

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.
Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
"In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate
of any party, or yield myself to party schemes."
"The good of all parties, and the National good
would be my great and abiding aim."—Gen. Taylor.

Contents of our Paper.
Our news from Europe is of the greatest
importance—more so than any we have ever
been permitted to communicate to our readers
since we have been a journal. Europe—entire
Europe, is in a revolution.

We give additional particulars of the news
which was received by the Acadia, part of which
we gave last week. But we have the great sat-
isfaction of laying before our readers the glorious
and cheering intelligence by the Caledonia,
which arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. The
revolution in France is complete. This news
arrived at Boston the 28th—we received it at
Brookville the 29th, and published it on the 30th.
On our last page will be found a useful
lecture upon the subject of our Earth, volcanoes,
&c. Every one should read it, carefully and
thoughtfully. That our Earth is a ball of liquid,
burning lava, covered with a comparatively thin
crust, is a fact no longer doubted, by those who
have investigated the subject. Then, we say,
read the Doctor's excellent lecture, and we hope
it will induce all to make further investigations
upon this interesting matter.

We commence also, this week, the publi-
cation of J. Q. Adams' letters to his son. So
closely and honestly does he speak to his son,
and to himself, of the teachings of the Bible,
that both saint and sinner will be benefited by
their perusal.

Our C. M. Clay, it will be seen from his letter
on our first page, is for Taylor for President—
Cassius is one of the most devoted, consistent,
and courageous abolitionists in the world. He
has done more for the cause of freedom, than a
thousand northern cowardly fanatics, who have
not the courage to go into the slave states, and
preach freedom for the slave. But Clay has done
it boldly and fearlessly, and nobly sustained the
freedom of the press, when assailed by the south-
ern slaveholder. C. M. Clay is a noble fol-
low—brave, talented, independent and chival-
rous. We love to gaze upon the sublime moral
spectacle he presents, in contrast with the sneak-
ing, cowardly and selfish class.

We devote a portion of our paper each
week to the subject of Agriculture. We can do
this, and still publish more other news than the
usual country papers do, with their large type
and small sheets.

Dr. Gifford, it will be seen, continues his
interesting articles upon Chloroform. This
subject is at this time exciting the public mind,
and a knowledge of its nature and effects, is
acceptable to us and to our readers.

The news from Europe is creating con-
siderable speculation. The world is approach-
ing a crisis, we think, when crowns will be
laid aside. The people of all nations have been
looking to the rise and progress of our re-
public with deep solicitude, and its hitherto
proud career, is having its effect upon enslaved
men. May its example teach him, that he is
capable of self-government, and influence him
to assert his rights.

The Canal.

Every thing yet gives assurance that our
Canal will be repaired this season. It is said
they have determined to dispense with the Harri-
son dam the present year, and feed the canal all
the way to Cincinnati from Case's dam—thus sav-
ing in the immediate repairs some 15,000 dol-
lars. This will be rather adverse to Lawrence-
burgh interests, but that is their business. Hands
are congregating along the line—the timber and
stone are moving, and every thing looks like
prosperity. It makes us glad.

Connersville Telegraph.

We have received the two first Nos. of the
Telegraph under the administration of Mr. S.
W. Swiggett. It is decidedly improved in every
respect by the change of proprietors. Mr.
Swiggett is a good printer, industrious, and am-
bitious. Heretofore we have considered no pa-
per in the valley in our way, but the neat and
respectable appearance, and business spirit of
the Telegraph, makes us feel a little jealous—
But we console ourselves with the fact, that he
will be an honorable competitor, and not injure
himself and all around him, by bringing down
the prices of advertising and job work to the
starving point.

Read This.

Gen Lane recently engaged in a sort of a
secret expedition against the Mexican towns
generally, and to capture Santa Anna particu-
larly—Colonel Hays and Major Polk with a few
dragoons and mounted riflemen constituted the
force.

The expedition was about twenty-two days,
traversed over four hundred and fifty miles of
a hostile Mexican territory—dispersed guerrillas,
captured towns, installed Governors, seized the
enemy's property, some of which they destroyed,
and some divided among themselves, killed
eighteen Mexicans and captured three live ones
—but Santa Anna was not one of them.
The expedition only lost "three men and some half-a-
dozen horses."

Such is the character of this brilliant affair,
and what do these engaged in it, say that it
proves?

"That the country is entirely conquered, and
that five hundred well mounted and well ap-
pointed men may now search every corner in
Mexico for an enemy, and not see him, unless
he is in full flight."

Here we have the official account of a few
mounted Americans, in hostile array, dashing
through nearly 500 miles of the enemy's coun-
try, not before visited by our troops, taking
towns and cities, pulling down and building up
municipal governments, and in a word, doing
just as they "darn'd pleased."—Gaz.

Taylor Meeting in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 21.
A large meeting called by those friendly to the
nomination of General Taylor for the Presi-
dency, but composed of all parties, was held here
last night. The meeting was disorderly in the
extreme from the beginning, and it broke up as
it commenced.

Clay in New York.

The whig ward elections which were held in
New York on Monday night, resulted in the
choice of committees favorable to Mr. Clay, in
all except one or two wards, for the purpose of
nominating candidates for the Presidency.

Oxford Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Oxford met at Mt. Carmel
on Tuesday, March 21st, and in the absence of
the Moderator, Prof. McArthur was called to
occupy the chair. Rev. Thomas E. Thomas,
the last Moderator, arriving in the afternoon,
preached the opening sermon from Prov. 3: 19,
20. Among the matters of general interest, the
following may be given without regard to the
order of time in which they were brought for-
ward.

Rev. Mr. Lattimore, in behalf of the Trustees
of the Presbyterial college at Hanover, made a
statement of the situation of that institution,
asking the co-operation and sympathy of the
churches. From his report, it appears that the
college is in a flourishing state, containing one
hundred and twenty students, with the prospect
of further increase—that the endowments from
individuals and churches amount to about \$40,-
000, and that it is rising in the confidence of the
community. During the year it has enjoyed a
revival of religion, and about forty of the young
men have united with the church. After con-
siderable discussion in reference to the wants
of this section of our country, and former efforts
on this subject, a resolution was adopted, ex-
pressing the confidence and interest of the breth-
ren in this rising institution, but recommending
the immediate establishment of another Synodical
college in the western part of Ohio.

Mr. Pelan, formerly of the Methodist Prot-
estant church, presented one of the required trial
sermons, as a candidate for the ministry, from a
text assigned him in Eph. 2: 10; which was ap-
proved.

Mr. L. D. Potter, a licentiate of the Presby-
tery of Elizabeth Town, N. J., was received by
certificate, and taken under the care of the Pres-
bytery.

The last General Assembly having sent down
an overture to Presbyteries, asking whether cer-
tain alterations should be made in the Book of
Discipline, the question was, after a full discus-
sion, answered in the negative. The change
contemplated provides that although the office of
the ministry is perpetual, yet ministers may
denit the duties of their office on the same terms
as ruling elders, who, for any cause other than
heresy or crime, may, according to the provi-
sions of the Book, cease to be acting elders.

Reports were received from the elders rep-
resenting the different vacant churches, and pro-
visions made for supplying them as far as pos-
sible.

The Presbyterial School located at Rossview,
Ohio, was reported to be in a prosperous state,
and was recommended to the care and patron-
age of the churches.

Reports were received of the state of religion
in the bounds of the Presbytery, from the min-
isters and elders of all the congregations, from
which it appeared that while few can report
special seasons of interest, the churches gener-
ally are advancing in numbers and strength, and
in their contributions to the benevolent objects
of the churches. Little or nothing favorable
was reported in relation to the observance of the
Sabbath and the cause of temperance, except in
one place, in which the Pastor supposed that
the Sons of Temperance had been the means of
giving new vigor to this enterprise.

Rev. Jos. G. Moulton appeared in behalf of
the Synod of Indiana, and asked the concurrence
of the Presbytery in reference to a petition sent
by the former to the next General Assembly,
asking that so much of the territory of the Synod
of Cincinnati as lies within the State of Indiana
may be annexed to the Synod of Indiana—
Though the Presbytery were not willing to con-
cur in the request, it is understood that the mat-
ter will be carried up to the highest court of the
church, for their decision, on the ground that
the churches interested desire the change, and
that for various reasons it is expedient to make
it.

The numerous items of business were trans-
acted with great harmony, and the cordial inter-
change of views and feelings, together with the
religious exercises enjoyed, combined to make
the meeting exceedingly pleasant and profitable.

They adjourned to meet at Bethel, Ohio, on
second Tuesday of September next, and to be
opened with a sermon by Prof. McArthur of Ox-
ford, the present Moderator.

Chloroform.

Friend Clarkson—As strange as it may seem
to your reflective readers, after all that has been
written on the wonder-working powers of Chloro-
form, nothing has been published, as far as we
can learn, up to the present time, on its Mode
of Operating. This task we inflicted on ourself
(by the promise made in our communication of
last week,) which we will now with much dif-
fidence, attempt to perform.

A little attention to the subject will apprise
any one of the difficulty that exists in arriving
at correct conclusions from the obscurity of the
subject itself, and in giving a clear exposition
of the matter, in terms the public or the unlearned
in Anatomy and Physiology may easily under-
stand. Without further ceremony we will pro-
ceed to do the best we can with the subject.

Chloroform produces its influence directly up-
on the nervous system. By the phrase nervous
system, we do not mean the tendons of the mus-
cles, nor the ligaments that bind the joints
together, (the sense in which it is used by some,)
but we mean the Brain, the Spinal Marrow,
and forty-two pair of nerves, that take their
origin from the Brain and Spinal Marrow, and
are composed of the same substance, extending
in small cords inclosed in a fine transparent
membrane, in regular order to every part of the
body. Now there is a class of these nerves in-
servient to the will, called nerves of volition,
and a class that presides over sensibility—nerves
of general sensation. The nerves of sensation
receive and transmit impressions to the spinal
cord—the spinal cord conducts the impression
to the brain, and the brain perceives the im-
pression thus transmitted, and it becomes a sen-
sation. From this it is easy to understand that
loss of sensibility, may depend either upon a loss
of power in the nerves to receive and transmit
impressions to the spinal cord, or an impaired
condition of the spinal cord may prevent its fur-
ther transmission towards the brain, or the brain
from a loss of consciousness, may not be able to
perceive or feel the impression thus transmitted
—hence, no sensation is produced. The nerv-
ous system is endowed with other powers, which
we ought to notice—indeed the entire doctrine
of innervation should be stated to the general
reader before attempting to give him the prin-
ciples upon which any medicine produces its in-
fluence on the living body; but our limits will
not admit of this being done at present.

We will now try to explain what we believe
to be the Physiological action, or Modus Oper-
andi of Chloroform. When the vapor of this
fluid is inhaled it is brought at once into im-
mediate contact with the very extensive and pow-
erfully absorbent mucous surface of the lungs—the
Bronchial Membrane. It is rapidly absorbed
by this Membrane, and conveyed along with
the blood from the lungs to the arterial and ven-

tricle, it is transmitted to every part of the body.
Through the arterial and venereal arteries, the
blood fully charged with the Chloroform is
poured in a continued stream upon the brain,
and in circulating through its capillary vessels
soon pervades its entire tissue. It is at this pe-
riod of its circulation through the brain that its
well known Physiological effects are produced
—such as a suspension more or less complete,
of the powers of sensation, volition and con-
sciousness. Now consciousness is a function of
the brain—deprive the brain of this function and
you have a total loss of sensibility, not because
the nerves have lost their power to receive and
transmit impressions to the spinal cord, nor that
the spinal cord has lost its power to conduct the
impression to the brain, but the brain has lost its
power to perceive or feel an impression thus
transmitted.

Chloroform may be so injudiciously employed
as to destroy, very suddenly, the function of
that part of the nervous system that presides
over respiration, (the Madulla Oblongata,) when
of course there would be a suspension of respiration,
and the heart's action, and death would
speedily follow as a natural consequence. Now
the action of Chloroform in producing these ef-
fects may be chemical or dynamical. It requires
no great tax on the causality of any chemist to
comprehend the chemico-vital process by which
this potent agent may exert a chemical influ-
ence upon the living tissues of the entire nerv-
ous system. Our space will not admit of a dis-
cussion of either the chemical or dynamical the-
ory—but while we hold to the former in this in-
stance, we believe much may be said in favor of
the latter theory.

In conclusion, we have only to say whatever
may be the active force by which this medicine
produces its influence upon the brain and spinal
cord, it must be regarded as being purely of a
specific character. An increased flow of blood
to the brain and a temporary congestion of its
capillary vessels, will not account for its Physi-
ological and Pathological effects. There must
be a direct and specific influence exerted upon
the neurine or nerve tissue, depriving it more
or less of its neurine or nervous principle—
And in case of causing almost immediate death,
it must possess the power to extinguish at once
the nervous energy of that portion of the brain
that presides over respiration referred to above.

Yours most respectfully,
THOS. GIFFORD, M. D.

P. S. We were a little astonished to find in
the Franklin Democrat of the 17th, that our ar-
ticle on Chloroform had excited so powerfully
the ANIMAL PROPENSITIES of a Mr. McGuire of
Metairie. We hope he will not become rabid.
We never knew Chloroform to have such an
effect before. If his symptoms should grow
worse on seeing another article upon the same
subject, we have a student who will know how
to manage his case.

T. G.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 23rd.
SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at
the usual hour and proceeded to business.

A message was received from the House cov-
ering a resolution declaring what evidence should
be satisfactory in the application of bounty lands.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the Loan bill
which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Webster being entitled to the floor, spoke
at great length on the bill.

Mr. Hannegan having obtained the floor the
Senate, on motion, went into executive session
and immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted to pay
certain arrears of the widows of J. W. Horn-
beck and John M. Holley.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Vinton,
resolved itself into a committee of the whole on
the state of the Union, and took up the Indian
appropriation bill.

Several members addressed the committee, and
numerous amendments were offered to the bill.

The committee then rose and reported the bill
with amendments, which were concurred in, and
the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.
SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at
the usual hour and proceeded to business.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee for the Dis-
trict of Columbia, providing for an amendment
to the charter of the City of Washington.

A message was received from the House re-
turning the Deficiency Bill with amendments.

Mr. Atherton moved that the Senate con-
cur which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, moved to take up
the bill granting a pension to Patrick Walker,
which was agreed to.

Mr. Turney spoke in strong terms of opposi-
tion, as the thought the bill provided for a much
larger pension than it was usual to give in such
cases.

Mr. Johnson explained that this was an extra-
ordinary case.

The petitioner lost both his arms, and was un-
able to eat without aid, and was consequently
obliged to employ a servant.

Messrs. Hannegan and Phelps spoke briefly
in support of the bill, and it was then read a
third time and passed—yeas 25 nays 9.

The Senate, then on motion, laid the morning
business aside and proceeded to the considera-
tion of the Loan Bill.

Mr. Atherton offered an amendment prohib-
iting the withdrawal of bids after received.

Mr. Niles offered another amendment, requir-
ing the proposals to, state when the money
should be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Hannegan then moved that the Senate go
into executive session, was agreed to.

After the doors were opened the Senate ad-
journed Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rockwell called for the regu-
lar order of business, which was private bills
and the House accordingly resolved itself into
committee of the whole House upon private bills,
and after some time spent therein the committee
rose and reported various bills, all of an interest-
ing character, which were considered, and the
House adjourned.

Death of Hon. H. Wheaton and Chief Justice Spencer.

The N. Y. Tribune, of Wednesday, announc-
ed the death of these distinguished statesmen
Mr. Spencer died at Lyons, on Monday last, af-
ter a long and painful illness, and Mr. Wheaton
at Roxbury, Mass., on 13th inst.

Additional Particulars of French Revolu- tion, received by the Cambria.

From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 24, 1848.

Some of our extracts from the leading articles
of the Paris journals of this day, will be read with
painful interest. We begin with a quotation
from the *Reforme*, as being a sort of manifesto
put forth for adoption by the masses who are now
in open hostility to the constituted authorities.
This journal says:—"The ministry has sunk in
blood! With it must be pulled down that odi-
ous, infamous system of which it is the expres-
sion. The French people wish to be free. They
have proved it; they have been as great as they
were in the years 1789 and 1830. It is still
worthy of liberty. But is it to be believed that
the change of a Guizot for a Mole or a Thiers
can satisfy them? If any men do deceive them-
selves. We, who have a right to speak in the
name of the people, for we have never abandon-
ed them, never deceived them, we make our-
selves the echo of their just demands. The fol-
lowing are the demands of the citizens of the
present day:

"The liberation of the citizens arrested yester-
day and the day before.
"The impeachment of the ministers.
"The right of meeting consecrated de facto by
a banquet on Sunday.

"The electoral reform, founded on popular
bases.
"The abolition of the laws of September.
"The disbanding of the Municipal Guards.
"A general amnesty.

"These demands are just and moderate. How
can they detain in prison men who did singly
on Tuesday, what the National Guard, and the
people united, did yesterday? The impeach-
ment of the ministers is but too well justified
by what has passed during the last two days. The
conflict between the ministry and the people
has arisen out of the question on the right of
meeting. This right must be established de fac-
to.

The citizens have purchased it but too dear-
ly. Electoral reform has been pacifically called
for by all France. Paris now demands it with a
louder voice. It is time to listen to it with a
louder voice. It is time to listen to it. The
liberty of the press is the guaranty of all other
liberties. With it France would never have fallen
into an abyss of blood—of blood from which
it is resolved to emerge. The laws of September
have mutilated the liberty of the press. Let
them disappear. The Municipal Guard has sig-
nified itself by excesses; it has violated the law
by firing without making the required summons
to disperse; let it give place to a civic institu-
tion. Finally, a general amnesty is in every
month, in every heart. By these measures or-
der will be promptly restored."

From the *London Chronicle*, Feb. 26.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 25.
The *Moniteur* publishes the following in very
large type:

Proclamations of the Provisional Govern-
ment.—To the French People.

A retrograde and oligarchical government has
been overthrown by the heroism of the people
of Paris.

The government has fled, leaving after it a
trace of blood, which recedes forever its re-
turn.

The blood of the people has flowed as in July;
but this time the generous blood shall not be de-
ceived. It has achieved a national and popular
government, in accord with the rights, the pro-
gress, and the will of this great and generous
people.

A provisional government, sprung by accla-
mation and urgency from the voice of the peo-
ple, and the deputies of the departments in the
sitting of the 24th, is invested momentarily with
the care of the organizing and enacting of the
national will.

It is composed of—
MM. DUMONT (del'Eure)
LAMARTINE.
CREMIEUX.
ARAGO (of the Institute.)
LEDRU ROLIN.
GARNIER PAGIES.
MARIE.

The government has for Secretaries—
MM. ARMAND MARAST.
LOUIS BLANC.

FERDINAND FLOCON.
These citizens have no hesitations one instant in
accepting the patriotic mission imposed upon them
by urgency.

When blood flows, when the capital of France
is on fire, the commission of the provisional gov-
ernment is derived from the public peril and the
public safety. The whole of France will under-
stand it, and it will afford it the concurrence of
patriotism. Under the popular government, every
citizen is a magistrate.

Frenchmen, give the world the example that
Paris has given to France, prepare yourselves,
by order and by confidence in yourselves, for the
powerful institution which you are to be called
upon to give to yourselves.

The provisional government wills for a repub-
lic, saying the ratification of the French people,
which is to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris nor the provision-
al government, pretends to substitute their opin-
ion for the opinion of the citizens on the defini-
tive form of the government, which the sover-
eignty of the nation will proclaim.

The unity of the nation formed henceforward,
of all the classes of the nation which composes
it:

The government of the nation by itself;
Liberty, equality, and fraternity for prin-
ciples;

Such is the democratic government which
France owes to herself, and from which our ef-
forts should be inspired.

These are the first acts of the Provisional gov-
ernment.

M. Dupont (de L'Eure), President of the
Council.

M. de Lamartine, Minister of the Foreign Af-
fairs.

M. Arago, Minister of Marine.

M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice.

General Bachez, Minister of War.

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works.

M. Ledru Rolin, Minister of the Interior.

M. Belmont, Minister of Commerce.

M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance.

M. Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris.

M. Gennard, Adjoint.

General Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers.

General de Courtais, Commandant-General of
National Guards.

The other Mayors are provisionally retained,
as well as the adjoints, under the name of may-
ors-adjoints of arrondissement.

The Prefecture of Police is under the orders of
the Mayor of Paris, and will be reconstituted un-
der another bill.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The
guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the Na-
tional Guards, under the orders of M. Courtais,
superior commandant of the National Guard of
Paris.

Half-past Nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been publish-
ed:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People.
"Citizens—The Provisional Government has
just been installed; it is composed, by the will of
the people, of the citizens Frederic Arago,
Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru
Rolin, Recurt, Marast, Albert. To watch over
the execution of the measures which will be ta-
ken by the government, the will of the people
has also chosen for delegates in the department
of the police the citizens Cousinier and So-
brier.

"The same sovereign will of the people has
designated the citizens Et Arago to the direction-
general of the post office.

"As first execution of the orders given by the
Provisional Government, it is advised that the
bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep
their shops open to all those who may have oc-
casion for them.

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

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.

"DUFONT (del'Eure)
LAMARTINE.
LEDRU ROLIN.
AD CREMIEUX.
MARIE.
ARAGO."

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

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

The throne of Louis Philippe was yesterday
carried in procession from the Tuilleries, and
buried 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.

The Latest Telegraphic Despatch.
DOVER, Feb. 26, 7 15 A. M.

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 that the
republican flag is now flying over Paris—my au-
thority received it from the postmaster at Paris.
The mail from Paris is now due, being the third
now due, and none arrived.

The Remorse of the Whole.
From the *London News*, Feb. 26.

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 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 fol-
lowers, they were not prepared to treat as foes, and
to decimate with grape shot, the united and
thronging population of the metropolis. The
people of Paris is a pregnant one and the lesson
every monarch and every minister must ponder
over.

Neither must provoke, for neither can over-
come, the hostility of a million voices, not to
speak of a million arms. Voices alone have, in
the present case sufficed to overthrow one of the
oldest and strongest governments of the world,
and shew that the people, when united, are a
shrewd king, and having at its command a
most powerful army led by experienced and de-
termined general, and possessing every means of
influencing and ensuring that army's fidelity,
which character, talents, long success' unbound-
ed resources, could bestow.

After all the fortifications, and forts, all the
cunning manipulation and management of sol-
dier and civilian, and of every class in which a
show of influence might be supposed to re-
main, with an undoubted majority in parliament
—that majority, to be sure, composed of func-
tionaries, but still a majority—all this cunning
edifice, with its complicated scaffolding, has been
swept away; and Louis Philippe appears, at the
decline of life, in the humiliating position of sub-
mitting to the liberals, whom he has insulted, and
of actually capitulating to the mob.

After all the fortifications, and forts, all the
cunning manipulation and management of sol-
dier and civilian, and of every class in which a
show of influence might be supposed to re-
main, with an undoubted majority in parliament
—that majority, to be sure, composed of func-
tionaries, but still a majority—all this cunning
edifice, with its complicated scaffolding, has been
swept away; and Louis Philippe appears, at the
decline of life, in the humiliating position of sub-
mitting to the liberals, whom he has insulted, and
of actually capitulating to the mob.

After