

652 men. The following day General Gilbert was dispatched towards the Jhelum to cut off the retreat of the enemy by way of the only practicable gun road to that river. General Campbell and other officers were dispatched to other spots, in order to prevent the dispersed and flying foe from again making head. The last advices from General Gilbert were to the effect that he had crossed the Jhelum, a magnificent spectacle, on the 28th of February, but had been compelled to halt at Rhotas, owing to the inclemency of the weather. He had orders, however, to proceed as far as Attock, and any effectual resistance to his advance is little to be feared. The Sikh chiefs will, doubtless, surrender unconditionally. Whether General Gilbert's force will enter Peshawar is not so certain, but the Indian papers state that such are his orders. The Delhi Gazette says that 4 more large guns have been discovered since the battle, making in all 57 captured. It is reported that Sher Singh has fled to Attock, but one report states that he is encamped with the remnant of his troops at a pass about 21 miles north of the Jhelum. The war of the Punjab may, however, be deemed virtually concluded, and it remains for the authorities at home to decide whether we are to annex the whole country of the Five Rivers to our already vast dominions in India or leave it under the government of the native Rulers, who may again rebel against our authority. The safest course will be to make the Indus and the mountains our northern boundary; and we must endeavor to keep as good friends with the Afghans as they will permit us. We have a report that one of Dost Mohammed's sons was killed in the late battle, and another that Gholab Singh, our doubtful ally, had been stabbed to the heart by a Sikh chieftain. They, however, require confirmation. The news from Hong Kong is to the effect of February. The dispute about opening the city gates at Canton was going on, and Sen, the Governor, after a long conference with her Majesty's plenipotentiary, had sent to Peking for final and positive orders upon the subject, there was a general confidence that the stipulation of the treaty of Nankin would be enforced by us, and at length complied with. Two British officers were missing, and it was feared some catastrophe had happened to them. Trade in India and China was in a satisfactory state, as will be seen by our commercial reports.

Continental events continue to succeed each other with uninterrupted rapidity. The war in the Danish Duchies has not been signalised by any remarkable circumstance since our last. There have been one or two partial encounters, in which the Danes are reported to have had the advantage, but the overwhelming forces of the Germans make it very probable that the Danish entrenchments have been attacked and carried near Duppel, as it is reported. It is also confidently stated that the Danes have retired the greater body of their troops from the main land, and that they will carry on the war by means of their naval forces. We have flying rumors that some settlement of the dispute respecting the Duchies is at hand, but at present we see nothing to justify these hopes. All the German ports are now strictly blockaded, and captures by the Danes continue to be made. There is nothing further settled respecting the central power in Germany; Prussia has given an assurance that something definite shall shortly be arranged; almost all the smaller powers have expressed a desire that the King of Prussia should take the Crown offered him; but the other great powers are as much opposed to it as ever.

There can now be no doubt but that the war in Hungary has gone against the imperialists. Putting aside the desultory conflicts which have taken place in many districts, it is now certain that the Hungarians have got to Waitzen, from which city there is nothing to prevent them from communicating with Comorn, the siege of which is probably abandoned, and we shall not be surprised if the Austrians are compelled to quit Buda and fall back on Raab. Prince Windischgratz has resigned the chief command, and Welden succeeds him. In the mean time it is positively asserted that a large force of Russians has entered Transylvania, and that a further body will follow. Bem is expected at the Hungarian head quarters at Waitzen; and we are therefore wholly unacquainted with the events which are passing in Transylvania. The success of the Hungarians must have an important effect upon the events in the east of Europe, and a long time must elapse before affairs can settle down peacefully. No one can foresee the results. It will be seen that the French have resolved to interfere in favor of the constitutional Government of the Pope, but already reaction has taken place. The Red Republic of Rome is already tottering to its ruin, and the people of Tuscany, having recovered their senses, are now as loud in their acclamations for the recall of the Grand Duke as ever the Italian mob was in shouting "down with all the Italian Princes." But in Genoa the reaction has been complete. Avezzana, with his 11 rebel chiefs, kept the city of Genoa in a complete state of anarchy during about 9 days. However, General Marmora having invested the city, and the English ship of the line the Vengeance, together with the American steamer Princeton, having taken up a position close to the town, so that the friends of order could not be plundered by the convicts and ruffians who were proposed to be let loose upon them, the rebels had no alternative but to surrender. Avezzana (who it appears was formerly a trader in New York, where he failed), together with his 11 rebel comrades, were permitted to escape on board the Princeton, and all parties seem to concur in ascribing the salvation of Genoa from pillage to the judicious

conduct of the English and American commanders. Marmora entered the city after the surrender of the rebels; order has been re-established, and the trade of revolution has been put a stop to for some time to come. The bombardment which took place has not done much injury. The Dorian palace is only slightly damaged, and the presence of the foreign vessels has effectually protected the property of the merchants. Next week we trust we shall have the satisfaction to announce the restoration of order in the other cities of Italy. Indeed in Florence a reaction has taken place. The Assembly is dissolved, Guicazzi is a prisoner in his own house, and the whole population has pronounced in favor of the Grand Duke who will be immediately recalled. But in Sicily the war has recommenced. All the ports of Sicily are blockaded by the Neapolitans, and it is stated semi-officially that the city of Catania has been taken by the Neapolitans after an obstinate resistance, and has given up to pillage. Syracuse has surrendered at discretion. The rash Sicilians have thus unhappily brought all this misery upon themselves; without possessing the means of coping effectually with the Neapolitans, they stood out for impossible terms, and all the friendly endeavors of France and England to bring about an honorable pacification were frustrated. We fear that the whole Island must shortly yield to the superior forces of the Neapolitans, and a frightful sacrifice of human life and property will, we fear, be the consequence.

The news from Spain confirms the statement of the arrest of Count Montemolino, who is returned to England; but our old enemy Cabrera seems to be still alive, although upon his last legs. The neck of the Carlist rebellion seems quite broken; and it is believed that Cabrera must quit the country, if he can get away alive. M. Lesseps has been succeeded by M. Napoleon Bonaparte as French envoy at Madrid; and we believe the good offices of the latter will be employed in endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation with the Spanish and English Courts. It is believed that a reduction of the Spanish tariff is about to be proposed to the Cortes before it is dissolved, the Ministers taking powers to bring it into operation before it is finally approved. Portugal remains undisturbed.

The uneasiness felt respecting the state of continental politics has caused commercial affairs to have a somewhat dull and languid aspect. A blockade of the German ports is considered inevitable; and though light goods may get into Germany up the Rhine, still the closing of the ordinary channels of trade is a great hindrance to business. The Grain trade has received an impulse from the notification of the blockade of the German ports. From the manufacturing districts our reports do not speak very encouragingly; nevertheless, employment seems pretty general. The money market has continued tame but steady.

As the spring advances, and shipments of breadstuffs come forward to a great extent, which we are sure will be the case whatever may be the state of the markets, these will tend to keep the exchanges against us, and we are quite prepared for a considerable drain upon our resources before the harvest. The stoppage of the supplies of corn from the Baltic will give our transatlantic friends a chance of better prices for their corn and flour. It will be seen that the Danes threaten to withdraw their troops from the main land to the island of Alsen; their forces being unequal to cope with the whole of Germany on the continent; and if they act upon this plan, leaving Jutland even to be occupied by German troops, whilst the Danes carry on the war by a strict blockade of the ports, and capture of all the vessels which they may fall in with, the war may be continued for a long time to come, unless some of the great powers interfere. So long as hostilities last, any considerable supplies of corn from the Baltic is out of the question, and already a considerable improvement has taken place in the value of all breadstuffs. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased last week by £320,000, and it is anticipated that the drain will proceed in about the same ratio during the present week. Money is however abundant. At call it cannot be placed at more than 1½ to 2 per cent., and first-class paper is readily discounted at 2½ per cent. The demand for silver for the continent continues, and the armies in the south will require more specie to set them in motion. The English funds are well maintained. The reserve of specie in the vaults of the Bank of France appears to be influenced by the same causes which affect our own, and has declined about 6½ millions during the last week. Whilst 3 blockades in various parts of Europe are rigorously kept up, namely, in the Baltic, in the Adriatic at Venice, and around Sicily, trade cannot but be seriously affected, and accordingly the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester utter loud complaints against the belligerents. We think we perceive a probable termination of the Italian quarrels, but until Germany is better advised, we have many apprehensions about the sad dispute in the Danish Duchies.

The appeal of Mr Cobden to the electors of Wakefield and Leeds to aid him in a cry of Colonial reform, has not met with much sympathy in the House of Commons. For nearly two years the hon. F. Scott has earnestly and indefatigably devoted his attention to some movement in the way of colonial reform; and during the last two months his motion on the subject was supported by some unreflecting party men to involve almost the fate of the ministry. Sir Robert Peel as the arbiter of the Whig destinies, was to throw his whole strength into the ranks of the reformers, and the colonial office was to be swept away from

our administration system. The debate on Monday evening will tend to moderate future expectations. Mr Cobden did not open his lips on the subject, neither did Sir Robert Peel. The house might have been counted out several times during the evening, and at the division the whole number of members for the motion was but 34, whilst 81 voted against it; the entire house mustering only 115 members. The terms of Mr F. Scott's motion were to appoint a select committee to inquire into the political and financial condition of our colonies. It was anticipated that a frightful picture would be drawn of the miserable condition of the dependencies of the British Crown; but all that was proved was that Australasia, however she had flourished, had not flourished so rapidly as the United States of America, and that the West India Colonies were commercially prostrated. Not one novelty was elicited, nor any scheme or principle of policy developed which might be our guide in future.

Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to amend the Poor-law Act for Ireland; and the Encumbered Estates Act, passed last session, is to be altered so as to attempt to remove some of the impediments which obstruct the easy transfer of land in Ireland.

It will be seen that Mr Duffy has again escaped through the disagreement of the jury, and has been liberated on bail. The distress in the western districts appears on the increase, and a sudden return of winter during the past week, which has been marked by the most rigorous cold weather, must aggravate the existing distress to a frightful degree.

The French Ministry have come to the important resolution of making an armed intervention in favor of the Pope. M. O. Barrot, on Monday, demanded a vote of extraordinary credit for 1,200,000 francs for meeting the expenses of the expedition which is now sailing for Civita Vecchia. Upon a division the vote was approved by a majority, 395 to 283, on the subsequent vote on the *ensemble* of the bill, the majority was still greater, being 193 against 106; but previously to the vote, the Montagnards having become furious at the approaching downfall of the Republican Governments of Italy, that they quitted the chamber in a body, and thereby reduced the number of total votes to 499, being one less than the required totality. The question will, however, be carried in a fuller house, so as to render it valid. The avowed principle of intervention by M. O. Barrot, is to maintain the honor of France and her legitimate influence in Italy. What 'legitimate influence' France has in Italy we cannot conjecture. The fact is, however, that Marshal Oudinot is about to sail with this expeditionary force to Italy in order to reinstate the Pope; it being plain that the revolutionary governments in Rome and Tuscany are just upon the point of crumbling to pieces, and only require the skow of foreign power on their frontiers to accelerate their downfall. It is probable that whilst we write M. Mazzini's usurpation is at an end, and the road clear for the restoration of the Pope.

We regret that the cholera seems very rife in Paris, and persons of opulence have become its victims. Up to last Saturday the cases were 1761, whereof 1022 had died; the mortality is greater than it was in London.

TIMBER.—During the week a cargo of Quebec Pine, by auction, brought from 13½ to 13¾ per foot, 2216 Pine Deals, of inferior quality, at £7 per standard, 1854 Spruce at £7 per standard, 2369 Richibucto Pine Deals at £8 5s. per standard, and 810 Battons at £8 2s. 6d. per standard: a cargo of Miramichi Pine, by private sale, sold for 14½ per foot. A good demand continues for Punccheon, Hoghead, and Pipe Staves.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Prussia.—The following significant paragraph appears in the second edition of the Cologne Gazette of the 18th inst.:—"A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has in the clearest and most unequivocal manner, declared to the Olmutz cabinet, that the Prussian Government will not be deterred in any way by the opposition of the Austrian Ministry from assisting, with all its power, in the speedy formation of a united confederate state, and that it is firmly resolved to uphold and protect the work thus accomplished, with the concordance of the German princes. In a word, the relations of Austria are assuming every day a more warlike appearance; and, however desirous the Prussian court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz cabinet, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded."

Naples and Sicily.—Intelligence has reached us by the Oberon steamer, that on its leaving Catania on Saturday evening, the city was in flames in three places; the most beautiful edifices were a heap of ruins, and the renowned library and museum of natural history, entirely destroyed.

Austria.—The news from Hungary continues unfavorable for the Imperial army. The Hungarians have not only taken Waitzen, but they have also taken by storm St. Thomas, the fortified camp of the Servians, defended by 25,000 men and 40 cannon. In the suburbs of Pesth the Croats began to plunder some days ago, and their commander decimated them. The Magyars did not enter Pesth, but left a corps of observation before the city, while their chief force seems to have crossed the Danube.

The news of the death of the Austrian General Gotz, is confirmed by this day's post. He was hit by a bullet in the streets of Waitzen, and died at the age of almost 70 yrs.

The imperial party amongst the inhabitants of Pesth, are quitting the Hungarian capital and flying to Gran, and even to Raab and Presburg.

CANADA.—The papers furnish some later news from this province. Affairs have not improved since our last advices.

MONTREAL, May 1.—It was reported this morning that a deputation was coming from Quebec, to present an address to the Governor General. This created a great deal of excitement, and a mob, numbering six or seven thousand, assembled to prevent their landing; but notwithstanding their efforts to prevent them, the deputation succeeded in effecting a landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal.

It is rumoured that Mr Boulton intends moving for the dissolution of the Union in the Assembly to-night.

Large meetings are being held in Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions are getting up to her Majesty the Queen, for a recall of Lord Elgin. As I close my despatches things look quite peaceable.

MONTREAL, May 2.—Everything remains quiet—nothing doing in Parliament. The Legislative Council are holding a session in the vestry of Trinity Church, and preparing an address to the Governor General, Lord Elgin. A proclamation of the influential inhabitants having recommended peace, there has been no rioting to day.

The organization of the various Boards for ulterior purposes (should news from England render further action necessary,) is rapidly going on.

The military still continue to guard the place of the meeting of the Parliament and the Government offices. Several French addresses, expressive of confidence in the ministry, have been presented to Lord Elgin.

The ministry have sustained a defeat in the Legislative Council during the last three days. The ministerial partisans have been trying to get up an address to the Governor, similar in its tone to that presented in the Assembly, but they failed in their object to day, by a majority of one. The debate on the matter was postponed for a fortnight, in order to get a full house.

It is said that the Upper Canada Radicals have refused to allow the sittings of the house to be transferred to Quebec.

BUFFALO, May 2.—Nothing of importance from Upper Canada. Although the excitement continues, no further outbreaks have occurred. Despatches from Toronto, Kingston, and other places report everything quiet.

NEW BRUNSWICK VS. CALIFORNIA.—The New Brunswick of Saturday notices the advertisement in our last number, respecting the fitting out of a vessel for California, and adds:—

Instead of proceeding to California the people of Miramichi might find more gold by steadily pursuing the glorious fisheries of the gulf of St. Lawrence in their immediate vicinity.

The New Brunswick reports that the Attorney General, immediately after the breaking up of the Executive Council, proceeded to Canada, but the object of his mission has not transpired.

HALIFAX.—Seven convicts have escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary.

Ship News.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, May 4.—barque Endymion, Cor dingly, Hull—Gilmoor, Rankin & Co.

5th—schr Mary Jane, Forest, Boston, 11 days, general cargo—Johnson & Mackie.

7th—barque Oxford, Burns, Glasgow, 30 days, general cargo—Gilmoor, Rankin & Co.

A brig, supposed to be the Pomona, from Leith, passed up last night; and the barque Onyx, from Grangemouth, this morning.

HALIFAX, April 25.—cleared, schr Mary Ann, Glawson, Miramichi. 27th—schr Victoria, Bollong, Dalhousie and Shippigan.

BOSTON, May 4.—cleared, brig Garland, Spearing, Miramichi.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED, May 1.—schr Robert & Sarah, Linkletter, P. E. Island, onts.

7th—barque Lady Constable, New York—Holderness & Chilton.

CLEARED, April 25.—schr Morning Star, Betts, P. E. Island.

May 3.—schr Robert & Sarah, Linkletter, P. E. Island.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

For Miramichi.—April 11—Mariner, Sunderland; Jane, ditto; Edmond Castle, Waterford. 14th—Start, Dublin. 18th—Lemnos, Cork. 20th—Lady Falkland, Liverpool.

For Dalhousie.—April 14—Sylvia, the Clyde. 20th—Scotland, Liverpool.

For Passaic.—April 13, Fisherman, Deal; Teazer, Jersey; Quiz, ditto.

For Sheddac.—April 14, City of Rochester, Deal.

For Shippigan.—April 12, Amelia, Jersey. Loading.—At Liverpool, Farrago, Bay Chaleur; John Walker, Restigouche.