

in power; they know their holding office depends upon the presence of the U. States army. Why require an army to enforce a contract voluntarily entered into by a nation? There is no use for such coercion, if a treaty is made such as the Mexican nation believes to be their interest. There will be no need of a force to compel its observance, but if the treaty is confirmed by the Mexican Congress, peace will be proclaimed and hostilities will cease, and our troops return home. Leaving a standing army stationed there, the time expires that they were to remain, and they are withdrawn, who dares to say that a majority may not rise up and say the treaty was illegal and unauthorized, and we will not abide by it, then the whole war will be upon us again, the whole campaign have to be gone over again, or else we admit ourselves wrong in the first attack we made on them. Nothing is clearer. The truth is, Mr. Calhoun's suggestion will finally have to be acted upon. An established line of defence is our only policy, and that can just as well be taken without a treaty as with it; no agreement can be made with them that will be binding; no moral or legal obligation can be enforced upon them. In travelling through this State, the evils of the war are more palpable than any where else I have been. You can scarcely stop at a house but what one or more members of the family are absent, enquire for them, and you are told they sleep in Mexico, they wasted away by disease or were slain in battle. The remains of the more wealthy are being brought back to the land of their nativity for interment, while the poor and more obscure, are left to slumber where unmixing patriotism sacrificed them. In either case it is a mournful reflection, but there are other evils growing out of the war, that are strikingly exhibited in this country: candidates declaring themselves for office, with no other claim than military service in Mexico. Who feels willing that the whole government in the U. States, both State and federal, should for the next twenty years, go into the hands of Mexican heroes, with no other claim to the office than "that they fought hard and died in Mexico?" That such will be attempted, is evident from the number of candidates in this State who were volunteers, from Governor down to Tax Collector and Town Constable. That is to be there—military achievements in Mexico.

If your readers appreciate this rambling epistle, you may probably hear from me again.
BUNCOMBE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship CAMBRIA.

Revolution in France.

Abdication of Louis Philippe—A Republic Proclaimed—The Royal Family have quitted Paris—The Revolution is spreading—Dreadful Loss of Life—The Communication with the Interior cut off—The Railroad Stations in Possession of the People.

From *Winer & Smith's European Times*.

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEB. 24.—Louis Philippe has abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris.

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

The Chamber of Deputies and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half past five, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in the carriage.

Four o'clock.—The Duchess de Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself in permanent session.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at 1 o'clock, left the palace of the Tuilleries, guarded by a party of the National Guards, and crossed the river on a bridge. The carriage went by the Quai de Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the national guard and the national guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river are cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write.

Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouse, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries.

An attempt was made of the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed. The town has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamation appointing them Ministers, were torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said that General Lamoriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of cannon. An attempt was made at 1 o'clock on the Palace of the Tuilleries.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are distributing the wine.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neuilly to Boulogne, as the railway was interrupted. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned to Antibes.

SECOND EDITION.

London, Saturday Evening.—We submit from the French papers a few details of the events of which we have given the heads above.—At half past 4 it was hoped that the worst was over.—About half past 7, the Boulevard being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and among the Marseillaise and the chorus of the *Grand Dieu* 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" invaded with Mr. Martineau, principal editor of the National, dragged 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 communists, and possibly some of those manufacturers who will take 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 Mr. Garnier 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 office in command and blew his brains out with a pistol. Scarcely he fell, 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 first 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 victor's *Marseillaise*. Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels was heard. A large body of people slowly advanced. Four in the 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 ranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed, and a heart 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 honorable is that word, which pronounced in French, The deaf-blind in the cart were those of the men who fell under the feet 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 workmen appeared to break on the stillness.—Having heard a similar one in 1830, I guess you will be going on. Barrot—some immensity of a heart 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 honorable is that word, which pronounced in French, The deaf-blind in the cart were those of the men who fell under the feet of the soldiers above mentioned.

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difficulty as far as the semicircle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered, and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons.

The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune; his voice was drowned by deafening cries.—When silence was restored M. Marie said that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil has made immense progress.—I shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent! M. Cremieux, who followed was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon-Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess of Orleans. M. Larochefoucauld supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin insisted on the necessity of appointing a provisional government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat and concluded the sitting. The Princess retired, followed by all the members of the Centre, those of the Left alone remaining in the hall.—The insurgents then called or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eure to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention:

M. Garnier Pages, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Arago, M. Lamartine, M. Marie, M. Cremieux.

This list was received with cries of *Vive la Republique*, and the Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to install the Provisional Government.

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 made to the country.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed Commandant of the National Guards.

Thiers, Odillon Barrot, Devergier de Lauraine, 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 Evreux.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Depont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bothmont, Commerce; Lamoriciere; War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Deconstrais, 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 that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuilleries.

Half-past nine 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 Frederic Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Recur, Marast, Albert; to watch over the execution of 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 Considere and Subrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen E. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post-office.

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 those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit 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 intimated to the members of the Ex-Chambers to meet.

Paris, 24th February.

Dapont (del'Edre), Ad Cremieux, Marie, Ledru Rollin, 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.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set

out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

SOUND ADVICE.

We commend to every Whig into whose hands this paper may fall, the following article from the "Newbernian." It is just in season, and we trust the party throughout the State will act upon the hints here so well expressed:

The Next Legislature.

The Democratic wire-pullers are taken all aback, at finding the hopes they so piously cherished, of seeing a blow up in the late Whig Convention, defeated. Not that there was any foundation for such a hope, but because a number of names had been suggested in connection with the office of Governor, they fondly trusted that a regular row would ensue, when the claims of the various gentlemen to the nomination came to be discussed. They now see, notwithstanding some lame attempts of the Standard, et. cet., to make a different impression, that the Whig party in the Old North State stands ever united, and will present a solid front to the onslaught of Loco Focoism. And more than this, that they have a candidate fairly chosen, against whom ought not to be said, and with whom, the people are more than satisfied. Judging from some previous outpourings of said wire-pullers, in the event of such a disheartening state of things, they will now give the signal for a bold and desperate push for the ascendancy in the next Legislature.

Shall they succeed? We do not ask will they succeed, because this might imply that they may, *notens valens*, the Whigs; whilst every intelligent man must be aware, that the same vote that can easily elect a Whig Governor, can also elect a Whig Legislature, unless through the fault of the Whigs themselves. Shall the Locoos then succeed in electing a majority in the next Legislature? Such a calamity to the State, and disgrace to the Whig party, can, as we intimate above, easily be avoided. But how? Not by sitting still, and dreaming half awake and half asleep, that it ought to be done. Not by loose and general discussions as to the best means of effecting it. Not by random, unsteady, aimless blows here and there. But by prompt, energetic, and at the same time, judicious and effective action. And to make this action effective, it must be systematic. The first thing to be done, we would say, is to form in every County throughout the State, a complete organization. Averse as some are to what they term party drill, and fond as they are of doing every thing on their own hook, does not all experience shew that little can be expected to be done, without organization? We know that a monstrous abuse is alien made of these party organizations, and we would resist such abuse, as promptly as any one. But until it be shewn that irregular helter-skelter bush-fighting where every man cracks away and rushes on or retreats, according to his own notion, is as likely to ensure a victory against disciplined forces, as an organized army, we shall contend for an open avowal, and judicious organization. Was it by random, aimless displays of valour, that the brave men under Scott and Taylor so often put the Mexicans to rout? And is it by similar efforts that we are to ensure a political victory over the drilled forces of Loco Focoism? We repeat then, that we would ensure the election of a Whig Governor, and as certainly secure a majority in the next Legislature, that it is all important, we organize our forces, and prepare for securing a certain victory.

Again, it is evident that the next Legislature is to be an important one to the interests of the State,—and that prudence dictates the selection of able, experienced and efficient men, as candidates in both branches of the Legislature. To say nothing of the ordinary subjects of Legislation, which require fagged more attention, and able hands than many that have heretofore had a share in making our laws; the election of a United States Senator, of a Supreme Court Judge, and a judicious appropriation for the Internal Improvement of this section of the State, all demonstrate the importance of selecting able and efficient men to represent us. Let these matters be early and earnestly canvassed, among the voters of our own, and the adjoining counties. Let the public mind be directed to the most suitable and at the same time available candidates, and such as will serve, and go into the canvass, with a full determination to be elected.—All this can be done without an immediate nomination, should a later one be deemed more advisable. Some of our sister counties we rejoice have already their candidates in the field. Here, we should judge an immediate nomination premature. Not so perhaps in some of the neighboring counties. May Court has been the usual, and perhaps most proper time for the Whigs to bring forward their candidates.—But in the month time we would again urge the importance of an early and complete organization, to secure success, and that something definite be understood as to who will be proper and available candidates, when the time arrives for bringing them out.

TWO LADIES KILLED ON THE RAIL ROAD.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: As the afternoon train of cars on Thursday evening was passing from Fitchburg to Athol, Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts line, and when near the crossing about a mile and a half above the depot in Fitchburg, a horse and sleigh with two ladies passed the railroad, when the horse became frightened and backed the sleigh on the track, by which both of the ladies were thrown out in front of the engine, run over and instantly killed. The engine as soon as the horse was seen to back, sounded the alarm, and the train was nearly stopped, when the fatal collision took place. The unfortunate ladies who thus lost their lives were Mrs. Osborn,

wife of Abraham Osborn, of Fitchburg, and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Tolman, of West Sterling. The head of one was severed from the body.

From the New Orleans Picayune, March 12. From the Rio Grande.

By the U. S. Propeller Secretary Marcy, Capt. Robinson, we have the Matamoros Flag of the 4th instant, and dates from Monterey to the 19th ult.

The Flag announces the death of Capt. M. B. Gray—better known as "Mustang Gray." He died at Camargo on the 28th ult., after an illness of several weeks, in the 29th year of his age. The Flag thus commemorates the adventurous career of the deceased.

The deceased was a native of South Carolina, but for the last thirteen years a citizen of Texas. Of a roving and restless disposition, he selected as a home the extreme frontier, where, amid all the perils that for the past ten years have surrounded the Texas frontier life, he acted a conspicuous part. His patriotism and intrepid daring gained him the approbation of President Houston, from whom he received a commission as 1st Lieutenant under Capt. P. H. Bell, of a company of Rangers, which, for the protection of the frontier, were stationed on the Nueces river. In this service he was acting when Gen. Taylor came to Corpus Christi. A few weeks after Gen. Taylor occupied Matamoros, Capt. Bell's company (term of service having expired) was disbanded here, and Lieut. Gray was commissioned by the General to raise a company, which he did, and returned with his command to Corpus Christi, where he remained until called into service for the protection of the Texas frontier.

The service rendered by his command on the Monterey road was invaluable, and too well known to require to be mentioned. The name of Mustang Gray was a terror to Mexican marauders—never dared they attack a train when his command acted as an escort.

Beloved by his own command, Captain Gray was esteemed, and had the personal friendship of a very large number of officers in the regular army, who knew his worth and admired his character. In civil life, we know not that he had an enemy, save the enemies of his country. A gallant soldier is dead! Peace to his ashes!

The Monterey Gazette of the 19th mentions the shooting of a Mexican at that place, on the morning of the 18th ult., by a sentinel on post, under the following circumstances: The Mexican, on horseback, armed and equipped with gun, sabre, &c., undertook to pass the sentinel. The sentinel halted, and at the third call, the Mexican spurring his horse, turned his head and said—"Me no care for you." The sentinel fired, and the ball entered the Mexican's back, and passed through his heart, killed him instantly. It was afterwards ascertained that he was one of the guards to a merchant's train going to Saltillo, which was on the eve of starting.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On Saturday night, at 9 P. M., Wm. L. White and wife, living 5 miles below Richmond, on the New Bridge Road, were brutally murdered by a negro man. No one was present but a little negro girl, who, we hear, yesterday identified a negro man working in a factory in this city, who was apprehended together with another negro. The little girl described a blow on the negro's head, which was given by Mrs. W. with a poker in the struggle, and, on examination, the wound was visible, as described.

We hear that with an axe or hatchet the negro mangled terribly the face and throat of Mr. White, and that the forehead and arm of Mrs. W. were severely cut, though we were glad to hear that she was alive yesterday. The Republican says that Mr. White's left jaw bone and chin were horribly mangled—his teeth were nearly all knocked out—his left temple severely bruised—while his left shoulder and left eye also showed marks of violence.

We gather the following facts from the same paper. It was stated yesterday that the amount stolen was much larger (\$1500 in specie), and was contained in two shot bags.

Mr. White laid himself down before his own fire, his door standing ajar, and soon fell into a sound slumber. A small negro girl, who was to the room at the time of this fatal occurrence, gives substantially the following statement. She says: The master was lying before the fire asleep, and her mistress in one corner. She was also asleep, but hearing her master scream, waked up, when she saw the negro beating him. He (the negro) then lighted the candle, and asked her where the money was, threatening if she made any alarm to kill her. She could not tell him. He made a search, found it, and started off in the direction of Hanover, with that and the axe, telling her if any body came and asked who had killed her master and mistress, to tell them the devil had been there. She also states that her mistress went to the rescue of her master, when the negro knocked her down with the axe, and, as he supposed, killed her. Her description of the murderer makes him a stout, thick set, black negro, but she did not know who he was. The murderer took off with him between 500 and 600 dollars in specie—and this, in the hands of a negro, may lead to his detection. Mr. White resided about five miles from this city, in the county of Henrico, and always bore a fair name for honest, correct dealing. He was about thirty years of age. Richmond Eng.

VERMILION CREAM.—A practical farmer says: After trying several things I found that by adding a table spoonful of good vinegar to four gallons of cream, when put into the churn, I obtained butter in from seven to eight minutes.

CHIMNEY.—Fires in chimneys in France have been prevented by placing three frames of wire work one foot above each other, near the base of the chimney, so that the flames will pass between them.

From Venezuela.

Accounts from Puerto Cabello to the 15th ultimo give such interesting information from Venezuela.

It seems that President Monagas, on the day of the dreadful massacre of several members of Congress by the military, (24th January) wrote to Gen. Paz, then in the country, endeavoring to throw off from himself the odium of having brought about that catastrophe, and calling upon Gen. Paz to advise him in the premises, and to assist in saving the country. He was evidently laboring under great apprehensions from the well known prowess, patriotism, and bravery of Paz, and thence made this effort to induce his ancient friend and companion in arms to pour oil upon the waves of popular violence. Gen. Paz, however, seems well to have understood the whole game of Monagas—that he had procured the attendance of armed myriads at Caracas to overawe Congress and prevent his own impeachment; and his answer to President Monagas, is an admirable one.

True to its country, and resolutely bent upon avenging the wrongs which Monagas had inflicted upon her through her representatives, he sets forth in his answer to the President's request, plainly and with out equivocation or concealment, his convictions that the horrid butchery of the 24th January was in truth the work of the minions of Executive power; and he faithfully warns Monagas of the consequences.

The advice proffered him was in vain; for Monagas had already refused to be tried by the constituted authorities, and had chosen to intimidate the whole by the butchery of a few of them. But he could give no other. Four days after the date of Gen. Paz's answer, Monagas issued a proclamation declaring Paz a traitor; and on the same day Gen. Paz issued a proclamation calling upon the people to vindicate the constitution and laws of their country.

These two documents furnish us with a pretty full view of the questions at issue between the parties; and from them we learn that Monagas incited the military to the butchery of the members of Congress to avoid impeachment by that body, and that Paz, the Lieutenant-General of the republic, (the Washington of that country), has determined to re-establish the reign of the constitution and the law.

Private letters inform us that the provinces of Maracibo and Coro had already pronounced against