THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Foreign Correspondence of the National Intelligencer LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

Every day adds confirmation to the opinion that a crisis is at hand in Europe, which will more or less reform or revolutionize the political institutions of nearly every country on that continent. Independent Italy has almost completed the initiative step in this good work ;time alone is wanting to consolidate and perfect it. If we go to the extreme east of Europe, we find, even in Turkey, greater changes in existence and in progress than could have been anticipated from the genius of her religion, and the absolute, and, until lately, arbitrarily-exerted power of her Sovereign. Greece has, probably, already institutions far too liberal in theory and too much ahead of the capacity of her people, to be brought into judicious and advantageous practice at present. Returning westward, we find in the Austrian empire abundant proofs of the existence of great knowledge of a better state of things, and a strong desire so to apply that knowledge as to bring about salutary and needful reformatory results. If this knowledge has not yet penetrated the Imperial and Ministerial salons of Vienna, it is all-powerful in its operations in Hungary, Bohemia, Austrian Poland, and the Lombardo-Venetian territories. This reformatory principle has had no trifling effect in Switzerland. It will soon be heard and felt in Bavaria. It will not be satisfied with the mere shadow of a constitution in Prussia. The new King of Denmark has thought it necessary to strengthen his rather precarious position, by anticipating, in some degree, the wants and wishes of his subjects. Sweden is continually wisely meeting, not opposing, the onward spirit of the age. Russia, even autocratic, absolute Russia, is not opposing this spirit, either directly or indirectly .-Holland and Belgium are quiet, happy, and prosperous, enjoying the benefits of institutions and laws modelled upon the feelings and the wants of the age, and administered by Sovereigns who are too wise and liberal to oppose those wants and feelings. Spain and Portugal are an historical blank as respects the great principles of the age; or, as Metternich said of Italy, mere geographical positions. We speak with sorrow, in such terms, of countries once so famous in the annals of the world. FRANCE is in the height or depth, as the re-

sult may be, of a transition state. Every where are the people of that great and influential nation calling out and exerting themselves peace. ably for such reforms in their institutions as the progress of events abundantly justify, and the wants of the people require. France has a population of 35,000,000 persons, out of whom not more than 200,000 have votes in the election of the popular branch of their Legislature. Need any other fact be stated to show the necessity of a reform? Certainly not, when it is added that the number of official persons connected with the Government, independent of the army and navy, is nearly five times as many as that of the electors. France has increased her army very largely during the last ten years; in 1836 she had 305,000 men under arms, in 1846 nearly 360,000; in 1802 the whole naval and military expenses of Napoleon were only three hundred and fifteen million francs; they are now as M. Chevalier has lately shown, more than five hundred and twenty millions .-"We are rather inclined to think," says the Economist, "that the growing discontent of the French, ground down by taxation, and oppressed, as we have Mr. McCulloch's authority for stating, with debts-a discontent that is now manifesting itself throughout France-induced the French Government, as much as any apprehension of England, or any desire to injure t, to augment its military forces."

It is alleged that the administration of M. "A bas Guizot." Guizor secretly encouraged the reform banquets, even after some of them, those at Dijon and Anton, for instance, had exhibited violent and revolutionary principles. This was done because Ministers thought that such excesses would strengthen their majority in the Chamber. When the Parliament was opened, the fear of these banquets was brought to operate upon those of their party who had exhibited symptoms of discontent with the Ministry .-Vituperative phrases were introduced into the Royal speech, and the banquets were characterized as encouraging immoral passions and blind enthusiasms. This was a direct censure upon the one hundred and seven Deputies who had assisted at these banquets, which they were not disposed to submit to tacitly, and consearduous one, and the advantage gained not what it cost, for it ended with the Ministerial majorthree) of what it was when the debate com-

Barrot accepted the defiance on the part of the opposition, and dared the Administration to interfere with the banquet. The law of 1790, confirmed in 1834, which prohibited assemblies nounced an obsolete one, and such as no Minister dare attempt to resuscitate at the present time. The Deputies of the Opposition declined voting on the closing paragraph of the address, which had relation to the reform banquets, and left the chamber in a body, the debate closing amidst much confusion and excite-

The Opposition Deputies remained firm in their determination to attend the banquet, and it was fixed to be held on the 22d instant, in the Champs Elysees. There appears to have been a tagit understanding between the Ministers and their opponents that, as the question of the constitutionality and consequent legality of the meeting was denied by one party and asserted by the other, no obstacle should be placed in the way of the meeting, provided it was conducted so as not to tend to a breach of the peace, or to dangerous excitement; that the party should assemble, but when assembled the police should request those who attended to immediately disperse; if they did not, but conducted themselves orderly, they would not be further interfered with; their remaining together, however, after having been ordered to disperse, was to form the basis of subsequent proceedings before the competent court, by whose decision the question was to be finally settled. To this agrangement, or something like it, the Opposition Deputies consented, and they further agreed that only one speech should be

made, viz. one by M. Odilon Barrot, and only

one toast drank-reform; the meeting was then quietly to disperse. This was the understanding up to Monday at noon; on the evening of that day the Opposition Deputies assembled and drew up a sort of programme of proceedings for the following day, which was placarded in the streets and at public places. This paper, among other things, directed that the members of the National Guard who should attend the Deputies as a sort of escort should appear in their uniforms, but without arms, and that they should arrange themselves according to their different legions, and under the directions of their respective officers. This placard gave great umbrage to Ministers; they asserted that it assumed the powers of Government, and an authority over the National Guard; that it was evidently a very suspicious tendency. It was immediately determined that the meeting, if it took place, should be dispersed by force; notices were forthwith issued and placarded through the streets, under the signatures of the Prefect of Police, and the Commandant of the National Guard: the first warning the people, and the second calling upon the National Guard not to attend the meeting. The issuing of these placards caused great excitement, but no immediate breach of the peace. They were torn down, however, stamped upon, and treated with every mark of contempt. The opposition Deputies re-assembled in the evening, and thought it best to agree to defer holding the meeting, seeing the determined stand which the Administration had taken and the preparations which they had made to make use of every kind of military force. Only seventeen Deputies voted for holding the meeting under existing circumstances; the rest for its postponement. Notice of this postponement was immediately placarded, and the excitement became very in-

tense and general. Tuesday, the 22d, was a day in Paris more resembling one of the three days in July, 1830, than any day which has occurred between that period and the present. Fortunately, however, so far as we have heard, there was little bloodshed. There is an account of only one person having been killed, although several were wounded. Large masses of people paraded the streets, singing the Marsellaise hymn and uttering ferocious cries of vengeance against Guizot. An attack was made upon the Chamber of Deputies, and one upon the Hotel of Foreign Affairs; both, however, were easily repelled by the soldiery, who were posted in great number all over the city. The soldiers and the citizens other; the former when compelled to charge and use their swords, used only the flat side, and the people were occasionally seen shaking hands with the soldiers. Odilon Barrot, on Tuesday, impeached Guizot in the Chamber of high crimes and misdemeanors, including corruption, oppression, &c.; and it is rumored that, after this charge has been heard, and a decision upon it taken, he and all the Deputies on the opposition side of the Chamber will resign. Among the names attached to the articles of impeachment, besides that of Barrot, are those of George Lafavette, Arago, Carnot, &c.

This is as brief and as connected a summary of this business as we can furnish down to this morning. The papers contain nothing beyond what was known yesterday afternoon.

FEBRUARY 25, 1848. The news from Paris received last evening and this morning is of the most important description. Great disturbances occurred in various parts of the city throughout the whole of Tuesday evening and night; several conflicts took place, and lives were lost on both sides; many of the streets were barricaded.. There appears to have been no adverse feeling towards the King and Royal family; for when his Majesty, attended by the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, passed the soldiers and National Guard in review on Tuesday evening he was loudly cheered. The only cries, except " Vive Louis Philippe," were " Reforme" and

The disturbances continued through the whole of Wednesday, (23d,) with great and constantly renewed vigor on the part of the people; the National Guard, in Many instances, fraternizing with them. The affair grew hourly more menacing until towards evening, when the rumor of the resignation of the Ministry stopped the current of popular fury, and produced a temporary pause. Soon after the essemblage of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the King had called on Count Mole to form a new Cabinet. This announcement was received with loud cheers; a short but highly interesting debate ensued, in which M. Guizot and his Ministerial colleagues showed admirable firmness and decision. It ended, however, without the Chambers' enterquently a protracted and highly exasperated ing upon the question of the impeachment of discussion took place upon the address. The the Ministers. A very stormy conversation Ministry was victorious, but the fight was an took place in the Chamber of Peers on the state of Paris, but it led to no result. Various rumors exist as to the parties who are to form ity being reduced to a mere fragment (thirty- the new Ministry-unquestionably Count Mole will be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Passy is mentioned A reform banquet was about to be held in as Minister of Finance, and M. de Tocqueville the 12th arrondissement of Paris. M. Hebert, as Minister of Public Instruction. Whole lethe Minister of Justice, announced the inten- gions of the National Guard traternized with tion of the Government to prevent the holding the people early on Wednesday, and joined in of this banquet by force if necessary; and dar- their cries for reform and a change of Minised the Deputies to assist at it. Mr. Odilon ters. At times conflicts between the Guards and the regular soldiers appeared inevitable, but none took place. The general aspect of affairs on Wednesday night was, that though the people rejoiced at the resignation of the of the people beyond a stated number, was pro- Ministry, they were not quite satisfied with Count Mole at the head of a New one. "It is not enough they said, "we must have reform." It is very possible that they will not be satisfied with less than seeing Odilon Barrot in the Cabinet, nor feel themselves sure of reform without this guaranty. Count Mole's administration would have the Support of the conservative majority, although the new Cabinet is said to contain many members of the Opposition. The compromise patched up may serve for a time, but it cannot be permanent. A Thiers and Barrot Cabinet will be forced

> FEBRUARY 25-AT NOON. No mail has arrived From Paris to day. The railway stations and barriers are in possession of the people. The rails have been taken up round Paris to a considerable distance, to pre-

vent the troops arriving from the country. Private expresses announce that serious conflicts have taken place in Paris, in which there has been a great loss of life; that some of the troops of the line have refused to act, and that Amiens has seconded the movement at Paris. All communication had ceased between Paris and the country, and the mail and passengers rom Amiens had returned to that place.

upon the King : Such an administration would

be satisfactory to the people, and the most tru-

y conservative of the peace of Europe and the

best interests of France.

Three o'clock, P. M. No later news from France. A gentleman,

ing in almost all the quarters of the city, and the people. to a much greater extent than in 1830. Consternation was general. Speaking of the affairs of France, the Times of this morning says:

"The magnitude of such an event cannot be overrated. The royalty of July has well night ended as it began; and after the labors, the struggles, and the contrivances of seventeen years, it has undergone a defeat scarcely less decisive and more surprising than that of the elder Bourbons. For seventeen years the policy of Louis Philippe has been a continued protest against the principle of popular power to which he owes his throne; but it was in his destiny to feel once more the bitterness of a losing cause, to stand again on the verge of anarchy, and to learn that the terrible energies of the French revolution defy the stoutest precautions of authority. Such a defeat is the temporary annihilation of Government. No security remains. The Court, which has been obliged to yield yesterday, and to dismiss an unpopular minister, stands comparatively unarmed in presence of an excited people, whose animosity may possibly be directed ere long against a more illustrious head. The danger which has been dissipated by such a tardy concession is insignificant in comparison with those which now lie before the country. France has form a Ministry. been suddenly and violently awakened from apathy to revolution. These events in Paris will shake the kingdom with electric force.-They will reverberate through Europe, where the materials of combustion are already profusely strewn abroad, and at a moment of extreme difficulty in many other countries, a sudden shock is felt from the quarter where it was least expected. These considerations disclose a most threatening and uncertain future."

The news of this morning has had a great effect upon our stock exchange, and consols have fallen from one-half to three quarters per

Thus far writes our correspondent, who, besides giving a concise view of the events which immediately preceded the popular outbreak, has epitomized the incidents of the 22d and 23d, the details of which, as well as a telegraphic report of the more exciting occurrences on the 24th, were published vesterday. We gather, however, some additional particulars from the newspapers, as follows:

At 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 24th, Odilon behaved with great good temper towards each Barrot, accompanied by General Lamoriciere. repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterwards the following proclamation was posted upon the gate, amidst universal ac-

> "My dear Comrades: I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the National Guard of the department of the

"By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me.

Your comrade, General LAMORICIERE. (Countersigned) ODILON BARROT.

" Paris, Feb. 24, 1848." At two o'clock, the King, finding further resistance useless, made a formal abdication in favor of his infant grandson, and the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris:

" Citizens of Paris: The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by its mother. They are both under the saleguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division a. mong us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so deplorable a collision.

" My beloved fellow-citizens! From this moment the maintenance of order is entrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris, and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this grave emergen-" ODILON BARROT."

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but it was of very short duration, the people demanded vengeance for some of their companions who had been shot by the soldiery at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs.

On leaving the palace the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly under an escort of cuirassiers. After the troops evacuated the Tuileries, (which had been previously attacked,) nand the constitution of 1812, the Parliament the palace was immediately occupied by the in- to assemble at Palermo. - A regency is appointsurgents, who destroyed every thing in it- ed during the minority of the Prince Loyal, who alone was left entire, carried in procession have returned to Naples, and the King has through the streets and the Boulevards, and granted an amnesty to all political offenders. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the 12th inst.

In the Chamber of Deputies, at one o'clock, M. Sauzet took the chair in presence of about three hundred members. Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by two Princes and the Dukes de Ne. mours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semi-circle, 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 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 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 had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Ne-

mours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion Locofoco Supervisors.

who left Paris at half-past eight on Wednesday to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude evening, states that barricades were then erect. thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to

> M. Odilon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Larochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rolin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting. The Princes 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 : M. Garnier Pages, M. Ledru Rolin, M. Arago, M. Lamartine, M. Marie, M. Cre. the exciting news from France. It is the

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

In the mean time the following proclamation was posted at Bourse:

"Orders have been given to cease firing ev-

"We have just been charged by the King to "The Chamber will be dissolved, and an ap-

peal be made to the country. "Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed commandant of the National Guard.

"ODILON BARROT,

"THIERS.

"DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, "LAMORICIERE."

The annexed is the latest despatch: Paris, Feb. 25-9 o'clock, 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 ; Bethmont, Commerce ; Lamori- are concerned there is but very little either lost ciere, War; Garnier Pages, confirmed as May- or gained by either party; and the little gain or of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Decourtries, Commandant of the National

All communications by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern railway has been burnt. It is impossible to cerned, it may be said of the candidates, the betget out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

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 members of the Division, together with a will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rolin, Recur, Marrast, Albert. To watch over the execution of the measures which Methodist Church to the Presbyterian will be taken by Government, the will of the Church; when after being seated, the people has chosen for delegates in the depart. ment of the police the citizens Conssidiere and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizens Et. Arago to making this public demonstration, to be lature. Our friends, I 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 which might exist. After he concluded have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they McDonald, was introduced to the audishould not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

The following order has also 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 Feb.

LAMARTINE MARIE. LEDRU ROLIN, ARAGO."

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.] Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed and the streets barricaded as sion. After which the meeting adjourned.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Foreign Intelligence by the Cambria.

ITALY.

The work of amelioration in Italy goes bravely on. The Sicilians have wrung from Ferdiwindows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne is to be the future viceroy of Sicily. The troops ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene save those engaged in the affairs of 1821. The of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. | constitution was proclaimed at Naples on the

ROME.

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. Rumors prevail that as Pius IX would not march as quickly as his subects desired on the Road to improvement, they had deposed him .- A short time will test the accuracy of the statement .- He has secularised his ministry by the admission of three laymen, and had promised some further political reforms.

The municipality of Rome, on the first of February, issued a proclamation testifying their great satisfaction at the close of the civil war in the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, and the liberal reforms which secured the reconciliation between the King and his people.

The Patria of Florrance has the following from Rome dated the 12th:

. The Holy Father has invited several theologians, among whom were Father Venturu, and Father Perrone, (a Jesuit,) to give their opinion as to whether it would be in harmony with the rights of the Holy See to grant a constitution to his Roman subjects. The theologians declared unanimously that if such were his pleasure, it was feasible without prejudicing the inalienable rights of the Pontificate. The ministry has been reformed."

AUSTRIA.-The Austria 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.

The city election in Buffalo has resulted in the choice of a Whig Mayor, six Whig and four Locofoco Aldermen, and three Whig and two

CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ZACHARY OF LOUISIANA.

> FOR GOVERNOR. CHARLES MANLY. OF WAKE COUNTY.

The French Revolution .- We give up a large portion of our paper this week, to all absorbing matter at present,-every Charlotte and Dany body is enquiring what the end will be. As yet, all is involved in doubt. Whether the peace of the world will be disturbed by the Revolution, no one can tell.

WALTER F. LEAK, Esq., who has recently been interrogated as to whether he will run as the Democratic candidate for Governer, if nominated, replies by saying, that if it be expected of him to canvass the State he will not consent to receive a nomination. He gives a number of very good reasons for his objection to canvassing, though his party friends generally dis. this road, its name sent to them.

For our part, and we believe it is the sentiment of the people, we are heartily sick of the stumping system; and it is especially a matter of regret with us to see candidates for the dig. nified place of Governor, dashing through the State to show themselves, and to talk for the amusement of crowds got together for the oc. dollars. casion. Intelligent men are never influenced by these speeches, and so far as floating votes is to him who can the most successful turn the laugh against his competitor, which is as apt to be detrimental to the true interest of the State as otherwise. So far as these votes are conter the clown better the luck.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Mocksville Division, on Tuesday evening last, held a public meeting. The goodly number of the brethren from Salisbury, marched in procession from the Rev. Mr. Allen, the Worthy Patriarch, of foco organs having alre the Division, rose and stated the object of to make known more fully the views and portance of the result intentions of the Order, to allay any prejudice against its mode of organization. his introductory remarks,-the opening Ode having been sung and prayer offered up to a Throne of Grace, the Rev. THALES ence, who made a very elegant and impressive address on the subject, well calculated, we think, to convince all of the ruinous effects of alcohol upon the human system, and of the great impropriety of making and vending it. After he closed DUPONT, (del Eure,) AD CREMIEUX, his address, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of our Town, was called for, and made some very appropriate remarks. So did Mr. J H. Enniss, the W. P. of Salisbury Divi-

> We do not recollect, ever to have seen more interest manifested on the subject. The greatest attention was paid during the speaking, and the Church was literally crowded. We trust that the good seed sown, may bring forth abundant fruit.

Charlotte and S. Carolina Rail Road. Johnson of Louisiana

We take the following news from the Phelps, Turney, Under Charlotte Journal. No information, we know, could be more acceptable to the people of this section of the Old North. Upon the completion of this road beyond stead of a charge. 1 Salisbury depends our prosperity. Such ordered, and the ques being the case, who does not feel more lows: deeply concerned in every step taken on the subject than ever? Now is the time for us to be up and doing:

CHEERING.

Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. It is known that a meeting of the Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road was held in Columbia, on the 15th inst., to take into consideration some important business relative to that road; and it was feared by some, that there would be such a difference, of opinion among them, as would probably jeopard the success of the enterprise, but we are happy to learn and to inform our readers, that their proceedings were characterized by entire harmony and unanimity; where slight differences did exist, they were, in view of the importance of the throughout every cou work, not urged to a conflict, but in a spirit of praise worthy concession smothered, that the work might go on to a "peaceable and prosperous termination."

A friend to the undertaking informs us

"Thirty-eight miles, the distance beween Columbia and Winnsboro' is now under contract at the estimates of the Engineer; by varying the line of locationa saving has been effected of \$17,000and two contractors have agreed to take new stock to the amount of \$15,000-that is 20 per cent, of stock on the value of their contracts. This adds to the capital of the Company-some \$30,000 beyond the estimates in the distance specified.

"The chief Engineer C. F. Garret resigned his situation-being called to take at Honolulu on the 7

charge of the New Road. This howe raption in the b present corps cont cation-until a c' chosen. The boar resolved to place from Winnshoro't the Catawba river. given that this gree terminus in North

day as practicable "Those at present are doing their utm terest. The great c North Carolina to v that this enterprize new life, will do the

"The completion new era in our hist connection with the -at the North and i to us the social and ges of the advanci

live." A great deal of ited at the meeting. buoyed up with the the work will, in the men, be 'prosecute

A meeting was Saturday, 12th ult... senting and explain for improving the c cultural interests of and to solicit subse \$100,000 thus inve would place the wor to its speedy comp into the pockets of t ton, dollars for their

The road is in suc progress any way, t be a great while be of the iron steed will hills and vallies ann vancing spirit of the

THE AUGUST

On this subject, the truly remarks-The e will be the most imp State. Besides the in for Governor will exert Election in November have to choose a Judg four State Solicitors, as ator, Mr. Badger's time March, 1849. Besides Legislature, the State s dered into Congression purpose, if they succee we hope, the danger a fruitless regrets, and harmony and concert o of true men to give ven in the hour of trial to 1 in the face of a commo

THE MISSION The Bill to supply of priations for the fiscal June, 1848, which pas resentatives some days ed the Senate. Whil Badger moved to strike ing a Charge des Affair upon which motion : which Messrs. Webste ler, Mangum, Hanne Calboun participated. jected by the followin

"YEAS-Messrs. A Butler, Hale, Hanney NAYS-Messrs. Alle by, Bell, Bradbury. Clarke, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, las, Downs, Felch, 1 Lewis, Mangum, Mas

and Yulee-36. Hr. Hannegan mor the clause to read, I

YEAS - Messral A Bagby, Breese, Cass, Douglas, Downs, Fe Johnson of Louisiana,

Mangum, Moor-19. NAYS-Messrs. Ba bury, Butler, Calbo sissippi, Davis of Mass Hunter, Mason, Mille Turney, Underwood,

It is stated that the offered to the gallant C

Taylor in Tennesse ville have held a lar Taylor Club, and take thorough organization ous action on the part the Presidential canvas

From the Sandwich at New York brings a the 9th November.

There appears to I that quarter. Large rived from China, 1 States, so that the mar most articles, and b chandise, suitable for the Islands markel, w chasers. The Rev. Wm. R.

Instruction, and the Sandwich Islan France, and Engla prominent in the at