

(Continued from page 179.)

ward a motion respecting the late events in Canada. Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the Rebellion Losses Bill. Sir Robert Inglis, the member for Oxford, has called the attention of the House to the exemplary conduct of the American Government in reference to the expedition which they have so nobly determined to send forth in search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Hume, who has recovered from his late illness, has brought forward his annual motion for a reform in parliament, by extending the suffrage to all householders, by adopting the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and electoral divisions. Mr. Moffatt has persevered in his Bankrupt and Insolvent Members' Bill for the fourth time. The second reading, out of respect to him, was carried by 55 to 45, but the objections to the measures are so great that we do not think, altered as it is, it will pass this session. The Affirmation Bill, dispensing with oaths in giving evidence in courts of law was carried by a majority of 77 to 73, but its chance in the upper House is more than doubtful. A bill to permit the coinage of silver two shilling pieces is passing through Parliament unopposed.

The third reading of the bill for the repeal of the Navigation laws has been postponed until Tuesday the 12th inst., to accommodate the Bishop of Oxford, who has an amendment to propose.

ADVANCEMENTS IN THE PEERAGE.—Letters Patent have issued creating Earl Dalhousie a Marquis, by the style and title of Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, and of the Punjab; and letters patent have also issued, creating Lord Gough a Viscount, by the style and title of Viscount Gough of Goojerat, of the Punjab, and of the City of Limerick.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of proprietors in the Bank of British North America was held on the 4th inst. The directors in their report state that they adhered to a cautious and restrictive policy during the period of commercial depression last year, and that the British North American colonies had sustained their credit during the same period. They propose continuing the policy of confining the operations of the company to legitimate banking, however promising the temptation may be to depart from such a judicious system. Notwithstanding a restricted business, they are enabled to make a small addition to the rest, and after setting apart a sum sufficient to cover the estimate of probable loss, to declare a dividend for the half year at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

NEW PLAN OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Ministry have brought forward a scheme for the future Government of the Colonies, the general features of which have been laid before the House of Commons by the Colonial Under Secretary, and have been met with very general concurrence in the House. Mr. Hawes does not interfere with the North American Colonies, but has prudently limited his efforts in the first place to the Australian Colonies. His bill introduced under the authority of Government provides for a federal union of the Australian Colonies with separate and independent legislatures, and a general Assembly of the whole Union. The powers of this General Assembly, which seems very much like the American Congress, will have power to impose all duties, regulate the Post Office, and the formation of roads, railways or canals, traversing two or more Colonies; to controul the management of light-houses; to regulate weights, measures, and the currency; and to pass such general laws affecting all the Colonies as may be required by addresses from the several Colonial legislatures.

The trade of the several Colonies thus federated will of course be on an equal footing, and perfect free trade will exist.

This most important Colonial Reform Bill was received with great satisfaction by all parties in the House, and there appears very clear indication that something similar will shortly be proposed for the North American Colonies.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland continue deplorable. The whole of the western provinces seem to be in a most deplorable condition.—Society is utterly disorganized. The landlord is paying "rack-rents" instead of receiving "rack-rents." The clergy is suffering silently, but most deeply, and the difficulty to procure the services of disinterested persons

who will administer the limited relief afforded by Government, increases daily.

The memorial in behalf of the state prisoners was presented to Lord Clarendon, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Tuesday last, when his lordship read a reply which leads to no other conclusion but that the transportation of the prisoners will be carried into effect. There is certainly a very lively sympathy entertained by men of all parties and ranks in behalf of the prisoners, and it is questionable whether it would not have been a wiser course on the part of the Government to accede to the wishes so generally felt that even the mitigated punishment of transportation should be remitted.

On Tuesday Mr Marquis, the governor of Richmond Bridewell, received a notification from the Lord Lieutenant that the sentence of death, which had been passed on the state prisoners—Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, Terrence Bellew M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donoghue—had been commuted to transportation for life. Up to a late hour yesterday evening the governor had not received any notice for the removal of the state prisoners from the gaol, although rumours were afloat through town that they had either been removed, or were about to be removed, to a steamer, which was said to be in readiness, at Kingstown, to receive them.

Waterford has just been placed, by the Lords Commissioners of Customs, in the list of third class ports. This change, unfortunately, has been owing to a decline in the trade of this port, and will cause an immediate or at all events a speedy, removal of the following officers, namely, comptroller, landing surveyor, landing waiter, and two tide surveyors.

FRANCE.

France has not greatly advanced during the week towards a more settled state of things. It is true that we have at least the formation of a new ministry, which is the same as before with the exception of three important names. M. Dufaure, supplants Leon Faucher as Minister of the Interior, M. Tocqueville replaces Lanjuinais takes M. Buffet's portfolio as Minister of Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud takes no part in the change. It is plain that the new list is intended to conciliate all parties, but the irreconcilable opinions of several members of the new administration render it impossible that it can be of long duration.—Indeed, from the moment it was announced last Saturday, it has been in daily jeopardy, and it is difficult to conceive that it can hold together with a resolute body of 240 Red Republicans in the Chamber breathing nothing but defiance.

The long-expected President's Message to the Assembly was published in the *Moniteur* and the other Paris papers on Thursday morning. It is easy to see that it will not please the Opposition. The affair of the intervention in Italy is vaguely glossed over, and has evidently been an embarrassing subject to the President. The Paris papers furnish details of the intrigues which have been going on during the ministerial crisis. The jealousy of the great public men is on a par with that exhibited in the worst periods of history.—The present Ministry cannot endure. Mr. Proudhon, proprietor of *La Peuple*, recently convicted of libel, had been arrested. The cholera was carrying off many illustrious persons, and the heat of the weather was alarming. The funds have been better supported than might have been expected. The closing prices of the Five per Cents were f81 70 the Three per Cents f50 95.

ITALY.

The latest intelligence from Civita Vecchia states, that the armistice had terminated, and that the French were again preparing to attack Rome. The French force amounted to 25,000 men, and they had sent some heavy artillery upon the Tiber. The attack on Rome was to be made on three points, but as the city was strongly barricaded, and was defended by 80,000 men, the result was considered extremely doubtful.

The Cabinet of Turin has refused to accede to the demands of Austria for the delivery to Radetzky of all her fortresses on the French frontier, and of the City of Genoa.

The Paris journals of Thursday, furnish intelligence from Rome to the 2nd inst. up to which date, hostilities had not commenced, though General Oudinot denounced the armistice on the 1st.

VENICE.

The Austrians have pushed forward to the siege of Venice. Malghera has fallen after a dreadful carnage; and by the last accounts

Venice was closely invested on all sides, and the bombardment of that once mighty city was going on, the operations being directed by Marshal Radetzky himself. It was said the inhabitants of Venice were merely passive, but that strangers within the city kept up the resistance.

IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY.

Accounts from Weis Kirchen state that the Maygars have beaten the battalions of Puchner's *corps d'armee*. From Orsova the remnant of the exhausted troops were beaten and dispersed, and fled—some to Wallachia, and some to Servia.

The Austrian garrison of Buda, consisting of 2200 men and eighty officers, have been sent as prisoners to Debrecsin.

The fortifications of Buda are to be destroyed. The Hungarians found in Buda the following stores—83 field pieces, 1400 muskets, as many cwt. of powder, and 2,000 cwt. of saltpetre, the whole of which have been transferred to Debrecsin.

Walden, who has, it is said, lost his senses, has been recalled from Hungary, and will be succeeded by Haynau. The imperialists have been driven from Bosch, which is now occupied by the Hungarian troops. Bem is at Orsova, having defeated Puchner's *corps d'armee*, and, it would appear, all but annihilated it, for no intelligence has been received from them, and nothing is known as to Puchner's whereabouts.

There is as much activity in the Hungarian Government as in its army. The minister of the Interior, Szeneri, has taken measures for the reorganization of those parts of the country which are not within the theatre of war. The Minister of Finance is engaged in contracting a loan, in case the country should be reduced to a want of money. In the sitting of the Diet of the 12th ult., the Chambers were occupied with the emancipation of the Jews, for which a project of law will be presented.

A report is in circulation at Vienna, that the Russians met with a terrible reception at Katschau, in retaliation for which they destroyed that city.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 5th inst., state that on the 31st ult. the Prussians, under Prince Salm-Salm, were surprised and defeated at Aarhus by the Danish hussars.—The Prince was captured, having sustained serious wounds with several other officers.—The Prussian troops had many killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; they also lost 15 horses. The Danes had nine killed and twelve wounded.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, June 8.

TIMBER.—The market is very dull, and very little enquiry has been made within the last fortnight for any description.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change. Passengers are going in great numbers, but hardly enough to fill all the large ships conveniently; rates fluctuate in consequence.

PROVISIONS (American).—Lard has continued in moderate request since our last, and full rates have been obtained on the sales of the week, which are about 80 tons. The large quantities of Bacon brought forward on Tuesday had the effect of depressing prices to the extent of 2s to 3s. per cwt. on that day, but importers refused to go on at this reduction; since then, buyers have come forward more freely, and a fair business has taken place at rates slightly under those of last week. Hams have been more saleable, the present low rates forcing them into consumption.—For shoulders there has been less inquiry, and the prices must be quoted rather lower. We have no change to report in Cheese. Beef and Pork have been in very moderate request, sales of the latter, in Western prime mess, having been made as low as 43s. per barrel.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Both the metropolitan and the provincial papers contain during the past week very satisfactory accounts of the present state of the crops. The weather has been exceedingly warm. In the early part of the week there was some very heavy thunder showers, which cooled and purified the air, and seems to have benefited the crops in all directions. From the northern counties we learn that the weather continues favourable for the country, an alternation of rain and sunshine helping forward vegetation in a most satisfactory manner. Several farmers have cut grass, and the grain crops are progressing most vigorously. In Yorkshire the crops generally are looking

well, but in some low situations the wheats are rather yellow. It is the general opinion of the farmers of the district, that the season is most favourable for their produce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUARANTINE.—The General Board of Health has just issued a voluminous report, strongly condemnatory of the quarantine system, as inoperative for purpose of health, and highly objectionable in other respects, more particularly as a restriction upon commerce. The adoption of the recommendation of the board will save the country, it is said two millions per annum.

CHOLERA ON BOARD OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—Our Plymouth correspondent informs us that this dreadful malady has made its appearance in the vicinity of Plymouth. It appears that on Tuesday the American packet-ship *American Eagle*, from London and Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth with 300 emigrants, and the cholera made its appearance the same evening. Nineteen deaths are reported to have taken place. The disease is also reported to have made its appearance at the little fishing town of Newton-Ferrers, about eight miles from Plymouth. Every measure of precaution has been taken by the proper authorities.

The standing army of Russia is stated at 665,640 men, which is equal to more than 13 large armies of 50,000 men each, well supplied with cannon and all the implements of war; the Austrian army 391,000; Prussian army 335,000; France, 300,143, besides the National Guards.

The great diamond of Runjeet, taken with other Sikh treasures, is as big as a hen's egg, worth £20,000, and is to be presented by the East India Company to Queen Victoria. Moulraj, the defender of Moultan, is to be imprisoned for life.

It appears by a statement made lately by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that her Majesty's Government have granted the sum of £3,000 for the purpose of assisting Mr. Sayard in his discoveries of the remains of Nineveh.

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE TORRENT OF IMMIGRATION from Europe to this country flows now more impetuously than ever; the whole number of new comers at this port, during the month of May, being thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one! To show how, year after year, increases the crowd of foreigners who seek a refuge from wars and famines, and a want of employment at home, we go as far back as five years only—to 1844. In that year, from January to May, inclusive, there were 10,750 immigrants arrived at New York; since which the increase has gone on until the present year, when, in the corresponding months, the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 84,046; or 21,311 more than there were during the corresponding months of 1848, and 63,290 more than arrived during the same time in 1844. Of the immigrants in 1849; 50,820 were from Ireland; 18,365 from Germany; 9,248 from England; and 2,869 from Scotland. The impending disruption of all things social and political, from one end of Europe to the other, must have an effect still further to invigorate the spirit of immigration to our shores.—*N. Y. Express, June 13.*

Geo. Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ken., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age and is perhaps the oldest man known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Penn., and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.

The Nashville papers of 9th inst., say that ex-President Polk was still lying dangerously ill. He is suffering from an attack of diarrhoea, and not cholera, as previously reported.

The owner of the ship *John W. Cater*, of New-York, cleared on an assorted cargo of goods, at San Francisco, in March, \$100,000. Cooking Stoves that cost \$10 sold for \$180. On many articles of tin ware the percentage of profit was about the same. The vessel retained her crew and proceeded, 29th March, to Oregon, to load lumber for the San Francisco market.

Emigrants from Canada are coming over in covered wagons by way of Detroit. Their destination is Minnesota. More are expected to follow them. They are generally industrious farmers and mechanics, whom the peaceful and settled condition of the States attracts from their troubled and agitated province.

THE NEW CHOLERA REMEDY.—A friend of ours was taken sick with vomiting the other evening, which, after continuing five or six hours, was checked in less than one minute by a sulphur and charcoal pill!—[Chicago Tribune.]

Labourers in gas and other factories where sulphur is evolved, are said to be exempt from cholera.

The West India mail steamship *Trent*, which left St. Thomas for England on the 15th ult., had on board one million of dollars.

The advices from Jamaica are little later than we have had before, and contain nothing new.—The staple article is complaint, as usual, of the weather, the prospects, the condition of trade, &c. &c. revenue declining, crops in danger from drought, public debt increasing, and the like.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*