# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The *Public*, organ of the ultra Elysian party, contains a remarkable article, insisting that the only answer to fusion is the empire, and that the president would be a poltroon if he witnessed the conspiracy of the two branches against him without seizing the occasion at once to assume the imperial crown.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts accounts from Constantinople that the Greeks had obtained a firman annulling the concessions lately obtained by the French government in the affair of the holy cities.

The committee of the budget has adopted an amendment suppressing the salaries of the inspectors general of the ministry of police, and has expressed the wish that that entire department should be suppressed. The committee has also adopted an amendment, proposed by M. de Montalembert, to the effect that no credit should be allowed for the sale of the Orleans estates.

The *Débats* contains the report of a projected meeting between the Duke de Bordeaux and the Orleans princes, and says there has been no recent change in the acts, language, or respective positions of the two branches.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the report that Heckeren was not received by the czar at Berlin.

The *Moniteur* contains two columns of nominations of military men to the legion of honour and of decorations with the new medal.

The marriage of M. de Persigny with Mdlle. de la Moskowa was celebrated at a late hour on Friday night, at the chapel of the Elysée, in presence of Louis Napoleon. The president's household, the ministers, the widow of Marshal Ney, the Prince de la Moskowa, and a few relations, were the only persons present at the ceremony

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thus writes, under the date of Thursday evening:—"In my letter of Monday I mentioned that the *Constitutionnel* had received instructions from government to prepare an article upon the relations of France with Belgium, and to disavow the hostile intentions imputed to Lous Napoleon by rumours that have long circulated in Brussels. The article appears to-day, with the signature of Granier de Cassagnac. It may be fairly described as an electioneering address to the Belgian constituencies, warning them that if, on the 8th of June next, when new elections are to be made on behalf of the chamber of deputies, they do not so vote as to displace the present liberal majority, France, while abstaining from the use of any armed force, will starve them by closing her markets against their produce. The treaty of commerce with Belgium expires on the 10th of August. M. Cassagnac asserts that France will then have the power, and, in the event of liberal elections, he now declares she has the intention, to reduce the Belgian provinces by hostile tariffs to such a deplorable state that they must of necessity solicit as a favour that their neighbour may be pleased to annex them to her dominions. Although this is held out in the form of a threat, it is clear that Cassagnac has received instructions to impress upon the Belgian people that if they only knew their own interests they would desire annexation at all events. He reminds them that for 15 years they belonged to France, observes that the Flemish part of the population has a commercial sympathy with the French, that the remainder are naturally allied to them by community of language, and asserts that annexation to France would be of immense commercial advantage to Belgium, while to France the benefit would be 'infinitely less.' All this betrays a hankering after Belgium which must be anything but pleasing to Leopold."

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 24.—The retrenchments in the army commanded by the emperor are to be carried out in the following manner:—A reduction of 30 men per company in the infantry and rifle divisions in the 5th and 6th *corps d'armée*; reduction of 50 men per company in the sanitary companies; disbanding of the 2nd artillery reserve division; reduction of the batteries of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 12th, and 14th *corps d'armée* to a footing of peace. The reductions are to commence immediately, and to be concluded by the middle of June.

## HOLLAND.

The Dutch ministry is dissolved. The new cabinet is thus composed:—Interior, Sloet; foreign affairs, Lichtenvold; war, Sloom van Gravelande; justice, Van Hall.

## AMERICA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP EUROPA.

The Europa, Captain Lott, reached the Mersey on Sunday afternoon. She left New York on the 19th ultimo, and made the passage home in 11 days 20 minutes.

The Europa brought 124 passengers, and 576,000 dollars in specie on freight. Mr. Feargus O'Connor has returned in the Europa, and during his passage his conduct has been most extraordinary. The United States mail steam-ship Atlantic, West, commander, with the mails of the 5th ult., from this port, arrived at New York at 9 p.m., on the 16th, after a run of about 11 days 14 hours, mean time. The Pacific royal mail steam-ship Quito, Wells, commander, arrived at Panama on the 2d ultimo, from Callao, after a fine run of a little under seven days, with £127,000 in bullion. The steam-ships Daniel Webster, Illinois, and Sierra Nevada had arrived at New York, with a total amount of gold estimated at upwards of 2,300,000 dollars on freight and in the hands of passengers. The Illinois made the run from Aspinwall to New York in 7 days 10 hours and 40 minutes. She is reported to have run 347 miles in 24 hours.

Property valued at half a million dollars had been destroyed in New York, by the burning down of Swift's large steam sugar refinery and French's Hotel. M. Kossuth was at Albany, labouring under a severe attack of illness. A majority of Fillmore delegates had been chosen in New York. Miss Cushman had closed her theatrical engagements, and was about to return to England. The *Herald* announces the arrival of Lola Montes in New York.

In the shipping intelligence of a New York paper we find the following:—Whale ship John and Elizabeth, of New London, was spoken on the 11th of March last, at sea, and reported having experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, about a month previous. Afterwards steered for Grampus Island, and found thirty fathoms water upon it; supposed it must have sunk in the earthquake, as his chronometer was correct. The barque Glenelg, from Hong Kong, also steered for an island laid down in the chart, but could not find it, and supposed it to have been also submerged.

The Rev. Mr. Green, who was arrested for swindling, some weeks ago, has been sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment in Philadelphia. This man is said to be a very eloquent orator, had preached in many of the churches at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other places, and succeeded in converting a great many sinners.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at New York on the 18th, in the Metropolitan-hall, which was crowded to the doors and the ceiling.

We have some additional particulars of the destructive storm of wind which visited Leavenworth, Indiana, laying more than half the village in ruin, killing one child, and wounding, more or less, some 10 or 15 other persons. The storm came from the south-west, sweeping a path across the bluff on the opposite site of the river, tearing up by the roots and twisting off the tops of trees, and hurling them with tremendous violence into the valley below. Crossing the river, it swelled the waves to an almost incredible height, lifting skiffs entirely out of the river bank, and dashing them to pieces against the houses on the opposite side; then swept over the town, spreading devastation and ruin.

Arrangements were making at New Orleans to give a public dinner to Mr. Sidney Smith, the British consul at Havannah, for his kindness to the American prisoners in Cuba.

The Cubans are apprehensive of another attack upon them.

The intelligence from the silver and copper mines of Chili and Peru is of the most favourable character.

Late advices from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia announce that large quantities of ice were drifting in the vicinity of those islands, and that a great number of vessels in the Straits of Canso were hedged in, and some of them would probably be much injured. The ice had already cut through and sunk the brig Manilla, at Ship Harbour.

### CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco, California, we have advices to the 18th April. The reported discoveries of rich mines at Rogue River Valley, Mount Shasta City, Humbug Creek, and Dead Wood Creek (Trinity River) are confirmed. Near Sonora a piece of gold weighing 305 ounces and 11 pennyweights had been found. For the quarter ending March, 10,722 persons arrived at San Francisco, and 4786 left. In the first half of the month of April 4211 arrived. The shipment of gold during the first sixteen days of April was 3,419,847 dollars. The weather had been clear and mild, and the river had fallen much, enabling the miners to work to great advantage. All the accounts concur in representing the mines in every section of the states as yielding annually large amounts of gold. Quartz mining, as a general thing, was depressed. In Nevada some miners were doing well, but a large number were losing money. About Sonora the quartz fever had much abated, and claims could be bought at a reasonable price. In Mariposa county some quartz companies had done well, but a number of mills made very poor returns. Near Moquelumno-hill some exceedingly rich veins had been discovered. The Slave Bill had finally passed the senate. The law provides that, within one year after its passage, the owners of slaves shall have the privilege of recovering them from the state; if they do not do so within that time, the slave to be free. Slaveowners, with their slaves, were daily arriving at San Francisco.

The Indians are still committing depredations and murders, and it is unsafe for the whites to travel, except in large parties, in almost any part of the country. Of course the whites retaliate whenever an opportunity occurs, so that it is not probable that the deadly feud will be quelled prior to the total extinction or disappearance of the aborigines. Some terrific battles have recently taken place: in one instance, 40 Indians were shot, and in another seven whites were murdered.

Mrs. Eldridge, known in the theatrical world as Mrs. Mestayer, was walking on the 2nd in the streets of Placerville with her husband, when some stranger insulted her. Her husband resented the insult, but was in danger of coming off second best, as his opponent drew a revolver on him. Seeing this, Mrs. Eldridge ran into her house, procured a pistol, and shot the stranger, though not mortally, and he left. The citizens drew up a letter and sent it to Mrs. Eldridge, applauding her conduct and regretting that she had not killed her assailant.

### COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

MONEY MARKET.—Money continues very abundant. The amount seeking temporary investment rather increases, and rates now rule at 4 and 5 per cent. "on call," and 4½ to 6 per cent. for discount of favourite signatures. The receipts of gold dust from California for the fortnight are about $1,750,000.

In exchange the business for the Europa has not been extensive, and prices ranged about as before; at the close, sterling was very firm, and higher prices asked. Bills on London were quoted 9¾ to 10¼ per cent. pm.; Paris, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 16¼c., 60 days, and 5f. 12½c. short sight; Antwerp, 5f. 17½c. to 5f. 18¾c.; Amsterdam, 40½c. to 41c.; Hamburg, 36c. to 36½c.; Bremen, 78½c.; and Frankfort, 40½c. to 40¾c.

*(From the Shipping List of May 19.)*

COTTON.—The market continues active, and, as the tendency of prices still continues upward, we have again advanced our quotations ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. Receipts at all the shipping ports this year show an increase over last season of 616,521 bales; the total foreign export this year an increase of 439,772 bales; the shipments from southern to northern ports an increase of 270,952 bales; and there is a decrease in the stock of 45,265 bales. The sales since our last are 11,000 bales. We quote:

STRICT LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

| | Atlantic. | Florida. | Gulf Ports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | — to — | — to — | — to — |
| Low to good ord. | 8¼ to 8¾ | 8¼ to 8¾ | 8¼ to 8¾ |
| Low to good mid. | 9 to 9¼ | 9 to 9¼ | 9¼ to 10 |
| Mid. fair to fair | 9¾ to 10¼ | 9¾ to — | 10¼ to 11 |
| Fully fair to good do. | 10¼ to — | none. | none. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total import since 1st instant | | 21,440 bales. |
| Export from 1st to 18th May, | 1852. | 1851. |
| Cotton | 36,124 | 23,966 |

Export from the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| Since 1st September, 1851 | 1,801,610 bales. |
| Same time, 1850 | 1,413,489. |

FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.—Business for the spring, with package dealers, is nearly over. The jobbers are busy with the trade of the interior, and probably will be for some weeks to come. The stocks with the importers are reduced to a low ebb, and the amount of fancy goods to carry over will be smaller than usual. The importations for the last two weeks are also small, and if they continue in the same ratio for the future the demand will bear a respectable portion to the supply.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a steady, good demand for flour for home use and export, but the advices from abroad are discouraging, and with free receipts prices, especially of western, which is plenty, are again rather lower.

SALT.—There have been sales of 5000 sacks Liverpool ground and fine here, and a small invoice Ashton's, to arrive, on terms not made public.

TOBACCO.—Leaf is inactive, and the sales unimportant. Manufactured continues in good demand, and, with reduced stocks, very full rates are realised. By auction, 8 hhds. Kentucky sold at 4½c. to 7½c.; and 30 ditto, damaged, 2½c. to 5½c., cash.

NAVAL STORES.—Rough turpentine is dull at $3 50c. per 230 lbs. Spirits of turpentine on the wharf brings 21½c.; other lots range from 22c. to 24c.; 1100 barrels Wilmington rosin sold at $1 56½c., delivered.

IRON.—The market for bars is very quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 100 tons Swedes, on private terms. Scotch pig is dull, and irregular in price; a few hundred tons No. 1 sold in lots, at $19 50c. to $20; and some inferior, $19, six months.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is a moderate amount of freight offering, and the rates tend downward Cotton is taken at 1½d.; flour, 10½d. to 11d.; grain, 3d. to 3½d.; rosin, 12d.; oil, 17s. 6d. To London: flour, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d.; spirits, 25s.; naval stores, 2s. 3d. To Glasgow: flour, 18d.; wheat, 5d. To Havre, cotton is dull, at ⅜c. To Rotterdam, corn, 12c. From Nova Scotia to England, a deal freight was made at 80s.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 17.

Cotton is in brisk demand. The sales at noon to-day already reach 5000 bales, at full prices. Strict middling is quoted at 8⅞c. The news per Atlantic has come to hand.

MAY 17, P.M.—Cotton has sold at outside prices since the publication of the advices per steamer Atlantic. Strict middling is at 8⅞c. to 9c.; qualities below are unchanged. Corn has advanced 2c.; sales 40,000 bushels, at 45c. to 50c.

MOBILE, MAY 15.

Receipts for the week, 4000. Middling, 8⅞c. Market active and firm. Freight to Liverpool dull in American vessels, at ⅝d.

CHARLESTON, MAY 14.

Receipts for the week ending yesterday, 11,747 bales Up., and 147 S.I. Exports to Liverpool, 4741 bales Up., and 107 S.I. Total sales sum up 6020 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 5-16d.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15.

There has been a steady improvement in all kinds of dust able goods, the shipments for the interior have been large, and the advance has been well founded. Exchange: Sterling, 60 days, ½ 47; France, 60 days, $4 80c. to $4 85c.; Bankers' bills, sight; Atlantic cities, 3 per cent. prem.; Valparaiso and Mexico, nominal. Gold dust, clean, $17 to $17 25c. Seamen's wages, $35 to $75 per month.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Dates from Guatemala to April 1 have been received. The republic continues tranquil, the only symptoms of disturbance being among the Indians of Santa Cruz; the insurgents of the mountain having been completely subdued. General Carrera had completely re-established his power. San Salvador is also quiet, and commercial affairs are prosperous. General Cabanas, the principal partisan of the recent invasion of Guatemala, has been elected president of Honduras. He is the chief of the liberal party. The news of the withdrawal of Nicaragua from the confederation is confirmed.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

We have two weeks' later dates from Valparaiso, reaching to April 10.

The country is in a state of general tranquillity, and business had received a great impulse since the settlement of the recent political difficulties. The political exiles, for the most part, have returned, and the government places no impediment in their way. Measures of conciliation would probably be adopted by the legislature at the session which was about to open. Public opinion is strongly in favour of union and peace. The most conservative portion of the press is in favour of the movement by government for the complete extinction of every trace of the civil war. The revolution is entirely suppressed in Chili, and law and order have obtained a signal triumph.

Cambiaso, the notorious insurrectionist and murderer at the Chilian convict colony, on the Straits of Magellan, with an account of whose atrocities our readers are already familiar, was tried, together with nine of his accomplices, on charges of insurrection, murder, piracy, &c., seven found guilty on the 23rd of March, and Cambiaso was executed on the 4th of April.

### MEXICO.

Advices are received from Vera Cruz to the 9th instant. They bring intelligence from the city of Mexico of great excitement, in consequence of a conspiracy against the government being discovered on the 24th ult. Several arrests had taken place, and the citizens generally were purchasing arms for self-defence. The government had ordered a body of troops to be immediately despatched to the mouth of the Calza Calense River.

Telegraphic communication from Vera Cruz to Orizaba has commenced, and despatches are now daily transmitted between the two points.

A conducta had left the city of Mexico on the 24th, from Vera Cruz, with $1,400,000 in specie.

### WEST INDIES.

The yellow fever is said to be raging with great virulence at Demerara. Among others, the crews of two or three British vessels had been swept off by this fatal disease. Guadaloupe is overrun by incendiaries, who do not fail to apply the torch of destruction whenever an opportunity offers. The crops were becoming blighted, and the cattle were dying, at Antigua and St. Kitts, in consequence of the severe drought. The recent acts of Louis Napoleon appear to have caused some stir in the French islands of Martinique and Cayenne. The censorship over the public press has caused the suspension of the two newspapers printed in the former island. In Cayenne a ball in honour of Louis had proved a complete failure; while, on the other hand, the people were preparing for the reception of the political prisoners from France. From present appearances it is not improbable that the inhabitants of these islands will, at no distant day, undertake to throw off their allegiance to the French government.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Accounts from Raitea to the 9th March announce that in all the dominions of Queen Pomare, except Raitea, there was every appearance of a revolution, especially at Huehina. The natives of that place had already denied the authority of Queen Pomare and forbidden her the island, and had chosen a "king." They are divided into two parties—one for the old, and one for the new government. Forts were being erected and barricades constructed by the new government, to repulse the Queen if she attempted to land, which it was expected every night she would do. Guards were stationed around the island, and companies of soldiers in full uniform were being drilled amidst the roar of drums, which composes their music.

It is further said that Queen Pomare had applied to the American, French, and English authorities at Tahiti for protection and aid, but that it was refused. They have issued letters to all foreign residents to take no part in the fast brewing affray. There is no doubt the revolution will sweep through all the Leeward Islands, our informant thinks.

## THE KAFFIR WAR.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate Gladiator, Captain Adams, arrived at Spithead on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing the ex-governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, and staff, Lady Smith, and mails and government despatches. The Gladiator left Simon's Bay on the 18th of April.

The Megæra was to leave the Cape immediately for England with invalids, in charge of Captain Addison, of the 2nd regiment.

Sir Harry Smith considers the *coup de grace* has been given to the Kaffir war by the late operations; but it would seem by the latest advices from the seat of war that the enemy was as active as ever, for we learn that Colonel Eyre had a desperate action with a strong body of the enemy, in which, we regret to add, Captain Gore, of the 43rd, and Dr. Davidson were killed, and several men wounded.

Major Tottenham, of the 12th lancers, has also had a smart brush with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Kaffirs.

The reception given to Sir Harry Smith by the colonists on his return to Cape Town must have been most gratifying, as all the papers are filled with addresses lamenting the departure of the ex-governor, extolling his deeds, his administration of the affairs of the colony, and expressing respect for his person and character.

Major-General Cathcart, the new governor, had arrived at British Kaffraria, and commenced operations where his predecessor had left off; but nothing can be known as to his success in the field for another mail or two. His excellency arrived at King William's Town on Good Friday, where he had a long interview with Sir Harry Smith, who left on the following morning, at three o'clock, for the place of embarkation. On his starting, although dark, the whole of the troops in garrison voluntarily turned out to greet him, together with a large number of inhabitants.

## INDIA.

### THE BURMESE WAR.—CAPTURE OF RANGOON AND MARTABAN.

The following is from the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of the 24th April:—"Yesterday morning the electric telegraph announced the arrival of her Majesty's steamer of war Rattler, from Rangoon, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Austen flying, that officer being himself on board. When passing the sea terminus of the electric semaphore, the steamer signalled the taking of Rangoon and Martaban, the former on the 14th, and the latter, as reported by mistake, on the 15th. Martaban was taken on the 5th by the Moulmein brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds, C.B., of the 18th foot, and consisting of the right wing of that regiment, the right wing of her Majesty's 80th, the Madras regiments quartered at Moulmein, and the artillery. The capture of Martaban was a work of comparative facility, the troops having been landed under a protecting fire from the ships, led by her Majesty's ship Rattler, and advancing rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, upon the works of the enemy. The whole operations lasted, we believe, only some four or five hours, when the place was ours. After its capture the troops re-embarked, and proceeded to the Rangoon river, where they and the Madras troops joined the Bengal force, and the operations against Rangoon commenced. On Easter Sunday, the 11th, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending, however, to commence operations on that day, but the steamers towing the transports having taken them higher up than was intended, they came within the range of the river batteries of the Burmese, which immediately opened upon them, and a reply was inevitable. A terrific cannonade was then commenced on both sides, the steamers opening their broadsides on the river face of the Burmese works on both banks of the river, and entirely demolishing them, both at Rangoon and Dalla. Her Majesty's ship Serpent then proceeded up to Kemmendine, upon the works of which place she opened fire, but the return was so severe, and the enemies' guns so well served, that the brig was obliged to haul off, and send down the river for aid, when two war steamers were sent up to her assistance. With these the Kemmendine batteries were silenced, and a landing having been effected, the enemy deserted the works, which were occupied by sailors and marines from the ships, and European troops. During the cannonade and shelling on Sunday, besides the destruction of the Burmese works on the river face, the enemy suffered great loss by the explosion of their powder-magazine, a shell from one of our guns falling on it and causing it to blow up with a terrific sound On Monday, the 12th, the land operations commenced, the troops effecting their debarkation under the protection of the ships' guns, and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced, as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade a short distance in shore, were the enemy fought most gallantly, and caused considerable loss to our force. On Tuesday, the 13th, there was a pause, which was occasioned by the unavoidable delay in landing the heavy guns from the ships, the last of which did not arrive in the camp, if we may so call the bivouac of the troops, till midnight on the 13th. On the 14th, in the morning, the entire force broke ground, and towards the great Pagoda stockade, throwing out skirmishers, the Burmese also fighting well in their fashion, and knocking over many of our men. Nothing, however, could check the advance of our soldiers, seconded by a tremendous fire of artillery, and they advanced rapidly but steadily towards the Pagoda stockade, taking some minor ones in their forward movement. At length, towards noon, it was resolved to deliver the general assault, which was made by all arms with the greatest spirit and intrepidity, on the north-east angle of the Pagoda hill and stockade, when the enemy gave way and retreated at all points. They never expected that the assault would have been made at this point, and a gate was actually found open there, through which our troops rushed in and instantly occupied the place, when all the fighting was concluded by two o'clock in the afternoon. We regret to announce the following casualties among the officers:—In the action of the 12th, on taking what is called the Whitehouse stockade, Major Oakes, Madras artillery, and Major Griffiths, Madras infantry, who both died of *coup de soleil;* Colonel Bogle wounded by a musket shot through the thigh; Lieutenant Donaldson, Bengal engineers, mortally wounded; Captain Blundell, her Majesty's 51st, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Trevor, engineers, very severely wounded; Lieutenant Harris, Madras 38th Native Infantry, severely wounded; and Colonel Foord, Madras Artillery, struck down by *coup de soleil*, but soon recovered. On the 13th, the day of cessation, Colonel Warren, commanding the Bengal brigade, and Lieutenant Piercy, her Majesty's 18th, struck down by the sun, but since recovering. On the 14th, Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, her Majesty's 18th, wounded in the assault, and Lieutenant Dorin, adjutant of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, killed, when advancing to storm the Pagoda stockade. All arms behaved splendidly, but we have especial pleasure in recording the gallant and praiseworthy conduct of the 40th Native Infantry, who did not rest satisfied with performing 'what they had agreed to do,' but lent a hand to everything, guns, working parties, &c."

*(From the Calcutta Englishman, of April 24.)*

We have received the following communication from the secretary for India, which, with our own correspondent's narrative, will put our readers in possession of the most material features of the proceedings at Rangoon:—

"Martaban was stormed at eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th of April.

"Her Majesty's steamers Rattler, Hermes, and Salamander worked in concert with the troops, bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops.

"The troops engaged were a wing of her Majesty's 18th, a wing of her Majesty's 80th, a wing of the 26th Madras native infantry, with details of the Bengal European artillery and Madras sappers—in all about 1400 men.

"The attacking party was commanded by Col. Reignolds, and Capt. Gillespie, of the 18th, was the first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded; no officer killed or wounded.

"On the 10th and 11th of April her Majesty's and the company's vessels destroyed the whole of the stockades on the Rangoon river. On the 12th her Majesty's 51st, her Majesty's 18th, and the 40th native infantry landed, and took, after severe fighting, a stockade called the Whitehorse Picket, Major Frazer, of the engineers, being the first into the stockade.

"The heat was so excessive that further operations on that day were suspended. Majors Oakes and Griffiths, both of the Madras army, were killed by the sun. Colonels Foord, Warren, and St. Maur suffered severely from the heat.

On the 13th the heavy guns were landed. On the 14th the troops landed at five a.m. Two companies of her Majesty's 18th, 80th, and 40th native infantry formed the advance.

The enemy's position was turned, and the Pagoda approached on the east side. At eleven, after the artillery had played on and destroyed the east entrance, the storming party was formed. It consisted of one wing of her Majesty's 80th, two companies of the 18th, and two companies of the 40th native infantry, under the command of Colonel Coote. The troops advanced steadily, and stormed the Pagoda with a rush. All the country round fell with the Pagoda.

"OFFICERS KILLED.—Lieutenant Doran and Ensign Armstrong.

"WOUNDED.—Lieutentant Donaldson, mortally; Lieutenant Chads, slightly; Captain Allan, severely; Lieutenant Williams, slightly; Lieutenant Trevor, severely; Captain Rundall, slightly, (Madras); Lieutenant Ford, slightly, (Madras). Her Majesty's 18th.—Colonel Coote, severely; Captain Bruce, slightly; Lieutenant Elliot, slightly. Her Majesty's 80th.—Lieutentant Turner, slightly. Her Majesty's 51st.—Captain Blundell, dangerously. Madras.—Ensign Hawker, slightly; Lieutenant Harries, dangerously; Lieut-colonel Dogle, severely.

"KILLED.—Officers, 2; Rank and file, 15.—Total, 17.

"WOUNDED.—Officers, 14; Rank and file, 114; Lascars, 4.—Total, 132."

At Martaban (says the *Bombay Times*), "Only two small brass and two iron guns, with five or six wall pieces, were captured, though it is well known that many others were in position when we commenced the attack. One or two light-fingered gentry are believed to have appropriated after the action (when Martaban was filled with persons of all descriptions who had come over from Moulmein) what they had not assisted in obtaining. Thus fell Martaban, an easy conquest, notwithstanding the various and exaggerated reports of its strength. On the morning of the attack the garrison consisted of 3000 men, who were evidently unprepared for our rude visit. They had been hard at work for 15 or 20 days previous, cutting down jungle and clearing away houses, but we were too sharp upon them, and disturbed them in the midst of their preparations."

After describing the capture of Rangoon, the *Bombay Times* says—"The army is now occupying quarters about the Great Pagoda, and evidently the enemy were totally unprepared for our attack; quantities of food just cooked, clothing, &c., were found in every direction. A return of the ordnance captured is being taken by Majors Reid of the Bengal, and Montgomery of the Madras artillery; the number is about 100 guns, of sizes (including nine 18-pounder iron guns), and 70 or 80 wall pieces, and jinjalls. Thousands of balls and pieces of china were lying by the guns, most of which were found loaded and spiked, some to within six or eight inches of the muzzle, one filled with duck shot.

"The place is most offensive from the number of dead bodies of men and dogs, and from the stench of the decayed fish which the Burmese are fond of, and sickness has, I am sorry to say, commenced to a very great extent. Cholera is raging fearfully; one officer, Captain Hint, paymaster of her Majesty's 80th foot, has already fallen a victim, and another is scarcely expected to recover. The soldiers of the different regiments are dying in numbers.

"The heat since the troops landed has been fearful. Two officers, Brevet-Major Oakes, of the Madras artillery, and Brigade Major Griffiths, of the Madras brigade, died from a *coup de soleil* on the 12th, and Brigadier Warren and many others, with numerous soldiers, have suffered severely from the same cause.

"Her Majesty's brig Serpent, and the hon. company's steamers Mozuffer and Feroze, were sent on the evening of the 13th to attack and take possession of Kommendine, which they did most gallantly. We hear that two lacs of rupees were found there.

"At present nothing is known of our future proceedings, but it is generally believed we remain here during the rains."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* writes—"It is stated that the governor-general has sent the King of Ava a bill, amounting to £250,000, for the expenses incurred up to the 31st of March, with a notice that he will be charged at the rate of £10,000 a-day for the expenses of the expedition till he comes to terms. The present strength of the expedition is about 6000 troops, 16 or 17 steamers (all but two armed), four or five transports, a line-of-battle ship, a 44 gun frigate, and a brig of war. If operations on a larger scale are required after the rains, everything will be in readiness with reference to such a contingency. The governor-general has stopped all leave of absence, furloughs, and retirements in the armies of Bombay and Madras. The order extends to the *officers* of the Bengal army, but not to its *sepoys*—a tacit acknowledgment that the latter are of no use for foreign service. It is fortunate that their services can be dispensed with, and that the troops of the minor presidencies are eager to supply their place, and are sufficiently numerous to do so without inconvenience.

"The north-west frontier continues in an unsatisfactory state. It is now clear that the only result of Sir C. Campbell's operations last cold season has been to weaken the force at Peshawur, by the detachments required for three strong and distant outposts, the establishment of which, instead of curbing the incursions of the hill tribes, has only irritated them into combinations against us. Sir C. Campbell is again 'out' with a force. On the 13th and 14th of April reports arrived that the fort of Shub Kudder was threatened by a strong party of Momunds, so Sir Colin started with 300 cavalry and two guns of Major Waller's troop of horse artillery to reinforce the post. On the 15th the enemy came down in unexpected numbers, 5000 or 6000 strong, and Sir Colin, with his reinforcement and the greater part of the garrison, moved out to meet them. Three hours' skirmishing then took place, the enemy retiring towards the hills as our troops advanced, and following them again as they returned towards the fort. They kept out of musket shot, but occasionally advanced within 200 yards of the guns, and lost 30 or 40 by grape shot. On one occasion the old general charged in person, at the head of a body of the 15th irregular cavalry, and cut up 18 or 19 more.

"An order for more troops had been sent to Peshawur, and at 6 p.m. her Majesty's 53rd started for Shub Kudder, mounted on 100 elephants, and the 28th on horse. At arriving at the bridge of boats, an hour and a half after midnight, they were met by a countermand, and returned to Peshawur; but on the following day (the 16th), at 2 p.m., down came the elephants again, and away went the 53rd at a moment's warning. They were accompanied by the remainder of Major Waller's battery, and immediately followed by a wing of the 23rd and the remainder of the 29th. Her Majesty's 53rd, all saddled on 100 elephants in line, moving out of camp, is said to have afforded a very imposing sight. The fire of artillery was heard on the afternoon of the 16th, in the direction of Shub Kudder. It was not thought that there would be much more fighting, as the enemy's provisions were said to be nearly exhausted, and it was feared that their style of fighting was too timid to give Sir Colin an opportunity of catching them in the open and reading them a lesson."

Trade during the past fortnight has improved, and the money market become rather tighter.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.—I learn from good authority—I may, perhaps, say the best—that the *coup d'état*, or, more properly, the suppression of parliamentary government in Spain, is not abandoned, but only adjourned. The fact is, the affair was managed from the commencement in a slovenly manner, and was allowed to transpire, so that a number of difficulties were suddenly put in the way of its execution. The young queen appears more decided than ever to effect this sort of "reform." As to the queen-mother, she, as I have already more than once informed you, regards it with terror, and opposes it by every means in her power; in one word, she trembles at the idea of a revolution.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.—We take the following from the Paris letter of the *Morning Chronicle*, dated Saturday:—"The president of the republic honoured the Marquis of Douglas yesterday with his company at dinner. Among the guests invited to meet him was the Princess Lieven, who was placed on Louis Napoleon's right hand. It appears that the Princess Lieven is about to leave Paris for Schlangenbad, where she is to meet the Empress of Russia. The president spoke a great deal to the princess, and endeavoured to prove to her that in his conviction liberty in France in its popular sense was dangerous to the peace of Europe. He also alluded to the liberty of the press, and declared that if the liberty of the press were allowed to exist, there would be a general war in Europe before a week passed. In speaking of England, he seems, if the account of the conversation which has reached me be a correct one, to have expressed doctrines which will be most gratifying to the *reactionaires*, for he stated that England was going headlong to revolution; and that before ten years was over the French army would be obliged to re-establish the Queen of England on her throne. It will be gratifying to Queen Victoria to know that she has so efficient and respectable a protector. After such an assurance, what occasion has she for either a fleet or an army?"

Sir H. Bulwer, British minister plenipotentiary to the Tuscan court, arrived at Florence on the 19th ultimo.

An imperial ukase of April 19 institutes a special committee for the affairs of Siberia, the members to be in direct communication with the emperor.

A letter from Constantinople states that it is in contemplation to construct a railway from Adrianople to Belgrade. An English company has applied for the concession, and it is said that the sultan has approved of the plans sent in.

The *Weser Gazette* states that numerous arrests took place on the 24th ultimo, at Bremen, in consequence of the discovery of the statutes and rules of an association called the League of Death, together with poignards, pistols, and other weapons. The prisoners had been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and great excitement prevailed in the city.

THE RESTORATION OF THE EMPIRE.—The *Public* is a Bonapartist paper of some consideration. The *Corsaire*, on the other hand, is legitimist; and the following article from the latter exposes the way in which the *Public* advocates the restoration of the empire without a day's delay:—"We do not proceed by any by-path, but denounce openly to the procureur of the republic the following article inserted in the *Public*, and signed 'P. Mayer.' Its author displays, in five columns, a boldness of style altogether remarkable. He exposes his breast naked to the thunders of the law, but probably he knows what he is doing. The following is an extract from this Ciceronian production:—'Here no discussion is necessary. No proof is required of its being broad day at noon, or of its not freezing at 40 degrees above zero. The empire is no longer a question, but a fact; not a probability but a certainty; not a system but a necessity; not a right but a duty. Let the president, therefore, save himself and save us, if he does not wish to be, together with France, not only lost but accursed. There must not either be any objection made. Everything is legitimate when nothing is impossible, and nothing is impossible when everything is permitted (the situation is so simple and so clear that our words become *naïve* in speaking of it). Who opposes it? No one. The senate and the legislative body are spoken of, but what are they? Are they not waiting, are they not ready? Have they need of a manifestation, of a series of petitions, of an order, of a sign? Sheer nonsense! What children should we not be supposed to be, if we expressed the slightest doubt of the docility of a legislative body, of which each member, designated, or rather named, by the executive power itself, has received from his electors only this order—the empire! and of a senate created expressly to realise this last emanation of universal suffrage, the empire? In fine, let there be no delay. All delay would be, not merely an attestation of want of foresight and of incapacity, but a flagrant accusation of failing in the promise given.' As may be seen, M. Mayer does not go to his work in a languid style. A brave man is he; but no doubt he knows to what he exposes himself, and cannot be displeased if we call for the application against him of all the laws which he has violated. We will not speak of moral laws, and of those of propriety and of good taste. M. Mayer is not perhaps bound by the code of civility, but inasmuch as the said Mayer does not respect either the constitution, or the senate, or the legislative body, we demand that the penalties which he has incurred be enforced against him. No man ought to be allowed, with the present laws in force, to be able to forget all propriety gratuitously."

LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS CUSHMAN ON THE AMERICAN STAGE—HER FAREWELL PERFORMANCE AND PARTING ADDRESS.—Miss Charlotte Cushman has closed her brilliant professional career in this country. She appeared yesterday evening, for the last time before an American audience, at the Broadway Theatre, which was crowded by those who wished to evince their admiration of her character and talents. The play selected for the occasion was "Guy Mannering," dramatised from Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, and in which Miss Cushman enacted her great character of Meg Merrilies. It would be supererogatory to criticise or eulogise her matchless rendering of this, one of the grandest creations of the "Great Wizard of the North." Suffice it to say, she has nobly sustained the high reputation which she has long since won on the stage for her unrivalled delineation of the gipsy queen, and was frequently interrupted in her performance by the irrepressible plaudits of the audience. After the curtain fell, Miss Cushman, in obedience to the call of the house, came before the lights, supported by Mr. Barry, the talented stage manager of the establishment. Her appearance was greeted with rapturous and long-sustained applause. As soon as the uproar subsided sufficiently to permit her voice to be heard, she spoke her adieu in these words:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not indulge in the cant of saying that this call was unexpected, or that I have come entirely unprepared for it. The custom of actors addressing audiences is, I believe, "more honoured in the breach than the observance." In olden times it was punished by forfeits or fines. I may seem to be antediluvian in my taste; but, for the sake of all concerned, I could wish the old fashion restored. For myself, I have but little to say; and, if you find it not at all to the purpose, I must beg you, in your kindness and courtesy, to think that it's pretty well for a woman, especially one "unaccustomed to public speaking." (Laughter and great applause.) On the 8th of April, 1835, then 18 years of age, under the direction of the gentleman at my side (Mr. Barry), my first and last manager, I launched my tiny craft upon the sea of public opinion. In a course of alternate storms and calms, which has known no retrogression, but which has ever been onward—your approbation, among the earliest breezes that filled my sails—I have met many land rats and water rats (pirates, I mean), cruisers under false colours, mermen and mermaids, rocks, shoals, and quicksands. I had no compass but the examples of those gone before me—no pilot save perseverance; but, with hope at the prow, a steadfast will at the helm, under the protection papers of an honest purpose,

"FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE." Liverpool Mercury, 1 June 1852. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BC3203989177/BNCN?u=bayreuth&sid=BNCN&xid=86df8fea. Accessed 15 Oct. 2020.