

From the N. O. Picayune, April, 8.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Creole, Capt. Allen, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 30th ult., three days later than our previous advices. A mail from the city of Mexico reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 29th, bringing dates to 23d from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla. The Monitor Republicans of the 25th, announce the death of Gen. Valencia. He expired that morning from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Congress had not yet assembled. The Monitor of the 25th—which we find translated in the Free American—has the following remarks on the subject:

As yet Congress does not assemble. The Representatives of the Mex can Republic, so indifferent to the public interest cannot appreciate the honor which the nation has done them to elect them to the high position they hold. Private interest ought not to detain them from their sacred duty; men who know the importance of the questions which Congress is called upon to decide questions of life or death for the country. An egotism out of measure, or a very reprehensible cowardice, can be the only motives which detain these men, who abandon their country in the hour of danger, and when its destinies are confided to them.

The court of inquiry was still in session, having before it the case of Gen. Pillow, but we have none of our correspondence by this arrival.

We copy from the Free American of the 30th its abstract of the news from the interior:

SAN LOUIS AND GUADALAJARA.—The Noticiero of the 29th inst., published in Puebla, says: "The letters which we have received from these places and from Queretaro agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was fermenting, and was taking a serious aspect. This revolution is said to be headed by Paredes, aided by Santa Anna and monarchies. One of our friends in San Luis writes as follows:

"We continue to be in tranquility; but it is said that Don Mariano Parades is now concealed in this city, and that at every moment a pronunciamiento is expected to take place, in the style of the one Santa Anna directed and established here on the 12th of January last. The Government of this State despatched a commissioner, Don Francisco Estrada de la Epoca, to Queretaro, to negotiate a permission for Parades to reside in this city; but nothing could be worse than this permission, for reasons which I will enumerate by the next courier.

From Guadalajara we learn, in reference to the monarchists, that they are very bold. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Father Barajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues, but he will send him a number of our paper, praying him to inquire into the matter, and if the culpability of Father Barajas is proved, to bury him in a prison, even were it a canonical dungeon, for the mission of clergymen is to preach the gospel, to do charitable acts instead of being the leaders of conspiracies and revolutions.

The Monitor of the 23d says that the diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 23d had been robbed at a place called Cuantlanco, about two leagues from Puebla. The diligence encountered after this a party of Texans, who advised those in the diligence to be on the look out, as they had had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they had lost one of their companions; but at a short distance from San Martin Tzucmelcan, on the Mexico side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it and attacked it again.

On reaching Agua del Venerable, the passengers who came in the diligence, report that they saw the dead Texian lying in the middle of the road.

The authorities of Tanaupolca called on Gen. Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico, for the object of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it from Puebla to Mexico.

Gen. Rea addressed a communication to the editors of the *La Reforma*, in which he says that he has been calumniated in the report put in circulation, that he had pronounced against the Government.

It is rumored that Col. Hays and his regiment are on their way to Vera Cruz.

La Reforma, a paper published in Puebla, says on the 25th inst. Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably tomorrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers in the American army will soon leave the republic; all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with Gen. Scott. Although we do not believe this, we would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the Monitor of Mexico of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of Gen. Scott.

The court of inquiry was still hearing the testimony in the case of Gen. Pillow.

Major Burns, who claims the authorship of the "Leonidas" letter, was under examination.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of the assassinations and robberies committed.

It is intimated that the design of sending Col. Hays's command towards the coast is to clear the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the robbers which infest it. The valley of Mexico has been completely purified of armed guerrillas by Hays's Texans.

The steamer Ohio was to leave Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. for this port via Tampico. She may be momentarily expected, and will no doubt bring over a larger mail.

Correspondence of the Evening News.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1848.

Gen. Scott—the beauties of the Free Negro system—the South vindicated, etc.

Within the past week we have heard many hard things said against the Administration, for its treatment towards Gen. Scott. The murmurs of disapprobation are not confined to persons of either party exclusively, but to both. They do not pause to inquire into details, but notice only the prominent facts of the greatest general of the age, bearing down and sweeping all before him, from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and then appearing before the Court of Inquiry, like a criminal at the bar! It is somewhat singular, though the Administration by many is made to appear at fault, that but one member of Congress has openly, and in his place (Mr. Cushing) spoken in his defence! If the Whig Nation at Convention were over, we might discover a dozen Scott champions, at least. But there may be policy in silence, in the present. Political capital might accrue this particular.

FRANCE.
LONDON, March 13. (eve.)
The business letters from Paris this afternoon are of a disastrous character, the suspension of the important banking firm of Lafitte, Blount & Co., being announced, together with those of M. Charles Pagnoy and M. Philip Fourchon. The expectations regarding the attempt to effect the redemption of the bank of Goudin & Co., appear also to be far from sanguine.

name of Scott to the people for their suffrages. As to Gen. Taylor, his chances for the Presidency are not insignificant, and therefore it is no marvel that he does not lack for Congressional advocates.

We had an exciting day in the House of Representatives. Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed yesterday, the resolution congratulating France on having consolidated republicanism. He was very earnest in his laudation of respectable "colored" citizens, of that State, and in a pathetic view, alluded to a "charming boy," who was said to be a good scholar. "If my son, who was his companion," said he, "had not treated him with every demonstration of respect and good will, I would not feel for him the esteem and confidence which I now do." But the boy died.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, asked leave to propose a question: "Would you have been willing that this 'charming boy' should have married your daughter?"

Mr. Palfrey was somewhat staggered for a reply. He remarked that the practice of a community did not come up to its theory, and that he would introduce no person into his family who would be disagreeable to them or to his friends.

This occasioned laughter, long and loud, and when it subsided,

Mr. Bayly, of Va. addressed the House, in reply to Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who said yesterday that that State would not interfere with slavery in the states, as she was willing to abide by the compromises of the constitution. Mr. Bayly referred to the enactment of the law by Massachusetts, which prohibited persons from interfering in the arrest of a fugitive slave, under a heavy penalty, as an argument that Massachusetts was not sincere in the avowal of the non-intervention sentiment; and he pointed to the constitution of the United States, the act of 1793, and the decision of the Supreme Court, in justification of the reclamation of fugitives. He told several anecdotes. A free negro had settled on land belonging to him in Ohio, and on hearing that abolitionists in that State were about to purchase it, came to him and begged him to make a provision in the deed for his protection, "for," said he, "if you do not these pretty fellows will undertake to oppress me and take my crops." This black man was emancipated in North Carolina. He ceased to be a slave there, and was a slave to the community at large in a free State. Mr. Bayly remarked that was told free negroes would not go into Giddings's district. They preferred settling where former residents of Virginia and Kentucky, lived. If Mr. Giddings or Mr. Ashmun, or any other abolitionist, should go into the neighborhoods of the free blacks, they would be as anxious to get rid of them as the people of the South would.

Then there arose a question of veracity between Mr. Ashmun and Mr. Bayly. The former accused the latter of making a personal assault, which Mr. Bayly denied. There was a good deal of excitement, which however, terminated without a prospect of a resort to the duello.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution congratulating France was passed, was laid on the table.

It is really sickening. The abolitionists are continually throwing their disgusting and incendiary sentiments into the debates of Congress. They are men of "one idea." They never fail to receive the castigation which their conduct so well deserves.

In the Senate, Mr. Dayton, a Whig, from New Jersey, replied to the remarks of Mr. Webster, who so strenuously opposed on a former occasion the acquisition of territory and the addition of new States.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 8th inst.
NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamer Washington, Capt. Johnston, arrived yesterday afternoon from Bremer, and Southampton, Eng., having sailed from the latter place at 5 1/2 P. M. on the 21st ult. We have Havre dates to the 20th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 19th. London dates are to the 21st.

The Queen of England gave birth to another daughter on the 18th of March.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Lisbon in a French steamer from Algiers. They remained two days and then proceeded to England.

Suspension of business has been very general in France. Such is the entire prostration of business, so uncertain is the value of all property, that men prefer to save a little of what they have. How many houses have failed, or done anything more than refuse new engagements it is impossible as yet to say.

There have been serious disturbances in Austria, and important concessions have been made to the people.

The bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payments—Government, after the suspension, issued paper as a legal tender.

The National Guard has rallied to the support of the Republic, having increased to an effective force of 160,299 men. On the 1st of February it numbered only 56,751.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 19.

The peace of the city to be a second time jeopardized by the holding at the North Wall to-morrow of a monster meeting in favor of the French revolution and the repeal of the legislative union. This meeting has been got up under the auspices of the Irish war party, and is directly sanctioned by Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Mitchells, Meaghers, and the other dangerous enthusiasts who dissent from the insidious and sneaking policy of the Conciliation Hall braggarts, and openly and in the teeth of the Government reporter avow their determination to push matters to the last extremity in the event of the Queen refusing to sever the link which binds the two countries together.

Although there will be no lack of stimulants to the passions of the people in the form of plain speaking, there is no apprehension of any disturbances. Besides, if violence were contemplated, the same means for its repression are at hand.

[A verbal report is said to have been brought by the Washington, that there was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 20th, with the loss of many lives; but we presume it is without foundation.]

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ancial position of the Republic. By this document the deficit for the year 1848 is estimated at 48,000,000f., independent of supplementary and extraordinary credits, which raise the total deficit created by the late Government to 652,525,000f. This report recommends that the Sinking Fund should be maintained, as it is an engagement made by the state for the security of the public creditor.

PARIS, March 13.
Increasing gloom was observable on the Bourse to-day, founded on unfavorable impressions respecting financial affairs, and on apprehensions of the immediate occurrence of misunderstandings between the ardent and the moderate Republicans—only political classes that are now professed in France.

PARIS, March 16.
The city has been in a state of the greatest excitement all day; the decree of the Provisional Government dissolving the *compagnies d'elite* of the national Guard awoke a storm of opposition in that body. Yesterday a lithographed circular, calling on the men of the various legions to assemble, and proceed *en masse* to the Hotel de Ville, was issued. They were to march in uniform *avec le sabre*, but before the bills were posted, these words were erased with a pen, at least in the summons of the 7th Legion, and they proceeded to their destination unarmed. The crowd gathered in immense numbers in front of the Hotel de Ville at an early hour, but it was not till nearly 2 o'clock the deputations arrived.

The temper of the crowd cannot as yet be called angry, but the slightest collision, such as an accident might bring about, would have serious consequences.

PARIS, March 18.
Early to-day, the emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the laborers to rendezvous on different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies to the Hotel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly obeyed, and about 11 o'clock the laborers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working, to come and join them. Those who assembled in the Champ Elysees exceeded 30,000. A numerous column defiled on the Boulevards, shouldering shovels and pickaxes, and driving wheel-barrages before them.

PARIS, March 19.
The great procession of workmen which went on Friday to the Hotel de Ville, was intended, in the first place, as a manifestation of the confidence felt by the working classes in the Provisional Government, secondly, as a democratic counterpoise to the aristocratic pretensions shown by the companies *d'elite* of the National Guards on the preceding day, and in the last place as a demonstration of the organized strength at the disposal of the Republican party, in the event of any attempt at reaction on the part of Monarchists.

PARIS, Sunday Night March 19.
The city is tranquil. There has been no renewal of the demonstrations. The Provisional Government has postponed the election of officers of the National Guard till the 5th of April. It is decided that the elections for the National Assembly shall not be adjourned.

MARSEILLES, March 14.
With the exception of the extravagant demands of a portion of the working population, not the least disturbance has occurred in the south of France since the proclamation of the Republic. Money is very scarce owing to the timid burying—this is a fact—their silver and gold.

BELGIUM.
King Leopold has given his Ministers full leave to make any proposition they may think advantageous for Belgium. This declaration is understood to refer directly to the abandonment of monarchy itself if the nation shall generally demand it.

HOLLAND.
On Tuesday, the King, by an unexpected movement, distanced all his advisers. Early that day, he sent a message to the Legislative Chamber, desiring that the House itself should take the initiative, and propose all those changes and reforms in the Government of the people and the fundamental law which it might deem necessary and expedient; the royal consent being promised to all proposals.

The King at the same time made a strange declaration, that he had adopted this sudden change of policy without the knowledge of his Ministers! The Cabinet has resigned as a matter of course; and a new Ministry was about to be formed on a liberal basis. The people are in the greatest joy; more significant—the stocks have sensibly risen.

DENMARK.
Letters from Keil, of the 13th March, say that a courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorized.

SPAIN.
The Progressistas presented a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to sanction the law presented to the Chambers for conferring on her Ministers despotic power, in favor of which the Senate had reported.

The papers of the 6th inst. state that Ministers have determined not to recognize the French Republic until after holding of the National Assembly.

RUSSIA.
Intelligence of the late events in Paris reached the Emperor of Russia on the 1st instant, by means of the telegraph established on the line between Warsaw and St. Petersburg. The French papers which arrived in that capital in due course on the 3d inst., were stopped at the Post Office, while the Gazette of St. Petersburg announced that its daily publication would cease until the 7th instant. This sudden suspension of the official journal struck every one with consternation; but, in the mean time, the members of the nobility and foreign residents succeeded in learning the details of the revolution from their friends in the different embassies. In this way the whole city was gradually informed as to what had occurred at Paris, and, as may be readily imagined, was thrown into a state of the greatest private excitement.

At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of events of which France is the theatre. The Warsaw Courier of the instant, says, "Count Mole is charged with the formation of a new Cabinet." March 3d, "The Chamber of Peers was occupied, on the 22d and 23d of February, with different petitions." 4th and 5th of March, not a word of France.

At Posen the news produced a sensation impossible to describe. Nevertheless, an insurrection was not considered imminent, the people being determined to wait calmly the development of events.

INSURRECTION AT BERLIN AND LOSS OF LIVES.

HULL, Sunday Evening, March 10.—By the Victoria steamer, Captain Dickinson, arrived this morning from Hamburg, whence she sailed on Friday morning, we have advices from Berlin to Thursday morning.

The populace there are stated to be still in a

state of turbulence, if not actual insurrection. On Wednesday night there had been a very serious collision between the people and the military, the students being very prominent among the people, acting as their leaders, and bearing the brunt of the conflict.

Ten deaths resulted, and there were upwards of a hundred wounded.

Seven P. M.—The Helen M'Gregor, Capt. Frost, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, having left Hamburg 24 hours later than the Victoria. That city was tranquil.

A private letter, dated Hamburg, 17th, states:—"The last accounts from Berlin are of this day's date, by the train which left that capital at 7 this morning, and reached this at 3 this afternoon. The disturbances had somewhat subsided. The troops were standing firm to the King, who seemed determined not to grant all the people demands. It is much to be feared that peace will not be restored without further bloodshed."

The following are extracts from a Hamburg paper of the 17th:

"BERLIN, March 16, 3 P. M.
"The King is wavering. He has already conceded the institution of a Burger Guard, which was included in the constitutional reforms demanded by the people. The Ministry have refused to act unless on the solicitation of the Burgers. The armed police manifest every disposition to conciliate the people.

"The petition for the abolition of the censorship of the press is granted by the King.

"A deputation of 200 students has waited on the Prince of Prussia to demand the withdrawal of the troops, and to inform him that in case of refusal they would instantly arm, and resist them in the event of their attacking the people.

"A collision has taken place between the military and the civilians. Some barricades have been erected and the bridges have been drawn up.

"The soldiers have charged many times, and many have been wounded, and some killed. The Berlin Burgers are now fully aroused, and it will be very extraordinary if more decisive results are not obtained this evening."

INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.

LONDON, March 21.
The intelligence received this morning from Vienna, says our correspondent, is of the most serious nature. The accounts are but meagre as to the details, but the result proves that a complete revolution has been effected in the Austrian capital. A conflict on the 13th, between the people, led by the students and citizens, and the military, has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. There has been bloodshed on both sides, but the number of killed and wounded is not stated. The Director of Police, M. Sedwizky, has been expelled. The house of Prince Metternich was sacked by the mob, and the Grand Dukes had withdrawn into private life.

The Zeitungshalle, of the 17th instant, contains the following, dated Vienna, 12th:—

"Our capital is in open revolt. All the inhabitants have risen in a mass, and the students joined the Urban Guard. The crowd marched on the 11th to the Hotel de Metternich, situated on the Reanweg, and destroyed it. They thence repaired to the Hotel of the State Chancery, preceded by the students. The most exaggerated demands were here made by the people, and a stranger, having presented himself on the balcony, declared that the Emperor would immediately satisfy their wishes; that His Majesty had every confidence in the loyalty of the inhabitants of Vienna; that the imperial Government had been long engaged in preparing laws for the better administration of the country; and that the people would be agreeably pleased with the timely and paternal intentions of the Emperor. In the meantime the troops had been employed, and platoon fires were heard in different directions. Some even say, that the streets were swept with grape-shot. At the hour of post tranquility was not yet restored. It was said that many persons had been killed and wounded. The *emete* was dreadful. Cries in favor of a constitution and freedom of the press were uttered. The crowd was particularly compact in the afternoon. The Aulic Council of War had adopted all the necessary measures. The gates had been shut, in order to separate the city from the suburbs, and the Bourse remained closed.

IRELAND.

Our compilation of foreign news yesterday was taken from Willmer and Smith's *European Times*, the only paper received by us. We give to day some further extracts, copies from the New York Herald, which will be found to contain highly interesting information in relation to the condition of Ireland. All will sympathize in the movements now making for the social, political, and religious disenthralment of that gallant and long oppressed people. Ireland presents to the civilized world a problem difficult of solution. With a genial climate, a soil susceptible of the highest cultivation, and a population industrious, energetic, and presenting when opportunity has afforded, the brightest specimen of intellect and genius, of excellence in literature, and gallantly in arms, we yet find the great mass of her people deprived in their own land of their rights of social and religious equality, the advantages of education, and bound down to the earth with restrictions that belong to a condition of the most unqualified political bondage. True it is that in our own day there has been some partial amelioration of these very concessions, sparingly and reluctantly made, have only served to indicate the utter injustice and impolicy of the system under which she has so long suffered.

The recent Revolution in France, and the startling changes which have passed over the face of long established European dynasties, have evidently given hope to the people of Ireland that the day of their redemption from oppression and misery is at hand; and their deliverance is certain if they will but heal the dissension which have so long existed among themselves, and united in purpose the most holy and inspiring that can enlist the sympathies and energies of a people—the independence of their country.

In the selection of the manner and the time when for this purpose the people of Ireland should unite we pretend to give no opinion. There, among themselves, are their resources, and the difficulties they will have to encounter, best known, and we doubt not the blow will be struck at the earliest moment that it promises success. Their repeated failures heretofore have taught them that this success, the union of all ranks, classes and sects among themselves is absolutely essential. We believe that this political fusion is rapidly taking place, and that the difference which have hitherto been artfully fomented by their oppression, as potent weapons for their distraction, will soon be buried and forgotten, and one common and patriotic sentiment pervade the nation. They have but to look over the face of their active land, and see it created by Heaven in the fairest form, disfigured and desolated by the wickedness of man.

They have but to look to the battle fields of the world, and they will find there the mouldering but still eloquent testimonials of the valor and chivalry of her sons. They have but to look at themselves, and see nearly three millions of brave and courageous spirits, possessed of a determination and constancy superior to any physical restraint that can be imposed. That an effort will be made, and gallant and desperate effort for their independence, we cannot doubt. That it may be success full, and that Ireland, so long down trodden and oppressed, may shake off her tyrants and take her place among the nations of the earth, "great, glorious and free," will be the ardent prayer of millions in this hemisphere who sympathize deeply with her sufferings and wrongs.

Charleston Mercury.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
Wednesday Morning, April 19, 1848.
WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

Our Market.
Cotton has been very depressed the past week, and very little coming in. Prices have receded. We quote 4 to 5 1/2c. A choice article would bring 6c. Corn brings 10 to 70c. Bacon, 7 to 8c.

Ink.
Mr. A. YOUNG, presented us last week with a bottle of Harrison's Japan Ink, which is quite a good article.

Bible Meetings.
We learn from the *Southern Christian Advocate*, that the Rev. H. A. C. WALKER, a Bible agent for this State, will hold a Bible meeting at this place on next Sabbath, and at Bethany on the 28th.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of New York, Mr. HAVENNER, has been elected.

It will be seen that Gen. SCOTT is expected to return to the United States shortly.

Military Election.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Esq., was on Saturday last elected Captain of the 2d, 221 Regiment S. C. M.

Fatal accident.
We regret to learn that on last Saturday Mr. J. WATTS was shot by accident. He was out turkey hunting with ZACH. GERHILL, in passing through a thicket Mr. WATTS being a few steps in advance, the lock of Mr. GERHILL'S gun was caught by a bush, and in falling discharged the piece, lodging the entire contents in the body of his friend, who died in a few hours. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the above circumstances.

Santa Anna Gone.
We received a slip this morning from the New Orleans *Delta* office, giving us the following intelligence:—

By an arrival this morning from Vera Cruz, we learn that General Santa Anna arrived at Antigua on the 1st inst., under escort of Tlaximacalli Artillery from Jalapa, and was offered a steamer by Gov. Wilson to carry him out of the country, but courteously declined. He was finally received aboard of a Spanish brig, and when on board, was about to set sail for Jamaica, with his family and a small escort.

There is nothing new in Mexico. Gen. Scott was hourly expected at Vera Cruz. The Court of Inquiry has, it is said adjourned to the United States.

The News from Europe.
In our last we gave the heads of the foreign news by the steamer *Hibernia*, received per Telegraph. We have since received the details of this intelligence, and viewing it as most important at this time, to the majority of our readers, we shall endeavor to give a synopsis of it, the entire news in detail being too lengthy for our columns. The *Hibernia* left Liverpool on the 25th ult., bringing four days later intelligence than the Washington:—

In Milan, riots of a serious character had broken out, and at the departure of the courier the people and the troops were fighting in the streets. The cause of the riots was the idea possessed by the people that the Emperor was not sincere in granting a constitution.

Much rioting had taken place at Munich. The police office had been demolished, and the windows of the palace assailed with stones. The soldiery had forcibly scattered the mob; but it was thought that the abdication of the King was by means likely. There are rumors to the effect that he had already abdicated.

In Hanover the censorship of the press has been voluntarily abolished by the King. The attempt *emete* was a complete failure.