

no one in the costume of a priest to issue therefrom. On the night of Saturday, April 29, the clubs sat all night. They decided upon giving the Pope till the 30th to change his resolution. On the 1st of May the people rose. There are but few troops of the line in Rome. Had the Pope persisted in refusing to declare war against Austria, a Provisional Government would have been established, and Pius IX., stripped of his temporalities, would have remained only Bishop of Rome.

The 'News' had received dates from the United States to the 12th of June. Business in the United States was in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Crops looked well. Money was abundant in New York on the 1st of June at 5 per cent., and the new loan authorized by Congress would be taken on some account at one per cent. premium.

Railroads and Telegraph lines appear to be the order of the day. St. Louis, Mo., and Boston have approached within speaking distance of each other by means of the lightning mail carrier.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention nominated for President in 1849, General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and for Vice President, Gen. Wm. O. Butler of Kentucky. The latter, distinguished for his conduct at Monterey, succeeded Gen. Scott in command of the army in Mexico. The Whig candidates are, for President, Gen. Z. Taylor (Rough and Ready) and for Vice President, Millard Fillmore, of New York. The election of Presidential electors will be held in November—the same day in every state.

On the 29 of May the President sent in a Message to Congress, with a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the aid and protection of the U. S. Government, and urging immediate action thereon. From the way it was received, it was thought probable that the government would, without delay, send a sufficient force to Oregon.

The foreign affairs of the United States are without a single question of dispute.

The 'Polynesian' says great excitement still prevails in France, and from all accounts we see no reasonable prospect of the people settling down in peace under their present form of government. The members of the Provisional Government have already come to blows, and conspicuous among the trouble-makers is Ledru Rollin. The firm and determined spirit of Lamartine alone saves the country from being plunged into a civil war and deluged with blood. The accounts from the departments were becoming every day more alarming. Political clubs were being formed throughout France. The people of some of the departments adjoining Paris are indignant at the dictation which proceeds from the city, and threaten to march upon the capital. The Minister of the Interior had published a circular of the most menacing character, in case the elections in the provinces do not accord with the views of Paris.

■ The National Assembly had commenced its session at Paris.

■ The different members of the Provisional Government have rendered an account of their stewardship to the National Assembly.

Messrs. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie; Lamartine and Ledru Rollin have been appointed by the National Assembly to carry on the Government until a constitution is framed.

Considerable opposition to the election of a President however restricted his powers may be, comes from the clubs and primary assemblies.

Dates from Paris up to May 11, have been received by the Picayune. At that time the National Assembly were in session, but nothing had transpired of great importance.

Lamartine's influence in the National Assembly we are sorry to say was decreasing. It is hardly probable that he will be chosen President of the republic.

The clubs and democratic associations assembled to the number of 50,000 and marched to the Chambers and took possession of the hall; the Chambers was declared dissolved, and a new government was appointed. The troops of the line were called out—the National Guard and Guard Mobile were placed under arms.—The populace were at length intimidated by the troops and left the Assembly.

It is said that Lamartine has prepared an alliance offensive and defensive between the French and Swiss Republics.

It is stated that the Prince de Joinville is to be offered the command of the French Navy.

A general war is looked for in Europe.—France has 180,000 men on the Rhine and the Italian frontiers. The emperor of Russia is forming a large army on the frontiers of Poland. The Danes and Germans have been fighting sharply for the Duchy of Holstein. Prussia on the part of the Germans, and Sweden in aid of the Danes, threaten to become involved in the war.

Chartist meetings are held in every town of note in England.

A regular organization of the Chartists had taken place in Scotland. It was resolved that a gun and bayonet should be ordered for each member immediately.

Ireland still continues in a very deplorable state. Wild and tumultuous passions govern the mass of the people, and they seem determined to make some move for the future benefit of their condition. The two factions of republicans diverge farther from each other every day. Those headed by O'Connell have declared that they will do nothing by force of arms, but will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by the late O'Connell, to obtain repeal by peaceable and constitutional means. The people are supplying themselves with arms, and from day to day fears were entertained that some desperate act would be committed, arising out of the agitated state of the country. Numerous bodies have expressed their determination to support the government, but the feeling of discontent is so general that it is doubtful whether the whole weight of the government will be able to prevent an explosion.

GENERAL VALENCIA.—When in full dress this Mexican officer bore upon his person silver, gold and diamonds to the value of 20,000 dollars.

Another Revolution had taken place at St. Domingo.