WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848. WHOLE NO. 188.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance:

One square one insertion,		$ 50
do. do. 2 insertions,		75
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do. do. 3 months without change,		3 00
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A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞e mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., G. W. DAVIS, Esq.
MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
RON'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 21—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

LIME.
A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Jalap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Read Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
a14 Druggists and Chemists.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.
1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:
Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. —— G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively proves that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRABRANT,
—— 123 Market-st Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE.
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured: Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast: my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe; I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor of Grand
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.] and Lydius-st.

Dr Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.
H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D. R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, drug. gist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan "and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about **$185,000.**

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise.) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't.
for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore, throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to the large and well selected stock of goods purchased from Mr. Latimer, we are receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a stock that cannot be surpassed for beauty, quality and price in the Wilmington Market. We assure our friends and the public, that no pains will be spared on our part to merit their patronage; and we feel confident that all that is required to obtain it is a call from them and a careful examination of our stock. We will be prepared in a few days to offer for sale:

500 pieces assorted prints.
200 " printed Muslins and Lawns.
20 bales brown Domestics, ¾ 4-4 5-4 and 6-4.
10 different styles Bleached Shirting.
Brown Drills, Cotton Osnaburgs.
All kinds of Linen Goods.

A large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Ribbon, Bonnets, the most fashionable style, and very low, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

A fine lot of sugar now landing.
HOLMES & HAWES.
March 3,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For cale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Below we present our readers with some further extracts of Foreign news brought over by the *Hibernia*, which we think will be found interesting to our readers, in these times of Revolution in the old country. Every American must feel proud of the progress that Republican principles are making amongst the people on the other side of the Atlantic. But one feeling prevails in America on the subject of the overthrow of tyrannical, and the establishment of Republican forms of government. Hence it is that we feel a lively interest in est in foreign affairs just at this time:

AUSTRIA.

The dates from Vienna are to the 18th ult. The following official announcement has been made:

His imperial Majesty has been generously pleased, by a royal resolution of the 17th, to command the constitution of a responsible council of ministers, for the deliberation and execution of the principles laid down in the imperial patent of the 15th of March. This council of ministers will consist of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the household, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of France, and the Minister of War. One of the Ministers will be appointed president of this council of Ministers, and will take the lead therein.—Vienna, March 18.

Various addresses have been presented to the Emperor expressive of gratitude and loyal attachment.

The procession by torchlight took place last night (March 15.) It commenced at seven, and lasted till ten. The whole city was splendidly illuminated, and the *tout ensemble* was the most imposing spectacle, perhaps, ever witnessed in Vienna.

Letters from Presburg of the 14th, say that immediately the dismissal of M. Metternich was known, M. de Kossuth announced it to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed that they should go in a body to the Archduke Palatine, to ask him to convoke the Chamber of Magnates to adopt an address of the Deputies. The Deputy Zala declared every one who should not join M de Kossuth a traitor. The deputies went to the Archduke, who was addressed in their name by M. de Kossuth.—The Archduke replied with much energy, and was loudly applauded. The address was to be sent immediately to the Emperor. The joy is universal.

PRUSSIA.

By the Cologne Gazette of March 22, we have news from Berlin to the 20th inclusive. The Poles had been set at liberty, and had celebrated the event with a great triumph, accompanied by the people.

The King has nobly and promptly redeemed his pledge to forget past animosities. The following general amnesty appears in the Allgemeine Prussische Zeitung, of March 21:

"Yesterday, I declared that from my heart I have forgotten and forgiven. But, in order that no doubt may remain of my whole people being embraced in this forgiveness, and because I will not have the great future of our Fatherland now dawning upon us dimmed by painful reminiscences of the past, I hereby proclaim—*pardon to all who has been accused of or condemned for political offences or offences perpetrated by the instrumentality of the press.* My Minister of Justice, Uhden, is charged to give immediate effect to this amnesty. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Berlin, 20th of March, 1848"

Some of the incidents which characterized the proceedings of the 19th in Berlin, are given in the German papers, and are well worth transcribing.

It appears that the withdrawal of the troops in the forenoon took place contrary to the advice of the King's councillors.

The King replied to a deputation of citizens the same sentiments which are expressed in the proclamation "to his beloved Berlinese," and imposed as a condition of the withdrawal of the troops, the clearing of the barricades.—In answer to a remark of the king on the greatness of his power, a man who accompanied the deputation made the following firm reply:

"A victory, your majesty, would in this case be equivalent to a defeat." Thus, by degrees everything was granted—change of ministry, release of prisoners made during the night, and withdrawal of the troops. It was a fine sight to see the retirement of the soldiers from the fearful service in which they had been engaged, the people showing their joy by waving of white flags from the windows, and by songs and shouts of joy.

The king granted the release of the prisoners in person, appearing for that purpose at the balcony of the palace.

In the meanwhile great crowds assembled on the Schlosplatze, and in the court of the palace, in order to choose deputations to the King, praying for an armed civic guard. At the same time, as if by general consent from all quarters, the dead bodies of citizens killed in the combat, decked with flowers, were brought in funeral procession to the royal palace. A mass of people with bare heads accompanied the procession. Four of the bodies, fearfully disfigured and covered with green boughs and flowers, were drawn in open biers up to the gate and under the balcony of the palace. Loud cries were then raised for the new ministry, Count d'Arnim and Count Schwerin, to appear on the balcony; but these shouts were drowned in a great cry of "The King." The King, accompanied by the Queen leaning on his arm, appeared on the balcony, and saluted the people. His countenance was much agitated, and the Queen, at the sight of the dead bodies, instantly retired. In vain a party of the assembly around cried for silence, as the shouts drowned the King's voice; but a few words were heard, and the King, unable to get heard, retired amidst acclamations. Then the stout voice of Count Von Arnim was heard from the balcony, from whence he managed to get heard for a few minutes; and amidst many interruptions, spoke nearly as follows: "Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the attention you have kindly paid me. The men whom the King has once more called to him in order to work with him for remodelling the constitution on a free and lasting basis, cannot fulfil this object unless you support them, and unless you contribute to the restoration of order in the city." Here storms of "Hurrahs." "Vivas," "Yes, yes," "No, no," interrupted the minister, in the midst of which a young man, whose pale cheeks and glaring eyes told of the combat of the previous night, raised himself on the shoulders of the bystanders to address him. "The people," he said, "require, above all, arms with which they can defend themselves, and no longer allow themselves to be killed without defence."—Count Von Arnim answered. "The Military have, by order of the King, retired. The people has no longer any attack to fear from them, and can return peacefully to their usual occupations." "The people," retorted the young man, "requires the Prince of Prussia to renounce his claim to the throne." At these words the minister retired from the balcony. The crowd set up a great shout, but the cry of "Peace—to our homes," having the preponderance, the mass began to separate. At this moment Count Schwerin spoke from the balcony, and was received with a loud hurrah.—He said: "You have heard that a new ministry has been formed, of which I have the honor to form a part. I give you my word that all shall be done for you; all your rights shall be attended to. Do you, on your parts, do all in your power to prevent any disturbances.—The arming of the citizens will immediately take place under the superintendence of your beloved Herr Von Minutoli."

In the evening the arming of the citizens commenced, and the city was illuminated.

A letter from Aix la Chapelle, dated March 21st, says, the night has been over quietly, and there has been no further breach of the peace since order was restored by the military, who acted with the greatest forbearance. It is confidently expected that similar scenes will not be repeated there.

All was quiet at Berlin on the 22d ult. The concessions granted by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm.

In Leipsic, on the 18th, the town was illuminated in honor of the victory gained by the inhabitants of Vienna over Metternich, and the announcement of a constitution to Austria. An address of congratulation was signed by numerous inhabitants to their "Brothers in Austria."

The news of a grant of a constitution had been received with the wildest enthusiasm in Prague.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—We have learned, from quarters the correctness of which can be relied upon, that the demonstration made on Friday at the Hotel de Ville, by the 20,000 operatives, was got up by the Government, at the cost of 500,000 francs. Each operative was paid two francs, and the officers five francs.

Notwithstanding the flattering reports issued daily in the bulletins of the Ministry of the Interior, we learn that the proclamation of the Republic has encountered the most formidable resistance in several of the departments and of the chief provincial towns. In some of these it required all the despotic authority enforced by Mr. Ledru Rollin on his commissaries to get it proclaimed.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the government commissioners in the departments, relative to certain points affecting the right of voting at the approaching elections. The residence of six months in a commune, required for the right to vote, is to be considered as closing on April 9, the day of election, and not on March 31, the last day allowed for inscription; in like manner, the age of twenty-four years required for voting is to be considered as having the right to run on up to the very day of April 9; the gendarmerie are to be assimilated in their right of voting to soldiers or sailors; persons confined in prison, under the charge of offences, but not found guilty, are not to be deemed deprived of the faculty of voting, inasmuch as the law holds them innocent until found guilty; but, on the other hand, as they cannot proceed freely to the place of voting, they are to be considered in the same position as citizens who from illness or other unforeseen causes cannot attend, and who, consequently, lose their right for the time being.

The National Guard Club on Monday sent a deputation to the Provisional Government, to make known its organization, and its adhesion to the republic.

The trades union of Paris assembled on the *ci devant* Place Royal on Monday, and proceeded thence to the Hotel de Ville to offer their adhesion to the provisional government.

A placard was posted in different parts of the city on Sunday, containing a plan for making "France rich in eight days." It is calculated that 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons in France possesses articles of plate of a value averaging 300f. each person. The state is to borrow this, giving the owners *rentes* to the amount of the price of the metal, with an allowance for the workmanship, at the quotation of the day. Coin this mass of bullion, and France would immediately be the richest country in the world. "Promptitude and energy" are advised in the execution of this measure. It is hinted that articles silvered by the electric process are quite as ornamental as plate.

The Union says:—"We are assured that M. de Rothschild went on Sunday to the prefecture of police, and that he said to M. Caussidiere that, far from desiring to leave Paris, as had been announced, and to suspend his payments, he meant to remain, to keep all his engagements with respect to the loan, and to take the largest measures for strengthening credit. He added that his brothers of London and of Frankfort, who accompanied him, had come to Paris with the same intentions, and to concert with him; that no mistake ought to exist with respect to the disasters which had befallen the money market of Paris, and that it was not the events of February which caused the embarrassments of certain houses, for that those embarrassments had existed for some time. Monsieur Caussidiere thanked M. de Rothschild, and asked him if he would desire to have a guard for his hotel. M. de Rothschild is said to have replied, 'far from demanding a guard, I beg of you to do nothing; I only desire that it may be known, that, having confidence in the government, confidence ought to be placed in me.'"

ROME.

By a letter from Rome, we hear that they are suffering from the effects of the financial crisis of France. Genoa has withdrawn its credit from the Roman Bank. Torlenia will not give money for any paper on Paris, even that of Rothschild. It is hoped this will soon pass off. The Roman princes who are shareholders in the bank have declared it shall not suspend its payments, but the panic is great. It says a great misfortune has occurred, the head of the apostle St. Andrew has been stolen from St. Peter's; most active search is being made for it. The civic guard is applying itself to discover it with great zeal. The chapter of St. Peter's has offered 500 piastres reward.

La Laga Italiana of Saturday, the 18th ult., contains a formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

The college of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two deliberative councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the "High Council," and the "Council of Deputies."

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the government, and no extraordinary commission courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for life, and their number is not unlimited.—The qualification of a senator is the age of thirty years, and the plenary exercise of civil and political rights.

The Senate will be chosen *par preference* from the prelates, ecclesiastics, ministers, judges, councillors of state, consistorial lawyers, and the possessors of an income of 4,000 scudi per annum.

The Pope will appoint the President and Vice Presidents.

The second council will be elective, on the numerical basis of one deputy to every 30,000 souls. The electors are to consist of the *gonfaloniери*, (mayors,) priors, and elders of the cities and communes; the possessors of a capital of 300 scudi; the payers of direct taxes to the amount of 12 scudi per annum; the members of the colleges, for their faculties, and the titular professors of the universities; the members of the council of discipline, the advocates and attorneys practising in the collegiate tribunals, the *laureates ad honorem* in the State universities, the members of the chambers of commerce, the heads of factories and industrial establishments, and the heads of scientific societies and public institutions assessed for certain amounts. The qualification of a deputy is the possession of a capital of 3,000 scudi, or the payment of takes to the amount of 100 scudi per annum, and the members of colleges and professors of universities, &c., will be eligible *ex officio.* The profession of the Popish religion is indispensable as qualification for the exercise of civil and political rights. A distinct electoral law will regulate the elections of the deputies. The persons of the members of both councils are sacred, as far as their votes and speeches are concerned; but it appears that the privileges of freedom from arrest on civil and criminal process are limited to the actual session and a month before and after. All laws and new taxes must be sanctioned by these two councils and assented to by the Pope; but the councils are not to be allowed to propose laws which may affect the ecclesiastical or mixed affairs which may be opposed to the canons and disciplines of the church, or which may tend to vary or modify the present statue.—They are also forbidden to discuss the "religious diplomatic relations" of the Holy See to foreign countries.

RUSSIA.

We read in a letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 4th, that on learning that a revolution had taken place in France, the Emperor appeared indifferent, but said, "France has become wild, and the French are mad." There was a talk the day after of extraordinary military measures having been resolved on, which appears to be confirmed; for we learn under date of the 11th, in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor has given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war footing. His Imperial Majesty feels bound to adopt this step by terms of existing treaties with other powers, and, in the event of a necessity arising, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against the destructive advance of revolutionists and anarchists.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign office from Berlin, dated the 14th, which announces that the Emperor of Russia has declared in the most positive manner that he will abstain from all interference in the affairs of France, so long as France shall not make any aggression on other powers.

An absurd report prevailed a few days ago that the Emperor was dead—it was rumored by poison—and that the nobles had resolved to establish a republic.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 14th ult., announces that a report was circulated that a Russian fleet was to pass through the Sound for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples; the Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

CHINA.

The Journal des Debats says that it has received papers and correspondence from China up to the 29th of January. No event of the least political importance had occurred since the departure of the last courier. The negotiations between the Viceroy and the Governor of Hong Kong were still being carried on, the correspondence up to that time not having produced any satisfactory result. Sir John Davis had, in an official proclamation, even announced to his countrymen, that he thought it was absolutely necessary to warn them