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

25th from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla. The Monitor Republicano of the 25th, announces the death of Gen. Valencia. He ex. pired that morning from an a tack 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 interst 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 sacrel duties; 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 measurere, 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 correpondence 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 Noticioso of the 26th 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 fomenting, 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 pronunciamento is expected to take place, in the style of the one Santa Anna directed and established here on the 12th of Januay last. The Government of this State despatched a commissioner, Don Francisco Estrada of the Epoca, to Querataro, 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 bol!. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Fathhr Barajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues, but are will send him a number of our paper praying him to inquire into the matter, and it the culpabili y of Father Barrajara 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 conspirations and revolu-

tions. The Monitor of the 23d says that the diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 231 had been robbed at a place called Cuantlancijo, 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 Tesmelucan, on the Mexico side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it and attacked it again.

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

The authorities of Tanaupolta 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 steamer from Algiers. They remained two 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 story we announce it. We would like to know what influences the absence of the commission. er 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.

on the 31st ult. for this port via Tampico. Sha may be momentarially 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. Clingham.) spoken in his defence! If the Whig Natio al Convention were over, we might discover a dozen Scott champions, at least. But there may be policy in silence, in this particular. Political capital might accrue to him; and as the Whigs in Kentucky, electen might a spirit be encouraged to present the Finance, to the Government relative to the fin. The populace there are stated to be still in a ed and desolated by the wickedness of man. fording all the protection in his power, to the fin. The populace there are stated to be still in a ed and desolated by the wickedness of man.

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," respect and good will, I would not feel for him are now professed in France. the esteem and confidence which I now do." But the boy died.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, asked leave to propound a question: "Would you have been al Government dissolving the compagnies d'elite 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 Hotel de Ville, was issued. They were to that he would introduce no person into his fa- march in uniform avec le sabre, but before the mily who would be disagreeable to them or to bills were posted, these words were erased with 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 inter- deputations arrived. fere with slavery in the states, as she was willtution. Mr. Bayly referred to the enactment of the law by Massachusetts, which prohibited rious consequences.

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 1792, 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 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 Gidding's district. They preferred setling where former residents of Virginia and Kentucky, lived. If Mr. Giddings or they would be as anxious to get rid of them as

the people of the South would. Then there arose a question of veracity be. tween 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 pass-

ed, was laid on tee table. It is really sickning. The abalitionists 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

co dict 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 ad-CAPITOL. dition 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 Bremen, 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 Chamber, desiring that the House itself should 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 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 halfyearly dividen l 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 sup-

port 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 cityis to be a second time jeopardized by the holding at the North-Wall to morrow of a monster meeting in favor of the by means of the telegraph established on the It is intimated that the design of sending Col-Hay's command towards the coast is to clear lative union. This meeting has been got up The French papers which arrived in that capithe line from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the rob- under the auspices of the Irish war party, and tal in due course on the 3d inst., were stopped bers which infest it. The valey of Mexico has is directly sanctioned by Mr. Smith O'Brien, at the Post Office, while the Gazette of St. Pebeen completely purified of armed guerrillas by the Mitchells, Meaghers, and the other danger- tersburgh announced that its daily publication ous enthusiasts who dissent from the insiduous The steamer Ohio was to leave Vera Cruz and sneaking policy of the Conciliation Hall den suspension of the official journal struck braggarts, and openly and in the teeth of the every one with consternation; but, in the mean Government reporter avow their determination to push matters to the last extremity in the e- residents succeeded in learning the details of land that the day of their redemption from opvent 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 contem plated, 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 founda

FRANCE.

London, March 13, (evc.)

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 Pagney and M. Philip Fourchon .-The expectations regarding the attempt to ef fect the resumption of the bank of Goudin & Co, appear also to be far from sanguine.

Paris, March 12. The Moniteur contains a long report made by M. Garnier Pages, the Minister, of lin to Thursday morning.

name of Scott to the people for their suffrages. ancial position of the Republic. By this doc-As to Gen. Taylor, his chances for the Presi- ument the deficit for the year 1848 is estimadency are not insignificant, and therefore it is ted at 48,000,000f., independent of supplemen tory and extraordinary credits, which raise the total deficit created by the late Government to to 652,525,000t. 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 apprewho was said to be a good scholar. "If my hensions of the immediate occurrence of misson, who was his companion," said he, "had understandings between the ardent and the modnot treated him with every demonstration of erate Republicans-only political classes that

> PARIS, March 16. excitement all day; the decree of the Provisionof the national Guard awoke a storm of opposisition in that body. Yesterday a lithographed circular, calling on the men of the various legions to assemble, and proceed en masse to the a pen, at least in the summons of the 7th Legion, and they proceeded to their destination unarmed. The crowd gathered in immense num-

bers in front of the Hotel de Ville at an early hour, but it was not till nearly 2 o'clock the The temper of the crowd cannot as yet be

ing to abide by the compromises of the consti- called angry, but the slightest collision, such as an accident might bring about, would have se-

Paris, March 18. Early to-day, the emi-searies 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 drawn up. Ville. Their instructions were strictly obey. ed, and about 11 o'clock the laborers poured many have been wounded, and some killed. down in masses into the city, torcing all their The Berlin Burghes are now fully aroused, and comrades who were working, to come and join it will be very extraordinary if more decisive them. Those who assembled in the Champ results are not obtained this evening." Elosees exceeded 30.000. A numerous column defiled on the Boulevards, shou'dering shovels deed for his protection, "for," said he, "if you and pickaxes, and driving wheel barrows before

Paris, March 19. The great procession of workinen 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 aristoratic pretensions shown by the companies d'elite of the Mr. Ashmun, or any other abolitionist, should National Guards on the preceding day, and in go into the neighborhoods of the free blacks, the last place as a demonstration of the organ. ised 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 occu red in the south of France since the proclaation 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 take the initive, and propose all those changes and reforms in the Government of the people and the fundamental law which it might dem 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.

from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free, and popular meetings are authorized. SPAIN.

The Progresssistas 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 reawould cease until the 7th instant. This sudthe revolution from their friends in the different pression and misrule is at hand; and their delivcitement.

At Warsaw the censorship prohibited the mere mention of events of which France is the theatre. The Warsaw Conrier of the instant, says, "Count Mole is charged with the forma-tion 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 developement of events. INSURRECTION AT BERLIN AND

LOSS OF LIVES. HULL, Sunday Evening, March 10 .- By the this morning from Hamburg, whence she sailed

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 Hamburgh 24 hours later than the Victoria.

That city was tranquil. states:-"The last accounts from Berlin are of the nations of the earth, "great, glorious and this day's date, by the train which left that capital at 7 this morning, and reached this at 3 this this hemisphere who sympathize deeply with afternoon. The disturbances had somewhat subsided. The troops were standing firm to The city has been in a state of the greatest 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 Hamburgh paper of the 17th;

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

disposition to conciliate the people. "The petition for the abolition of the censor-

ship of the press is granted by the King. "A deputation of 200 students has waited or the Urince 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

"The soldiers have charged many times, and

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. Seldnizky, has been expelled. The house

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 ville of Prince Metternich, situate on the Reanweg, and destroyed it. They thence repair to the hotel of the State Chancery, precoded by the students. The most exagerated 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 inh bitants of Vienna; that the imperial Government had been long engaged in preparing laws for the better administration of the country; an I that the people would be agreeably pleased with the timely and paternal intentions of the Emperor. In the meantime the troops had de ployed, and platoon fires were heard in different irections. Some even say, that the streets were swept with grape-shot. At the hour of post tranquility was not yet re-tored. It was said that many persons had been killed and wounded. The emcute was dreadful. Cries press were uttered. The crowd was particuarly compact in the afternoon. The Aulice 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 tound to con-Letters from Keil, of the 13th March, say tain highly interesting information in relation that a courier has brought very important news 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 civalized world a problem difficult of solution. With a genial climate, a soil supceptible of the highest cultivation, and a population industrious energetic, and presenting when oportunity has aforded, the brightest specimen of intellect and genius, of excellence in liturature, 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 found elsewhere, have justified all the fears enched the Emperor of Russia on the 1st instant, 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 reluctant made, have only served to indicate the utter injustice | English consul relative to the claims of the in authority seem to appreciate the strength of 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, time, the members of the nobility and foreign have evidently given hope to the people of Ireembassies. In this way the whole city was erance is certain if they will but heal the disgradually informed as to what had occurred at sension which have so long existed among them-Paris, and, as may be readily imagined, was selves, and united in purpose the most holy and arms. thrown into a state of the greatest private ex- inspiring that can enlist the sympathies and energies of a people-the independance of their

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 for their distruction, will soon be buried and given instructions to the minister of War to gloomy character point in his direction. The Victoria steamer, Captain Dickinson, arrived forgotten, and one common and patriotic sentiment pervade the nation. They have but to al Majesty feels bound to adopt this step by the Rollin, in the Cabinet of the Provisional Gov. on Friday morning, we have advices from Ber- look over the face of their active land, and see terms of existing treaties with other powers, ernment, must rankle into deadly hatred towards

They have but to look to the battle fields of the claims of legitamacy against the destructive world, and they will find there the mouldering advance of revolutionists and anchists. 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 duty. Citizens, it is for you to do yours. Orphysical 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 succes ful, and that Ireland, so long down trodden and oppressed, may greatest consequence to the country that the A private letter, dated Hamburgh, 17th, shake off her tyrants and take her place among 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 53c. A choice article would bring exceedingly to announce that of Mr. Lee Pierre. 6c. Corn brings t 0 to 70c. Bacon, 7 to 8c.

Ink. Mr. A. Young, presented us last w ok with a

bottle of Harrison's Japan Ink, which is quite a good article. Bible Meetings.

We learn from the Southern (hristian Adv)cate, 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

IT The Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of New York, Mr. Havenneven, has been pathise with the French people, and petition for

to return to the United States shortly.

Military Election.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Esq., was on Saturday last. alected Captain Beat No. 2, 231 Reglment S. C. M.

Tatal accident.

We regret to learn that on last Saturday Mr. J. WATTS was shot by accident. He was out turkey hunting with ZACH. GUPHILL, in passing through a thicket Mr. WATTS being a few steps in advance, the lock of Mr GUPHILL's gun was caught by a bush, and in falling discharged the of Prince Metternich was sacked by the mob, his friend, who ded in a few lours. The verdict requisition by the Lord Lieu'enant. or and the Grand Dukes had withdrawn into pri- of the coroners jury was in accordance with the from the indifference of the people to the adabove circumstances.

Santa Anna Gone.

We received a slip this morning from the Nex O leans Delta office, giving us the following intel-

By an arrival this morning from Vera Cruz, we learn that General Santa Anna arrived at Antigua on the 1st inst., under escort of Tilghman's Artilery 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 our informant left, 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 Crux. The Court of Inqiry has, it is said adjourned to the appeared to quicken the enthusiam of the pre-United States,

The News from Europe.

In our last we gave the heads of the foreign graph. 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 in favor of a constitution and freedom of the 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 Council of War had adopted all the necessary four days later intelligency than the Washing-

> 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 ingranting 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 neans 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 emcute was a complete failure.

The failure of M. d'Eichthal is the principle intelligence from Paris. The French Republic was progressing. In the provinces of France, the commissioners of the government had been using to the full the almost unlimited powers granted them by the circular of M. Ludru Rollin. The proceedings at Blois, as detailed in an article from the constitutionel, which will be tertained from the publication of M. Rollin's circular.

The Minister of the interior has directed a government commissioner to center with the in five per cent. stock.

clubs in Paris, to aid liberty throughout the

been a revolution Sardinia. A constitution has been published by the Pope.

the 4th, that, on learning a revolution had taken place in France, the emperor appeared indifferent, but said, "France has become wild, and all ranks, classes and sects among themselves is the French are mad." There was a talk the absolutely assential. We believe that this po- day after of extraordinary military measures litical fusion is rapidly taking place, and that the having been resolved on, which appears to be pect and probability of a domestic conflict at difference which have hitherto been artfully fo- confirmed; for we learn under date of the 11th, mented by their oppression, as potent weapons in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor has native! We confess that indication of the most it created by Heaven in the fairest form, disfigur- and, in the event of a necessity arising, for af- his political associates. He is omnipotent with

The Provisional Government has published & proclamation, concluding as following: -The Provisional Government has talfilled its

determination and constancy superior to any ganize your candidates without loss of times From this day think upon your choice of the National Assembly. Prepare yourselves by the strictest attention for the proper discharge of your rights. Understand that it is of the civic guards should receive a complete developes ment. Understand how necessary it is that the free," will be the ardent prayer of millions in power of the Provincial Government should be returned to the representatives freely chosen by h : people. Prove by your activity that your not only feel your sovereign power, but that you po sess intelligence. Manifest that caluness and that union which have given to all provements so noble a character. Carry, indeed, into your electoral services that concord, of which your manifestations of yesterday had

been so striking a symbol. HAVRE, March 24th.

Here min spreads around all to business nouses in this commercial city. Some night or ten additional failures are reported. We regret Several ships which have arrived here have. without entering, been ordered to Liverpool.

We have further advices from our Havre correspondent to the 23.1 instant, by which we learn there is nothing doing in cotton or other articles of import. Indeed there is a total cessation of business, owing to the want of money and confidence which has led to the suspension of a most every house in that place. Our corres; ondent adds, that the entire city presents the most gloomy and distressing appearance.

IRELAND.

Meetings, without number, have been held in tle metropolis, and throughout Ireland, to syma repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland Arrangements had been made on IT It will be seen that Gen. Scorr is expected a grand scale for a monster meeting in Dublin. on the 16th March, (St. Patrick's day;) but from the immense military preparations made by the Lord Lieutenant, and at the advice of Mr. John O'Connell, and the suggestion of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, parochial meetings were substituted in the different wards on that day, at which Repeal petitions were adopted. On the 20th inst., however, a meeting was held by the Young Ireland party at the North Wall. Dublin. Strong expressions of feeling, alike against the government of England, and in favor of French Repub icanism, was expressed thereat. These have met a hearty response: throughout the provinces. Whether, however, piece, lod ring the entire contents in the body of from the active and vigorous measures put in vice of the more violent of the Repeal leaders al the den onstrations passed off quietly, save one or two in the North of Ireland, at which fatal results took place-one individual being shot at Down satrick and another at Ballings

DUBLIN, March 22. To- lay the city has been in great excitement. 1 12 o'clock, Messrs. Smith, O'Brien, Messes gher and Mitchell, accompanied by a large circle of friends, both of the Young and Old Ireland sections, moved from the confederation rooms in D'Oier street to the head office at the Royal Exchange, to give a bail for the appearance, in comp'iance with Mr. Porter's notifications. By ...ccident, a troop of artillery was passing at the same moment with their guns cession. I send you a report of the proceedings at the police office, and the subsequent proceedings in the rooms of the Confederation. where the language used was remarkably violent, far exceeding in vehemence any previously spoken or written. The course pursued, ace. cording to the Mail, which speaks on authority is attributable to the cabinet, and not to the Earl of Clarendon, who would suffer much more rather than commit himself to such a

struggle. After the proceedings at the head-office had terminated, the accused returned, and were welcomed in D'Olier street by an addittonal crowd, amounting altogether to not less than 10,000 persons, who, undeterred by the heavy rain, cheered and shouted most vehemently. The conduct of the O'connells, in offering themselves as bail for their adversaries, has covered themselves with popularity.

STATE OF EUROPE. - In looking at the political map of Europe the great land marks appear to be ent ely obliterated. Territorial limits, the geo aphical divisions, great and sma'l seem to present one blended mass of powers and principalities, states and kingdoms, in which it is in vain to seek the elements of an international system. Revolutions have made wreck of the relations of States as established by treaties. The new order of things will bring, it is hoped, out of this chees the princioles of a durable system. It is impossible that the settlement of Europe as determined by the treaties of 1815, can remain its permanent international law. Whether or not a general war follow, the equilibrium of Europe, as determined by those treaties, must receive a new re-adjustment. The old balance of power is destined to receive important modifications.

But a general war in Europe is now more imminent than ever. The source of danger appears to be France herself. Her statesmen English workmen expelled from Rouen. It is her position. They do not apprehend an insaid that the government contemplates the pur. vasion of France. They are anxious to prechase of the railways, paying the shareholders sent the war spirit among their own countrymen from lighting up the flames of hostilility through. All Russian and English workmen have been out Europe. Now, whether France is destined ordered out of France. Fifty four different to the bad eminence of leading off in this hostile movement, depends on the character of her world. A Republic has been proclaimed at Government for the next three months. The as-Crawcow, where 400 political prisoners have centancy of the extreme Republicans in the been liberated. 1,500 insurficients are under Constituent Assembly must become the signal for a general war. The warlike spirit of France Republican principles are constantly advan- will be rampant and will be thurst from eing in Germany, Denmark and Holland. The their present position. The LEDRU ROLLINS King of Bavaria has abdicated. A new cabi. will be the guiding lights of the government net has been appointed in Austria. Great mil- and the masses. The star of Jacobinis will be itary preparations are being made in Russia, in ascendant, and culminate to a point as high but no outbreaks have occurred. There has as that which it reached in 1762 The policy intervention in the affairs of Italy, Poland and Germany, will be twin sister to that which is to We read in a letter from St. Petersburgh, of confer all domestic authority on the Paris Clubs and their leaders.

The only refuge from the conclusion, that a foreign war is inevitable, in the event of the predominance of the extreme republican in the Constituent Assembly, is the still nearer prosarms between the rival parties. What an alterplace the troops on a war footing. His imperi- mortification of the recent defeat by LEDRY