NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT.

From the London Chronicle, May 13.

Advices from Vienna mention that a report had been in circulation to the effect, that notwithstanding the prohibition of the exports of specie, considerable sums had been remitted to various places abroad on account of the house of Messrs. Rothschild. The rumor, however, had been contradicted by the Minister of Finance, who explained the origin of the report. It appears that the firm had been commissioned to make all payments for the Austrian government to the treasury of the confederation, and to the treasury of the field of operations at Mayence, as well as to the holders of Austrian bonds abroad. These payments were formerly made by bills of exchange, but owing to the recent political events having paralysed banking operations, it was found necessary to remit the various sums in specie, and hence arose the impression that the house was unlawfully operating on its own account. The amount of sums thus expected since the prohibition, up to the 4th instant, has been 658,000 florins. The State had permitted several private individuals, under special circumstances, to effect similar shipments. The central treasury of the State announced that beyond the above named sum, it had remitted no specie to the house of Rothschild at Frankfort.

A large amount of munitions of war had been forwarded to the fortress of Ulm.

In consequence of the recent disturbances at Manheim, a great number of the inhabitants had come to the determination of migrating to Missouri, and forming there a colony, to be called "New Manheim." Their departure was fixed for the early part of August.

Letters from Havre this morning, state that the National Guard had received orders to appear under arms. The instructions had caused some stir, and put a stop to business.

The accounts from Belgium mention that the directors of the Societe Generale had resigned, in conformity with the tenor of the report of the central committee. The law authorizing the Minister of Finance to expend 20,000 francs in the coinage of copper money had passed the Chamber. The discussion relative to the new issue of notes, and the establishment of savings' banks, had not terminated on the 9th, but would be resumed at the next sitting.

The Amsterdam letters represented the Bourse to have experienced some fluctuations, but finally closed at the prices of the previous day.

The Constantinople advices are to the 27th ult. The stagnation of business, produced by European disturbances, was beginning to yield to a more favorable state of things. Intelligence had been received from Jassy, in Moldavia under date of 18th of April, of disturbances having occurred there in consequence of the general effervescence agitating the whole of Europe. Meetings of various kinds had been held, which at length became so serious as to induce the government to sanction them. It was also deemed prudent to direct the Minister of the Interior, as well as the Minister of Police, to attend these gatherings; and the result was a general concurrence of the respective bodies to present to the prince a series of resolutions (35 in number,) containing the grievances chiefly complained of, accompanied by suggestions for their relief, amongst which the following proposals were submitted:—

Personal security from arbitrary arrest.—Immediate disarming of the Albanians.—Abolition of foreign exports, as injurious to the agriculture and commerce of the country. Improvement of the harbor of Galatz. Strict fulfilment of the law upon which public credit is founded, to insure commercial transactions. Establishment of a tribunal of commerce at Jassy. The French commercial code to be adopted in Moldavia. The establishment of a discount bank, to facilitate commercial transactions. The establishment of a national bank. Reform of criminal justice, and abolition of the censorship; with numerous other clauses of an exclusively local character.

Cholera had shown itself at Aleppo, Marmora, and at Cutali. The rate of exchange on London and Constantinople was 110.

Smyrna accounts of the 28th April, represent business as perfectly suspended, and no improvement was expected until political affairs became settled.

Advices from Athens to the 21st ult., have likewise been received. They principally refer to a late administration of the national bank and the government, the former having, by a multiplicity of errors, in its administration, finally resulted to a suspension of payments. The financial crisis under which Greece is now suffering is attributed to the long continued improvidence of the government, and its alleged corruption in maintaining the system at any cost which alone could secure Coletti in the Ministry.

Malta journals of the 2nd inst. contain the very satisfactory information of a considerable reduction in the period required by vessels performing quarantine. Ships of war and steamers, with clean bills of health, with a surgeon on board, are now subjected to only five days, and merchant vessels to seven days. Merchandize, however, would require to remain ten days at Lazaretto. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel, the Ripon, arrived there from Southampton on the 30th April, and would proceed for Egypt, Syria, and India, a few hours after the arrival of the Oberon steamer with the Marseilles portion of the overland mail. The latter was expected to reach Malta at the date of this account.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the Liverpool Mail, May 13.

Parliament seems to be in the condition of a former administration, in which Lord Brougham was a principal—it done little before the recess—and it has done less since.

The present week, except incidentally in reference to foreign politics, both houses have done very little. In the Lords the usual monotony was interrupted by Lord Stanley, who indulged his ill-nature in an insidious attack on his former Colleague, Lord Palmerston, relative to the Sotomayor correspondence at Madrid.

The commons have been occupied with the health of towns bill, and a brief discussion on the anti-free trade disposition of the *Court Circular*.

The foreign news this week encourages the hope that Europe is about to settle down into the repose of order. France is falsifying all the prophecies of her enemies. The war between Denmark and the duchies is now likely to come to a speedy conclusion for the mediation of England appears to be acceptable and successful; and although the Pope has reluctantly consented to make war on Austria, there is a hesitation in the hostile parties to come to blows. If the Italians were wise and energetic, they would at once fall on the troops of the Emperor and expel the Germans from their soil; and in this view the subjects of his Holiness seem to be patriotic and wise. Lombardy is, to all appearance, lost to Austria, and the attempt to retain it, in the face of present circumstances, is not exempt from the charge of wickedness and folly. It returned, it would constitute the weakness of the Austrian empire. For this reason, the British government has been much censured for its patronage of Austria, and its palpable discouragement of Italian independence. "See," says the *Daily News*, what we have done—we have acknowledged the Austrian blockade of Venice, whilst we have forbidden the Neapolitans to send vessels to coast at and to raise that blockade. At the same time we have dissuaded Naples and forbidden the Pope to march to the succour of Venice, having vainly tried to intimidate the King of Sardinia into a similar abstention. The Pope, in seeking to obey us, has got nearly overthrown; as it is he has expressed his government to the greatest shake and discredit that it has yet suffered." Our advice has also shaken the Neapolitan throne, as it would have buried the Sardinian, had Charles Albert listened to us. What a position is this for England and its whig ministry—acting and negotiating in enmity to Italian unity, Italian independence, Italian freedom! The result will probably be, our not having saved Austria, and not being hooted out of Italy by the popular execration. Charles Albert has not listened to us. He has sent his army on a true Italian mission, and he would have sent his fleet, had we not prevented that display of the naval force of Italy in the Adriatic. Still an arrangement is possible; if not, a battle or two will throw additional light on the policy of England and the prospects of Italy.

The first state trial commences on Monday in Dublin. Mr. Meagher seemed to profit by the legal technicalities so successful in Mr. Mitchell's case, and he therefore at once puts himself on the country, and defends himself.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives the following comparison of the financial position of France on February 24 and May 6, as delivered by M. Garnier Pages in his report on Monday in the National Assembly:—The state of the finances, such as we received it from the fallen government, and such as we resign it into your hands, is as follows:—The former government had established two budgets, the ordinary and extraordinary. From an exact estimate of the expenses, it results that the deficit in the ordinary Budget for 1848 was 73,641,597f., and the foreseen expenses of the extraordinary budget 149,161,969 francs. So that the real amount of the deficit to the charge of the last administration reached to no less than 213,106,566 francs. The expenses of the extraordinary budget were to have been met by the produce of the loan. As to the deficit of the ordinary budget, the late government was reduced, in order to cover it, to resort to the reserves of the sinking fund, which should have been applied to the expenses of the extraordinary one. What we did was this; to put an end to a combination which was nothing more or less than a real deception, we have drawn out a single budget, clear and short, which will be presented to you. I hope, in such a way that you may easily comprehend its details and its *ensemble*. You will then see that, in order to fulfil its duties towards the people and provide for pressing wants, the republican government was compelled to add to the old expenses new ones, amounting in round numbers to eighty-one millions. Up to the present time the provisional government has effected a saving in the different services of about 62 millions. In the course of this year even the proceeds of these savings will be increased by others which are in course of execution. We have also created fresh resources, and we shall ask you to effect others, the details of which will be laid before you, and which, without infringing on rights and situations really worthy of respect, will give to the financial power of the State that increase of which it stands in need.—When all these different measures shall have been definitively sanctioned by you, the *ensemble* of the expenses of that year will amount, for the ordinary service, to 1,501,128,422fr.; the receipts to 1,516,301,190fr., leaving an excess of receipts on the ordinary budget of 43,172,768fr. To this excess of the ordinary service we add the reserve of the sinking fund of 1848, to which we give its real destination by applying it, for the first time, to extraordinary public works. This reserve amounts to 81,940,000fr., and the funds free on the loan of 1841 to 22,937,000fr. There will be found in the budget of 1848 a disposable resource for extraordinary works of 152,059,768fr.; but, as the expense of these works is limited for 1848 to 149,755,569fr., there will remain on the *ensemble* of the budget an excess of receipts of 11,324,209fr."

AUSTRIA.

A fresh ebullition of popular indignation in this city has been occasioned by the (alleged) interference of the archbishop in favor of the expelled religious society of the Liguriani, a sect affiliated to the order of Jesuits. It was supposed that the archbishop was soliciting the government to recall the obnoxious religionists, and not content with disturbing the slumbers of the unfortunate prelate, the insurgents shivered the lower casements of his palace to atoms, and one individual climbed to a window of the first story, and tore down the German flag suspended there.

BRESLAU, May 3, 1848.

The following paragraph appears in a paper published here, and purports to come from a correspondent in Vienna:—

"The Papal Nuncio, Viala Prela is still here, although the Ambassadors of Naples, and Tuscany have been got rid of. There is as yet no public manifestation of a breach with the Pope; but every circumstance that occurs here tends to show that if Pius IX advances one step farther in the affairs of Lombardy, or if he interferes with them in any way but as a mediator, *then Austria will separate herself completely from all spiritual connexion with the See of Rome*—(dass sich Oesterrich auch in geistlicher beziehung ganz vom Romischen stuhl lossagen wird.) The example of Austria—the most powerful of the Roman Catholic States—would lead to the emancipation of the whole of Catholic Christendom from the supremacy of the Pope."

POSEN.

The Poles in this duchy, and the Prussian garrison troops, have had some desperate conflicts. The town of Posen has been nearly destroyed by fire. A battle was fought on the 29th ult. at Miloslaw; the Prussians were victorious. The people are in apprehension that their religion the Roman Catholic—is to be subverted; and the Polish committee protest against the projected territorial arrangement, separating the German Districts from the duchy, and incorporating them with the confederation. A general insurrection is looked for. Martial law has been proclaimed, and all persons found in arms are shot. Eight hundred German volunteers have arrived, as free corps to fight against the Poles.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort committee of fifty have voted a resolution, urging upon the Germanic Confederation to keep the promise made to the Poles, and declaring that the Poles still shall be allowed to pass through Germany on their return to their native land. They recommend also, the appointment of three delegates, one from Austria, one from Prussia, and one from the other federal States, to join "the men of confidence" in the consideration of federal objects.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs makes the following demands from the German Diet at Frankfort:—1. That the German Confederation shall declare itself responsible for the cost of the war and the loss to private property, caused by the hostilities arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and 2. That a complete restoration of all the property of Prussian subjects be made the first condition to any peace to be concluded with the kingdom of Denmark.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

RENDSBURGH, May 8.

An extraordinary supplement to the *Kiesne Gor Ile*, published on the evening of the 4th, announces officially the resignation of Count Reventlow, and the temporary appointment of Baron Pallersbeck as president of the ministry, and of Baron Lehdstein as minister of the foreign department.

The persecution of the Jews at Prague has proceeded to such a height that it has been found necessary to proclaim martial law.

The *Vienna Gazette*, of the 5th May, published an official statement of the losses of the Austrian army in Italy, from the 13th of March to the 27th April. The total loss amounts to 16,512 men.

RUSSIA.

All the ambassadors of Russia at the German courts are preparing to take their departure. The Russian minister plenipotentiary Da Strove, at Hamburgh, is about to give in his resignation, after fifty years of diplomatic services.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 30.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has prohibited, after the 24th of April, to export Russian gold and silver coin from the whole of the western boundary of the empire, until further notice. By another ordinance, drivers and travellers will be permitted, the former to carry 100 rubles, and the latter 300 rubles, across the boundary, for each person, of which a notification must be given at the Customs.

ARMY ON POLISH FRONTIER.

There is manifest little doubt as to the intended campaign of Russia; among other preparations, the creation of a bridge of boats at the fortress of Nova Georgiergiewk, across the Vistula, has an evident warlike appearance, since there is no main road leading from the fortress.

The *Constitutionnel* states that accounts have been received in Paris that the first division of the Russian fleet quitted Sebastopol on the 20th ult., steering towards Bessarabia. "It is certain, adds the *Constitutionnel*, "that the fact denotes the tendency of Russia to take advantage of every great European commotion to act in the East." The Hamburg Correspondent says that the Grand Duke Constantine will sail with a fleet to the Sound, on the 5th May, for the protection of Russian commerce.

THE POPE YIELDED!—War against Austria declared, &c.—The *Piedmontaise Gazette* of the 5th inst., contains a letter from Civita Vecchia, of the 2nd inst., which states that the Pope had yielded to the persuasions of the patriot Mamiani, who announced to the people that the Ministers remained, except Cardinal Antonelli replaced by him, Mamiani.—The Ministers possess full power over all temporal affairs comprising the question of war. All private correspondence of the Cardinals, which were seized, were read to the public on the Capitol by a Senator. Mamiani, after haranguing the people, made the following declaration:—1st. No priest shall be appointed to fill any public employment. 2nd. War shall be formally declared. 3rd. Pius IX. is the head of the Government. 4th. A daily official bulletin shall be published of the great war. 5th. Encouragement shall be afforded to the Roman youth to arm and to proceed to drive the barbarians from Italy. Some arrests have been made, and amongst others the Commander of the Fort of Ancona. The Romans are perfectly united, and the Cardinals are gathering round the Pope now that they see his departure is impossible, for which they had made every preparation. The Ministers have promised to press the war, and to co-operate with the other powers of the State to drive out the Austrians. The Austrian Minister shall be expelled from Rome. The Austrian Government, in conjunction with the Jesuits, had concocted a cabal, in consequence of which all the German Bishops menaced the Pope with a schism if he declared war against Austria.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Rome of the 29th ultimo, which contains some further interesting particulars relative to the late movement in that city. It appears that Marshal Radetski, taking advantage of the Pope not having declared war officially against Austria, had shot some Roman volunteers whom he had captured. A painter, named Caffi, who was much beloved, and was extremely popular in Rome, was found hanging from a tree, with a paper attached to his dead body, on which was written "Such is the manner in which the Crusaders of Pius IX. are treated." When this fact became known at Rome, the indignation of the population was raised to the highest pitch. It proposed to proceed to the residence of Count Lutzoff, the Austrian Ambassador, and to take signal vengeance on his person, but he was fortunately spared, in consequence of his amiable character, and of his endeavors to reconcile the Austrian Government with the Holy See.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 9.

Mehemet Ali Pasha returned to Alexandria from Naples on the 3d inst., in the French steamer Alexandre, after an absence of six weeks.

His Holiness is still in a very precarious state of health, suffering the greatest debility both of body and mind.

Ibrahim Pasha arrived here on the 2d inst. in Her Majesty's steamer Odin, and his health seems to have been benefitted by his sojourn in Europe.

The Viceroy's medical attendants having declared his total unfitness to attend to the government of the country, Ibrahim Pasha caused the whole of the family and the most influential Pashas and Beys in the country, to meet at Alexandria, and during the past week many consultations have been held to devise the best means to be adopted under existing circumstances.

Ibrahim Pasha was urged to assume the reins of government, but he refused to take the responsibility of this act, fearing the consequences, in the event of his father's recovery. He wished the European Consuls, who are all here, to recommend him to take the government into his own hands, but this they naturally refused to do, having no authority to take such a step.

It was, however, finally decided yesterday evening that a council should be appointed, composed of Ibrahim Pasha, as president, Said Pasha, his brother, Abbas Pasha, Mehemet Ali's grandson, and seven of the principal functionaries in the country, who are to take the government into their own hands, and assume Mehemet Ali's seal until his death.

Ibrahim Pasha is, therefore, virtually the Governor of Egypt, and he has appointed this council principally as a precaution for himself, as Mehemet Ali, although at times quite childish, still has his lucid intervals; and this is what caused the difficulty.

The representatives of the European Powers will recognise the council as the responsible Government of the country.

At Cairo the residents have been in some alarm, owing to the absence of the authorities, and feared a rising of the people; but, the affairs of the Government having been now settled, Abbas Pasha, the Governor, returned to the capital this morning.

Mehemet Ali's daughter, the widow Nazleh Hanum, and all her retinue of friends and servants, constituting a numerous harem, have also come down from Cairo, and the Viceroy spends most of his time with them. The only exercise Mehemet Ali can take is in an invalid's chair, which was presented to him at Malta by Mr. More O'Ferral, and in which he is drawn about in the garden attached to the palace at Ras el Teen.

Extensive preparations had been made to illuminate the town on the return of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, but they have since been stopped by the authorities, on account of the very weak state of his health.

On Mehemet Ali landing from the French steamer at the Arsenal, his eyes having fallen upon some convicts who were at work there, he ordered them all to be liberated; but this order was subsequently modified, and 600, convicted of venial offences, have been set free out of 850.

Some of the natives in the upper country have latterly taken advantage of the absence from Egypt of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha, and committed several robberies on boats laden with produce coming down the river, for which, however, they have been severely punished.

The river Nile has fallen considerably, and there will be a great scarcity of water during the next four months. M. Mougel, the French engineer, is taking advantage of this circumstance to push the barrage, or damming of the river, and he hopes to make great progress in this gigantic undertaking during the summer. Upwards of 16,000 men are at present employed there, and the Government steamers have latterly been constantly engaged in conveying timber and other materials to the spot.

LATEST COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

From the Liverpool Mail, May 13.

The aspect of political affairs in France being more favorable, and the probability of a speedy termination of the hostilities between Denmark and Prussia, have combined to give rather a spur to the confidence of our merchants, though the advices from the manufacturing districts are still dull.

There was a thin attendance of buyers at our corn exchange on Tuesday morning, and great indisposition towards business. Irish new wheat was 4d and foreign 2d to 3d per bushel cheaper than on that day se'nnight. Flour also declined 1s per sack and 6d per barrel. Oats, barley, and beans supported the previous Tuesday's prices. The demand for Indian corn was not so lively as of late, still several samples were cleared off for Ireland at a decline of 1d per quarter on yellow and 1s per quarter on white corn. Indian meal was 6d per barrel cheaper. The weather is very fine and warm, and the crops in this neighbourhood look exceedingly well. The fears which were entertained for the future have been almost wholly removed throughout the country.

The wheat plant progresses very favorably, but the ery will soon be for moisture for spring corn and pulse. Business since Tuesday has been inactive, but at no marked change in prices. There was a fair attendance of buyers at our market this morning. Wheat and flour sold steadily at about Tuesday's prices. Oats and barley were held for a small advance. Beans were 6d per quarter dearer. The business of the day, however, was in Indian corn and corn meal for Ireland, at very full prices, but at no quotable improvement. There had been American white corn bought 26s to 27s, and the market was cleared of good samples of yellow at 28s to 29s per 480 lbs. Indian meal sold at 12s to 12s 3d per 196 lbs. Returns of grain taken from the *Gazette*, for the week ending 5th May 1848:—wheat, 91,111 qrs; barley, 26,896 qrs; oats, 21,996 qrs; rye, 104 qrs; beans, 3,604 qrs; peas, 192 qrs.

The imports of wheat, flour, &c., into Liverpool from foreign ports between the 4th and 11th instant, are as follows:—5,560 quarters wheat, 127 barrels flour; 2,067 quarters, 2,531 bushels, 56,793 bags Indian corn; 1,234 barrels Indian corn meal; 18,017 bushels, 1,600 pockets, 1,4 bags, 679 tierces rice; 10,532 quarters beans, 426 quarters peas.

The imports of wheat, &c., from Ireland during the same period, are as follows:—730 quarters, 2,803 barrels, 416 bags wheat; 4,425 bags flour, 1,515 barrels, 277 sacks oats; 2,122 loads oatmeal; 18 tons Indian corn meal.

American has for choice quality, being scarce, commands extreme prices, and meets a steady sale. Old navy and molding boards move slowly, without further sales. Except for the finest mess prime mess pork has been a slow sale at prices in favor of the buyer. Bacon continues to finds extensive and rapid demand; a slight concession has been made in the price of the lower qualities, but the better sorts maintain previous quotations. On good hams an advance of 2s has been realized, and shoulders are now saleable. The stock of cheese is almost exhausted.

Rice (duty free)—United States prime mess, per tierce of 334 lbs. new, 35s to 32s 6d; ordinary old, 60s to 65s; new, 75s to 85s; mess, per bbl of 280 lbs. new, 70s to 54s; ordinary, old, 36s to 40s; new, 40s to 46s; prime, 34s to 35s; East India, family, &c., per tierce of 336 lbs. 97s to 105s; ditto, per half barrel of 160 lbs. 50s to 52s. Pork (duty free)—United States prime mess, per barrel of 200 lbs. old, 44s to 56s; new, 55s to 73s; prime, old, 35s to 37s; new, 40s to 45s; mess, family mess, &c., old, 44s to 54s; new, 53s to 60s. Bacon (duty free), per cwt—Eastern, 29s to 34s; Western, 36s to 52s; shoulders, old, 27s to 24s; new, 25s to 28s. Hams, dry, duty 14s. P. P. 2s. per cwt—Old, 30s a 50s; in salt, per tierce, per cwt, old, 26s to 32s; new, 32s to 35s. Cheese, duty, U. S. 5s per cwt, B. P. 1s. 6d—6s per cwt, duty paid, 48s to 52s; middling, 43s to 46s; ordinary 34s to 42s.

Imports from the 4th to the 10th May, 1848—1,158 tierces, 6 barrels, beef; 34 casks, 1,250 tierces; 2 casks hams; 1,350 boxes, bacon; 7,[illegible] barrels, 3,149 kegs, lard; 232 hhds, 195 tierces tallow. Previously this year:—8,103 tierces, 1,025 barrels, beef; 4,753 barrels, pork; 3,934 casks, 22,079 boxes cheese; 28 casks, [illegible] ter; 1,779 tierces, 302 casks, hams; 11,962 boxes bacon; 21,431 barrels, 46,370 kegs, 1,248 casks lard; 674 hhds, 622 barrels, tallow; 1,969 barrels pork.

There is no material improvement in the demand for pot ashes, but in consequence of the stock being light, holders are not disposed to force sales. Pearls are in much better request, and the market has been cleared at an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. For Quercitron bark there is a fair inquiry, and the greater part of 250 hhds. Philadelphia, just arrived, brought 10s to 10s 6d, and lots of New York have been sold at 9s to 9s 6d. Notwithstanding the arrivals of hard continue on an extensive scale, the demand is active, and each parcel as landed finds ready buyers; the sale of the week exceed 400 tons. The transactions in tallow have been limited at gradually yielding prices. In beeswax, sperm, lard, or whale oil, turpentine, or tar, there is not the slightest variation. Spirits turpentine are again in better request, and only a retail business doing. The sales of rosin are confined to small parcels within the range of the quotations. In hemp there is no change. Rice moves off slowly, the best descriptions being most saleable.

Pot ashes, United States, 29s to 30s; pearl 40s to 42s; Montreal pot, 31s, pearl 42s to 43s per cwt.

In Manchester, on Tuesday, the yarn and cloth markets were again comparatively dull and irregular as regard prices.

There has been no change since Tuesday. Some inquiries continue to be made, but business is limited and prices very low.

The weekly return shows a further improvement in the condition of the working classes of Manchester. Of the whole number, four mills are working full time, with full complement of hands; [illegible] six concerns were previously working short time. Of the total number of work people employed, 1,000 more are on full time, who were previously on short time, and out of work. As regards the staple trade of the district, four more mills are on full time, employing 1,252 more operatives by, 977 of whom were previously on short time, and about 350 stopped. The comparative state of two weeks, as regards the operatives employed in the cotton mills, is now as follows:—This week, 19,755 full time, 3,156 short, and 5,293 stopped; last week, 18,603 full time, 4,193 short, and 5,568 stopped.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.

The *Reforme* gives the following details of the ex-King, Louis Philippe:

The property at the disposal of Louis Philippe, in his exile, is not near so considerable as is imagined. It is quite true that in 1839 and 1841 he placed, almost daily, considerable sums in the English and American funds, but since 1844, convinced that his dynasty was secure, he drew out a part of these to place them in France. The ex-King has left more than 30,000,000f. of debt. The obtention of M. Dupin, which seemed a jest, I have no doubt the civil list is poor, it is always making purchases," is, however, a trait. Louis Philippe was always buying, and always left part of the price unpaid. Without this it would be impossible to explain such an enormous amount of debt. His possessions are magnificent. After deducting his debts his fortune may be valued at 250,000,00f. It is well known that the woods of the private domain are well managed. All the other family possessions have been considerably improved since 1830; nevertheless, Louis Philippe has left his private affairs in great disorder. There never was a royal household so badly managed. It was the one with that as with public affairs; he meddled with everything, and got everything into confusion. He thought by that to show his shrewdness and ability. He liked to see those employed by him disagree; he was in the habit of saying "when the asses fight the flours safe in the mill." In short, owing to an low cunning it was, that the measures of the 24th of February, deprived of all unity and control, were worse than useless. Louis Philippe was in debt everywhere; he did no one if he could avoid it. His tradesmen were always making applications. He told the person who supplied him with vegetables and fruit 95,000 francs, and his baker at Neuilly 27,000 francs. No man ever had such a mania for laying up household stores—always buying without limit and without judgment. In his cellar at Neuilly there were 75,000 bottles, containing 150 kinds of wine, and more than 1,200 casks, all full; and 21,000 wax candles, which served to set fire to and burn that residence. The collection of bronzes of Villiers contained, in objets d'art, statuettes, clocks, and bronzes, enough to furnish three palaces; they were heaped together without order as they were bought without taste, although he pretended to be a connoisseur. At the Tuileries, at Eu, Dreux, and Ferte-Vidame there were as many kitchen utensils and saucepans as would have cooked a dinner for an army. We are of the same opinion with a person who knew Louis Philippe, well, and had frequent opportunities of seeing and observing him, who said, "that man is covetous, rapacious, but is too much a spendthrift to be called a miser."

REMOVAL OF ABD-EL-KADER.

The *Tordonnair* of the 27th ult. contains the following particulars relative to the disembarkation of Abd-el-Kader for Cette: "the Emir," it says, "was informed, in the course of last week, of the decision of the Provisional Government with regard to him; but, notwithstanding his endeavors to preserve a calm countenance, the persons who surrounded him could easily discern the nature of the feelings that animated him. The order of the Government, however, to remove Abd-el-Kader to the Castle of Pau was irrevocable and preparations for his departure were made with great secrecy. On Sunday at noon, while the elections occupied the whole population, a hackney coach and several omnibuses conveyed Abd-el-Kader and his suite from Fort Lamalgue to Castigneau, whence the Arabs, about 50 in number, were transferred on board the steamers lying in the roads. Abd-el-Kader and his nearest relatives, the Cheureux, Governor of Fort Lamalgue, and Col. Daumas, who has been for some time on a mission at Toulon, embarked in the Mitre and the Arabs of the suite, forming two boiler in the small steamers Pigeonin and Lamoine. These vessels were to convey the passengers to Cette. The latter were thence to proceed by canal to Toulouse, where carriages were to be placed at their disposal to continue their journey to Pau." The Toulouse journals of the 27th ult. announce the arrival of Abd-el-Kader in that city on the 26th.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!—PROSPECT OF PEACE!

From the N. O. Picayune Extra of May 22.

The royal mail steam packet Tay, Captain Sharp, from Vera Cruz, touched at Ship Island on Saturday evening 20th instant, bound to Europe. By this arrival we have our files and regular correspondence from the City of Mexico to the 13th, and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst., the day of the steamer's sailing.

The Tay takes out to Europe, besides a large number of passengers, $352,000 in specie and 432 bales of cochineal.

Passengers by the steamer speak confidently of the ratification of the treaty by the Congress at Queretaro, and state that *it is to be signed on the 15th inst.*

It is said also by passengers, that Herrera had been elected President, but that he manifested some reluctance in accepting the office. The reluctance, however, it was thought he would overcome.

Pena y Pena is out with a long message to the Congress, in which he says that the only salvation to the Mexican nation is peace.

Gen. Kearney has left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico. Col. Wilson is again Governor of Vera Cruz, having taken command in that capacity on the 13th inst.

QUERETARO, May 6, 1848.

One of the principal States of the Mexican Republic, that of Jalisco, has sent a communication to the Government, in which it says: "If Congress defers any longer its definite meeting, the State of Jalisco, for it part, will recognize the treaty made by the Mexican Government as ratified, and will recall its delegates." This communication was sent to the Senate, and was read to that body to-day.

The number of Senators present is 33, and we therefore have a quorum of this branch of Congress. Yesterday Pedraza was elected President of the Senate.

There being 75 deputies present, there is also a quorum, and a few more, of the Lower House. Francisco Elloriaga is the President of this Chamber.

Monday, the 8th inst., is the day fixed upon for the discussion of the treaty.

It is presumed, from the political division of the Deputies, that 61 will vote for peace and 14 for war.

Midnight.—All the troops are under arms. There is much talk of a *pronunciamiento* by the troops of the line against the government. Gen. Lombardini is visiting all the posts, and is promising the officers that they will receive full pay, if they do not take part in this revolution.

Four o'clock, A. M.—The revolution has been smothered.

Pretext for the Revolution.—That the Government has made a secret treaty with the United States to leave an army of 5000 men in Mexico to support the Government, and consequently the Mexican army will either be disbanded or ordered immediately to march to the frontier.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES

From the Boston Traveller of Saturday.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN THE AFFAIRS OF HAYTI.—The following letter from an American merchant at Jeremie, announces the important fact that the British forces had actually interfered in Hayti to restore order. The appeals of the writer for the presence of an American man-of-war at that Island should not pass unheeded at this important crisis:—

JEREMIE, May 6.

"You will of course have heard of the recent events at Port-au-Prince, and the intervention of the French and English Consuls, backed by a man-of-war, which prevented more serious calamities. These circumstances will no doubt have impressed your minds with the necessity of calling the attention of Government to the unprotected state of American commerce in this Island.

"We have one-half of the trade of the Island, and not a man-of-war for months to visit us. The worst class of blacks have now the reign, and will probably keep it. Intelligent and well-disposed blacks are displaced, and their places filled by *brigands*. Where things will stop it is hard to tell—probably nothing short of coast of Africa barbarism. Their object apparently is to get rid of all the intelligent mulattoes, as they have a project of establishing black merchants throughout the Island, with the exclusive privilege of commerce. *Some foreign power must take them in charge.*

"P. S. Since writing the above, we have accounts from Port-au-Prince of the arrival of a British force from Jamaica, with an important personage on board, for the purpose of inquiring into the recent occurrences there, and the intention of the President as regards the mulatto population. The President being at a town of the South, has been sent for. This unexpected intervention comes upon them like an electric shock, and will no doubt be attended with salutary effects. Whatever arrangement may be made, I hope the American interests will be suitably represented and no longer neglected."

The schooner Barbadoes arrived this morning from Cape Haytien, 9th inst. Capt. Kidder states that the South part of the Island was in rebellion against the Government.—Also, that there had been many persons killed at Port-au-Prince, and that fears were expressed at Cape Haytien that the trouble would reach that and other parts of the Island.

The *Kingston (Jamaica) Journal*, of the 10th, has the following:—

"We learn by an arrival from Port-au-Prince, that the detail of the massacre, heretofore published, is in part correct. Among the number killed by order of the President, are Dr. Marlet, H. Brenard, Laudun, Leo Harmonieu, Frances Estere, L. Cerisier, Redonfils, N. Bazquiat, (Commandant,) Col. Lee, and General Destouches. It was said by the Captain of the Warrior, that the British Consul had refused to shelter any of the unfortunate Haytiens, who supplicated in vain the protection of the English flag; he likewise refused to allow the British flag to wave on any other house, while the Consulate of France gave unbounded help to the miserable people, a number of whom were received on board the French vessel of war in port—among them Mr. Deputy (of the firm of Lloyds & Co.,) who it was formally reported was among those slaughtered."

GUADALOUPE.—*The Jamaica Journal* of the 10th says that a vessel had arrived at Bermuda from Guadalouape, stating that the whole of the Military and Police were under arms night and day, and had been plentifully supplied with ball and cartridges. On the arrival of the mail bringing an account of the Revolution in France, orders were issued by the Governor to the Postmaster not to deliver the letters, and for several hours this order was acted on, but it soon became evident that if farther persevered in the office would be destroyed and the letters taken by force. Immediately on an issue being made, and the state of affairs at home becoming known, the sailors from the ships of war and merchant vessels in port joined the military and civilians on shore, and the town was a continual scene of riot and drunkenness for three days, the "Marseillaise Hymn" being sung with great uproariousness. The Mayor of Point-au-Petre had already displayed the Flag of the Provisional Government; while the Governor, who had "taken his bed," on the receipt of the news, continued that of Louis Philippe's dynasty. It was feared that no farther work would be done by the slaves as such, and as the canes were ripe, the loss of their sugar crop would be the result.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

The *New Orleans Delta* of the 20th has the following translation from a Mexican paper, of the Treaty entered into between Great Britain and Nicaragua. It shows considerable light on the position which the former nation has assumed, with regard to the Mosquito Territory:

In consequence of the misunderstanding which has existed between Great Britain and the State of Nicaragua, with respect to the limits of the Mosquito territory, and which has produced collisions between the forces of both powers, the Government of Nicaragua named as its Commissioners, the Minister of the Treasury, Francisco Castellon, Juan J. Zavala and José Maria Estrada, in order that in conjunction with Granville Gower Loch, Capt. of H. B. M. brig sloop, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet attached to the Jamaica station, Division of North America and the West Indies, and in command of Her Britannic Majesty's united forces in the river San Juan de Nicaragua, they might adjust the difficulties between the two powers; And after careful and mature deliberation, they have agreed upon the following articles:

1st. The Government of Nicaragua will restore to Capt. G. G. Loch, in the Island of Cuba, twelve hours after the ratification of the present Treaty, Messrs. Little and Hodgson, made prisoners by the troops of Nicaragua, on the 9th January, 1848, in the port of San Juan.

2d. The flags of Mosquito and other articles of property captured in said port, on said day, shall be restored without delay; and whereas the commander of H. M.'s forces desires a full formal explanation from the Government of Nicaragua for the outrages which said commander thinks has been inflicted upon the British flag with the design of injuring Mosquitia, which is under its protection, the aforesaid Government of Nicaragua was ignorant that the Mosquito flag was so connected with that of Great Britain; that an insult to it would imply an insult to Great Britain; and that far from wishing to incur the hostility of that power, it cherishes the most ardent desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with that Government.

3d. The Government of the State of Nicaragua solemnly promises not to molest the peaceful inhabitants of the Port of San Juan, with the express understanding that any act of that nature shall be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of hostilities.

4th. The tariff established and in force in the Port of San Juan on the 1st of January shall be considered as revised, and no ex-tariff duties shall be fixed in the vicinity of said port, prejudicial to its interests.

5th. The commander of the British forces agrees to withdraw from the Fort of San Carlos to the Port of San Juan, restoring the hostages and prisoners and all articles of property in his power, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

6th. The stipulations of the present treaty shall not prevent the Government of Nicaragua from seeking to effect by means of Commissioners a definite settlement of the subject matters of this negotiation with Her Britannic Majesty.

In faith whereof we have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the Island of Cuba, in Lake Nicaragua, this 7th March, 1848.

(Signed) Granville G. Loch,
Juan J. Zavala,
Francisco Castellon,
Jose Maria Estrada.

Minister of Foreign relations of the Supreme Government, &c. &c.

March 7, 1848. A true copy. Salinas,
Leon, March 11, 1848. J. Xeres.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.

Our information through reliable sources from Washington, leads us to entertain strong hopes of the passage at the present session of Congress, of the bill establishing reciprocal trade between the Canadas and the United States. Our information is that the measure has encountered no serious opposition in Congress, while it has many active and able friends. The present appearances are that if the measure fails at this session, it will be in consequence of want of time to give it full and careful consideration.

The advantages resulting from the measure—mutual to the United States and the Canadas—have already been set forth from time to time in our columns. Relations of intimacy, beneficial alike to both parties, which are not at present enjoyed, and which cannot exist unless present barriers are broken down, will be established; and while the products of Canada will find a market in our ports, the revenues of the state will be swelled, employment given to our lake and canal crafts thereby, and an exchange established conferring all the benefits on every portion of community, of an extended commerce and a widened area of trade.

We hope the measure will not lack for attention. The representatives of the people cannot perform more acceptable service than they will perform if they secure the passage of this bill through Congress.—*Oswego Times.*

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.

The survey of the Watertown and Rome Railroad is rapidly progressing. The most difficult portions have been gone over, and the grades and curves found much more favorable than had been anticipated. From Centreville to Camden, 21 miles, there are two miles of 29 feet rise to the mile; one mile of 25 feet; no other portion over 20 feet. Of this distance there are 15 miles of straight lines, and 6 miles of easy curves.

Fourteen of the sixteen miles from Centreville to Giddings', beyond Adams, are straight lines; one mile of 30 feet grade, and the remainder nearly level—curves light.

It is said the cost of grading, thus far, will be much less than previous estimates.

This Road is coming into existence at a very favorable time, and under the most cheering prospects, in every particular.—Money is light this sp