

The political hurricane which has swept away monarchy in France, has extended to Germany; and in Austria, after a despotism of forty years, Prince Metternich has been compelled to take flight, the Viennese having taken up arms and overthrown his government. On the 13th March the students and the people assembled in great numbers, and proceeded to the States palace, to demand the abolition of the censorship of the press and other reforms. A tumult followed, and the palace was forced by the populace. Prince Metternich immediately took flight, and a collision, in which many lives were lost, ensued between the people and the soldiery. A proclamation was issued in the afternoon, announcing the resignation of Prince Metternich, and the whole city was illuminated in the evening.

Letters from Central Germany state that the peasants are in arms, and a *Jaquerie* has commenced.

A monster meeting at Berlin, on the 18th March, to petition for reform, ended in tumult, which was suppressed by troops. The State Gazette of the 15th contained a patent by King Frederick William, announcing that in conjunction with Austria, he had invited the German Confederates to meet for immediate consultation on existing affairs. The patent contains this declaration:—"We are resolved to strive with all our energy that these consultations may lead to an actual regeneration of the German Confederation; so that the German people, fundamentally united by strengthened free institutions, and at the same time protected from the dangers of discord and anarchy, may regain its ancient grandeur, and assume its proper rank in Europe."

In Prussia a similar revolution has taken place, attended with a frightful effusion of blood. It was at first reported that King Frederick William had been compelled to fly from his dominions, but this proved to be not the case.

In Hanover, the spirit of reform has declared itself in equally significant terms.

In Saxony, similar events have occurred.—The King has been compelled to convoke the Diet; the censorship of the press is abolished; trial by jury, religious freedom, and other salutary reforms, are secured. The Duke of Brunswick has been compelled to follow the example of the King of Saxony.

In Baden an insurrection of the peasantry in the mountainous parts is fearfully on the increase. At Constance a republic has been proclaimed.

In Bavaria, the eternal Lola Montez has again occasioned tumultuous disorders, during which the palace windows have been demolished.—The troops have, however, repressed the riots, and Lola Montez has been sent to Frankfurt.—The King is alleged to have come to the determination to abdicate immediately after the opening of the Chamber, and to take up his residence in Sicily.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are living in studied retirement at Brussels.

It is stated by several Calcutta journals that six new bishops are to be appointed for the East Indies.

Prince Louis Napoleon will be a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, for the Department of the Seine.

The Riots in Scotland.—Accounts from Glasgow state that no further disturbances had taken place. All was quiet and business was going on in the usual way. The colliers and their employers had had a meeting respecting the demand for increased wages, but the masters refused to comply.

The American ocean steamer Washington, Capt. Johnston, left Southampton on Tuesday for New York, with 35 passengers, and 250 tons of merchandise principally French and Manchester goods. W. H. Hincken, Esq., went out in her, in charge of despatches from the American Legation.

Sudden Death of the Marquis of Bute.—This nobleman died suddenly on Saturday evening last, at his seat, Cardiff Castle, Glamorganshire, in his 56th year. The fatal complaint was disease of the heart.

In Holland a tendency to disorder has manifested itself, but no important political results have followed.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Sardinia. At Chambery, on the 14th inst., cries for a Republic were uttered, but the military restored tranquillity.

The kingdom of Greece appears in a ferment with troops marching in every direction. It is more than probable that the reign of the imbecile Otho is drawing to a close.

In Spain the general tranquillity has not been disturbed. The English fleet having been withdrawn from the Tagus, some apprehension is felt in many quarters that Portugal may again become the seat of intestine strife. At present all is quiet.

Despatches have been received in Paris, announcing the important fact that Lombardy is in high insurrection.

It is stated that the movement commenced in Bergamo and Brescia, and ensued at Milan; it is added that the tri-colour flag was waving over the *duomo* of the chateau.

The French Fleet ordered to rendezvous at Toulon.—A private correspondent at Toulon writes: All is activity and bustle here, indicating a movement of great importance on the part of the French fleet. Orders have been received for the whole of the ships to be concentrated. They

are all very well manned, and have their heavy stores; but they are now directed by the Republican Provisional Government to take on board five months provisions, and to be in every respect ready to receive sudden orders—(a *P. instant*.) The destination of the fleet is certainly Naples. So let our 'Amazon Parker' look out for squalls."—*United Service Gazette*.

The Mails from Bombay of the 15th of February, bring afflicting news of the results of the failure of the Union Bank of Calcutta. A contribution 20 per cent. is to be levied on the shareholders, and the Laudable Assurance Company is involved, from having invested their funds in the securities of the bank. Business has been materially affected thereby and several native firms have suspended payment. The New Governor General remained at Calcutta. India was tranquil and healthful. A slight complaint, called the English cholera, prevailed at Poonah and its neighborhood.—*European Times*.

The London Times of the 15th inst. contained the extraordinary number of 1722 advertisements.

The Queen and Prince Albert have subscribed £200 on behalf of the English workmen driven from France.

A captain of a vessel, from Constantinople to Wexford, and several of his crew, died from eating pork preserved in a leaden cistern.

Letters of the 7th ult. state that the Norwegian herring-fishing was likely to prove a failure at Bergen. At Stevanger, about 300,000 barrels have been cured.

The number of visitants to the British Museum in 1847, was 820,965; in 1846, 750,601; and in 1845, 685,614.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ameer of Cabool, is said to have sent twenty pairs of curious pheasants as a present to the Queen.

On the 25th ult., the greater portion of the town of Bolechow, in Galicia, was destroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty houses fell a prey to the flames.

A very rich vein of lead ore has just been discovered within the manor of Hartstop, in Patterdale. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope, for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

The life of Annette Meyers will be spared. She was condemned for shooting a soldier in the guards who had cruelly deceived her.

The importations of gutta percha continue to take place in large quantities. A vessel just arrived from Singapore has brought 1386 packages and 5084 blocks of this article.

All proceedings having been abandoned as to Dr. Hampden's appointment to the bishopric of Hereford, his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will proceed to the consecration on the 26th inst.

The ladies connected with the Provisional Government are seconding the exertions of their husbands and friends to restore order, by giving spirited balls and reunions.

It appears that the judge of a county court can order payment of a debt due from a soldier, but has no power of imprisonment so long as the man remains in her Majesty's service.

A letter from Copenhagen says that it is the intention of the King of Denmark to re-unite himself in marriage with his second wife, from whom he was separated some time since.

Sir Stratford Canning, accompanied by Lady Canning and daughters, left London on the 17th for Constantinople, *viz* Vienna and Trieste, to resume his duties as British ambassador at Turkey.

It is proposed to elect M. Guizot a member of the Athenæum Club; but several members have protested against his admission. Why? M. Guizot is a historian, and is surely in that character entitled to the honour. His political sins appertain to the statesman, not the man of letters.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The market continues to receive comparatively a limited supply of Colonial Wood, having, since the 1st of February, been brought in 17 vessels, *viz*, 12 from St. John, and 5 from other ports, burthen 10,199 tons; whilst for the first two months of last import year, 27 vessels arrived, burthen 15,164 tons. We confirm the general observations given in our last circular; but the then anticipated improvement, has been in some measure checked, by the dreaded consequences, that may possibly ensue, from the present disturbed state of various countries on the continent of Europe, notwithstanding, however, somewhat higher prices have been obtained, for both St. John and the better descriptions of Quebec Timber.—Pine Timber: Four cargoes of St. John Pine, lately arrived, of averages varying from 17 to 19½ inches, string, have been sold at prices ranging from 16½d to 18½d per foot, the rates being 3d under the inches, with one exception. A prime cargo of Quebec has been sold at 15½d per ft.; a middling cargo, by auction brought 13d to 13½d per ft.; and a cargo imported in 1845, 12½d per ft.—Red Pine: Parcels of Quebec have been disposed of, by auction and private sale, at 19d to 21½d per foot, according to quality and specification. St. John has been sold at 14d to 14½d per foot with Pine cargoes.—Birch: Two or three parcels of St. John with cargoes of Pine, have been sold at 14d to 15d per foot.—Pine and Spruce Planks: In the early part of the month two cargoes of St. John Spruce were sold by auction—one on the quay, at from 1 15-16d to 2 1-16d per foot, and the other in the yard at 2d to 2 3-16d per foot. By private sale, a parcel of St. John Spruce, on the quay, brought 2½d per foot, and a cargo of St. Andrew's dimensions 2½d per foot.—Sleepers: 2,000 St. John Hachmatac, 10 by 5 of prime quality, were sold by auction in the early part of the month, at 4s each; and 600 Quebec, of similar dimensions, brought 3s 6d each; a parcel of Nova Scotia Hachmatac (double) have been sold at 5s 10d each.

RUSSIA.

We read in a letter from St. Petersburg of the 4th, that on learning that a revolution had taken place in France, the Emperor appeared indifferent, but said, "France has become wild, and the French are mad." There was a talk the day after of extraordinary military measures having been resolved on, which appears to be confirmed; for we learn under date of the 11th, in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor had given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war footing. His Imperial Majesty feels bound to adopt this step by the terms of existing treaties with other powers, and, in the event of a necessity arising, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against the destructive advance of revolutionists and anarchists.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign office from Berlin, dated the 14th, which announce that the Emperor of Russia has declared in the most positive manner that he will abstain from all interference in the affairs of France so long as France shall not make any aggression on other powers.

An absurd report prevailed a few days ago that the Emperor was dead—it was rumoured by poison—and that the nobles had resolved to establish a Republic.

A Postscript in Willmer & Smith's Times says:—

By express we have received the following important intelligence.

On the 18th the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic, 15,000 insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

THE DEATH OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—John Jacob Astor, eminent for the accumulation of an immense property, expired at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at his own residence, in the 85th year of his age. Symptoms of coming dissolution made their appearance last Sunday; yet these were outwardly so faint as to encourage the opinion of a more protracted issue. Even at eight o'clock this morning, an hour previous to the time, he was enabled to partake of some slight nourishment. His death, which was the consequence of old age merely—the physical powers having become gradually exhausted—evidenced no painful struggle, but was easy, quiet and composed—to be compared most fitly to an infant's passage into sleep. All his family were present at the scene. The funeral will take place at four o'clock, next Saturday afternoon, from the house of his son, Wm. B. Astor, 32 Lafayette place.

The wealth of John Jacob Astor, which at the time of his decease can hardly be represented in the sum of ten millions of dollars, was in no part hereditary. In the year 1784 he stood on our shores a poor youth, yet in possession of that disposition of heart and firmness of purpose, which enabled him to obtain great wealth. His place of birth was the village of Waldrop, near Heidelberg, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany: its time the month of July, 1764. His father, who had good reputation for truthfulness and the leading a correct life, held the humble but honorable office of a bailiff of Waldrop.—This worthy man sought with much care to impress on his children those pious views and resolves which he held as the safeguard to worldly happiness and prosperity.—*N. Y. Herald*, 30th ult.

Mr. Astor's Will.—We have examined an abstract of this document, in which the community feel at least the interest of curiosity, on account of the vast amount of property which it bequeathes. The principal document was executed July 4th, 1836. But as Mr. Astor acquired new estates, or the circumstances of his devices changed, or he changed his opinion of what was best, he made sundry codicils, at the following dates, *viz*, July 19, '38, Jan. 9, '39, Aug. 22, '39, Oct. 24, '39, March 3, '41, June 3, '41, Dec. 4, '42, and Dec. 22, '43. There are various re-attestations of the principal will, up to Jan. 11, 1845.

The great features of the will and its codicils, are ample provision for all the relations of Mr. Astor and their children,—his son, Wm. B. Astor, being the great residuary legatee.

There are no trusts created for the benefit of relatives; though in quite a number of cases, only income, or a sum per annum, is to be paid to the present generation, with a reversion to their children, or other heirs, who succeed to unrestricted possession.

The only important bequest for the public benefit, in one of \$400,000, by the codicil of Aug. 20th, 1839, for erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free general use. For this purpose he appropriates a plot of ground on the southerly side of Astor place, 65 feet front by 125 deep, for the building; or, if the trustees of this bequest think it more expedient, a plot of like size on the East side of Astor Place. The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and the land estimated at \$35,000. Then \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be placed at interest, to defray the expenses of management, purchase of books, or the publication of lectures, as the Trustees may think best.—The Trustees are the Mayor of the City and the Chancellor of the State, *ex officio*, (and now named as a mark of respect,) Messrs. Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James

G. King, Jos. G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Jr., and Charles Bristed, who are to appoint their successors. The Trustees are to have no pay; nor is any one of them to hold any office of emolument under the Board.

There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by establishing an institution for the sick or disabled, or for the improvement of the young, of \$50,000.

The other public bequests are as follows; but most, if not all of them, we believe, were paid in advance, during the life of the testator:—

The German Society, \$20,000; Institution for the blind, \$5000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; Lying-in Asylum, 2,000.

The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estates perhaps as much more; so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum we put down the other day. Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension; and we presume that with most men, the idea of one million is just about as large an idea as that of any number of millions.

Mr. Astor was a native of Germany, but has resided here almost sixty years. He landed here with only a trifling sum in his pocket.—He early commenced business as a trader in Fur, and when the State of New York was a wilderness, made frequent voyages up the Mohawk to trade with the Indians.

As his wealth increased, he enlarged his business until by the formation of the American Fur Company he was a competitor with the great capitalists of Europe, the Proprietor of the North Western and Canadian Fur Companies. Such was his enterprise that he extended his business to the mouth of the Columbia River, and formed the first Fur establishment there, known as Astoria. Several expensive expeditions were fitted out by him, of overland journeys to the Pacific, some of which were executed by individuals with great suffering. These exploits belong to history, and are faithfully recorded by Washington Irving.

For many years previous to the war of 1812, and subsequently, Mr. Astor was extensively engaged in the Canton trade, and during the war was so fortunate that several of his ships arrived here with valuable cargoes in safety.—The profits on these ships were enormous.

Mr. Astor made large investments in American stocks, which he purchased during the war with Great Britain, at sixty to seventy cents on the dollar, and which after the peace, went up to twenty per cent. above par. His great estate, however, has accumulated more from the purchase of Real Estate than from any other source. He is the largest proprietor by far, of city property, than any in the State. Mr. Astor has been in very feeble health for a long time, but within a few days had sank gradually from the infirmities of age, without any disease.—*Journal of Com.*

FROM THE BAHAMAS.—The Nassau Gazette of March 18th, announces the passage of the bill for the separation of Turk's Island, in the board of Council on the 17th by a vote of 4 to 2, one member refusing to vote. The bill had previously passed the House of Assembly.

Turks Island will therefore be erected into a separate Government, to be administered by a President and Council under the superintendence of the Captain General of Jamaica.

The Gazette of March 4, says:—We have received a report by way of Turks Island to the effect that the town Port au Prince has been nearly destroyed by the falling of the high mountain under which the town was built.

We have not been able to glean any particulars of the catastrophe, except that abundance of rain had been falling for some time previously, which had the effect of loosening the earth—many of the inhabitants have in consequence gone over to Turks Island.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—The *schr. Globe*, Captain Seeley, arrived yesterday from Demerara, brings us files of the *Antigua Observer* and *Royal Gazette*, published at Demerara.

At Antigua, on the 17th ult., the weather was very dry, and rain much wanted. Several estates had commenced taking off the new crop of sugar.

Dr. Bonyan, the Commissioner appointed to visit and report upon the condition of the various descriptions of immigrants, located on the several cultivated estates in Demerara, calculated that of fifteen thousand Maderian emigrants introduced into that colony at the public expense, nearly one half have been swept away by disease incidental to the climate.

We find nothing in the Demerara papers worth copying.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The New York and Philadelphia papers have received by overland express and telegraph later advices from Mexico. They were contained in an extra Picayune of 29th ult. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult. and from the capital to the 20th. The news principally relates to the Court of Inquiry, and is indefinite and unsatisfactory.—*Boston Journal*.

THE FRENCH TRADE.—The political events in France have materially interfered with the commerce between that country and the United States. The packet of April 1, from New York went out in ballast. The packet of March 1, from Havre, had only 21 cases of goods, and the packet of the 8th had one hundred packages.