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Since commencing the above article, our eye has lit upon the following "picture," drawn by the Editor of the Pennsylvania, which is so appropriate, that we adopt it as our own.

The Democratic party has been obliged to carry on the war alone, and make peace alone! The whig leaders opposed the war, and now oppose peace.

We learn from the Chicago Journal, that contracts for the grading and bridging of the first thirty-one miles of this road have been taken.

We are confident that the iron horse will be heard among us before the coming of another winter, and that no small share of the produce of the next harvest, will come to our city over this road.

We regard the successful completion of the road as now beyond a doubt. Every mile built adds in building another, and it will be with this road as it is with individuals—the moment they see it prospering there will be no more doubting its success.

The friends of General Taylor attempted to get up a grand Taylor demonstration in Baltimore last week. They could not come it, however—the friends of Clay had their speakers on the ground, and the partisans of each candidate successively hissed and hooted them from the stand, and it is said that Reverdy Johnson, who was very volubly assailed for his last two-sided speech on the war, leaped from the tribune, swearing that he did not know that the "Whigs" of Baltimore were such blackguards.

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The N. Y. True Sun says five large packages of prospectuses for a work called "The Tribute to the Negro," and now in press in England, was received in this city by the Cambria. They were addressed to the care of a leading abolitionist, who refused to receive them. Great love for the negro, truly! How quick it vanishes when these men are asked to put their hands in their pockets for a few shillings. Philanthropy, when others pay the piper, is a good business.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The world was started last week, by the news brought by the Cambria of another revolution in France. For a week or ten days the public pulse beat high, and hopes and fears for the good cause held alternate sway.

Our State Legislature has resolved to adjourn sine die, on the 11th of this month, making a session of 90 days. After the 13th of April, their pay would be reduced from \$3 to \$1.50. They would have saved their credit by having done so long ago.

Thursday was a beautiful day—the sun shone brightly, and its warm rays spread an invigorating influence over all things, animate and inanimate. The birds, nature's feathered minstrels, warbled forth their glad lays at the prospect of returning summer. Take it all in all, we rather think this is the best world we ever saw.

Late advices from Mier, on the Rio Grande, announce that the 3d dragons stationed there, are making preparations for a march to Victoria, the capital of the State, with the intention of occupying it as a military post. We presume our correspondent, "Omego," goes with them, from which place we shall most probably hear from him next.

Since commencing the above article, our eye has lit upon the following "picture," drawn by the Editor of the Pennsylvania, which is so appropriate, that we adopt it as our own. At the very moment, says that paper, that the journals of the European monarchists are predicting the overthrow of American institutions, on account of the war with Mexico—even just after Guizot was talking in the assurance of safety and prerogative, of preserving the balance of power on the North American continent—in the midst of the rapid eloquence of Lord Grouse Buxton, in favor of seizing Cuba—and while every representative and dependent of privilege abroad, is feasting his eyes upon the hope and the belief, that the United States are fast hastening to a premature grave—a few French workmen, "in blouse," begin to sing a song of liberty in the streets of Paris, which is presently responded to by thousands of others, until at last an attempt is made to drive them back to their dwellings, when in an instant the smothered embers of revolution burst into a blaze, which immediately consumes all the instruments and ensigns of monarchy, driving the Chamber of Peers into the high-ways, and causing Louis Philippe himself to run for the water. Thus in a few short hours, vanish all the expectations of our enemies! Thus despair takes the place of hope! Thus, by the unseen power of Providence, is the mighty stricken down in the midst of his greatness!

It is difficult to show in which aspect of the late movement in France, the finger of God is most distinctly seen—whether in the fact that it must ultimately be productive of grave and healthy consequences to this country, or to the whole of civilized Europe. When we remember how the plots of Europe in reference to the war with Mexico have been counteracted and defeated by this movement of revolution—how the predictions of our enemies have been disappointed in the anticipated consequences of foreign intervention in that war—and what vast commercial benefits to our country may follow—when we see all this, we might be induced to regard ourselves as the exclusive objects of this mighty revolution—if, at the same moment, we did not hear the glad sounds of the masses released from the chains of power in another land—if at the same moment we did not see monarchy fleeing before the wrath of an aroused people, and calling upon the hills to cover and to hide it!

Truly is it a great and an exciting picture. "Their Walking Papers." The Baltimore Argus says the following is the substance of some remarks made by Henry Clay to a whig of that city during his last visit. These are rather peremptory orders for Taylor whigery, but they cannot deny their justness. It may, also, account somewhat for the hissing of Reverdy Johnson when he attempted to make a Taylor speech in that city last week. Who says that whigery is not harmonious?

If there are any men who sincerely believe that the old issues of a bank, tariff, public lands, &c., are "defunct and worn out," as declared by some of the friends of General Taylor, why do they not go over to the Democratic party, like men, as they are bound to do, if they would be consistent. The idea of creating a third party without any defined principles, or a political chart for them to steer by, is an undertaking in which none but fools will be found engaged.

The Harrisburg charter election resulted in the triumph of the regularly nominated Democratic ticket, with a single exception, by an average majority of 100. Last fall the opposition majority was about 50; this is a change of 150 in favor of the Democracy.

The Cincinnati Chronicle notices the arrival there from Augusta, Georgia, of a colored woman and her twelve children, who had been set free, and bequeathed forty or fifty thousand dollars by their father at his decease.

The Federal members of the Alabama Legislature, have unanimously nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and resolved that it is inexpedient to send delegates to the Federal National Convention. More harmony!

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WHITNEY'S RAIL ROAD PROJECT.

We have been favored with a copy of an address by Mr. Whitney, before the legislature of this State, explanatory of his project for a Rail Road from the waters of Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, and it may be held subject to the road until so far established as to be able from its earnings to provide for itself. And to obviate the objection to the road being owned by the government, I have proposed to pay (when so far advanced as to render its completion sure) 10 cents per acre for all the lands, but to be held by the government, so as not to be applied to any other purpose than the accomplishment of this work; Congress to prescribe the mode of sale of the lands, if thought necessary, but to fix and regulate the tolls of the road at each session ever after."

The reception of Mr. Clay at Pittsburgh must have been a curious, as well as a disgusting spectacle. We honor Mr. Clay for some of the traits of his character, as much as any one, but it cannot be denied that he has, for a great man, some very soft spots in his head, and there are always enough toadies and flatterers among his followers to bring them out in bold relief whenever he exhibits himself in public. This has been the case in all the cities he has visited in his recent tour. The press has been full of anecdotes of his kissing operations, while his witty sayings, which in fact contained just no wit at all, have been paraded with all the minute exactness of the court journals of some crowned head. Victoria and Prince Albert could not have received more adulation and flattery at the hands of their subjects, than Mr. Clay has from the merchant princes and manufacturing nabobs of Philadelphia and New York. In Pittsburgh, although it was no party reception, whigery must needs repeat the same disgusting performance that had heralded his entrance into the cities before mentioned. To produce a more powerful "stage effect," we presume, the driver of his carriage was decked out in livery, after the manner of the servants of the nobility of Europe. Should the President of the United States be received in this manner, who groans from the very bowels of federal whigery, would ascend from every part of the country. What pathetic lamentations for the degeneracy of the "democracy" would emanate from every "even by nine" in the country! We do not wish to appear factious—we would have Mr. Clay received by his political friends and opponents as a great man should be, with respect and cordiality—but the disgusting toadyism manifested by his political followers, so far, to the least of it, is sickening. He is a man to be looked up to by whigery—but not to be worshipped any more than the "golden calf" set up for a similar purpose in times of old.

The Democratic Union, of the 15th, says the Pennsylvania Canal has been open for some days, and the notes of the boatman's horn greet our ears at every turn. The Spring trade on the Canal promises to be very brisk and we trust our hardy boatmen will meet a rich reward for their labors.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Maryland, have appointed Col. Wm. D. Bowie, of Prince George's, and Col. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, delegates for the State at the large National Convention.

We have the April number of Graham's Magazine. The embellishments are a portrait of Gen. Scott, Pauline Gray—a line and stipple engraving of the first order—and Fashion Plate. The original papers are of the highest character.

The packet boats have commenced their regular trips between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, and also up the Susquehanna division and West branch.

The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana assembled at New Orleans on the 15th inst., and made choice of fifty-six delegates to represent that State in the Baltimore Convention. These delegates decide how the vote of Louisiana shall be cast upon all questions arising in the Convention.

At the late festival given to the Congressional Committee, in Boston, by the corporation of that city, Col. Greene, the witty Editor of the Boston Post, gave the following sentiment:

"Texas—She fogged her father before she was of age, and then married a man sixty years older than herself."

We learn that the water is to be let into the Erie Canal on Monday next.

Navigation on the lake has fairly commenced. We are visited almost daily by boats from up and down the lake.

We are indebted to Vice President Dallas and Hon. James Thompson for valuable public documents.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT.—A large edition of the speech of Daniel Webster, in the Rhode Island case has just been printed. It lays down the doctrine that a people have no right to revolutionize their government, except by the permission of the dominant power and through the medium of existing institutions.

What a prize this essay on divine right would have been to Louis Philippe, if it had reached him in time for circulation in France.

A NOVEL AND PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The ladies of Hartford, Conn., gave a grand Leap Year Ball in that city on Tuesday evening at the City Hall, at which seventy couples were present. The arrangements of the wise lady managers were well adapted to the occasion, and every thing was conducted in the most orderly manner. The reverse order of ball room gallantry was observed. The gentlemen were seated around the hall, and the ladies, with card in hand, were passing long, engaging partners, and introducing each other to the gentlemen. Notwithstanding the fact that the ladies took the lead, there was a becoming modesty displayed, which had the happiest effect. There was never a more chaste, happy, innocent party assembled in Hartford. It mighty snipper was announced. After supper the dancing was resumed, and the party finally broke up in the most happy manner.

ABOUT TO RESUME.—The Danville, Pa. paper, alluding to the stoppage of the Iron Rolling Mill of the Montour Company, informs us that it will go again into full work as soon as equitable arrangements can be made with the workmen. It appears that during the extravagant prices that ruled last year, the workmen struck for and obtained a corresponding advance of wages; and they now properly asked to return to the former rates to meet reduced prices of iron. We are informed that the iron puddlers earn from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day at present wages.

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Louis Philippe and the Queen experienced the greatest difficulties, having had to wander about the farm houses, and being obliged to leave France in an open boat. The Royal Family and Ministers are also in England. The Chamber of Peers has been overturned and all titles of nobility abolished.

The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th of April to form a different Government. The Members chosen by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen 20 years of age have a right to vote, and all of 25 years are eligible to the Assembly, to consist of 900 members.

There has been some trouble with the workmen of Paris, and finances in a very bad condition, the funds having fallen enormously. The Government extended the time of payment of bills.

A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke D'Aniane, to go where they please. The Tulliores has been turned into a hospital for workmen.

In Bavaria the people have risen, and asked a constitution from the King at the point of the bayonet.

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ENGLAND. There had been some disturbances at 3 riots at London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester. No breach of the peace in Ireland. MARKETS.—Flour, best Western Canada 25s 6d, Canada 27s & 28s, sour Canada 24s and 26s. Wheat, white mixed 7s 4d & 8s 7d for 70 lbs. Meal per bush 13s and 14s. Oat meal 21s and 23s per 240 lbs. Barley 3s and 5s per 30 lbs. Rye 3 to 4s per 60 lbs.

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New York, March 25—5 P. M. From Yucatan we have advices to the 14th ult. The Indians have been committing further atrocities. The rancho of Sanchoqui has been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—30 persons being killed, neither women nor children spared. News had been received at Becan that the Indians had collected, with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants at the anticipation of barbarities similar to those inflicted elsewhere. The Indians had collected in such force as to besiege the city of Valladolid, one of the largest towns in Yucatan; but after some time they asked for a suspension of hostilities with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant, Chanenata, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself, was taken by the Indians and burned to ashes. In Sotax the commandant had decided to adopt the guerrilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save the people. His men had succeeded in distorting a body of 500 Indians, who had fortified the place of Texanena.

New York, March 27—3 P. M. A young man named McNully, clerk for Charles Byse, ran away with \$40,000 in gold. It is supposed he has gone to Matanzas. A pilot boat has gone after him. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst., have been received. An armistice was signed stipulating that the Americans should not occupy any part of the country not at present in their hands. The collection of taxes is suspended, except those on gaming houses, liquor shops and places of amusement. When elections are held in any place occupied by the Americans, they are to withdraw from the place until the election is over. Therefore also a number of other articles giving to the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

We have the particulars of the affair with the Guerrillas at Zacaulejan where Jaratus was nearly taken. One hundred Mexicans were killed and fifty taken prisoners—one American killed and four wounded. General's Worth and Pillow have been restored to their command. A difficulty had occurred at the Capitol relative to suspending the collection of taxes for four days till the armistice was concluded. All the members of Ayuntamiento sent in their resignations, and the Archbishop presented a return protest against levying assessments on Church property.

St. Anna is at Tehuacan. Advices had been received from Querearo stating that Congress was slow in coming together—only 21 members being present at the last meeting.

An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the 12th of February. There was no prospect of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concessions from the King, and would hear no propositions from him. The only place in the possession of the Royal troops was the Castle at Messina. The nobility favor the people. A meeting was to have been held on the 1st March to decide upon a new form of Government—probably a Republic.

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The demand for cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer. The market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent on the increased demand and limited sales. The general tendency of bread stuffs is upward, in consequence of the disturbances.

New York, March 25—5 P. M. From Yucatan we have advices to the 14th ult. The Indians have been committing further atrocities. The rancho of Sanchoqui has been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—30 persons being killed, neither women nor children spared. News had been received at Becan that the Indians had collected, with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants at the anticipation of barbarities similar to those inflicted elsewhere. The Indians had collected in such force as to besiege the city of Valladolid, one of the largest towns in Yucatan; but after some time they asked for a suspension of hostilities with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant, Chanenata, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself, was taken by the Indians and burned to ashes. In Sotax the commandant had decided to adopt the guerrilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save the people. His men had succeeded in distorting a body of 500 Indians, who had fortified the place of Texanena.

New York, March 27—3 P. M. A young man named McNully, clerk for Charles Byse, ran away with \$40,000 in gold. It is supposed he has gone to Matanzas. A pilot boat has gone after him. Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst., have been received. An armistice was signed stipulating that the Americans should not occupy any part of the country not at present in their hands. The collection of taxes is suspended, except those on gaming houses, liquor shops and places of amusement. When elections are held in any place occupied by the Americans, they are to withdraw from the place until the election is over. Therefore also a number of other articles giving to the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

We have the particulars of the affair with the Guerrillas at Zacaulejan where Jaratus was nearly taken. One hundred Mexicans were killed and fifty taken prisoners—one American killed and four wounded. General's Worth and Pillow have been restored to their command. A difficulty had occurred at the Capitol relative to suspending the collection of taxes for four days till the armistice was concluded. All the members of Ayuntamiento sent in their resignations, and the Archbishop presented a return protest against levying assessments on Church property.

St. Anna is at Tehuacan. Advices had been received from Querearo stating that Congress was slow in coming together—only 21 members being present at the last meeting.

An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the 12th of February. There was no prospect of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concessions from the King, and would hear no propositions from him. The only place in the possession of the Royal troops was the Castle at Messina. The nobility favor the people. A meeting was to have been held on the 1st March to decide upon a new form of Government—probably a Republic.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A fight has taken place between the English and Nicaraguans. Four of the