

(From the Belleville Intelligencer.)

PRESENTATION OF A CUP TO GEORGE BENJAMIN, ESQ., BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL, OF THIS DISTRICT.

The public is aware that some time ago, the Municipal Council of this District, voted a piece of plate to GEORGE BENJAMIN, Esq., the Warden of the District. During the sitting of the Council last week, the Cup arrived. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The Cup is of silver, about eight inches high with proportionate circumference, with two handles, mounted with oak leaves of silver. The front is a woodland scene, and in the centre of two oaks, there is the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
GEORGE BENJAMIN, ESQUIRE,
BY THE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
OF THE
DISTRICT OF VICTORIA,
as a mark of their appreciation of his services as
WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT.
Belleville, October 1849.

On the one side the woodland scene is continued, further embellished with a Woodland Cottage and Garden, and on the opposite a waterfall descending a mountain, when the wood scene is continued by a Sportsman and his dogs in search of the feathered tribes of the wood, a stream passes at his feet, and he aiming from the Bank of the River; the whole is beautifully finished, and we hear was procured by Rossin Brothers, by order of the Council.

The business of the Council having been disposed of, Mr. Canniff, from the Committee reported that they had carried out the orders of the Council and had procured the piece of plate for the Warden, and laid it before the Council. The members of the Council having expressed themselves highly gratified with the workmanship, ordered it to be forthwith presented. In presenting the Cup, the following address was handed in by Mr. J. Canniff, to be read to the Warden by the Clerk on behalf of the Council:

"SIR.—We beg leave to present you with this Cup.—In the performance of this task, we cannot abstain from expressing, our opinion of the high sense we entertain of the services rendered by you, during the period of three years you have presided over this body.

"As under the new Law, our existence as a District Council will soon cease, it is gratifying to us to present to you this Testimonial of your connection with us—a connection which we trust has been equally gratifying to yourself as it has been advantageous to ourselves, and trust that you will be long spared to look upon it, as a mark of our regard for yourself and appreciation of your services to the District Council."

To which the Warden replied:
"GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—I thank you kindly for this token of your esteem, and it is a guarantee to me, that my efforts to discharge my public duties as your Warden, and as the head of this Council have not been unaccompanied by success.

"Tokens of this description are not valued for their intrinsic worth and cost, but are regarded as the surer ties of an honourable and faithful discharge of one's duties to whatever position it may please our fellow men to elevate us. They are of value because they place in the hands of the recipient, an evident demonstration which he may leave to his offspring, of the consideration in which his fellow men regard his labours for the public welfare, and are strong inducements for them to follow in the same honorable course.

"If I have been successful in gaining your good opinion, and the opinion of my fellow men for the discharge of my public duties, and this handsome present, leads me to suppose that such is the fact, it is at once gratifying to my feelings and a source of pleasure, upon which I shall hereafter rely with great satisfaction. It has ever been my desire to discharge my public duties faithfully and impartially, and I am pleased to have this testimony confirming me in the opinion that my efforts have not been wholly without success.

I thank you gentlemen for the trouble you have taken to procure this testimonial of your confidence, and allow me to wish you one and all, a long, a prosperous and a nappy life."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Royal Mail Steamer, *Europa*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, in ten days from England. The following extracts are taken from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 13th instant.

CHOLERA.

Still more consolatory is the talk respecting the decrease of cholera, and with reference to its afflictive influence throughout Great Britain. Without nicely examining the accuracy of the return, but assuming that the errors may balance themselves, taking one day with another, and that the facts are daily ascertained in proportionate ratios, we are much gratified at the evident decrease of the malady, as demonstrated by the returns of the Registrar-General for the six days, ending with the sixth instant. These returns show the fatal cases in England and Wales (London included,) and in Scotland, from cholera and diarrhoea, to have been, respectively, on Monday, 686, and 169; Tuesday, 403 and 127; Wednesday 484, and 104; Thursday, 366, and 85; Friday, 356 and 77; and on Saturday, 293 and 96. In London the south and east districts, even out of the diminished numbers (averaging, daily under fifty from cholera,) continue to produce more deaths than the other three divisions of the metropolis, in the ratio of three to one; whilst it is observed, and assumed to be a favourable symptom, that the deaths from diarrhoea in the metropolis run very closely upon those from cholera.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop are painfully distressing. The distress of the people will therefore probably be greater than at any previous period, as the means of those able to afford them relief will be more exhausted.

Emigration, especially from the south, is proceeding at a rapid rate. The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday says:—"A melancholy proof of the want of confidence felt by the people in any promise of improvement in the condition of the country is to be found in the extraordinary tide of emigration at this moment setting from our shores. The class of persons emigrating, we understand, is very respectable, and we have been told of one party who takes with him the sum of £450." The clergyman, Protestant and Catholic share in the distress. On every side the signs of general ruin are accumulating, and the low prices prevailing in the Irish markets deepen the distress, and cut off all prospect of future improvement, and all grounds of future hope.

DISMISSAL OF THE EARL OF RODEN.—The dreary lull of Irish politics has been at length interrupted by an event which can scarcely fail to rouse the dormant energies of party, and to evoke a storm of indignation on one side, and a shout of triumph at the other. There could, however, be no second course adopted, a fact which was plain to any unprejudiced person who carefully read the evidence taken before Mr. Berwick in the investigation into the circumstances connected with the lamentable loss of life at Dolly's Brea, on the 12th of July last. Acting, it is to be presumed, on the report presented to the Government by their own Commissioner, the Lord Chancellor has removed the name of the Earl of Roden from the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth, and the Messrs. Francis and William Beers have been deprived of the like office in the first-named county. This prompt decision of the Irish Government came by surprise on all parties, and there were many who hesitated to give it entire credence, not believing that the Executive would in so decided a manner mark their disapproval of Lord Roden's share in the transaction.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., is in the field as a candidate for the city of Cork. The learned gentleman, in an eloquent address, declares against the repeal of the union and all interference with the established church.

The provincial journals are as usual filled with details of crime and outrage, some of which we subjoin:—

"A few evenings ago, two constables of the Cloyne station proceeded to a farm in that locality, with the intention of executing a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor, named McCarthy. They succeeded in meeting him at home, and immediately took him into custody, and were about to return with him to Cloyne, when his family and a number of friends, who were speedily collected, attacked them with the intention of rescuing McCarthy, in which, after a short struggle, they succeeded. The police, determined on executing their order, attempted to retake him, but he, having seized a scythe from one of his friends, defended himself for some time, and finally, aided by a large party, became the aggressor. One of the police, considering himself in imminent danger, turned on McCarthy, who was pursuing him, and levelling his musket at him, which was loaded, he fired and shot him in the abdomen. The unfortunate man expired a few minutes after, and the police escaped uninjured.

The *King's County Chronicle* contains the following:—"A few nights since a party of nearly 100 men went to the lands of Clongowna, within a few miles of Fairbane, to carry away corn, which was under seizure for rent due to Edward Murphy, Esq., of Summer-hill, in the County of Dublin. A man named Allen, who had the corn under seizure, had information of the fact conveyed to the Clontarf police station. Constable Maher and his party at once proceeded to the lands and arrested seven men, who were actively engaged removing the corn. They have been admitted to bail to appear at the next petty sessions of Doonee. The greater portion of the party fled on the approach of the police, leaving several horses and carts behind them. Before the arrival of the police nearly the produce of an acre and a half of land had been removed."

FRANCE.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of France, since its re-assembling, instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement, have been, up to this time, singularly dull and unattractive. M. Dupin has contrived to get rid of the designation "citizen," and has substituted *Monsieur* in the official reports, not, however, without being challenged for this innovation on republican rights; but M. Dupin quietly disposed of the question by hinting that the rights of citizens were not incompatible with the department of gentlemen.

A proposition by M. Pelletier to extinguish misery and abolish proletarianism, by establishing about 3000 banks, which would borrow money at 5 per cent, and lend it at 3 per cent,—of course the profits to go into the pockets of the borrowers, and the losses to be made good by the Minister of Finance,—has been the subject of discussion.

This notable scheme for abolishing misery, and overthrowing the whole banking and monetary system of the country, gave Mr. Charles Dupin, the brother of the President, an admirable opportunity to make a display, which he did not miss. In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussions in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed.

SURRENDER OF COMORN.

The patriots who have so long held possession of this fortress have been able to make excellent terms with Austria, as the following extraordinary document will show:—

"1. The free retreat of the garrison without arms, the officers to retain their property. (This...

into plain English probably means that the officers were to be allowed to wear their side arms when they evacuated the fortress.) Those officers who had before served in the Imperial Royal army will receive passports for foreign countries; they who do not claim them will be permitted to go without let or hindrance to their homes, with the exception of those who voluntarily place themselves at the disposal of the military authorities. The Honved officers, that is, those who have not served in the Imperial army, will be dismissed to their homes without any reservation being made as to their future employment. The troops of the Imperial Royal regiments receive full amnesty, and they, as well as those persons who had in the meantime become officers, will be set at liberty. None of all those men mentioned will be subjected to any future judicial prosecution.

"2. Passports for foreign countries will be granted to all those who may demand them within the period of thirty days.

"3. The officers of the garrison will receive a month's pay, and the rest of the troops ten days' pay, in Austrian national bank-notes, according to the Austrian usage of war.

"4. For the liquidation of certain obligations entered into by the garrison by means of war assignats, the sum of 500,000 florins, C. M., will be paid. (By 'war assignats,' the Comora notes are probably meant.)

"5. The maintenance of the soldiers in Comora who are crippled or sick in the hospitals shall be provided for.

"6. All private property, whether consisting of moveables or immovables, to be respected.

"7. The place where, and the time and manner in which, the arms are to be surrendered to be hereafter fixed.

"8. All hostilities to be immediately suspended on either side.

"9. After the ratification on both sides, the fortress is to be delivered up according to the usages of war."

ITALY.

A letter from Rome of the 28th ult., states that the effect of raising the state of siege of that city, demanded by the three cardinals, will be to deprive the French general of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the Cardinals with unlimited power. The French prefect of police and M. de Courcelles had, in consequence apprised several ex-deputies of the constituent assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the Pontifical police, but that the French authorities would suspend their execution until the first of October, and that in the meantime they should have a free passage to France, with liberty to reside there. Sixty deputies left immediately. On their leaving vast crowds attended them cheering and paying them marks of respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect, not only on the French troops, but on the Government.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Cabinet Councils on the affairs of the east follow each other in rapid succession; one was held this day; and it is understood that the Cabinet Ministers will remain in town after the arrival of despatches now on their way from Sir Stratford Canning, our ambassador at the court of the Sultan. What, however, appears to be certain is, that both the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have demanded their passports; and that, whatever may be the result, England and France will move in perfect accord. Even at the city of London meetings of yesterday, held by "The Peace party," not one of the speakers, including Mr. Cobden, could refrain from indicating a determination to support a war with two beligerently disposed powers, if an aggression were made upon Turkey, should the threat of cutting off the supplies be without effect. That meeting, by the way, was vehemently unanimous in deprecating the idea of a loan to Austria, or to any other power, for the purpose of making good the Exchequer deficiencies caused by the expenses of war, or to provide the means for any new campaigns. Fortunately for Turkey she needs no financial aid, and, with plenty of money, and effective fleet, and an army quite equal to the immediate requirements of the field, the alliance of England and France must render hers the victorious cause.—*Berroe's Worcester Journal*, Oct. 11.

CONTINENTAL.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia, upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, we have numberless reports respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known. We are quite satisfied that the representations which have been sent to him from the English and French Cabinets fully meet the importance of the crisis, and are such as the friends of liberty throughout the world must heartily approve. In the meantime, we have little further authentic news of what is going on at Constantinople. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American corvette and the French steamer *L'Averne*; their destination is said to be Greece. From Widdin the news is somewhat startling. It would appear that a molah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and he had been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoyiski, and others, all sworn that no power should induce them to apostacy; but Mem, it is said, had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Pachaies in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, in order to get up a revolt. The greatest activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will ensue.