rumored the republican flag is now

flying over Paris—my authority received it from the postmaster at Paris. The mail from Paris is now due, being the third now due, and none arrived.

THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

Wednesday, March 29, 1848.

FRANCIS M. ADAMS, EDITOR.

AGENTS FOR THE BANNER. Messrs. WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PEGUES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

COTTON.

The sales of cotton during the past week have been very dull in the Charleston market, consequent on the telegraphic advices of the news by the late steamer from Europe. What was sold brought from 6 to 7 3-4 cents.

TEN REGIMENT BILL.

The Ten Regiment bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 19.

THE FOURTH FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Some style the late "three days" revolution in France "the third revolution in France." History supports us in the assertion that it is the fourth. First came that which is emphatically known as the French Revolution, the first in point of time, important in events, various in achievements, long in duration, the foundation of those succeeding, and embracing the fierce struggles of the Girondists and the Jacobins, the bloody career of Robespierre and the military, despotic empire of Napoleon. To this succeeded what must be considered a succeeding and second revolution, that of the "hundred days," embracing, as it did, the overthrow of the then existing government, after its establishment and continuance for some time in apparent strength and security. Next in order comes the celebrated "three days" revolution of July, 1830, which placed the late king, Louis Philippe, on the throne. The last act in this revolutionary drama is the second and late "three days" revolution, which has thus far resulted in the compulsory abdication and, in effect, virtual dethronement of the late citizen king, the refusal by the people of the succession to the throne as king of the infant Count of Paris, and of a regent, and the attempted establishment of a republican form of government. Attempted, we say, and also temporary, because it yet wants trial, experience, stability and permanency. This last, then, may justly be styled the Fourth French Revolution.

It commenced, in action, about 2 o'clock on the 22nd of February and reached its climax at the same hour on the 25th, when the proclamation of the abdication of the king was posted on the walls of Paris. Thus in three days was the revolution effected and the power of the government resolved into the hands of the people. To distinguish it from the revolution of 1830, that of 1848 may with reason be called the four days revolution, if the entire days of its commencement and the abdication are included and considered as the days of action.

The chief cause of this popular movement was the attempt of the government to repress public meetings, a right declared by Mr. Guizot himself in 1831, to be indicated by the charter, and inherent in the citizens of every constitutional state. The immediate cause was a proclamation by the government on the 21st, prohibiting a reform banquet to be held on the 22d. The incensed citizens armed and assembled in formidable numbers on that day, and, with cries of "a bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere! Vive la Reforme! Aux armes Citoyens!" "Down with Guizot! Down with the Minister! Long live Reform! To arms, Citizens!" proceeded to erect barricades across the streets and to skirmish with the soldiers, who were generally defeated. The National Guard have joined the people. Occasional cries of "Vive le Roi! Long live the king!" were heard. Louis Philippe, with his hundred thousand troops in and around Paris, has not, a fugitive and an exile. The result of all this has been the downfall of the obnoxious minister, Guizot, the abdication of the king, the supremacy of the people, and the present establishment of a republic on the ruins of the French monarchy. Thus another example is given in Europe, to its crowned heads, of the terrific strength of the popular will and of the power and progress of republican principles.

The 22nd of February is a day ever memorable in the history of our own country on the birthday of Washington and the day of the battle of Buena Vista. Henceforth it will be great in the history of France, as the day of its fourth revolution in modern times, within the last sixty years, in favor of free and constitutional principles,—as the day of the revolution of 1848.

The crowned heads of Europe are no doubt astonished at what, in their ignorance and blindness, they may consider a mere outburst of mobocratic and popular fury. So considered, it shows to them the power and sovereignty of a unanimous people. But the causes of this movement, we apprehend, are more deeply seated than superficial. The long peace of Europe, the long prosperity of France, and the greater facility of production and population which she has enjoyed for the last thirty years compared with centuries preceding, combined with and influenced by knowledge, reflection and intercourse with men, have had their legitimate and evident effects. Reason on political rights has, in some great degree, taken the place of wild enthusiasm and fanatical, proscriptionary theory.

The long wars of Napoleon, and the terrific waste of human life so caused to France, brought about more ease and facility of the means of living, and men have had time to reflect. Those wars, too, removed much that was stultifying, stagnant and corrupting among the people of France. The middle classes, the bulwarks of our own country, and powerful even in repose, have grown up to power in France,—that power which is cool, calculating and reflective. It is doubtful whether the late struggle has not been precipitated by the turbulent and fierce spirits of the capital, who, having nothing to lose and all to gain, have rushed into the conflict, and, excited by success, have eagerly embraced the idea of a republic, though the people are more fitted for a liberal, free, limited and constitutional monarchy. The nobility and their adherents, the powerful and intelligent middle classes, representing the commercial and manufacturing interest of the country, its wealth, sobriety and industry, and the possible intervention of foreign power, will probably check this uncertain experiment of republicanism and produce civil war. Paris is no longer France. The power of other cities was ascertained and felt during the first revolution and has never been lost. It remains for France and not Paris to decide the matter of government, its nature and form. Should the revolutionists of the capital continue to uphold republicanism, civil war will probably result. The governments of Europe will not allow an their very borders a republic of the domain and might of France. Austria will interfere for the re-establishment of monarchy. Russia will be quiet until England acts. England will not interfere, Prussia will probably join Austria. It would not be matter of surprise if the recent Italian revolutions and that of France should react on each other and act on other European nations so as to produce general war. People seem ripe for it, from the very fact that they apprehend and expect it. In fine the preparation and fitness of the French people for republicanism is to be doubted, from the fact of the exceedingly limited enjoyment of the elective franchise among them; and the probability is that the present revolution will end in the re-establishment of monarchy, limited and constitutional, and with a legislative body, the popular branch of which shall truly represent the will of the people.

ROBBERIES. The store of a Mr. Witherby, in King Street, Charleston was lately entered by burglars and his iron chest robbed of \$190. On the same night, Mr. Babcock's store, in the same street, was entered and robbed of gold and silver pencil cases and choice penknives to the value of \$400.

HON. PIERRE SOULE. This gentleman, a leading member of the New Orleans bar, and lately elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana for six years from the fourth of March 1849, was, a few days since, sentenced by Judge McHenry of the Criminal Court to 24 hours imprisonment and a fine of \$100, for an alleged contempt of Court. The Judge considered that Mr. Soule looked disrespectfully and insultingly at the court. He was imprisoned, and, on his release, was escorted home by several hundred persons. His fine was paid by public subscription, no one contributing more than one dime.

HON. HENRY WHEATON. The Hon. Henry Wheaton, for many years minister of the U. S. to the Court of Prussia, and author of many valuable and learned works, lately died at Roxbury, near Boston, Massachusetts.

MONSIEUR GUIZOT. It is pertinently remarked that the very recent revolution in France will afford Mr. Guizot an opportunity of adding another chapter to his "History of Civilization," some of the most important language of which will be the late meaning popular cries of "A bas Guizot! A bas le ministere! Vive la Reforme! Aux armes Citoyens!"

The first ten miles of the Camden Branch Rail Road is now open for transportation of passengers. The cars leave the station, near Manchester, at 7 A. M. to meet the train from Columbia to Charleston, at the junction, every day, except Sunday, and will return on the arrival of the cars from Charleston in the evening. The charge for passage will be at the same rate as on other portions of the South-Carolina Rail Road.—Char. Cour. 23rd.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.—An associate treaty commissioner with powers extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been appointed to Mexico, in consequence of Col. Sevier's detention by illness. Hon. Nathan Clifford, U. S. Attorney General, was nominated to, and confirmed by the Senate on Saturday, and set out that night on the southern route, in company with Mr. Walsh, the secretary of legation. The Union says: "Arrangements have been made to carry out the commissioner at once from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and thence to the capital; and similar ones for conveying Col. Sevier, who hopes to leave Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday." [Baltimore Sun.]

IS IT POSSIBLE!—A writer in the Norfolk Argus, from the eastern shore of Virginia, relates an incident that occurred to a friend of his from that part of Virginia, about two weeks ago, which strongly illustrated the ultra and fanatical spirit of the times. The writer says: "In travelling north he had occasion to stop a night in Trenton N. J. and was refused admission into one of the first hotels of the city, because he was a Southern man!" My friend had a lady under his charge and is a gentleman whose urbane manners and prepossessing appearance should command respect and courtesy among any civilized people.

FOR THE BANNER. ON PUTTING UP AND SAVING THE SWEET POTATO.

Mr. Editor.—I have thought for some time past, that I would ask, through your paper, for the best mode of putting up and saving the sweet potato. I have been induced to request this favor, from the discouraging fact, that no mode, to which I have as yet resorted, has proven entirely successful. And the dolorous complaint of very many is, I hardly need plant, for I cannot save them. A friend of mine, told me some weeks since, that he would give fifty dollars, to know how to secure his potatoes.—And well, he may say so, for to my knowledge, he has been very unfortunate with them for some winters past: and from last accounts, he has been already hauled off some wagon loads of rotten potatoes. It is not for me, Mr. Editor, to speak in praise of this root; it deserves a more energetic pen than mine. In our view however, it makes up largely, in the estimate, we should set upon any section of country, and with the kindred views of the dwellers in North Africa, in respect to their Dates, we should ask, will your country produce potatoes, if so, we will go to it, if not, we cannot.

From the little tottering chick a day old, all along up to man, the potato seems a desirable food; then in our humble view, we certainly must consult the wisest economy, to vest our richest spots of earth in this excellent growth.—The delicious saccharine matter of the potatoe has long since been proven to be highly essential in all fattening processes.

In our view all farmers would do well to plant a patch of potatoes in every one of their corn and pea fields.—The hog, as a very pleasant past time, will often turn away from his peas, to luxuriate among them.—In fact the interchange, is very palpable; for in such condition, he thrives faster, and has far less thirst, than when running on peas alone, and Mr. Editor all classification aside, who does not know, how buoyant in spirit, and ungracious is the child daily fed upon potatoes; yes sir, and we may not overreach the truth when we say, that the boy fed upon potatoes (We mean, to take them when he wishes) may be enabled to endure as much hardship, as any boy whatever, fed other wares; and as regards their delicacy also, as a food, we may not be guilty of a play of words, to say, they are nice enough, for Queen Victoria and her sweet little babies.

But as to the modes among us, putting them up, in cellars, or houses made tight, and in banks, we will make a remark or so. It is very true, that experience has enabled potato growers, to save them some how in almost any way, but hardly ever without more or less of rot. As to the first mode, the objection is, when the potatoe is undergoing the sweat, the steam rises to the top of the cellar or house, and these gather, in large drops, and in this shape fall again among the potatoes, which, in connection with the necessity of often opening the door, will certainly commence a rot among them. In our own opinion there is an inappropriateness in the idea of saving the potatoe in this way.—A sense of convenience and comfort, for the potatoe is a heavy product, would seem to suggest the idea of a house or cellar, but we think, there is about as much expediency in the idea of saving them this way, as to save Corn in a potatoe bank.

The more common mode and upon the whole experience has shown the better of the two, is to excavate a saucer shaped bed, and cover the same, six or eight inches deep in pine straw, then pile up the potatoes thereon, as many as you choose they cover, with straw, the same depth, upon which apply dirt, some five or six inches deep, and leave an opening some six inches in diameter, for the stand to escape.

This is a pretty good mode, but then, you must securely shelter them, and be careful, in extreme cold seasons, to stop the air hole at the top, for it has been proven that the ingress of cold air will certainly rot them after all the painful solicitude about them.

But to put an end to all concern about saving them, a friend near Bishopville, lately stated to me, that he also had become worn-out, in trying to secure his potatoes, when some two or three years since, his negroes came to ask him for directions, in putting them up again.

He told them to go, and put them up as they pleased; and instead of making the usual excavation, they simply laid the straw up on the ground untouched, more than to level it, some six inches thick, then piled the potatoes six inches covered with straw, and dirt, as heretofore, but left no air hole, at the top of the bank; and it would seem, that here may be the secret of saving them, for since then, he has lost none.

The superiority of this mode, over other existing modes, in our district, has been confirmed by other gentlemen, I have lately seen The potatoe, say they, in this piled up, and almost suspended situation, readily get rid of its redundant moisture, from sweat, downwards and no opening being at the top, no cold air can enter, and if the potatoe even sprouts a little, this circumstance cannot be compared to their loss by rot. To be put up in this way, in quantities from ten to twenty bushels, when needed a bank can be taken down at a time, and put into some cellar, and they will become very sweet and nice, in a few days.

The above thoughts are suggested, Mr. Editor with a view, of eliciting other and better ones on the subject, and are submitted to your disposal with much respect.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c. W. G. BARRETT.

Mrs. Gaines' Estate.—The statements which have recently emanated and been extensively copied from the N. O. Delta disparaging greatly the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court, at Washington, in the case of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, has called from that lady, and Mr. J. L. White, of counsel, a statement, from which we learn that by the decision of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Gaines, is apparently entitled to but four-fifths of the estate of Daniel Clark; but the decision in reality entitles her to the whole of it. Under the old civil law and codes which were in force in Louisiana, (and in accordance with which the Supreme Court of the United States was to decide this case,) no parent could disinherit a lawful child. Whatever will and testament the parent might make, the child or children remained entitled to four-fifths of the estate. It is under this law that Mrs. Gaines is declared by the Supreme Court, "the forced heir" of Daniel Clark. But as none of the legatees under the fraudulent will of 1811 have "accepted the success-