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less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Cavaignac proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, it is impossible that peace can be preserved.

The shipment of troops for Civita continues actively at Toulon and Marseilles. At the latter port, on the 17th, the Orenoque steamer left for Civita, with a battery of artillery, and having two transports in tow, carrying horses.

The Turkish Government is about to execute a geological map of the Ottoman empire; and the colonel of engineers appointed to direct the work has been sent to Paris to obtain from the government of the Republic the aid of French officers.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognized the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

Prussia is mustering her forces; and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhemish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes. We cannot describe the state of Baden and Wurtemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpalz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding.

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his attempt to put down the Roman Republic; so that the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to the French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seem magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to be contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City. Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans.

INDIA.

By an Overland Mail from India, with dates from Bombay to the 17th of April and Calcutta to the 7th April, we learn that the war in the Punjab is entirely over; that Dost Mohammed and his Affghans have escaped through the Khyber Pass and reached Cabool; that General Gilbert now occupies Peshawur, and in his march towards the Indus cleared the entire country of the insurgents; and having communicated these particulars in a despatch to the Governor-General, which reached head quarters on the 28th March, on the

following day Lord Dalhousie issued a proclamation declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, the boy Dhuleep Singh, the last phantom of Sikh Sovereignty, signed away his title, and the Punjab is now part and parcel of the British empire in India.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 26.—Quebec Pine, of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sales. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battens, &c., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

PROFFERED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.—A despatch from Lord Elgin, to Earl Grey, dated April 30th, after giving an account of the riots in Canada, concludes as follows:

I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no present likelihood of a renewal of disturbances. A few days will show what echo the proceedings of the violent party awakens in Upper Canada, and to what extent they are followed by reaction. Meanwhile, it is my firm conviction, that if this dictation be submitted to, the government of this province by constitutional means will be impossible; and that the struggle between overbearing minorities, backed by force, and majorities resting on legality and established forms, which has so long proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the province, and producing a state of chronic discontent, will be perpetuated. At the same time, I think that if I am unable to recover that position of dignified neutrality between contending parties, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and from which I would appear to have been for the moment driven—not, as I firmly believe, through any fault of my own, but by the unreasonable violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interests of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional Governor, but who should have the advantage of being unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the Province. I have, &c.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Her Majesty's Annual Visit to Scotland.—From the improvements and preparations which are being made in the Highland districts which were visited by the royal family last year, there is every likelihood of their revisiting Aberdeenshire in a few months. At a suitable spot on the carriage way which leads from Balmoral to Lochnagar, a handsome cottage is almost completed. It has been erected at the request of her Majesty.

ROME.—The firing of the French artillery injured the upper part of St. Peter's and a portion of the Vatican gallery. Colonel Galletti and General Garibaldi are both badly wounded, but the latter keeps his saddle, and is as active as ever. Madame Potempkin (an Irish lady) has got safe to Frascati, and gives a most curious account of the battle as seen from that hill.

The 500 French prisoners at Rome were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstration of joy. A letter of the 8th, announces the landing at Frumicino of a Spanish force, which was marched on towards Rome.

GENERAL BEM AND THE HUNGARIANS.—It is reported that General Bem, in consideration of his valuable services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domain of Alesuth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, is situated in the fertile county of Stuhlweissenburgh, and has always been considered one of the best managed and most productive estates in the kingdom. It is worth about £200,000.

FRANKFORT, May 8, 1849.

DEATH OF MADAM ROTHSCHILD.—Madam Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old and unfrequented quarter, where he first established himself, and which he always refused to leave; though her oldest son, the present head of the house, has long been living childless and also alone in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 99 years old.

Extracts from late American Papers.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—New York, May 31.—A despatch from St. Louis dated the 30th, says that the cholera is disappearing on the Upper Missouri, but is making sad havoc among the California emigrants on the plains.

Three cases of cholera occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, all of which proved fatal.

Three cases of cholera occurred at Baltimore on Wednesday night.

The Board of Health at Norfolk report twelve cases during the week ending on Tuesday—six whites and six colored. Four deaths occurred.

THE CHOLERA.—It would seem by our telegraphic advices of yesterday that the cholera has made its appearance in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. One death from the disease has occurred in Paterson, N. J. Cases of the disease were also reported at Newark, N. J., and West Troy, N. Y., but the reports were not well authenticated.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Nashville. Some nine cases had occurred to the 24th, six of which proved fatal.—Boston Journal June 1.

The New York Board of Health report eight new cases of cholera and two deaths between 12 o'clock on Wednesday and 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio were awful in the extreme. The number of deaths reaching near five hundred. The disease broke out in the camp of the third Infantry and Quartermaster's encampment and on Salado.—The dead and dying were piled up in the open air unattended.

THE CREVASSES.—Our latest accounts from New Orleans by telegraph are to the 30th May. At that period the crevasse had not been stopped, and one-half of the city was overflowed.

Already half of the city is inundated.—The inhabitants are flying from their homes, and business matters are being wound up.

THE CEMETERIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Nearly all our cemeteries are under water, so as to cause great inconvenience in the burial of the dead. Yesterday, hearses were driving about from one cemetery to another, in the vain search of a dry place to deposit the dead. The Protestant cemetery, at the foot of Girod street, is about two feet under water.—May 18.

The Mobile Register contains the following California news to the 9th of April:—Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. There were 80 vessels at San Francisco, with few arrivals daily.

The town of San Francisco was under great excitement, from rumors afloat that the military was preparing to attack it, and Gen. Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the legislature. The Alcalde and all the council of the town had been displaced by Justices of the Peace, and disorder was reigning in all branches of the administration, which was attributed to the conduct of their late governor, Col. Mason.

Col. Fremont and his party have arrived safely in California, by the overland route.

Gambling and inebriety were on the increase in California.—Provisions at the placers are still very high.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns have been deserted by men who have gone to the gold mines. At Valparaiso the same rush for the gold mines has taken place; nearly all the merchants are preparing to go.

Late and Important from Texas.—The express between Brownville and Palo Alto had been attacked by numerous and formidable bands of Comanches, and acts of the most startling barbarity were perpetrated.

The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners.

The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zenas, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Malverton.

CANADA.—The Montreal Pilot of the 19th ult. gives a list of 49 Addresses to the Governor General, approving the policy of the Administration.

An Address from the County of Leeds was signed by 3602 names, and was presented by a Deputation of 64 persons.

The Niagara Address had 6000 names.—Many of the Conservatives have enlisted under the Ministerial banner.

The Address from St. Hyacinthe county and head of Lake Ontario, contained 9,585 signatures.

It is stated that over 100,000 signatures, attached to 150 addresses, measuring two thirds of a mile in length, have been presented to Lord Elgin, expressing confidence in his Government, and condemning in severe terms the Montreal riots.

The Highland Society of Brook, has unanimously voted an address to Lord Elgin, and requested permission to enroll his Lordship as an honorary member of the Society.

The Saint Andrews Society of Woodstock, (only two dissenting) have resolved to send an Address of confidence in the noble Earl.

MONTREAL, May 26.

THE DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the demise, in Montreal, yesterday morning the 25th of May, of his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. B., K. C. H., K. C. T. S., &c., Commander of her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

The loss of this highly distinguished officer, cannot be viewed but as a great public calamity; his family and friends feel most deeply the severe bereavement which they have sustained. The Duke of Wellington accounted him "his most accomplished officer." He was a most loyal and faithful servant of his sovereign, of admirable judg-

ment, of inflexible integrity, ever zealous in the performance of his duties, and his benevolence of disposition endeared him to every one to whom he became known.

Last autumn the General had a severe attack of ulcerated sore throat, since which time his respiration has been more or less affected; his general health had also become impaired from a long and arduous career in the service of his country, and recently, his strength gradually failed, from the harassing nature of his duties and subsequent confinement. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he never rallied, and, at the age of 72, he died, like a true soldier, at his post.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban had received a cross and five clasps for various services from 1793 to the close of the war in 1815.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban was Colonel of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, had been Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and administered, consecutively, the governments of Antigua, British Guiana, and the Cape of Good Hope.—Gazette.

Lieut-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, having died recently at Montreal, the office of Commander-in-Chief devolves upon His Excellency Sir John Harvey, for the present, in virtue of being the next officer in rank to the deceased in these provinces. Sir John, it is reported, will embark to-day, on board H. M. Steamer Vixen for Canada, to assume the duty of his new office.—Halifax Recorder, Saturday.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER MAID OF ERIN.

It is with much regret that we have to record the partial destruction of this fine steamer by fire. Shortly before 1 o'clock on Wednesday last, an alarm was given, and on proceeding towards the Market Wharf, we found the whole of the upper works of the steamer in flames, which spread with great rapidity, until she presented a complete sheet of flame. The most energetic means were, however, adopted to save the boat, and in a short time so great was the quantity of water thrown into her from the different Engines, that the fire was at length subdued, but not until the whole of her upper works were destroyed, including the Ladies' Cabin, which was burnt off.

The Maid of Erin was lying at the end of the North Market Wharf, and was just about starting for Digby when the fire occurred.—We learn that Captain Leavitt, his officers and men saved nothing from the boat, and every thing on board, including all the Cabin furniture, fell a prey to the flames.

The damage is estimated at about £1000, and we are informed that Messrs. Parks, the enterprising owners, had no insurance.

The fire is said to have originated from the breaking of a jug of American spirits in the cook house, which ran upon the stove, causing instant combustion, and spreading with a degree of rapidity which defied all attempts to subdue the flames.

In consequence of this unfortunate disaster, we understand that the favourite steamer Admiral, Captain Hutchins, will renew her trips to this city, which we doubt not will be very acceptable to those of our citizens who are contemplating a trip to Boston.—New-Brunswick.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX TO AMHERST.

—The Halifax papers contain a notice from the Government Commissioners for building a line of Telegraph from Halifax to Amherst, to be completed and in working order by the 1st of October next. The party contracting will be required to furnish the necessary registers, batteries and magnets, of the latest and best quality, of Morse's Patent, for not less than three stations.

The line from this City to Amherst will shortly be commenced, as two-thirds of the stock have been subscribed in Halifax, and it is expected that the remainder will be taken up in this City and along the line.—Id.

A lad of about 16 years of age, in the employ of Mr. G. V. Nowlin, Deputy Sheriff, was unfortunately drowned on Friday morning, by falling from his horse into the Creek on the Sands, while wading through the water.—Ibid.

Vice Admiral the Earl Dundonald, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the West India and North America station, arrived at Halifax in the Flag Ship Wellesley, on Wednesday last.

The brig Mary Pring, from Oporto, has a cargo of Wines valued at £16,000, which are to be landed at this port and re-shipped in the same vessel for Antwerp and Riga. A reduction in the duties is insured by the article passing through a Colonial port.

HAND THEM ALONG CAREFULLY.—It is said that there are now residing at Gold River to the westward, and at some other locality to the eastward of