

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest dates from Europe, received by mail, are to the 7th of March.

ENGLAND.

Seventy-six thousand men and the money to pay them had been voted for the English navy. The army and navy estimates represent the land forces at 228,000 men and the navy to consist of 525 steamers afloat and 55 steamers building, 11 of which are iron-clad. In addition to these there are 110 sailing vessels.

The papers relative to the blockade of the southern ports had been submitted to the British Parliament.

The *Times* editorially argued that the moneyed classes in America were getting more and more anxious for a settlement of the war, and a demand that the war must be settled in some way or other begins to find voice.

The Red Sea telegraph cable between Suez and Jubal island, a distance of two hundred miles, had been repaired and placed in working order.

The news of taking Fort Donelson caused a depression in cotton and an advance in American securities.

The English papers are quite profuse in expressing their opinions on the American difficulties. The *Times* admits the importance of the late Federal victories, but argues that a reconstruction of the Union is not thereby brought nearer.

The *Morning Post* expresses the hope that the existing state of affairs will lead to mutual compromise, as neither party in the contest is in a position to compel the other to submit.

An influential deputation had waited on Mr. Gladstone to urge a repeal of the hop duty.

Mr. Gladstone argued that under present circumstances the government was not justified in abolishing any great tax, but that they would carefully consider the subject.

Great excitement and violence had attended the election of the member to Parliament for Longford, Ireland. The military were called out and charged upon the voters several times. No lives were lost, but many persons were injured. Major O'Reilly, who headed the Irish brigade in Italy, was elected, but the supporters of his opponent were so intimidated and prevented from voting that it was believed the election would be declared void.

The army estimates had been reduced and the principal parts of the same agreed to.—The total asked was sixteen and a quarter millions sterling. The total number of men is two hundred and twenty-seven thousand, and of these over twenty-four thousand are in the American possessions.

The House of Commons had adopted a resolution declaring that the colonies exercising the right of self government ought to undertake the responsibility of providing for their own internal security.

Mr. Haliburton protested against the resolution as ill timed.

It was stated that Mr. Peabody had offered, if the funds collected for the "Albert Memorial" should be devoted to the erection of a charitable institution, that he would give a hundred thousand pounds sterling toward it, or, failing in this, that he had determined to expend the sum in building houses for the working classes of London.

Mr. Peabody quits England for a time with a fortune of seventy thousand pounds sterling per annum.

FRANCE.

The French government had sent orders to the commander of the naval station at China not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ningpo, and the English government would send similar instructions to the commander of the naval station at China.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* announced that the excitement consequent upon Prince Napoleon's speech were increasing. The donation bill was also attracting attention to the Emperor's letter to Gen. Montauban. The reception which the bill met with in the Legislative Corps produced an unpleasant sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it is rumored that the serious conflicts between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif on the subject of Count Palikao's donation is likely to end in compromises, the House voting him a life pension to the amount asked, 50,000 francs, and the government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that a reactionary movement is being prepared in southern Italy for next spring. Reactionary bands were being organized at Trieste, Malta and Rome. They will disembark simultaneously at several points in the Neapolitan territory.

Prince Napoleon, in a speech in the French Senate, demanded that the French troops evacuate Rome on the 2d of March.

The discussion in the French Chambers excited the greatest interest. The speech of Prince Napoleon, asking the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, was at first considered the real policy of the Emperor.

La Guerroniere, a known confidante of the Emperor, then spoke in favor of the temporal power, and the ministry declared they would explain the policy of the government on a future occasion.

The Emperor had sent a quarter of million of francs out of his private purse to be distributed among the suffering workmen at the great industrial centers.

The French Senate have finally adopted a

paragraph in relation to the Roman question, by a vote of 126 to 6, amid much applause.

M. B. llaunt previously explained the government policy, which still desires the independence both of Italy and the Pope. He pointed out the difficulties which would attend the evacuation of Rome, and said that the government did not yet despair of overcoming the opposition of the Papal government to an arrangement with Italy.

Prince Napoleon's attacks on Austria, during debate, led to a demand for explanations, which proved satisfactory.

The affair of the students and M. Renan had become rather serious. Numerous arrests had been made, and precautionary measures had been adopted.

RUSSIA.

An imperial decree had been promulgated granting religious freedom and exemption from taxation and military service to emigrants settling in Russia.

Advices from Warsaw state that an ordinance of the Governor of Poland had been issued, ordering that neither judicial investigations nor arrests for offences committed prior to the state of siege shall in future take place.

All the councilors of the districts and towns of Russian Poland were to re-enter upon their public duties on the 15th of March.

Seventeen persons had been condemned to transportation to Siberia, among them Prince Edidroi and Countess Ryewuske Kossokowski.

Six Polish students, of the University at St. Petersburg, had been condemned to hard labor, and two hundred and forty students placed under surveillance by the police.

On the 27th of February, the *Journal*, of St. Petersburg, published an article referring to some of the delusions on the Polish question in the French senate. The article says that a happy future is insured for Poland should the intention of the Emperor for the welfare of Poland be secured by reason of consciousness of duty on her side. Poland will attain the greatest happiness and prosperity, but treaties and established rights must be respected. This alone will bring about the progress and public amelioration which the Emperor contemplates, otherwise Poland will meet with cruel disappointment.

A great conflagration had destroyed a large portion of the workshops in the dockyards of Nicolaiiff, upon the Black Sea.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and the Porte extends to Russia the same advantages which the Porte has granted in former treaties to France, Italy and Great Britain.

General Philipson, curator of the University of the District of St. Petersburg, who played a prominent part during the recent student disturbances, has been removed.

ITALY.

It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce, on free trade principles, and a treaty of navigation, would shortly be concluded between Italy and England.

The Italian cabinet openly accused the government of Ticino of mal-administration, in having confiscated the Episcopal benefices, and demanded the annulment of the confiscation, restitution of the acquired rights, and compensation for the mal administration. The Italian government finally threatened to retaliate by suppressing the Helvetic College, connected with Borromeo College.

Victor Emanuel was received at Milan the 5th instant very enthusiastically.

The resignation of the Italian ministry had been confirmed.

M. Ratazzi had organized a new cabinet, including Cordova, Sell, Mancini, Cialdini, Persano, and Marquis Pepoli.

Gen. Goyon was taking strong military measures at Rome to stop the popular manifestations.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin, and had a conference with M. Ratazzi, and a long conversation took place respecting the army. Ratazzi admitted the necessity of a complete reorganization, and Garibaldi promised his assistance.

The danger of an expedition of volunteers had disappeared.

Ratazzi has expressed his intention of energetically opposing hostile demonstrations.

GREECE.

Late advices say that the insurrections at Naupli was limited to a small area.

A serious engagement took place there between the rebels and royal troops.

Contributions had been imposed on the inhabitants of the town.

The King had demanded the institution of council of war to judge the rebel soldiers.

PRUSSIA.

The electors had intrusted the present minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Goddams, with the formation of a new ministry.

The report is confirmed that France, England and Sweden have insisted upon Denmark observing the treaties of 1851 and 1852. These powers consider the German and Danish dispute as an internal matter between Germany and Denmark.

TURKEY.

The commercial treaty with the United States had been signed.

A treaty between the Porte and Belgium had been agreed upon.

There had been considerable agitation in Bulgaria amongst the Greeks and Bulgarians. Two thousand two hundred Bulgarians had given in adhesion to the Greek Archbishop, who has seceded to the Roman church owing to the intolerance of the Greek Patriarch.

California Items.

Our latest dates from Sacramento, San Francisco and other cities in California, are to the 29th ult. The news, as usual of late, is not so very important.

A brisk trade in hides had sprung up in those counties where so many cattle were drowned and died of cold and starvation after the floods, and they were being forwarded to San Francisco by thousands.

About the middle of March a body of water that had, as usual, in the spring season, accumulated in the hills near the Mission Dolores, not far from San Francisco, but to a greater extent, covering about twenty-five acres, some fifteen feet deep, and known as Phelps' Lake, broke through its sandy barrier, and the waters swept everything before them in their course to the basin below, destroying and damaging much property, among which was the elegant Gothic cottage, just below the foot of the lake, belonging to Mrs. Hart, but occupied by Mr. Pioche, with the improvements, appurtenances, furniture, &c., estimated at \$30,000.

By the operations of the floods, many new developments of gold have been made, and good rocker diggings exist along the streams, where ten dollars per day, it is said, are easily made, most of which is secured by Chinamen, who work and say nothing, while many Americans, who are out of work, do nothing but growl about hard times.

At Aurora the snow at latest dates was rapidly disappearing, and mining operations had been resumed. Flour was selling there at \$24 per hundred, and potatoes at 12c. per pound, and other things in proportion.

The small pox is said to be prevailing throughout the State, but the editorial fraternity comfort themselves that they (the Californians) are not the only sufferers by the scourges that are visiting the Northern American States. The *Alta* says.

"When the floods devastated our State, it was generally supposed that the Pacific slope was the only portion of the globe which so suffered. It has since been satisfactorily ascertained that the floods were wide spread in their desolation, affecting almost the known world. Of late we have heard, and not without some show of foundation, that the small pox, a terrible scourge, was not alone prevalent in our midst, but throughout the State. The spread of the infection, whilst it has been greatly enlarged by report, as far as we are concerned, is not confined to our city or State. Recent advices from the Atlantic States describe it as prevalent in almost every section of the North, South, East and West. Following in the wake of civil and elementary war, gaunt disease strides; yet there is no just cause for undue alarm."

The Legislature has made provision for paying the State's quota of the war tax \$254,000 by the passage of a bill imposing an *ad valorem* tax of 15 cents on each \$100 of real and personal property, and a *per capita* tax of \$2 on each male inhabitant. The *Stockton Democrat* thinks the poll tax an absurdity, because it cannot be collected by compulsion, and will not be paid, in all probability, in more than one case out of ten.

On the morning of March 26th, the town of Iowa Hill was laid in ashes. Goods and furniture were nearly all destroyed. No estimate of loss.

In Sacramento, on the 24th of March, a crop of white clover, eight or ten inches high, was cut in the yard of J. Irwin, in a location where water during the floods stood but a short time. The *Union* says it turned off an excellent swath. The waters of the river at that place were yet some 16 to 18 feet above low water mark.

Farming operations in the agricultural districts were being pushed forward with vigor as fast as the ground became dry enough for plowing and seeding, and it is believed that more seed will be sown this season than ever before, but the crop will be late. Some of the land heretofore tilled will not be cultivated this season, in consequence of the abundance of water; but thousands of acres on the hill sides and tops have been plowed and sown, which have never till this spring been brought into cultivation.

—It is stated that during the early part of the late session of the Kansas legislature, it was thought that the services of Chaplains could be obtained merely for glory; but the very useful commodity in which the black coated gentry deals, soon became very scarce. But after they added a little sweetening, say three dollars a day, Chaplains became so plenty that they could have a new one every morning.

Late from Nevada.

The latest dates received from Carson are to the 4th instant.

Great developments of mineral wealth are reported to have been made of late in the mining districts of Nevada, but many consider the mines in Washington Territory the most attractive, and hundreds are leaving for Salmon River, which no persuasions of those opposed to their going can prevent. They comfort themselves, however, with the belief that the loss thus sustained will only be temporary and that most of those who are going northward in search of wealth will soon return, and that at least two to one of those leaving will emigrate there from California this spring.

The *Enterprise* says their gold fields are not those which can be worked with a tub and cradle, and in a few months are exhausted, causing a necessity for renewed explorations in order to find employment for the miner; but are so vast and inexhaustible that it will be the work of ages to find the bottom of the numerous ledges which are at present yielding such magnificent results.

A new mining company has been incorporated in Sacramento City, under the name of the "Augusta Gold and Silver Mining Company," with a capital stock of \$297,000, for the purpose of working a mine in that Territory.

The Nevada boundary commissioners, James W. Nye, Isaac Roup and R. M. Ford, have sent a memorial to the California Legislature soliciting the cession of all that part of the State lying east of the summit of the Nevada mountains to that Territory, as anticipated by the act creating the same, and urge many plausible reasons why the dividing ridge should be established as the boundary instead of that now existing.

Rumors of Indian depredations in Esmeralda and other places in Nevada were in circulation but many were of the opinion, both in Carson and California, that the reports were either entirely untrue or greatly exaggerated for the purpose of "raising the wind," money being so scarce and business so dull that if something was not done their mineral wealth would not be fully developed as soon as desired.

The *Southern News*, Los Angeles, says:

"We hear that a military force is to be sent into the Owen Lake country to chastise the Indians there, who, it is stated, have become troublesome, stealing stock and threatening the lives of the settlers. The force, we understand, is to be sent from Camp Latham, and will consist, probably, of a detachment of fifty or sixty men. We rather suspect that interested parties are anxious to make something out of Government, and get up a pretended Indian war for that purpose. Such things have been, and may be again, and Government has been swindled out of thousands to fill the pockets of speculators. We have always heard that the Indians of Owen Lake and vicinity were harmless, and did not prey upon the white settlers, and if we mistake not, such was the report of an expedition sent out by Colonel Beall, while in command at Fort Tejon, some time since. These Indians may have become hostile since the abandonment of Fort Tejon, but we think there is some doubt about it. If they are really hostile, Fort Tejon should be re-garrisoned immediately, and made a permanent post. We shall have more to say in regard to this matter hereafter."

Not long since reports of Indian depredations on the Humboldt were put in circulation which have been proven to have been utterly false. The latest accounts from there represent the Indians as being on the best of terms with the miners. Winnemucca had equipped a hundred of his warriors with picks, pans and shovels and had gone north on a prospecting tour.

On the 2d instant there was a heavy gale in Carson, which tore down awnings and moved things about marvellously. April, it is said, emphatically came in like a lion—rain, wind, hail and sleet, making a very disagreeable composition of weather which was feared would continue.

The *Silver Age*, of the 4th, says that the richest specimen of gold quartz that they had ever seen had recently been exhibited by a Mr. Brown from Humboldt, taken, as he said, from the National Lode where an inexhaustible amount exists. There is some excitement in relation to the mines in that region but as they can be worked only by machinery none but capitalists can engage in working them successfully, and for the miners generally, on that account, the mines in Washington Territory have greater attractions.