[Written for the Morning Herald.]

The Jolly Band.

(For Music.)

Oh, we're a jolly, faithful band,
Of comrades true and tried;
We've roamed together hand in hand,
And stemmed the storm and tide.
Our hearts are stamph; our spirits bold;
We've worked with main and might,
And never sold our faith for gold,
But clung to Truth and Right.

O'er many a tide we've cruised along,
Within the self-same boat,
And yet, in spite of tempests strong,
We've made it always float;
For one fixed purpose swayed our oars,
And so we've cleared our way,
Until we reached the welcome shores
Of proud success to-day.

To wealth we never bowed the head,
Nor sought for honors vain;
We never toiled to earn our bread,
Nor cringed nor souls for gain:
Ill luck has never chilled our blood,
Nor quenched Hope's sunny light;
But we have toiled for future good
With all our manhood's might.

And this is why we laugh at care,
And live a happy life;
For nought our strength can o'er impair,
Nor in our hearts sow strife.
Then, comrades, let us pledge once more
On earth to ne'er disband,
And when we leave the pilgrim shore,
Sail for the better land.

ISIDORE G. ASCHER.

Montreal, May, 1859.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. S. V., Ottawa; E. C., New York; R. & B., Belleville; C. & R., Montreal; B. & B., Georgetown; A. W., New York; K. K., Coburg.

Europe—A Review.

(From the London Times.)

Never, for the last 60 years, have the affairs of Europe drawn towards so perilous a crisis as at this moment. We can find parallels of singular completeness for the relative positions of France and Austria, for the first incidents of an Italian campaign, and for the downward rush of a French army into the plains of Lombardy or Piedmont. But these, which are but the natural features of such a war as is apparently impending, do not comprise the most alarming symptoms of the present hour. We can match all the probable points of strategy and anticipate the scenes of conflict, but in none of the great historical predecents are there such ominous characters as we may decipher now

It was at just such a season as the present, or towards the middle of the spring, that in the year 1796 an army of French soldiers looked down upon Italy from the dreary summit of the Appennines. They were about 50 000 in number, and they had about 60 guns, but they had neither magazines nor clothing, neither baggage, animals nor tents. The cavalry had no horses, and even the Staff did duty on foot. So destitute was the French Government of pecuniary resources, that when the Generals of the army received a gratuity of £3 a piece, it was thought a considerable remittance; as for the soldiers, they had neither shoes to their feet nor coats to their backs, and if war could be prevented by penury, as some economists have imagined stronger guarantees for peace could never be desired than such as then pressed upon the troops of the Republic. But these men were capable of great deeds when well commanded, and they had just received a new commander in the person of General Napoleon Bonaparte Beneath them, in the territories of Sardinia, were ranged their antagonists—the Austrians, with about 50 000 men and 200 guns; the Piedmontese then, as now, the best soldier in Italy, with about half that strength At the beginning of April the struggle commenced, and its events could be designated by a succession of names carrying their import to the reader's mind without explanation or comment, Montenotte, Millesimo, Mondovi Lodi, Milan, Verona, denote but so many stages of a triumphant advance. In 15 days, as Bonaparte exultingly proclaimed, his soldiers had gained six victories, and killed or wounded 10,000 of the enemy, and had captured 21 standards 55 pieces of cannon, and 15,000 prisoners On the 30th of March he had been still standing on the Appennines, and by the 3rd of June he was in Verona. Before that day in the year following he had traversed Lombardy in its whole length and entered Venice, until at length, on the 17th of October—18 months after the opening of the campaign the Austrians were fain to make peace.

About two years afterwards these scenes were re-enacted. In the interval Napoleon had gone to Egypt, and had ventured his fortune in the Desert; but affairs had gone ill in his absence, and when he suddenly returned from the East the Austrians were once more in Piedmont, and the French had much to retrieve. Once more, therefore, did he concert a decisive campaign. On this occasion a new army was collected with extraordinary secrecy on the French side of the Alps, and conducted by the passes of the Great St. Bernard into the Italian plains before the Austrian Commander was well aware of the expedition. He turned to fight, but the battles of Montebello and Marengo destroyed his hopes, and again the French were masters of the field. The second campaign, in fact, was as brief and as conclusive as the first. It was only in June that the victory of Marengo had been achieved, but by the February following Austria had made peace over again.

In the circumstances of these famous conflicts we may discern many points of coincidence, but many also of contrast, with the conditions of the struggle now impending. A week ago it might have been said that on one very important point the positions of the belligerents at these periods were entirely reversed. Both in 1796 and 1800 Sardinia was in the hands of the Austrians, and served, indeed, as the first and strongest barrier between France and Lombardy. The principal object of Bonaparte in the first campaign was to separate the Austrians from the Sardinians, and overwhelm the two armies separately. In 1800, again, while the French General was collecting his army at Dijon for the passage of the Alps, Melas, the Austrian Commander, was on the very frontier of France directing all his strength against the line of the War, and little dreaming of the surprise prepared for him in his rear. The great French victories, in fact, were gained, not in Lombardy, but in Piedmont itself, whereas, until the other day, it appeared as if France would now take the field with Piedmont already her own, and that the shock of battle would occur, not at the foot of the mountains, but on the eastern side of the Ticino. If, however, the recent menaces of Austria should be fully executed, and her forces should overrun the Sardinian territory before the French can arrive to protect it, the battle-field may be found in Piedmont once more. Of the relative powers of the combatants at the two periods it is perhaps hazardous to speak. All the States of Europe, since the beginning of the century, have developed their resources, and unhappily, in the direction of war as much as in other directions. Sardinia alone could now produce a more powerful army than that brought by either France or Austria to the campaign of 1796. At this moment the Austrians can throw 150,000 man across the Ticino and if France cannot encounter them with an equal army, it is for lack of organizing only. Gen. Hess, the Chief of the Austrian Staff, is 72—just about the age of Beaulieu, Napoleon's first antagonist, so that the old practice of Austria in this respect seems to be unchanged. But in the face of Radetzky's exploits we cannot confound age with superannuation, and besides, there is no youthful Bonaparte in the opposite ranks. The French army, save for the one great loss of a transcendant genius at its head, is probably as well organized and as well officered as at any former time, and if the Austrians have made greater relative progress in military science it is only because their ancient defects of system left them room for greater improvement. Judging from the vigor and expedition which have characterised their recent movement we need not anticipate any repetition of the errors of Melas and Wurmser. On the whole, they have perhaps done more than the French, because they had more to do; they have passed within the last ten years through a tremendious struggle, and they have fought a victorious campaign on the very fields to which they are now advancing. The French army is probably as good as it was in 1800, and no higher credit could be given to it; but the Austrian army is undoubtedly better than it was at that period, so that the struggle will not be so easy. And even when we revert to the rapidity of Napoleon's conquests—not once, nor twice, but four times achieved—when we discern that Austria signed treaties of peace, one after another, at Campo Formio, at Luneville, at Pressburg, and, finally, at Vienna itself, we must not overlook the fact, that this very succession of transactions showed the vitality and tenacity of her power. She was only four times beaten, because four times, with unconquerable resolution, she had returned to the strife.

All these speculations, however, are but superficial. There is no real analogy between the periods we have been describing and that at which we have now arrived. The great—the immeasurable difference between them is, that sixty years ago these Italian campaigns were but incidents of a strife already established, whereas now, if France does indeed encounter Austria in the plains of Piedmont, it will be the signal of a new war, the duration and character of which no man can tell. The destinies of Europe, after all, were but partially and transiently influenced by the battles of Montenotte and Marengo, for nations were already then in arms, and it was but a campaign in Lombardy instead of a campaign elsewhere. But the Italian war now impending will, if it actually breaks out, terminate the long peace of Europe, and lead us through years of conflict which nobody can number to a new state of things which nobody can divine. We seem to be approaching one of those great epochs by which the course of history is marked. While we write the die may be cast, and the continent in a flame. Our only assurance must lie in the reflection that England has done its utmost to avert the catastrophe, and also, we trust, in the resolution of this country and its rulers to stand aloof from the strife which they have vainly endeavored to prevent.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'NEW YORK.'

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

No Battle had taken place in Italy up to the 16th May.

New York, May 29.

The Steamship New York, from Southampton the 17th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings London dates of her day of sailing.

No battle had been fought in Italy up to the 16th inst.

The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had fixed their head quarters at Alessandria; they had already arrived there.

All the Sardinian vessels in the Austrian ports were to be seized.

All the Austrians were withdrawn from Bobbio.

ENGLAND.—The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershott on the 16th instant.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 16.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat has an advancing tendency principally in French Red. Provisions firm and steady.

London, May 16.

French Red Wheat has advanced 3s to 4s on the week. Consols 91¼ to 91¾.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

New York, May 30th.

The Hungarian passed Father Point at 10 o'clock last night.

The Emperor Napoleon transferred his head quarters, on the 14th, to Alessandria, where he was received with enthusiasm, and the King went to Muthein.

Prince Napoleon remained at Genoa to organize his corps d'armee.

The Austrians withdrew from Robecco, and moved from Stradella towards Voghera. No collision.

The weather continued rainy.

The English Mail Steamer, bound for Trieste, was overhauled by boats of a French man-of-war.

The French army in Italy, on the 11th, amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand.

The Austrians were estimated at 200,000.

The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line of the Tiesno and Po.

The Austrian Government had asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 in silver at 5 per cent.

The Prussian Chambers had closed with a remarkable speech from the Prince Regent, in which he declared that Prussia had determined to maintain the basis of public right, balance of power in Europe, and the national interests of Germany.

The Emperor had summoned to Genoa the French Ambassador at Rome.

CALCUTTA, April 8th.—Exchange two shillings three farthings seven-eights. Produce quiet. Imports firm.

Red Sea cable successfully laid as far as Cossair.

HONG KONG, March 28.—Exchange 4s. 9d. less, and very firm. Shanghai Exchange 6s. 3d.

MELBOURNE, March 16th.—Trade dull.

TURIN, 17th.—The Austrians have threatened the bridge of Stella. The waters of the Po have risen.

The Emperor remains at Alessandria, busily engaged in forming strategetical plans.

Incessant rains prevent the troops from moving.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghiera to Castiggio.

The London Times' special correspondent, dating from the Austrian head-quarters, Mortara, 10th, views the Piedmontese with evident great friendliness for the Austrians, who were supplying starving peasants with food.

The French squadron had captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

Count Buol's resignation had been construed into concessions by Austria to Russia.

The English elections were nearly finished, with a ministerial gain of 23. There are rumors of a coalition between Lords Derby and Palmerston.

The subscriptions to the new French loan had reached over 2,300,000,000f., nearly five times the amount asked.

Rome continued tranquil.

The Tuscan consul at Ancona hauled down his flag, and the French and Sardinian consuls threatened to demand their passports.

Austria continued fortifying.

It was reported that the French squadron was before Venice on the 16th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—May 18.—Breadstuffs.—There has been rather an improved tone in the market during the past two days. Flour in good request: Western Canal, 11s 6d a 12s 3d per 100 lbs; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 12s a 12s 9d. Wheat at the full rates of Friday: white, 10s a 11s 6d per 100 lbs. Corn—a fair amount of business done: white, 8s 4d a 8s 3d per 100 lbs; yellow, 6s 9d a 7s 8d; mixed, 6s 8d a 6s 11d.

Provisions—Considerable arrivals of beef: business done only of a retail character. Lard without change in value.

Sugar market decidedly dull.

Ashes—nothing to notice.

Cotton, 90; for money, 91 a 91½.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

New York, May 30.

The steamship Hammonia arrived here this morning from Southampton on the 18th instant, and brings London papers of that day.

The Piedmontese convoy had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars, and made some prisoners.

The bridge of Stella had been threatened by the Austrians, who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the Po.

The waters of the Po had risen, and women and children are compelled to labor at the works.

Several Sardinian mayors who refused to comply with the Austrian demand for contributions had been arrested.

Rains were falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the troops. Some of the Austrian works were damaged.

The French squadron was before Venice on the 16th.

The Austrian Lloyds had stopped running all their steamers.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.

The Canadian News of May 11 gives the following account of the embarkation of the 100th for Gibraltar:—

'The Urgent, iron screw steamship, Commander H. W. Hire, embarked on Saturday, at Portsmouth, the head-quarters of the 100th Regiment, for Gibraltar, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. De Rottenberg, C. B., Major Dunn, Captains Ingram, Lake, Cooper, Smyth, Clarke, Blake; Adjuta t Lee; Lieutenants Benwell, Cassell, Ryken, Carrier, Duchesnay, and Walls; Ensigns Moorson, Davidson, Boulton, Baldwin, and Clarke; Paymaster Hutchinson; Surgeon Murray. The division consisted of upwards of 600 non-commissioned officers and men, and a proportionate number of women and children. On going out of harbor, the Urgent came into collision with two merchant vessels off the Gosport shore, and also with the gunboat Partridge, lying in the stream. The merchant vessels sustained no damage, but the foremast and bowsprit of the gunboat were carried away, and the Urgent was damaged in her upper works. She proceeded however, to Spithead, and a number of ship-wrights worked upon her during the night to complete her for sea. She sailed on Sunday morning at daylight, and will return to embark the remainder of the regiment.

'The 100th or Canadian Regiment is one of the strongest and most efficient in the service. The reports of its proficiency and admirable discipline have always been excellent, and we are certain that it will maintain its high character. In Canada its career will be watched with the greatest pride. Although severely criticised at the time, the policy of raising this corps was a happy one. It has established the best feeling in Canada, where recruits, we learn, are now so easily obtained that there would not be the slightest difficulty in raising another battalion.'

Sail Boats.

The season for pleasure sailing in boats and skiffs is now in full vogue, and Kingston waters are every fine evening almost covered with sail and row boats of all kinds, from the gaudy yacht to the humble skiff. And the boat building trade, which in former days was confined to the Messrs. Knapp, of Barriefield, now gives full employment to half-a-dozen excellent establishments. Kingston has ever been noted for the excellence of its boats; and while we view with pleasure this increase in a branch of local business, we cannot avoid cautioning our readers, particularly the feminine portion of them, against the fearful danger of sail boats. Row boats are comparatively safe, but sail boats of all sizes are particularly dangerous in these inland waters. They are made too light, carry too much sail, and are extremely liable to be capsized by a sudden squall or bad management. Every young man who owns a sail boat fancies he knows all about its management, while, in nine cases out of ten, the boat knows as much about him as he does of its proper management; and it generally happens that the knowing ones are lost, while the simple are saved. Every one who has lived a long time in this city will call to mind the hundred and one cases of homes made desolate by the drowning of young men from sail boats. And scarcely a single Canada newspaper can be opened without seeing it recorded that some poor wife or widow has lost her husband or her son by drowning. But dangerous as sail boats are to men, they are trebly dangerous to women. Men will occasionally be saved somehow, but women never. They, poor creatures, are fated to die, if an accident—much too common—attends a sail boat. Women are naturally bolder on the water than men, because they are unaware of the risk they run, and rely upon the assurance of their male companions. How cowardly, therefore, must be the conduct of young men, who, taking advantage of the confidence reposed in them, tempt young women to a watery grave by entering sail boats! If the penalty of manslaughter could be brought to bear upon such fellows it might restrain the practice of leading into danger while unable to protect.

Let row boats of all kinds be patronized; but leave sail boats to those young men, who, aware of the worthlessness of their own lives, daily put them in jeopardy.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—We learn from the Free Press of Saturday that in answer to the petition of the citizens of London, the Governor General has been pleased to extend the merciful prerogative of the Crown towards the unhappy man, Long, who, it will be recollected, brutally murdered his wife some months back—and he will be imprisoned for the remainder of his days in the Provincial Penitentiary. The Free Press says that Long has to thank Mr. P. G. Norris for this unexpected exercise of mercy, as it was through his exertions that the petition was signed and transmitted to the Governor General.

WHAT A PRINTER MAY BECOME.—An English newspaper, the Lincolnshire Times, in alluding to the newly-appointed Attorney General for the colony of Hong Kong, William Henry Adams, Esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, says that he has 'ascended the social scale to his present position thus: compositor, reader, reporter, sub-editor, editor and newspaper proprietor, barrister, member of Parliament, Colonial Attorney General. Here is an example under our own eyes of what a man with modern abilities and a fair share of industry and energy may accomplish in this much abused aristocratic England of ours.'

THE MINISTERIAL DILEMMA.—RUMOURED CHANGES.

Toronto, May 30.

Rumours of intended changes in the Government are again rife. The stories of gossips and the speculations of amateur cabinet makers are measurably confirmed by the Leader, and the ominous hints of ministerial prints in other places. That a change is imminent, all appear to admit. The difficulty consists, seemingly, in determining what the change shall be, and by whose aid it shall be brought about. The immediate followers of Mr. John A. Macdonald have hovered about the city during the last two or three days—whether with the view, as of old, of inducing that minister to reconsider his oft-reposed resolve to retire, and for the sake of his precious party to carry the cares of state a little longer, or of manufacturing the necessary materials for another ministry. The idea of a dissolution is mooted. The idea is also that Mr. Macdonald does actually intend to retire, and that the question to be solved is, shall his place be filled by Mr. Hillyard Cameron—relying upon the chance of his election to the Upper House as the successor of Col. Prince; or shall whats the cute ones call 'a thorough re-construction' be attempted?

Despite of affected indifference the men of power feel the perils of their present position keenly. The strong dissatisfaction that prevails with regard to things as they are—the extent to which confidence in the present system has been overthrown—the growing conviction that constitutional changes of a marked character are the only means of saving the Province from anarchy: these are facts which the Government can neither ignore nor despise. It is well-understood that the Upper Canada aversion to the Union, as now worked, has alarmed Sir Edmund Head, and that the probability of speedy changes in the personnel of the Government is hastened by the anxieties of His Excellency. To return to England, and leave the larger section of the Province disaffected in consequence of evils fostered by his administration, is not a prospect that any Governor General could be expected to like.

APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th May, 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Alexander Madrice Delisle, Esquire, to be one of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners in the room and stead of Joseph Amable Berthelot, Esquire, resigned.

George Washington Wells, of the Seigniory of Saint Armand, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1859.

Further by the Hungarian and Hammonia.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The belligerents still avoid actual collision. Indeed, it seems to be admitted that the weather has not been favorable to active operations. We give the latest despatches and bulletins respecting the movements of the troops and their leaders:—

ROME May 15.—The Duke of Gramont left Rome to-day for Genoa, by telegraphic order from the Emperor.

Yesterday it was reported that a popular movement had taken place at Cesena.

Rome is tranquil.

TURIN, Monday, May 16.—The official bulletin published yesterday evening, announced certain movements of the Austrians from Stradella toward Voghera.

Nothing new has been published to-day. The weather continues rainy.

ALLESSANDRIA, May 15.—The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his head-quarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health.

Prince Napoleon has remained at Genoa in order to organize his corps d'armee, part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

VIENNA, May 16, Evening.—The Ministerial Oesterreichische Correspondenz says:—

"On the 15th inst., an English merchant steamer, bringing the Egyptian and Indian mails and 55 passengers to Trieste, was overhauled by boats of a French fleet off Sassana, opposite Avlona.

Two French liners and one frigate are cruising off the Albanian coast."

The following bulletins had been published in Turin:

May 11, Evening.—Those Austrians who have remained at Vercelli made incursions this morning towards Desana. Yesterday two batteries and 30 carts of sick and wounded re-entered Lavia from the Gravellona.

MAY 12, Morning.—In the morning of yesterday about 3,000 Austrians passed the Po at the Stella, the Commandant-General being at the Becca, on the left bank of the river. Siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs repassed the Gravellona in the direction of Casal Pusterlengo. About 4,000 men were between Castel San Giovanni and Gorgonnovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the enemy an intimation to mend the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Robbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The Austrian head-quarters are at Mortara.

May 12, Evening.—It is stated from San Germano, that this morning a troop of the Savoy Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Spini, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier, and taking another prisoner. The Emperor disembarked at Genoa soon after 2 o'clock. Prince Eugene, Count Cavour, the Ministers Bona and Nigra, and Prince Latour d'Auvergne went to meet him. He was received with enthusiastic applause. The port was full of vessels, dressed out with flags, and loaded with spectators, who saluted him with the most lively acclamations, and threw flowers to him.

May 13, Morning—The night before last about 600 Austrians occupied Rivergaro, near the Trebbia, on the road from Piacenza to Bobbio. They report from Bobbio that the passage of the enemy's artillery over the bridge of the Stella began yesterday, and that it was thought this force was directed to Stradella. No novelty in the direction of Vercelli. Our head-quarters are transferred to Occimina. The approaching arrival of another numerous body of French is announced.

TRIESTE, May 17.—Yesterday afternoon the French squadron was before Venice.—Since yesterday the Austrian Lloyd's have ceased the running of their steamers. The National Bank of Vienna has granted to the deputation from the Bourse of this place an advance of 1,000,000 florins.

ALESSANDRIA, May 16.—'The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned to them by the Emperor, whose head quarters still continue to be at Alessandria.'

TURIN, May 16.—The Emperor remains still at Alessandria, busied with his generals in laying st a egical plans.

The following official bulletin has been published to-day:—'A body of our cavalry has recently fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars near Voghera, and took 6 prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates. The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.' Nothing new from Vercelli. The Gazette di Bologna announces officially that Austria has recognized the neutrality of the states of the church.

PRINCIPAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, SAN SALVATORE, May 12.—Reconnaissances made beyond the Po have assured us that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the positions he occupied in the vicinity of the left bank of the river.

Vercelli is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

The sanitary and moral state of our troops continues to be satisfactory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The troops at Aldershot were reviewed by the Queen on the 16th May. The total force upon the ground of all arms was a little over 13,000 men, with eighteen guns,—the force encamped at Aldershot.

The new French Minister to the Court of St. James, Count Persigny, had reached London.

Respecting the proclamation of neutrality, issued by the Queen, the Times of May 17, in its city article says:—

The neutrality proclamation has caused much excitement in this city from the uncertainty left as to the articles over which it extends. The shipowners, through the secretary of their society, have consequently addressed the Government for information. The articles, with regard to which there appears the greatest anxiety are corn, coal and provisions.—Some large contracts for the supply to the French government have been negotiated, which the engagements for shipping coal are also heavy. The Mauritius steamer, lying at Southampton, was chartered, it is said, to carry coal for French service, under a penalty of £10,100 for non-completion of contract, but is now unable to proceed. It seems perfectly reasonable that both grain and coal should be deemed contraband of war, but in the present case the result will be simply to cause freight of that description to be transferred to French or American ships.

French owners will be aware that there is no prospect of capture, and the Americans are free to act at pleasure since the United States government have had no time to issue a prohibition, and are perhaps not likely to do so under any circumstances. So long back as the reign of Charles I., corn, grain and victuals of all sort were declared contraband. The question with respect to coal is almost new, but as naval stores have always been included, coal seems necessarily to fall into that category now that steam is a principal agent in all naval operations. Each sovereign, moreover, has the prerogative to make new declarations of contraband when articles come into use as implements of war which were before innocent, or had, in fact, no existence during former wars, and it was upon this principle that the British government acted in 1854, when they issued instructions to prevent the exportation of steam machinery.

It is stated that a contract for one of the great iron ram steam vessels to be built for the government has been obtained by the Thames Iron Works.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Cabinet and the Commander in chief of the army have issued the following ordinance:

As a consequence of the declaration made by the parties to the Paris Congress on the 16th of April, 1856, the Imperial Royal civil and military authorities are ordered strictly to observe the subjoined injunctions:—

1. Privateering is entirely prohibited to Austrian merchantmen. No Austrian subject is to have anything to do with the direction or equipment of vessels having letters of marque. Austrian subjects acting contrary to the foregoing orders will be punisad according to the laws made against robbery.

2. The French and Sardinian trading vessels now in Austrian ports are to be allowed to complete their cargoes with all speed, and to depart, if they have neither contraband of war nor other prohibited objects on board. Vessels which may arrive later will be treated according to circumstances.

3. All the commercial ports of Austria will remain open for the merchantmen of neutral nations, but the Imperial Government will not be responsible for any injury they may suffer from their own warlike operations or from those of its enemies.

4. Austrian merchant vessels are not to communicate with any of the ports in the enemy's States, but they may at their own risk trade to other ports with any articles, excepting cannons, all kinds of weapons, lead, saltpeter, gunpowder, saltpetre, gun and pistol caps, buckets, military equipments of all and every kind, horses, and mules. The exportation of military stores, cattle and prepared meats is also prohibited.

5. The Austrian foreign ministers and consuls in neutral countries are ordered to protect, as far as is in their power, the Austrian captains and all other Austrian subjects.

6. Austrian captains or other Austrian subjects who may render any kind of service to the enemy's fleets or ships will be punished according to law.

Art. 7 is of no importance.

8. French and Sardinian subjects may remain in Austria during the war if they quietly attend to their own business, and do not offend against the laws of the country. Immediately underneath the foregoing is a translation of the declaration relative to the rights of neutrals which was made at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers on the 16th April, 1856.'

VIENNA, May 15.—Government has asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000, at 5 per cent, payable in silver. The loan is to be repayabe also in silver, and the price of issue is to be 70.

The official Wiener Zeitung contains the following:—'Sardinian merchant vessels which were in Austrian ports having been allowed to leave free and unhindered, the Austrian Government distinctly expected that Sardinia would grant a similar liberty to Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports. According, however, to advices received, this expectation has not been fulfilled, and, therefore, in the meantime, and until further orders, provisional directions have been given to seize Sardinian vessels in Austrian ports.'

It is assumed that the 5 per cent. loan of £7,500,000, to be supplied at the price of 70 to the Vienna Government by the Lombardo Venetian provinces will be forced. The dividends are to be guaranteed in specie.

GREAT FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

St. Louis, May 23.—The California overland mail of May 6th, arrived yesterday. The news is unimportant. A letter from Fort Belknap of the 22nd inst. says, an express had arrived from Camp Rudeewisk, bringing a report that Major Vanborn had a desperate fight with the northern Camanches on the Fork of Arkansas River, on the 16th inst. Forty Indians were killed and thirty-six taken prisoners, and two United States soldiers killed and several wounded.

The Papal States.

Rome April 30

The events of the week that is closing have crowded so rapidly upon one another that one has scarcely had time to mark them, and in recording them it is difficult to know what relative importance to attach to each. The demonstration of last Sunday and the conciliatory proclamation of General Gravon are now a tale that is told. It was necessary for the French to do something to satisfy the Government, yet the mode in which it was done was expressive of the fullest sympathy with the demonstrators.

With regard to the disembarkation of fresh Austrian troops in Ancona, of which I informed you in my letter of last Tuesday, I may believe all that has been told me. It has given great offence here, or rather perhaps, created great alarm and this the more immediately presented against it through the Nuncio at Vienna. It cannot, however, be imagined that the protest was made or objections urged in a spirit of hostility to Austria so much as from a fear that it would give occasion to France to send more troops into the Papal States and thus increase the probabilities of a collision here. All the antecedents of this Government and all sound reasoning would lead every one to the conclusion that its sympathies must be with the Power which has bound itself to the Church by a bond of moral Concordat, and which is always ready to support the cause of tyranny. The Austrian Minister, Count Colloredo, has been daily with the Minister of War, his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, and it has not escaped attention that during such visits the Cardinal has been frequently in communication with the Pope. Whatever may have been the subject-matter of the discussion, there have undoubtedly been almost frequent and unusual communications between the Austrian Minister and the Papal Government. Count Colloredo, in reply to the remonstrances made by this Government, alleges that there is no real increase of the Austrian force in Ancona, that the garrison has long fallen short of what it ought to be, and that his Government is now only bringing it up to its proper strength. The numbers which have been added, however, bring up the garrison to 6 000 men, and I told you in a former letter [illegible] the place. [illegible] of a disembarkation of Austrian troops on the coast of Manfredonia, with a view to secure the tranquillity of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and to anticipate any French movement. I cannot confirm it, but certainly nothing appears to me improbable, whether regarded with a view to the wishes of the Neapolitan Government or the strategic necessities of Austria. We are to lose immediately a portion of the French garrison now stationed at Rome. The 40th Regiment, a battalion of Artillery, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes are under orders to march—some say north, others south. The most probable information sends them to Rieti, in the Abruzzi, on the Neapolitan frontier, and if so, the movement is significant enough. Should this be the case, they can be intended only as a corps of observation; but the probability of their moving south is increased by the report which prevailed in Naples that four companies of every regiment were being draughted off and sent into the Abruzzi. The loss of this force will greatly diminish the strength of the Papal Government, and my impression is, that it is laboring under very considerable alarm. You have been already informed of the efforts which have been made through official circulars and episcopal addresses to increase the native force—efforts which have proved all but useless. In its desperation too, and in its utter want of good officers, the Government has been endeavouring to drag from his retreat a Captain Alai, of the Gendarmerie, who formerly rendered the Government good service, and was so insulted by it that he threw up his commission. In 1851 Captain Alai cleared the Romagna of banditti, when they had grown so bold as to enter the town of Bristighella and arrest the population while in the theatre. His success awakened the jealousy of the priests, and he retired. In their necessity, however they have sent for him, and Antonelli has begged him again to accept a commission, a request which he refused. The Pope then sent for him and imposed his commands upon him, but Alai, without returning a definitive answer, went home and procured a medical certificate to the effect that his health would not permit him to accept office. One of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope has been ordered into Rome, but you will remember my description of them sufficiently well, perhaps, to be assured that they can never be any support to this Government in a moment of danger. An exchange, too, of native troops is to take place between this city and Bologna; in fact, not the slightest dependence can be placed upon them, and I should not be surprised, as the national enthusiasm waxes warmer, if a great portion of them marched off to Piedmont, or remaining here, took a part in any popular movement which might be initiated against the Government. It, then, it be asked on what does the Papal authority depend for support, the answer is, on the sufferance of its subjects; on the will of the Piedmontese Government, which at present holds the whole of Italy under the strictest moral subordination; and on the persuasion of all parties that the Pope is a great card, to be well guarded and respected. Should, however, as events occur, a general disorganization take place, then there is no power which for the love of the Papal Government will attempt to save it.

It is unnecessary for me to say that during the whole of this week the greatest excitement has prevailed in Rome, and that there has been a rush of volunteers to Piedmont. On the 27th inst., by the first train, 60 left for Civita Vecchia, and by the second train 80 more. I am informed that there are 1,000 more ready for departure.—Many of these have no funds, and the Romans of all classes, except the nobles, with one or two exceptions, supply them with subscriptions got up among themselves.—On arriving at Civita Vecchia, a few who have something of their own manage to get on board the Sardinian steamer, in spite of the spies and policemen surrounding them; but the majority go off by land through Corneto, and, traversing the Maremma, cross the Tuscan frontier. It was said that some Gendarmes had been sent after the to dispute their passage; but resistance will now be met by resistance, and my impression is that the Papal Government in its fear thinks more of quieting the susceptibilities of the Austrian Government than of opposing the irresistible determination of its own subjects.

An address to the Marquis d'Azeglio has been circulating for names among the Romans, under the impression that matters might have been referred to a Congress.—The following abridgement will give you you some idea of it:—He (the Marquis) had recommended that the population should remain perfectly quiet, and they had done so to such an extent as to be taunted with illiberality and devotion to the Government. That advice, however, could not have been meant as in opposition to preparations for war, and therefore the Romans were sending men and horses as a testimonial of what they meant to do in case of a war of independence breaking out. Under such circumstances every man will do his duty. Should, however, the question be intrusted to diplomacy, they expected, above all things, that Austria would be pledged never to intervene any more in the internal affairs of independent States. Austria was the real curse of Italy, the real cause of all revolutions, and the origin of all the bad government of Italy. Austria had opposed the Consulvi Liberal Administration, and she had opposed the memorandum of the 20th of May, 1831, although signed by herself. She had opposed and subverted every attempt at reform which had been made by Pius IX., when he tried the only possible plan of satisfying the population. At Gaeta and at Portici Austria had thwarted the good counsels of France and the advice of England, who encouraged the Pontiff, by pointing to the example of Sardinia, to enter on a similar line of reforms; and, finally, she had brought back all the absurdities of the previous regime, in order to destroy the harmony between Governments and people.—(Here follows a description of the clerical Government.) The address concludes by urging the Marquis to contend in the first place for the independence of the free States of Italy from all Austrian intervention; and, secondly, the power of confederating together.

Sir Moses Montefiore has at length presented his memorandum, not to the Pope, but to Cardinal Antonelli. Our obliging and indefatigable diplomatic agent, Mr. Odo Russell, after repeated applications to a number of persons, official and unofficial, was informed that as several other addresses on the same subject had been presented to the Cardinal, and not to the Pope, the same rule would be followed on the present occasion. On the 28th inst., then, by appointment, Mr. Odo Russell presented Sir Moses Montefiore to the Cardinal, who received him with the utmost amiability and courtesy—in fact, his manner is perfect.—but the material part of the affair is, that the application ended in disappointment.—He, the Cardinal, regarded the case as long closed; nothing could be done in it. It was the law of the land that Jews could not have Christian servants, but, if they had them, and such incidents took place as the baptism of a child, in their consequences they could not give it up to what they believed to be perdition. Mortara should be well taken care of and educated, and his friends should have free access to him whenever they desired, and, on coming of age, he would be free to follow what course he chose. So ended the interview. It was a bitter pill for poor Sir Moses to swallow, for he was full of hope; but the Cardinal gilded it as well as he could. The gloss of the wrong question now, then, lies on the laws and institutions of the Papal Government; and it is for Jewish capitalists and liberal diplomatists to consider how far such laws are entitled to their support.

ROME, May 3.

There has been, within the last week, some little uneasiness felt in Rome for the public tranquillity; the priestly Government is detested and distrusted, and it was feared that the bad heads might create some disturbance. Several circumstances have concurred to increase the alarm, but the most [illegible] of which is that the disarmament of the French troops has been countermanded. As to the manner in which this was brought about, several versions are circulated; one says that General Goyon, seeing the turn that public affairs had taken, detained them on his own responsibility, and telegraphed for further orders; another, that the Cardinals were in bodily fear, and supplicated that they might not be withdrawn. The last report is that the Emperor has himself sent his orders to the Duke de Grammont and General Goyon, and intimated to them that he will hold them responsible for the safety of the Pope, the Sacred College, and the diplomatic body. I think that these reports may all be true, and, may be easily reconciled; but the all-important fact is that the French troops do not leave. I cannot, however, but think that the order for their departure was a deep ruse,—one of those politic strokes which have contributed to put the Emperor of the French before the public under the aspect of moderation, gentleness, peacefulness. The Austrians, it was known, were pouring, or about to pour, their troops into Ancona; their Government had already drawn up the ultimatum which was to be launched against Piedmont; Rome was heaving with excitement. It was a curious moment to fulfil the promise of an evacuation which might have been completed any time during the year. Of course the Papal Government, seeing its danger, expressed a wish for the troops to remain, and the Emperor, 'solely out of deference to the prayer of the Holy Father,' granted the request. The intelligence of the Imperial anxiety for His Holiness was communicated, it is said, to the Pope on Sunday morning, when Pio Nono replied, 'I put my trust in God.' So goes the tale. A regiment of native troops, too, who were to have been sent to Bologna, as I thought, but really to Senegaglia, are to remain, not so much for the protection of the city as a guarantee for their own fidelity.—There is a general, and I believe a correct impression, that they cannot be depended upon.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

We have papers from this island to the 19th March.

Mr. M'Kay had introduced a bill into the House of Assembly, providing for the reorganization of the Assembly, fixing the qualifications of voters and members, and the boundaries of electoral districts. The house is to consist of twelve instead of seven members, and the town of Victoria is made an electoral district and given two members. A property qualification is necessary to make votes, but naturalised subjects are allowed to vote. Native-born subjects, who have foresworn their country, must reside in the colony three years and take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty before being permitted to vote or fill a seat in the Assembly. The property qualification in the country districts in the ownership of twenty acres of land in one parcel, and in the town of Victoria three months' possession as owner of a freehold house worth £100. No member of the Legislative Council can sit in the Assembly. Persons holding office under the Government are disqualified from voting. No person is eligible to a seat in the Assembly who has not resided in the colony three years before the time of registration of voters.

The agitation for the annexation of this colony to British Columbia appears to have been quite a failure.

The H. M. S. Satellite, Capt. Prevost, has been to Nettinelt Sound to inquire into the outrage on the American brig