

called once more, and in spite of your Missouri compromise, and your constant denunciation of all real anti-slavery action, your Raleigh letter made you, by some fatality, our candidate once more. The Democratic friends were at once cured up by the greater hatred of Henry Clay. Mr. Van Buren, who had taken similar ground with yourself, but who could not unite the party, was overthrown, and Mr. James K. Polk substituted. Notwithstanding the claims of other Whigs, I will now restrict myself to saying your equals were postponed, who no one would doubt could have been elected; we, the Whig party, all united upon you. We fought with the ardor of brotherhood, and with the moral power of a noble cause. Our success seemed certain. Now once more, by that fatality which attends you, you came out in your Gazette letter, and disclaimed any sympathy with emancipation. It is true, there was a little inconsistency in this, inasmuch as you had always avowed the opposite doctrine; but as you had always written to me "go on, good Cassius," I thought at last all things would come out right. This, however, was a small affair between you and me, and our abolition friends. But all at once, you came out in your Alabama letter, when you would "not reject a permanent acquisition of territory on account of a temporary institution!" This was a very different affair. It lay at the foundation of the whole contest. You "changed front." The Whigs of the North were disgusted. They had nothing left to contend for. The battle was lost. We felt our country's wounds in your person. We paid your debts, we consoled with you in your retirement once more, and raised monuments to your memory! Once more the excesses of the Democratic party began to exhibit themselves. The non-constitutional annexation of Texas, and the Presidential war, began to stir the souls of indignant freemen. Seeing that we were in a minority, and without the sympathies of the people—having experienced that a peace-party can never have the confidence of a Republic during a raging war—our wise Whig leaders voted sagaciously, and the Whigs turned out the war, and once more we steadily brought ourselves up from a minority where you had again left us into a majority. The administration had all the responsibility of the loss of honor, and all the responsibility of the war; our Whig generals reaped all the glory. The success of our party was certain. The public, with a unanimity never before seen in this country, looked to our man; a man who, growing too great for the powers at Washington, was left to perish with a handful of men before twenty thousand troops in the enemy's country. But Zachary Taylor was not the man to die, to accommodate either President Polk or his ally Santa Anna! The battle of Buena Vista fixed Gen. Taylor in the hearts of this people! Neither you, nor the wire-worms of his party, nor the President can cause his people to "surrender!" The honest old soldier was generous enough to give a parting compliment to your name, by saying he would have preferred you to himself to lead us on once more to the battle. You have taken him at his word! Immediately your friends in the "secret circular" under the pretense of being "the friends of General Taylor," stab him to the vitals. Then, sharp-sighted patriots found out that Gen. Taylor was not the choice of the Whigs—that this willingness of the grateful heart of the people was all a sham affair; in a word, that you would reluctantly consent to run again! I am a plain spoken man, sir; I tell you I know those men; they would not have ventured to take this step without your consent! It is true this is not fair play! It looks to me like political assassination! Nor will it be cured in the eyes of all disinterested men by the spirit of violence, which our friends in Frankfurt—in Baltimore—in Cincinnati—and in New York, have ventured against the friends of Taylor and "the Liberty of speech." The verdict of a jury against your son lately in Kentucky, ought to teach you and them, that we are not yet slaves even to Henry Clay. It is true that this is in your deep ingratitude to Gen. Taylor; but you are not playing out your life-long game; for when did ever Henry Clay spare an enemy or a friend? I congratulate you upon your determination at last to denounce the Native American party, to whom you wrote encouraging letters during the last canvass; and which they were kind enough to suppress; you can do so with impunity!—The Native American party is dead! But whether the memory of the Irish and other foreigners will be as easy in forgetting a wrong as you are in not remembering a favor, remains to be seen! Space compels me to pass over the long roll of your self-advocacy and confine myself to two specifications. You seem to think that Ohio will not go for any one residing in the Slave States; but you; and that New York would more certainly bestow her vote on you "than any other candidate."

Ohio went for you by the Western Reserve vote, which I assisted in getting for you, because you were suspected of truth, in declaiming against Slavery! I had too much respect for your talents to suppose that you would again attempt the same shallow game! No, your Janus-faced resolutions at Lexington, deserve no longer the blindest "fanaticism." Besides, if the Free North would not take you when the question was Clay and no slave territory, will they take the issue which you so eagerly tender them, Clay and no FREE TERRITORY?

With regard to New York, you seem strangely to have forgotten the fact that the Whig members of the legislature have declared that the State will go for "any other Whig" to close the mouth of your partisans here! The city election of a Democratic Mayor in New York, whilst your friends put the election upon your popularity here, demonstrates that your name is indeed "all powerful" to change a Whig majority into a minority at least! If the Whig party are capable of learning, in this, they will read the future. I know the strength of party organization, and the desperation of those whose life estates in your person—you may succeed in pushing Webster, and McLean, and Seward, and Corwin, and Scott, and others from the track once, more—the dagger of your "secret committees and your public inquisitions may kill Gen. Taylor, just now—but the dagger may be himself deceived! Yes, Henry Clay can never be President of these States! I have the honor to subscribe myself, ever a Whig, and your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

STREMBOLT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamboat Magdalena burst her boiler on the Magdalena river, on her passage to Cartagena, on the 15th inst., and was nearly destroyed. Capt. Beckman, of the steamer New Granada, and nine others were killed. This vessel was built in this city, for Capt. Chapman, her commander, and is probably owned in this city, although sailing under the New-Granadan flag.—New York Evangelist.

EIGHT DAYS LATER.
Arrival of the Packet Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, And Steamer Sarah Sands.
SYMPTOMS OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR!
The Army of Russia ordered to Poland!—Great Excitement in France!—The Elections Postponed.—Revolt of the Workmen.—Expedition to Belgium and Poland.—War in Denmark.—Russian troops on the March.—France and Prussia about to unite against Russia.—A Republic declared in Germany.—The Austrians defeated by the Lombards.—Terrible aspects in Ireland.

The Packet Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, and the Steamer Sarah Sands have both arrived at New York since our last issue, bringing advices eight days later from England and the Continent. The intelligence is of momentous importance.

The telegraphic communication between Liverpool and London was cut off on the day the steamer sailed. The latest dates therefore received are—From Liverpool, April 3d; London, April 2d; Dublin, April 2d; Cork, April 2d; Edinburgh, March 31st; Paris, March 31st; Havre, March 31st; Brussels, March 31st; Berlin, March 28th; Vienna, March 28th; St. Petersburg, March 20th; Cracow, March 28th; Madrid, March 20th; Milan, March 22d; Rome, March 20th; Naples, March 18th.

The London Grain and Flour market is dull, owing to the increased receipts and the fine weather. At Liverpool, on the 3d inst., the quotations were, Flour 27s 28s; Wheat 7s 8s 9d per 70 lbs.; Corn 26s 30s. Lard 1s 2s lower. Cotton lowered 4 1/2s; N. Orleans 3 1/2s. Sales of the week amount to 24,670 bales.

The Stock market is dull upon the continent, owing to further failures. Consols quoted on the 3d at 81 1/2.

Prussia.
Accounts of the abdication of the King of Prussia were brought by the Duchesse d'Orleans, but not confirmed by the Sarah Sands. Great excitement, however has prevailed there, and the King, to save his crown, has been forced to make important concessions to the reformers and the people. Among them we will mention that he has given his sanction to the creation of a Parliament, consisting of a House of Lords and a House of Commons, upon a very extended representative basis, having also recognized the expediency of uniting all the German States in one grand confederation. It is contemplated to introduce a uniformity in the courts of justice, in weights, measures, coinage, railway, and custom duties, and in the representation of the German confederation abroad. Seventeen additional members, enjoying the confidence of the people, have been added to the Diet, to take all these matters into their consideration, and the choice of Prussia has fallen upon Dahlmann, the distinguished and learned professor of Bonn University.

Upwards of 20,000 Prussian troops had marched to the Northern frontier on the 25th March, the Guards forming the greater portion of the army. All the necessary arrangements with the governments of Hanover and Brunswick have been completed, and they will act in all respects in concert with Prussia. From Silesia very distressing and alarming news has been received of insurrections among the peasantry, and very fearful details are given of the ravages and excesses that have been already committed.

At Posen an alarm was given on the 26th, that the General commanding at that place was about to bombard the town. Much excitement prevailed in consequence, but nothing had happened up to the latest date, when all things are represented as having resumed their usual tranquillity. The monetary panic has reached Cologne, and created quite a run upon the Royal Bank, so that it had to refuse manufacturers any further accommodation.

A Berlin paper learns from good authority, that there is strong reason to hope that Prussia and Austria will restore the Polish Provinces.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Crown, arrived in London via Hamburg, and alighted at the Hotel of the Prussian delegation in Charlton terrace. His Royal Highness arrived with a confidential mission from his Royal brother to Her Majesty the Queen.

Russia and Poland.
The following appears in the Constitutionnel, taken from a letter received from Poland:—"Thirty thousand Russians are on the frontiers of Galicia, at some leagues from Cracow—50,000 Russians occupy Russian Poland—20,000 are in Warsaw. The Russian Guard is marching towards the Duchy of Posen; reserves have been called from the interior; and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa, and towards Turkey, have received orders to send 15,000 men towards Galicia. The Caucasian army is about to be diminished, and placed rigidly on the defensive. Schamyl has organized communications with Constantinople, to know what is passing in Europe. His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 80,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The government is not easy about Southern Russia. The Cossacks impatiently support the harsh administration of the Czar. In the province of Kasan there is a sort of fermentation: the province situated between the White Sea, the Oural Mountains, and the Volga, is inhabited by four millions of Tartars, who lily bear the iron yoke that weighs upon them. This country is the horn of abundance of Russia: it is there that are found platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, timber—unfortunately it is out of the reach of Europe.

The Augsburg Gazette says:—"The events at Paris have been known here only ten days, and already everything assumes a warlike appearance. All the soldiers on furlough are called on to rejoin their corps by April 1st (13th). The recruiting is finished, and adds a reinforcement of 300,000 men to the army. It is probable that before the end of April a part of the army will be concentrated in Southern Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia and Bohemia: The guard will also follow, the emperor having a few days ago congratulated the officers on the approaching campaign.

Alleged attempt to Assassinate the Emperor.—The Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette of the 27th inst. says that a private letter from St. Petersburg of the 10th, states that the greatest confusion prevails in the city, that the Emperor was shot at in the street, and that the ball pierced his hat. His Majesty immediately returned to the Palace, and adopted the most menacing measures of defence against the city.

The Courier Francaise says:—"An extraor-

inary courier has arrived at the Russian legation of Paris. It is said that he brought despatches of the highest gravity. It appears that the provinces of the south of the empire are in full insurrection. The nobles and the army are at the head of the movement.

News is said to have reached town last evening from Berlin of the 27th, as follows:—"Warsaw is in open revolution. The inhabitants rose en masse, and murdered several hundred of the Russians.

The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. Warsaw is in ashes. To-morrow the Prussian-Polish legion departs from here, at the king's expense, in a special train. The German journals since received up to the 28th, do not confirm this.

The Monitor says:—"Letters from the frontiers of Galicia state that a general insurrection in Austrian Poland is imminent."

If we are to believe an announcement which appeared in the Breslau Gazette, of the 21st inst., a collision between Russia and Germany is imminent. Quarters have been spoken at Kalish, says this journal, for 600 Russians, and nearly 150,000 Russian troops are assembled on the Polish frontier.

Cracow, March 21.—"The sad news has just arrived that Russia has succeeded by her influence and gold, in reviving the idea of Pan-slavism in order to provoke here a riot and take possession of the republic the moment the troops shall have left. It is certain that the Colonel of Gendarmes, Swaykoski, has arrived hither in disguise. Russian emissaries have also arrived, who have striven to captivate the confidence of persons without experience, who know not by what craft their country is taken possession of."—Breslau Gazette of the 24th.

The Presse of the 23d, says:—"It is positively stated that the Russians are assembling in considerable force on the frontier.

"The Poles fraternize with the Germans.—Instead of one cockade two are worn, one bearing the Polish colors, and the other those of the German Republic."

The news of the arrival of masses of Russian troops on the frontiers of Poland is confirmed. The Cossacks have already commenced their excursions.

France.
The French Elections were postponed to the 29d of April, and the National Assembly meets on the 5th of May. All the Banks of France have suspended specie payments by decree of the Provisional Government. The workmen in several of the principal cities have revolted. At Lyons, in particular, 2,000 workmen have attacked the military stores, forbidding any troops leaving the city. M. Arago had sent to Paris for orders, and expressed a determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity.

It was rumored in Paris that a French army was about to be formed on the Rhine, and that 40,000 of the troops in Algeria would be recalled to form a part of it. Another army of 30,000 was to be formed at Dijon.

Paris was tranquil. The La Presse boldly opposes the Provisional Government, and the exasperation of the people against it, in consequence is very great. They have seized copies of it in the streets from the hawkers and torn them to pieces.

There is little domestic news in the Paris papers, but a considerable deal of details regarding the retreat of the Austrians from Milan. It is rumored that England has protested against the violation of treaties by the King of Sardinia. The French government has, it is said, ordered 32,000 men to be encamped at Vienna, in Dauphiny, with a view to events in Italy.

The Grand Duke of Parma has abdicated.

Venice.
A letter from Trieste of the 23d, in the Augsburg Gazette, says, on this subject:—"We learn that Venice has separated herself from Austria, and formed a provisional government. All soldiers and persons employed by the Austrian government are at liberty to take their departure for Trieste. Count Zichy answers with his head for the maintenance of the conditions laid down by the provisional government. The arsenal and the fortress are in the hands of the Venetians."

Denmark.
The Danes are preparing for war, which is seriously threatened. At Copenhagen, the fortresses, ships of the line, and army, were completely prepared to defend the city against invasion. There is no thought of business of any kind. Government securities and funds are nominal. The King was on the very brink of abdication! He, however, thought it wisest to yield to the wishes of the people, who do make the most exorbitant demands for liberty, and accordingly, as a first peace-offering, decreed the abolition of the censorship and freedom of the press. The aristocratic party threw their heads down. Many who are high in office will resign. The German Chancery is closed.

The Duchy of Schleswig has declared its independence. A Provisional Government has been established at Kiel, and they have addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants.

A letter from Kiel, dated March 26, announces the commencement of hostilities between the Danes and the Schleswig Holsteiners at Fredericksstadt.

Other accounts state that 13,000 troops from Prussia and Hanover have entered Holstein; also, that the Danes have stopped the navigation of the sound, and detained two Prussian and several other vessels. 12,000 Danes were on Tuesday prepared to march on Schleswig. All seamen on board merchant vessels were to be pressed. It was expected that all shipments from the Baltic would immediately cease.

Switzerland.
The French are uniting with the Swiss in anticipation of an attack by Russia on Germany and Switzerland.

Sweden.
We learn from Stockholm, under date of the 10th, that immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the revolution at Paris, a society was formed for demanding electoral and parliamentary reform. Its numbers at first were not great, but they soon increased most vicinally of all classes of society, and a general Diet, at present assembled. The society has nominated a committee charged to propose the legal and pacific measures which can be employed to attain its object.

On the 18th, the city of Stockholm was disturbed by a mob which had been summoned several days previous, by placards, and which commenced its fury at the close of a reform banquet. The military, who were called out to restore order, were received with volleys of stones, and they were at last forced, in self-defence, after several soldiers had been seri-

ously wounded, to fire, by which many of the people were killed and wounded. The king himself was obliged to ride between the disorderly rabble, and about one o'clock in the morning peace was comparatively restored.

Similar scenes were repeated on the 19th, and the military were again compelled to make use of their arms. Ten or twelve people were killed, and between 70 and 80 wounded.—There has not, however, been any further breach of the peace, with the exception of some mutinous meetings.

Baden.
A meeting to the number of 8,000 or 10,000 persons took place in Frisburg, on the 26th, at which many influential individuals were present. The majority pronounced in favor of a Republic.

The Free Cities.
Military preparations are being made at Rendsburg. A United Diet of Schleswig and Holstein has been convoked. Several of the surrounding districts have declared in favor of the provisional government. Diplomatic relations have been opened with German princes for assistance of troops, arms, and ammunition. The provisional government has abolished the poll tax by edict.

HAMBURG, March 28.—Information having been received of the intention of the Danes to blockade the Sound and Belt, and seize all laden vessels, shipments from the Baltic must be stopped until the conclusion of the war between Holstein and Denmark.

RENSBURG, March 28. Several vessels on their passage through the Belt, have been prevented passing, and compelled to return to Lubeck.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The whole armed force is in motion. Twelve hundred men garrison the Slesvig fortress. All the ships are armed for war. Business is not even that of the prices of State paper and funds are merely nominal. Our King was on the point of abdicating, but has now devoted himself to the popular movement, whilst the people are clamorous for concessions of every kind. Four thousand men have this day arrived from the country, and have been quartered upon the inhabitants.

Italy.
The correspondent of the Daily News says: The report which I sent you of the victory of the inhabitants of Milan over the Austrians, and the retreat of the latter upon Mantua, has since been fully and circumstantially confirmed by the Piedmontese Gazette, of the 24th.—The Austrians evacuated the citadel on the night between the 22d and 23d, marching out in three columns, towards Mantua, Verona and Piacenza, respectively.

On the 22d, an armistice had been concluded for three days, during which, both parties were to preserve their respective positions. The Austrians, however, wanted courage to recommence the struggle, and availing themselves of the suspension and cover of the night, fled.

The Florence journals announce that a revolution took place at Modena on the 20th.—One hundred young men sallied forth shouting in favor of the revolutions at Paris and Vienna. The Hungarians refused to act against the people.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a soldier, who fired on the people, was stoned to death.—These papers say that at the departure of the courier, the duke was trying in vain to conciliate the people by concessions.

Later accounts, however, announced the flight of that Prince. The Austrian Ambassador, Niemann, had also fled, and the insurrection was generally successful. On all sides was heard the cry of "Long live Pius IX. Long live our brothers of Hungary." The only troops that could be got to act against the people, were the German dragoons, and they were defeated by stones.

The Piedmontese journals later than the 23d have not arrived, but it is confirmed that the King of Sardinia has taken the title of King of Sardinia and Lombardy, and had marched to Milan at the head of his army. The Viceroy of Lombardy, with his family, was at Verona.—One of his sons, the Archduke Sigismund, was arrested at Bergamo.

Some 6,000 Austrians were quartered at Madrinano. The people of Milan destroyed the bridge, to cut off the communications of the enemy. It was announced by letters from Milan, dated two in the afternoon of the 24th, that Trent and the entire Tyrol had risen. The insurrection was successful also at Lodi and Cremona. The Austrians were driven from Pavia, Brescia, and Desenzano. The fortress of Pizzo, Ghetto, with seventeen guns, was taken by the Milanese.

The Duchies of Parma and Modena had declared their annexation to Piedmont and Lombardy.

At the bombardment of Milan, our report states that 2,000 Austrians were killed, and another that but 1,000 were killed and 4,000 were made prisoners; while on the side of the people, but 100 were killed.

ITALIAN DUCHESSES.—Advices from Parma bring the confirmation of the revolution there. At the first news of the insurrection at Milan, the inhabitants filled the streets, and fell upon the Austrians; the latter had recourse to grape. The Grand Duke, however, alarmed at the situation of affairs, published a proclamation, in which he announced his wish of withdrawing with his family, and named a regency, to which he transferred supreme power, with full liberty to adopt such measures and establish such laws as they might think fit under existing circumstances.

A provisional government, composed of the most illustrious personages of the city, has been formed, among them the Count San Vitale and Pellegrini.

ROME.—The Pope has published a proclamation of a Constitution. Its main features are as follows:—"A college of Cardinals, electors of the sovereign pontiff, and a Senate inseparable from that council. Two legislative chambers, one called the high council, of which the members are to be nominated for life by the Pope, the other composed of deputies elected by the nation on the footing of one representative for 30,000 souls.

The electors are to be taken from certain classes and categories, the possession of a capital of 3,000 scudi, or the payment of a tax of 12 scudi per annum to the State, being the property qualification. A man may be an elector at the age of 25; to be a deputy a person must possess a capital of 3,000 scudi, or pay 200 scudi per annum; the judicial power is to be independent; there are to be no pre-ventive courts; there is to be a national guard; individual liberty is guaranteed; censorship of the press is abolished; the right of petition exists.

Austria.
The intelligence that the Austrians had been expelled from Venice, and a republic proclaimed, is confirmed. The military and the Austrian employes have been sent to Trieste. The

Zichy is detained as a hostage. A Provisional Government has been formed.

A letter from Trieste, of the 23d, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:—"We learn that Venice has separated herself from Austria, and formed a Provisional Government. All soldiers and persons employed by the Austrian Government are at liberty to take their departure for Trieste.

At the first news of the events in Vienna the inhabitants of Milan met before the Arch-Duke and demanded that all political prisoners be set at liberty. The Arch-Duke regnier had left and the prisoners were not given up. Immediately 25,000 armed men descended on the city.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN HUNGARY.—Several fugitive Jews arrived at Vienna on the 22d ult., from Presburg. They announced a most fearful persecution against the Jews, which broke out there, and which if only a portion of the details be true, remind us of the darkest times of the middle ages. The request of Jews to be admitted to the National Guard is said to have given rise to the persecution. The Jurate had warmly espoused the cause of the Israelites.

England.
A great Metropolitan Chartist Meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands sailed, on Kensington Common. Petitions for the Charter were to be adopted and the meeting was to repair en masse to Westminster, and present them to the houses of Parliament; to re-assemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask the Parliament for an answer.

CHARTIST MEETING & SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.—On Thursday week Dr. McDonnell delivered a lecture to the Chartists at Nottingham. He spoke much in favor of the Charter, and said, if the petition which is to be presented on the 10th inst., were rejected, he would come to Nottingham, though he had to come thither barefoot to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was their organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no law against a number of men from every city, town, and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with 500,000 men, each carrying a gun-barrel, would Lord John Russell do? The people would wait a long time! but not forever!

A Mr. John Finn denounced the government and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their bosoms.

On the motion of a Mr. Sowler, Mr. Haney was instructed to inform the Convention of the country that this would be the last "black and white" petition from Nottingham. (A voice, "bayonets next!" and great applause.) After cheers for the Charter, the Irish Patriots and Feargus O'Connor, the meeting adjourned.

ENGLAND IN TROUBLE.—A great weekly conservative organ in London (The Britanica) has the following: "We have no sympathy with the admiration expressed by some pseudo-conservatives in the House of Commons of the intelligence and moderation displayed by the French in their 'wonderful revolution.' If this foolish speech be persisted in, it will be difficult to convince unlettered men that what is accounted glorious in Paris can be treasonable in Dublin and Birmingham. Let us wait the event. The course of every loyal man at the present time is perfectly clear. All minor differences of opinion must be forgotten in the presence of the great danger which threatens us.

In the speech of the Premier on Monday last there are sentiments expressed which must go far to gain him the confidence of the nation.—The government has many difficulties to contend with. They will be aggravated as the revolution proceeds. It is the duty of the conservative party to rally round the throne, and to give to her Majesty's Ministers, for the time being, a cordial support so long as they show themselves determined to resist foreign aggression and to suppress internal discord.

Ireland.
The Dublin correspondent of The Times says: "I can state as a positive fact, that the Confederates now meet nightly in their club-rooms for the purpose of being drilled, and that under the hands of practiced teachers, they are taught to march in time, form sections, close and open columns, &c., and, further, that the 'rifle clubs' are in full operation.

New pikes twelve feet long, are becoming plentiful in the arms market, some of the misguided owners, acting on the advice of Mr. Mitchell, really believing that the time for an outbreak has arrived. A gentleman parades the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow facings) of the Irish national guard.

A large portion of the working classes in this city are arming. Rifles, muskets, pikes, and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities, in accordance with the suggestion of the Jacobin newspaper. One wholesale dealer in these articles has declared that he is unable to supply further orders at present.—You may see butchers' boys, on leaving the markets, marching home with rifles on shoulder.

One thing is certain, and the fact cannot be concealed, treason, open and secret, is abroad; discontent and disaffection reign in every peasant's bosom, and a spark will ignite the rebellious volcano, upon which this unfortunate country rocks to and fro.

The fact that pikes are being manufactured in great numbers both in the neighboring counties of Meath and Kildare is now no longer unknown to the public.

The Limerick Examiner says: "Nearly £3,000 were drawn out of the Limerick Savings Bank by depositors of the industrial class. Notices for the withdrawal of £5,000 more were lodged for Monday next. Throughout the country, generally, the people are said to be engaged in the acquisition and manufacturing of arms of various descriptions.

Meanwhile the government are taking every precaution against an outbreak. Additional troops are pouring into the country. It is stated that the government have made arrangements for supplying the loyal inhabitants of Dublin, to the amount of several thousand men, with muskets and ammunition should circumstances render the additional precaution advisable.

Disaffection has been discovered amongst the police, but vigorous measures are to be applied in remedy of this mischief.

"A member of the Dr. Doyle Club is to lecture upon the superiority of the pike over fire-arms as a weapon of offence; a question upon which there seems to be no difference of opinion among the great body of the Confederates."

The number of troops now serving in Ireland including artillery, but exclusive of the embodied out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all

ranks, ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, six companies of artillery, 22 regiments or battalions of the line, and eleven depots of regiments of the line. Several other regiments have since arrived.

The republican spirit is spreading rapidly among the labouring classes in Dublin. Letters from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny, say that the mechanics in these cities are arming, and in daily expectation of hearing of a rising in the metropolis.

Germany.
There is nothing of particular interest from Germany. The King had acceded to the demands of the people, and all was quiet. There has been no renewal of the disturbances at Amsterdam. The King of Hanover was considered dangerously ill.

Bavaria.
A letter from Munich to the 21st March, says that King Louis has abdicated, and that the Prince Royal has ascended the throne under the title of Maximilian 2d. The news of the King's abdication produced the most intense excitement. It is said he retires to Sicily to rest from a stormy reign. (All kings and potentates will probably come to the same opinion.)

Bavaria has resolved on not participating in the Congress of Ministers which is to take place at Dresden. It is feared that this Congress will not be in favor of the nation. It is believed that Wurtemberg will follow the example of Bavaria.

Wurtemberg.
Great excitement prevailed in Wurtemberg on the 29th March, in consequence of a report having been circulated that a body of the French rabble, numbering some 20,000, had crossed the Rhine, and were committing theft, murder, and various other crimes.

A grand meeting of delegates from different parts of Germany was held at Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 26th inst. The meeting was rather a popular demonstration than a deliberative council. The assembly was addressed by the leading members of the liberal faction in mild and energetic language; the idea of a republic was rejected; but the real discussion will not be opened till the Diet meets at Frankfurt.

Spain.
Advices from Madrid reach down to the 26th. They make us mention of an insurrection. It is however stated that on the 26th the extreme liberal party intended to make a popular demonstration, but as the government had taken extraordinary measures of precaution, it was not unlikely that it would be abandoned. At Vittoria some young men had been arrested for shouting in the streets, "Long live the Republic!" and "Death to Montpensier!" A house was, we understand, being furnished for the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the preparations made in the palace for their reception had been completed. Accounts had been received from Melilla of a conflict between the Moors and Spaniards, in which the former lost 50 killed and 400 wounded, and the latter but one man.

China.
The Overland mail had arrived, but brought very little news from China. At Hong Kong, the 27th of January, the impression was very general that hostilities were inevitable with the Chinese. Precautionary measures were being taken by the English government, and reinforcements have been sent from India and the Straits.

News from Mexico.
The New Orleans papers contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst., and from Mexico to the 5th. Santa Anna, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed for Jamaica on the 4th, intending to remain there a short time, and then proceed to Venezuela and join his old friend, Gen. Paez.

The American Commissioners, Messrs Serier and Clifford, left Vera Cruz for the capital, the latter on the 2d, and the other on the 8th.—Gen. Scott was not expected to leave Mexico for several days. The Court Martial is slowly progressing, but is nearly devoid of interest. Its chief batteries are turned against Gen. Filow whom Gen. Scott seems determined to demolish.

Paredes appears to meet with little success in his revolutionary movements near San Luis. He has been arrested by order of the Supreme Government, and, no doubt, tried for treason.

The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is still infested with robbers. Hay's Rangers succeed in capturing 14 of them on the 30th, who were forthwith shot.

The Monitor, a Mexican paper published at the capital, says that 15 Deputies and 3 Senators are yet wanting to form a quorum.

Accounts from Durango state that Gen. Angel Trias, of Chihuahua, with some of his officers were taken prisoners on the 16th of March, at Santa Cruz de Boroles, by a body of Americans. The action commenced in the morning and lasted till night, when the Americans carried and sacked the place. Four pieces of artillery, and 6 small pieces of ordnance, and over 1000 muskets fell into the hands of the Americans.

Mustang, the correspondent of the Delta writing from the Capitol, under date of the 28th ult., says:

It is impossible to form a precise opinion as to what will be the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty, until we hear what has been its fate in the Senate of the United States. If, in the latter body, it should meet with no other modification than the section in reference to the Empresario grants, I can learn, and my sources of information are good, that modification will be acceded to by the Mexican Government, and ratified by the Congress, although possibly, it may cause a delay, which will prevent our troops from reaching the coast before the comto becomes an epidemic—however, a great deal depends upon the person whom our Government may send here a Commissioner, or agent to conclude the negotiations already entered into.

The present Government is certainly acting with more energy and determination than has ever been known in this country since the conquest by the Spaniards. Every revolutionary spirit that has thus far, either by his own designs, or the promptings of others, stood up exciting rebellion against the powers that be, has been taken by the collar and placed in safe keeping.

All the official newspapers coming from the interior for the past week manifest a decided determination to support the present Government, and all agree that the only salvation of Mexico depends upon an immediate peace.

Alady forty years old, obtained a verdict of \$250 damages, in England, lately against a clergyman eighty years old, for a breach of promise of marriage.