

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME IX

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 1, 1848.

NUMBR 51

## Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
A failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance within the subscription year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

## THE PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, March 19, 1848.

The Treaty ratified and the army bill disposed of in the Senate, the political babblers will turn with redoubled avidity to the Presidential question. By the way, I may say at once that the army bill is believed to have no chance of success in the House, and the President, (lamentable to think of at this critical juncture!) will lose a deal of patronage. The hard-hearted Whigs!—to think that they should blast so many full-blown epaulettes, simply because the services of the wearers are not in the slightest degree necessary. Some ten or twelve thousand men conquered Mexico; yet the Administration now demand five times the number to make her stay conquered! Such folly never ruled the destinies of a country before certainly.

The presidential nominations will daily attract more and more attention. Mr. Clay is the general favorite of the Whigs of the Northern and Middle States, while General Taylor is equally popular in the South. It would be facetious folly to let these individual preferences override the paramount considerations of measures and principles which are cherished in common. The assembled delegates of the people in convention will be governed by wiser counsels.

The "Union," of this city, affects to feel great sympathy for Mr. Clay, and charges the Southern Whigs with ingratitude, in attempting to set him aside. Its motives are apparent. The Loco-focos think General Taylor will do them more harm in the South than Mr. Clay, since he will receive the votes of many of their party in that quarter. On the other hand, the Abolition or Liberty party assail Mr. Clay with great virulence, and desire nothing so much as the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whigs. He would not interfere with them in the Northern States; on the contrary they would look for a general defection of Abolition Whigs. Then if the Loco-focos should run a man opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, the Liberty men look for large accessions to that side also. Under such circumstances they may become one of the great parties of the country. Abolition whigs regard Gen. Taylor as more peculiarly identified with Southern interests, and imbued with Southern prejudices, than Mr. Clay. They know that the latter is not in favor of extending slavery, while they know nothing of the General's views. Left to inference, they suppose he participates in the prevalent sentiment of the region to which he belongs. The Tariff, if, as a stumbling block with Northern men. Gen. Taylor runs, unpledged, with the support of South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, what grounds have the tariff men that he will sustain their interests? It is for these reasons that Northern men cannot heartily support Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Clay would receive a tremendous Northern vote, in consequence of the identification of his name with American industry; but he would at the same time awaken all the energies of Loco-focism, and on that account his availability is doubtless much impaired. His views of slavery would be less distasteful to Abolition Whigs than those of a man from the extreme South; and but for the bitter animosities which his name would arouse in the Loco-foco ranks, his chances were never better. Under such circumstances, it is highly probable that a new man will be taken up, whose name, while it will command the undivided confidence of the party, will not needlessly awaken all the obsolete issues which have been presented to the people in the last twenty years. The cherished attachment of one portion of the Whigs to Mr. Clay, and of another portion to Gen. Taylor, will thus probably yield to a still higher consideration—that of principle. The names of Scott and McLennan are equally entitled to command the hearty support of the Whig party.

### THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have learned by means of the telegraph, the astounding news from France. The King's abdication, so far from having the desired effect of establishing the authority of his grandson, produced immediate explosion. The royal palace and that of the Tuilleries are in the hands of the mob, and the furniture of every kind destroyed. The National Guard, so far from obeying the authorities, joined the people, and all demand a Republic. These events are of the greatest importance in the present feverish state of the European mind. I shall not be surprised if all Italy and Germany follow in the wake of France. Royalty and Aristocracy in England, too, are in great danger, since the people are ground to the earth with taxation, notwithstanding the freedom of their institutions. I should rejoice to see a Republic established in France, if I thought the people prepared to govern themselves. It is to be hoped that they have profited by the experience of the past, and that they may not confound the ideas of liberty

and licentiousness a second time. Great events are approaching—a new era, full of change and revolutions. The first explosion of revolutions are always attended with immense evils, but the remoter consequences are as invariably productive of permanent good. It was so with England, with America, and with France herself. The people of that country have derived immense advantages from their Revolutions of '89 and 1830. It is to be hoped that the present revolt may be another stride towards the attainment of regulated liberty.

The great curse of France, and of England is debt. Those debts might be paid if their Governments had any honest purpose to pay them.— But the maintenance of arbitrary power is a paramount consideration with royalty. Large standing armies and navies are maintained, under the pretence of national defence, but in reality to overawe the people. Let these be cut down proportionally by all the leading Powers, and no danger from abroad could be apprehended. One-third the present military establishments of those countries would suffice to preserve domestic tranquility, particularly if justice were done the people. The residue of the immense sums squandered in that way might then be appropriated to the extinguishment of their national debts. Of the two hundred and fifty millions of dollars expended by the British Government annually, one hundred and fifty, or three-fifths go to pay the interest of the debt.— Of the remaining two-fifths, nine-tenths are absorbed by the army and navy.

### EMIGRATION.

I have before me an interesting tract on "Immigration into the United States," embracing many valuable tables. It emanates from Boston—the author a Mr. Chickering. It appears that no official registration of the number of immigrants was made prior to 1820. I present your readers with a synopsis of his first table, omitting the columns which particularize the immigration to each separate State and port. The registration begins July 1, 1820, and ends June 30th, 1846; to which is appended that for the third quarter of 1846.

Years.	Free States.	Slave States.	United States.
1820-21	4,088	1,005	5,093
1821-22	5,761	1,568	7,329
1822-23	4,982	1,767	6,749
1823-24	6,650	1,438	8,088
1824-25	6,805	1,976	8,781
1825-26	8,235	1,916	10,151
1826-27	10,114	2,304	12,418
1827-28	22,246	3,568	25,814
1828-29	19,693	4,796	24,489
1829-30	21,362	5,791	27,153
1830-31	15,623	7,451	23,074
1831-32	35,760	9,527	45,287
1832-33	46,230	10,317	56,547
1833-34	53,370	11,965	65,335
1834-35	44,158	8,741	52,899
1835-36	54,088	8,385	62,473
1836-37	64,091	13,892	77,983
1837-38	43,003	10,300	53,303
1838-39	37,794	14,379	52,173
1839-40	65,313	18,833	84,146
1840-41	64,898	18,606	83,504
1841-42	83,892	17,305	101,097
1842-43	58,272	16,857	75,129
1843-44	64,358	10,340	74,697
1844-45	84,110	18,305	102,415
1845-46	112,795	34,256	147,051
'46, 3d qr.	48,406	6,700	54,106

26 years 1,055,477 268,828 1,324,305  
The immigration for 1847 estimated at 200,000!

Of the immigration into the Free States 75,000 belong to Boston, 880,000 to New York, and 71,000 to Philadelphia; only a few thousand entered at the smaller ports. Of the immigration to the Slave States 105,000 entered at Baltimore, 7,000 at Charleston, 145,000 at New Orleans; and only a few thousands elsewhere. North Carolina received fifty-nine immigrants in the twenty-six years! Virginia 3,726. Savannah and Mobile only about two hundred each.

I should say that the author of this compilation is pretty strongly tinged with the spirit of "Native Americanism;" but while he appears to apprehend danger to our institutions from such an influx of foreigners, his views are not characterized by the illiberal tone which too many of the "Natives" have displayed. For my own part, I welcome the foreigners. They, in a few years blend with our own population, and their children have nothing left of the alien about them. They have no other country to love but ours, and their ideas are purely American. Except where foreigners have clustered together, as in Pennsylvania, it is difficult to distinguish their children from those whose fathers were "to the manor born." Doubtless the naturalization laws have often been disregarded by foreigners at the instigation of American demagogues; but so long as either party cherishes any respect for the Constitution, I do not see how any great abuse in that particular can exist.

Mr. Chickering sets it down as an inference that the immigration to the Northern ports permanently settles in that quarter, while that to the Southern ports locates in the Slave States. This is doubtless an error. The immigrants to Baltimore would find more ready employment in Pennsylvania and Ohio, where none but free labor is used, than in Maryland or Virginia. Many of them obtain employment in Baltimore and Washington, but it is only an occasional straggler who finds his way into the country. Some thousands find occupation in the cotton and iron factories in the western part of Maryland, and in working on the canal and railroad. The residue must necessarily go to the Free States. The planters of Maryland, like those farther south, are averse to

employing free men to work by the side of their slaves. For the same reason only a small portion of the immigrants to New Orleans settle in that quarter. They almost invariably ascend the Mississippi to the Free States, or to Missouri, where the number of slaves is too small to meet the demand for labor.

The slightest inspection of the table will show an immense increase in the number of immigrants within a few years. This is owing to the accumulation of capital in the Free States. The immigrants are for the most part poor, and dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence. They are unable to buy land, or even to cultivate it as renters, since it requires a considerable outlay for farming utensils and cattle, to begin with. They must first work as day laborers, until they have accumulated a capital sufficient to set up for themselves.

Mr. Chickering thinks that the amounts set down in these tables are at least fifty per cent. less than the actual numbers who come into the country. He ascertains from the returns of the Health Office of New York that the Custom House registration falls eleven per cent. short of the real number; and then there are to be added the immense numbers who come over from Canada, of whom no account is kept. He estimates that two-thirds of the immigrants to Canada ultimately find their way into the United States.

The author estimates the numbers of immigrants during the last year at 300,000 and thinks that the number in the decennial period beginning with 1850 will be 3,000,000! This calculation is moderate, if we may consider the immense augmentation in the ratio of increase which the above table exhibits.

The British Provinces are increasing with great rapidity. When in 1763 Canada was ceded to Great Britain, the population was only 70,000. In 1806 the population was 270,718. This embraces both Provinces which however were divided in 1791. In 1831 the population of Upper Canada was 296,544. In 1842 it amounted to 509,055. The population of Lower Canada in 1831 was 501,428—in 1844 it amounted to 693,649. The same rate of increase up to the present time would make the population of the two Provinces about 1,400,000. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland may be set down at 700,000 more, making an aggregate of 2,100,000 British subjects in the Provinces north of us. These people are for the most part made of the same material as the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and it will not require the prophet's ken to foresee the day when they will throw off the yoke of subjection. An effort of the kind will meet with the same sympathy from our northern border people which the south has shown for Texas. You remember the trouble which the "sympathisers" gave Mr. Van Buren in 1838. With the example of Texas annexation, the military fever engendered by the present war, and the augmenting number and power of our country, nothing is more probable than a rupture in that quarter at no distant day.

### A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

### The Revolution in France.

#### EXPLANATORY SKETCHES.

*The Reform Banquets.*—A movement had been made in France in favor of extending the right of suffrage to a great body of electors. The government opposed this measure. For the purpose of rousing the people to a sense of their rights, and to expedite this electoral movement, banquets were gotten up. Against these the ministry set themselves directly in opposition, fearing some encounter with the people of Paris. This very resistance produced the catastrophe which the minister wished to prevent.

The French *Courier* of New York remarks that "the point in dispute," (in the Chamber of Deputies,) "was denied by the Minister, and affirmed by M. Ledru-Rolin and his party. The latter had quoted from the constitution of 1791 the guarantee, "as a natural and imprescriptible right, of the right of speech, of the press, and of assembling without arms," and had urged this clause as conclusive upon the subject. The minister, on the other hand, had cited the silence of the constitutions of 1814 and 1830 upon the subject, as a virtual denial of the right. To this, M. Ledru-Rolin replied that the right was imprescriptible—not to be thus lost; and he referred to the fact that, after the adoption of the charter of 1830, Guizot himself had declared that the exercise of this right was not only salutary, but was highly proper and desirable. Guizot himself had belonged to a society which held such banquets."

The *Courier* then gives the close of the debate upon the subject, in which the Minister manifested a stern determination to support the position taken by the Government, and the Opposition members an equal determination to support the privileges of the people. The debate was of the most intensely exciting character. *M. Odillon Barrot*, of the opposition exclaimed—

"While, instead of appealing to freedom of debate, you call to the aid of your opposition, the crown and the majority,—[boisterous interruptions from the left, yes, yes!—] you are surprised that we should be excited! But we are not alone; in your midst,—by your side are others who are also excited. I repeat, here in my place, what I said from the tribune; your conduct is a stain upon a government whose power derives its sanction from the resistance of the masses. [Murmurs in the centre.] Yes; I ask that my words may be

faithfully recorded and long remembered. Ministers of the Revolution of July! you are violating a right which the Ministers of the Restoration respected, even up to the moment when they were overthrown with royalty itself. Take note of what I say—take note of what is a fact—a fact not to be blotted out—you do not even respect that which was respected by Polignac himself! [Agitation.] *M. Emile Girardin.*—The question is disputed—it is doubtful. I demand that you proceed against the banquets as you have against ministerial corruption. [Violent tumult—question! question!]

The whole left side withdrew; the question was put, but there was no quorum, and the President pronounced the session at an end. Before separating, the deputies gathered for a long time in knots in the lobbies of the Chamber."

The popular commotion continued, with increased energy. Then it was that the King tried the experiment of resigning his crown to his grandson, the Count de Paris, under the regency of his second son, the Duc de Nemours. This was rejected by the Chamber. Then a proposition was made to appoint the mother, the Duchess d'Orleans, the regent. Then came the idea of a revolution, and a republic. Meantime the spirit of the people was kindled—masses assembled in the streets—the royal palaces were broken in upon—the throne, removed from the Hall of the Tuilleries, was borne in public upon the shoulders of the agitators, amid the revolutionary strains of the *Marseilles Hymn*—blood began to flow in the streets. But the signs of affiliation soon appeared between the royal troops, the national guard, and the people—the King retired to Eu—a provisional ministry was ordered, which, according to the last accounts, began to assume more and more of the revolutionary form—and the throne seemed tottering to its fall.

The National Intelligencer publishes a recent private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract:

"To all appearance, we are on the eve of a bloody contest, if not a revolution. What will be the consequence? One or the other party must back out, or no one can tell what will be the result. *In my opinion, the government is in the wrong; they have forgotten that they are in power by a revolution, and that revolution brought about by just such an act of arbitrary power.* It is strange that so wise a man as Louis Philippe has shown himself to be, should act as he has on this occasion has done through his ministers."

The "London News" of Feb. 25, says: "The popular cause has triumphed once more in Paris, and against an army of 100,000 men. It has triumphed this time, fortunately not after three days of carnage and of struggle, but by the moral attitude of the population. The national guard, the middle class of the citizens, joined with the lower orders in offering resistance; and this sufficed. French soldiers are citizens too, and however ready to sweep away a few idle rioters, they were not prepared to treat as foes, and to decimate with grape shot, the united and thronging population of the metropolis. The example is a pregnant one, and the lesson such as every monarch and every minister must ponder over. Neither must provoke, for neither can overcome, the hostility of a million voices, not to speak of a million arms."

#### LATEST PARTICULARS OF NEWS.

It was reported through some of the English papers that Louis Philippe had arrived in England; but the report is positively contradicted.—The following is no doubt the very latest intelligence received at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Cambria:

"The very latest telegraphic despatch, dated February 26, fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock, A. M., says: The Parisians will not receive the young Count of 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 steamer *Caledonia* on the way, and we may receive further intelligence for the inside of this paper.]

The following is from the *London Chronicle* of Feb. 26, by its Paris correspondence of the evening previous:

Paris, Friday, 9 a. m.  
A republic has been proclaimed. The king and his family are gone to Eu. The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arago, Marine; Ledru Rolin Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bismont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Carnot Pagès, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; De Courtais, 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 9 o'clock.  
The following notice has just been published:

"In the name of the sovereign people: CITIZENS: The provisional government has just been installed. It is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Floccon, Ledru Rolin, Recur, Marast, Albert. To watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the government, the will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the police, the citizens Consideri and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et Arago to the direction general of the post office. As the first execution of the orders given by the provisional government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishes of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them. It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their res-

olutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason. It is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are horrible."

The following order has also just been issued: "In the name of the French people—It is interdicted to the members of the ex-Chamber of Peers to meet. Paris, 24th February.

"DUPONT, (de l'Eure)  
"LAMARTINE,  
"LEDRU ROLIN,  
"ARAGO,  
"MARIE,  
"ARAAGO."  
["Ex-Chamber of Peers" is rather significant.]

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

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the castle of Vincennes. The throne of Louis Philippe was yesterday carried in procession from the Tuilleries, and burnt on the Place de la Bastille, close to the column of July.

On the northern railway the stations are all burnt as far as St. Denis, and probably further.—The trains do not run. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

#### England.

*Defeat of the Ministry.*—The European Times says, "The present Ministry are evidently doomed, and betray all the vacillation of lost men." Another English paper says:

The revolution is not confined to France. It is clear that Lord John Russell's Ministry is on the point of being driven from power. France changes from a monarchy to a republic; but in England there will only be a change of Ministers. Every thing, however, at such a moment is pregnant with great consequences.

Lord John Russell proposed his budget in the House of Commons on the evening of the 18th of February, and the excitement it created may be inferred from the fact that all the approaches to the House were blocked up by crowds of well dressed persons hours before the customary time of beginning business.

Never did budget receive a less favorable welcome. The only remitted tax is that on foreign copper ore, which only produces the trifling sum of £11,000. That portion of the financial exposé which proposes to improve the national defences, has been virulently assailed, because it opens up the subject of the "canals" of a minister with France. Lord John Russell insisted that although there was nothing to justify a war, the nation must be prepared.

The bill to reopen diplomatic relations with Rome has sustained a check, virtually amounting to a defeat. The feeling in England seems to be very strong against the measure.

#### Continental Affairs.

*Excitement in Rome.*—The work of amelioration in Italy goes bravely on. The Sicilians have wrung from Ferdinand the constitution of 1812. The Parliament to assemble at Palermo. A regency is appointed during the minority of the Prince Royal, who is to be the future Viceroy of Sicily. The troops have returned to Naples, and the King has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, save those engaged in the affairs of 1821. The constitution was proclaimed at Naples on the 12th inst.

The Austrian troops, and the students of Padua have come into collision, and the result has been that upwards of 100 persons have been killed and wounded.

In Rome, affairs wear a feverish aspect. The people are evidently laboring under the excitement produced by the great political changes around them, and desire to take a stirring part in the regeneration of their country. They seem to be heartily sick of the Austrian yoke, whose blighting influence has been borne so long and so patiently. Rumours prevail that as Pius IX. would not march as quickly as his subjects desired on the road to improvement, they had deposed him. A short time will test the accuracy of the statement. He had secularized his Ministry by the admission of three laymen, and had promised some further political reforms.

*Prussia.*—The Breslaw Gazette states that the *escutes* of the peasants of the mountains of Styria have been put down with the loss of several men. The soldiers lost eight men. The same paper adds, that in the course of investigation it had been discovered that a dismissed employ had, from sentiments of vengeance, excited the peasants against the nobles, and made them believe that the Emperor would protect them.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 18th February says:—"We learn that the three northern powers, taking into consideration the alarming state of things in Italy, have entered into stipulations to unite in case Austria should find herself unable to resist the movement." This arrangement may be regarded as an offensive and defensive alliance which will permit Austria to undertake the most energetic operations in Lombardy.

*Russia.*—The *Spencer Gazette* contains an article under the date of St. Petersburg, February 3, announcing that in spite of the extreme severity of the weather, General Freytag had taken several Circassian villages by assault, and had made forty prisoners, and taken 300 head of cattle and 3000 sheep from the peasantry, besides setting fire to all their stacks of hay and other forage. The Russian loss is said to have only amounted to nine killed, and about 100 wounded.

#### Miscellaneous Items.—From the British papers.

The railway from Florence to Prato was opened at the beginning of this month, in presence of the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the Archbishop of Florence.

Mr. Henry Ellis, formerly ambassador to Persia, and Mr. Packenham, who negotiated the Oregon treaty, are about to be created Knight-Commanders of the Bath.

From a parliamentary paper just printed, it appears that the amount of the property-tax in 1842, was £5,458,041; in 1843, £5,468,041; in 1844, £5,372,477; and in 1845, £5,603,143.

It appears by a recent official return that the Danish navy is at this time composed of 116

ships, of which seven are of the line—viz: five of 84 guns, one of 80 guns, and one of 66 guns. The guns captured from the *Siha* are to be placed muzzle to muzzle, in a column 150 feet high at Calcutta; and the top of the pillar is to be surmounted with a figure of Britannia, supported by two griffins.

The Allgemeine Zeitung brings the most distressing accounts from Sicily. Famine and disease prevail to a fearful extent, and the accounts given by that journal, surpass even the heart-rending statements during the late distress in Ireland. Six hundred thousand quarters of wheat are waiting shipment in the Baltic ports for this country on the breaking up of the frost, most of it having been paid for.

The average quantity of coal used at the Down's Iron Works is estimated at 1500 tons per day.

It is said that measures are being taken to raise a monument to the memory of Oliver Cromwell. Some Cornish miners have proceeded to Chile, for the purpose of working the copper mines of that country.

#### GENERAL SCOTT.

The parting of this veteran Chief with the Army, after the arrival in Mexico of the order suspending him from command, is represented as the most affecting scene ever witnessed since the days of the Revolution.

#### A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

"Independent," a Correspondent of the Philadelphia "North American" mentions a singular and striking circumstance. The first intelligence, (he says,) which Gen. Scott received from the Department of War, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, was a rebuke for the dismissal of prisoners at Vera Cruz. In commenting upon that communication, General Scott says, it is something remarkable, that his first letter, after the gallantry and success of the Army in the various battles, should be one of censure; and he presumes, from the same train of reasoning, that by the time he enters the enemy's capital he will be dismissed from the command. He has lived to see his prophecy fulfilled.

#### ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

We learn from the Republican of yesterday, that on Saturday last, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Sevier the Commissioner to Mexico, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the Hon. Nathan Clifford, then Attorney General of the United States, an additional Commissioner, possessing equal powers with Mr. Sevier, who will follow Mr. Clifford as soon as his health will allow. The two Commissioners are now possessed of joint and several powers, so that one or both may act.

Mr. Clifford and R. M. Walsh, Esq., Secretary of Legation, passed through Petersburg last Sunday night on their way to Mexico.—*Intelligencer* 21st.

The Loco Foco Convention of Kentucky, nominated the Hon. LINN BOYD, (one of the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky) as their candidate for Governor. The nomination reached Mr. Boyd, at Washington City, in a few minutes by the Telegraph, and in a short time he returned an answer declining the nomination.

#### THE FRENCH NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Never, it is said, were the people of New York City so wild and frantic with excitement as they were on Saturday, on the receipt of the intelligence by the Cambria, of the popular Revolution in France. A letter thus describes it:

The French people here were positively beside themselves. They knew not how to express their gratification at the realization of their brightest hopes. They by common instinct abandoned their places of business and flocked to the French cafes, to talk over the matter and exchange congratulations. The tri-colored flag was immediately hoisted on every French hotel, and public houses in the City. Attempts were made to get up meetings in different places, but the parties were too much excited for any deliberate action, and the idea was abandoned, to be carried in effect next week.

The Irish too were in a ferment, and two or three hours after the arrival of the steamship the members of the Irish Confederation, without any previous concert or understanding, found themselves assembled in large numbers, at their usual place of meeting, the Shakespeare Hotel. A formal meeting of the body was proposed, officers were appointed, and some very excited speeches were delivered, in which it was asserted that Ireland's time of liberation had at length arrived, and that she must immediately take advantage of England's circumstances, and free herself. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars were proposed, the money to be sent as soon as collected, to the confederation in Dublin, to be expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition.

A great mass meeting of all the friends of Ireland is called for Tuesday evening. Our own American citizens, too, were excited. In fact, the City resembled a boiling cauldron. Many a joke was cracked, and many a laugh enjoyed at the expense of the ex-King of France. In the bar-room of one of our principal hotels I saw a neat placard, of some two feet in breadth and width, with this inscription:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
Democratic Whig Nomination for President, George Washington Lafayette.  
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

This placard was encircled with gauze ribbons, white, blue, and red, and surmounted by miniature French and American flags, connected together. It was very significant and attracted a good deal of attention. The anxiety to hear further intelligence from France is intense. Many are undecided whether the Revolution is complete and general over France, but the French people insist that it is, and that the rule of monarchy is over forever in their native country.