Arrival of the Cambria.

One Week Later.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, and at New York on Friday, bringing advices from Europe seven days later.

ENGLAND.—There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, and the business transacted since the Whitsun recess is devoid of interest. Notice had been given that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on the 15th inst., which was anxiously looked for.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin.

Up to the departure of the steamer the Government has given no intimation of its intention of the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason. As an evidence of the extreme destitution and misery which exists in Ireland, it is stated that a shipwrecked human body having been cast ashore, the corpse was actually consumed by the starving inhabitants of the vicinity.

A statement to this effect in Parliament, and though contradicted in part by the government, yet the fact is beyond dispute, that at no previous time has sickness, intense misery and starvation been more general than it is now.

Ireland.—The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in many parts of the country.

France.—The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th, and passed over without tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th was the scene of one of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any deliberate body.

The French Expeditionary Forces are still encamped outside Rome, M. Lessups, the Envoy, having totally failed thus far to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or as enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the troops, who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic. Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome Gen Oudinot's position with Malaria, threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty, that the troops will refuse if called upon to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans having been taken, have withdrawn within their own territories, and with Austria, seemed inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election, it appears that there are about 210, or at most 240, ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed in the old Assembly. There are still 500 members elected by the various other parties; but they are so split up and divided in sentiment, that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of public policy. Personal disputes among the leading members of the several parties would seem to give small promise that the President will be able to select a ministry enough to carry on the Goverment with that degree of firmness so much to be desired

Marshal Bugueud is still spoken of as most certain to be placed at the head of the Ministry.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general amnesty was lost by 5 in a house of 567.

The last act of the Assembly was to pass a vote of thanks to the Army and to the National Government, which concluded by proclaiming that citizen soldiers, as soldier citizens, have deserved well of the Republic.

On Wednesday a bitter conflict took place in the Assembly, growing out of the removal of the Colonel who had been, during the Session, entrusted with immediate command of the troops for the protection of the Chamber.

The London Times says: Our correspondent has often had to record debates of stormy character, during the long sessional period that has just expired, but it is not too much to say that the Assembly, which concluded its labors on Saturday last, was a model of gentleness, prudence, and tolerance, even in the heights of its exactions, in comparison with the body which has scarcely yet entered on its important mission. Perhaps the only similarity will be found in the annals of the first Revolution.

When Ledru Rollin appeared at the tribune to debate the question before the chamber, loud cries arose for the order of the day, but having attempted to perserve, and the cries growing harder, the President put on his hat—thus suspending the sitting.—When business was resumed, the members of the Left evinced their disapprobation of the President's conduct by the noisiest demonstrations, and vehemently applauding Ledru Rollin, in the midst of which the President stooped forward and told the speaker that if the Assembly were threatened with invasion, it was only by him and his friends. Ledru Rollin then quitted the tribune, declaring that both he and his party had been insulted, and that the liberty of speech was at an end.

A tremendous uproar then rose on the left and four of the Secretaries, youngest members of the House stood up and resigned their functions, amidst the loudest applause from the *Mountain*. It would be difficult to give an idea of the scene which followed.

Some of the extreme left arose and were about to greet the Chamber in a body, when their colleagues ordered them to resume their seats, and after a good deal of time had been lost in this confusion and tumult, the aged President stood up and declared that he was ready to retract any expression of his which might have appeared offensive to M. Ledru Rollin. The tumult then began to cease.

M. Ledru Rollin once more addressed the House and demanded that a Parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of which M. Clevois complained but the Assembly, by a large majority, rejected the demand and passed to the order of the day. The adjournment took place at half-past 6 o'clock.

The result of the elections in Algeria, for which five members are returned, place M. Emile Girardin first on the list, and Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, second. The votes given to the duc d'Aumale were declared unconstitutional in some of the electoral sections but not in others.

Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated the Duke will be unable to sit. If he is prevented from sitting, he becomes at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Italy—The latest intelligence from Rome states, that the Constituent Assembly having energetically rejected the propositions of M. Lestreat had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again and that the triumvirs proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty, by means of universal suffrage. 2nd, The Austrians, Neapolitans, Spaniards, shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands 3d, The French shall move to advance from Rome The Republic always generous and fraternal will grant them for garrison a place exempt from fever. When they shall meet a reception mutually due to each other by Republican brethren they shall remain their friends—no more protectors; for the democracy of Rome will constitute that without foreign inteference

It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return, under a very limited temporal rule and with the total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

Danish War.—The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the poltry matter in dispute The town of Fredericia has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhaus

The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports

Germany—A division of the Russian fleet having appeared in the Danish waters, is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem however, that the Western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquilized, but in Baden and Bavaria and all that region popular clubs are said to be busily working to learn the result of the French choice.

Hungarian War—From Austria and Hungary little is positively known, beyond the fact that vast masses from Russia in concert with Austria are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be retiring a progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where the will be able to call upon the enemy with almost certainty of success

By the latest news, positive information has be received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of 5 or 6000 men to the sword

In the south, the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary which, if true, will give a great impulse to the cause

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview

Commercial.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which still continue to be received from the Continent, a better feeling has been manifested in all departments of business since the departure of the last steamer, though no marked improvement can be noticed as having taken place The constantly recurring disputes of Continental Europe continue to affect trade and import to other markets a degree of mistaudiness, if not alarm, which renders it impossible to calculate with any reasonable accuracy upon the value of produce for a week at a time

Markets.—*Liverpool, June 2*—Flour is dull and lower, some sales of Western having been made at 22s. 6d. per bbl and that description, as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore, is pretty generally held at 23s., this price is not obtainable except in a retail way. Ohio, 23s. 6d a 24s. 6d.

Indian Corn has gone off pretty freely at 33s a 35s, for white, and 35s. 6d. a 37s. 6. per quarter for yellow.

Corn Meal 16s. a 16s. 6d. per bbl.

Cotton quotations are continued as at the departure of the last steamer.

Sixteen Days Later from California.

Arrival of the Crescent City with One Million in Gold Dust!

NEW ORLEANS, June 11th, 1849.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of six days from Charges. She leaves for New York on the 16th inst.

The Crescent brings 126 passengers, including Lieut. Governor Mason, and Capt Forbes of the steamer California

The dates from San Francisco are down to the first of May, and confirm all the previous statements of the abundance of the precious metals;—indeed, they are far short of the reality.

The steamers Panama and Oregon had both sailed for San Francisco taking all that were waiting a passage at Panama.

The California would sail on the 15th for the same destination.

The Cresent City brings nearly *one million* of dollars in gold dust.

Nothing had been done towards establishing a Provisional Government for California. Mr. James Sinclair, of New York, returning with a fortune from the mines, died on the passage of the Diarrhea.

Capture of a Slaver.

BOSTON, June 14th—P. M.

An arrival at New Bedford from St. Helena, April 1st, says that the schooner Rosabella, of Baltimore, arrived at the latter port on the 23d of March, prize to an English sloop of war—having been captured off the Coast of Africa with 550 slaves on board—33 of whom were women. The schooner was of but 100 tons burthen, and the suffering experienced by those on board was truly dreadful, 12 of them perished. Some of the women had been branded in the breast with hot irons.

The Philomel was in chase of another slaver, a slave vessel formerly condemned. The bark California, of Boston, was lying in the Harbor of St. Helena

Sulphur and the Cholera.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned here, recently, by the discovery of a new and perfect remedy for the cholera.—Dr. J. H. Bird, whose name will soon be on every tongue, is the discoverer—he is a practical physician of this city. About six months since his attention was called to the subject, by reading an article from a German chemistry in one of the medical periodicals, in which it was contended that influenza depended upon the presence of *ozone*, and that chemical analysis proved that the number of attacks was always in proportion to the amount of *ozone* in the atmosphere. Viewing this in connection with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by the influenza, he came to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependant upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time. Dr. Bird set himself to work to ascertain what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of *ozone*. His superior chemical knowledge enabled him to suggest the well known substance, sulphur, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence. In his investigations he found that the cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where sulphur is abundant, hence the conclusion that sulphur might be, and probably is the antide for Cholera. Dr. Bird's experiments have shown that ozone is present in the atmosphere at this time, and that the amount in in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time

About a week since, Dr. Bird determined to try the effect of sulphur upon himself and others troubled with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c, in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory—so much so that he immediately requested several of the first physicians of this city to test its efficacy in their practice. They say the result of this remedy is wonderful." All the premonitory symptoms of the cholera such as pains, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhea, &c., have uniformly yielded at one single dose of three to four grains of sulphur. "In cases where either cramp, diarrhea, or vomiting have been present—or where they have all existed in conjunction the use of sulphur, in the above named doses, every thing ceased in four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours to dissipate entirely cholera symptoms."

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained.

It is suggested by Dr Bird that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur has seemed to make the remedy more efficient

The Buffalo *Courier* has up a this important subject the following statements of a person whom the editors knew to be of good character and judgement:

Our informant was by chance in Chicago, Friday, May 25, when Dr Bird first administered his remedy to persons attacked with the cholera. These cases were persons living twelve miles out of the city, Irish laborers on the Chicago and Galena railroad. In company with Dr Bird and Dr. Herrick and three other physicians, he visited them.

On arriving at the station it was found that one of the five patients was already dead. Of those living, one was a man, two were women, and the remaining one a child four or five years of age The man was pronounced by the physicians to be in a collapsed state Whether the remainder were so, our informant is not positive. In the language of the physicians, the man had "no pulse" that is to say, his pulse was hardly perceptible. The women were vomiting and purging excessively.

Dr. Bird immediately administered the pills. In the course of ten minutes he gave one of the women three of them. The limited time afforded to the visitors prevented a fair observation of the effects of the medicine. Their stay was limited to three quarters of an hour, the time being the afternoon. Upon the arrival of the cars in Chicago the next morning, the patients were all reported doing well, with the fairest prospects of recovery.

The next day, the remedy was tried upon two cases in Chicago, and both recovered from the attack,

On Sunday or Monday, a telegraphic despatch was transmitted to New Orleans, advising of the nature of the remedy, and requesting that it should be tried upon some of the cases in that city, which were in the most advanced stages of the disease.

A reply was received the next day, to the effect that it had been tried as our informant understood, upon persons in the collapsed state, and that the treatment "had the desired effect."

The opinion or recomendation of Dr. Bird is that any locality where the disease is prevalent, it is a proper precaution to take one of the pills in the morning, and for those attacked, to take one every two hours until relief is found.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Five Dollar notes, purporting to have been issued by the Troy City Bank, are in circulation. They have a vignette of Manhattan, a man seated on the earth with a stream of water passing out of a vessel under his left arm. There are two portraits on either side of the vignette—the one on the left side is that of Jefferson. The Bank has never issued any notes with such a vignette, or such portraits.

The St. Louis Republican says, a large number of counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Jefferson County Bank, at Watertown, N. Y., have recently been put in circulation in that city. The notes have a good appearance, are counterfeited and registered by E. Sloan of the Comptroller's office.

Counterfeit Three dollar notes, purporting to be of the Stamford Bank, Connecticut, are also in circulation. The vignette is the same as the genuine issue of the bank, but the engraving is very coarse and the paper dark and flimsy.

MISS EDGEWORTH DEAD.—Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died at Edgeworthstown, county of Longford, on the morn ; of Monday last, after a few hours' illness. She had reached an advanced age, and the last years of her life were passed in her native village in tranquility and peace.

The Mormons.

This persecuted people continue to gather strength. Their career, thus far has been truly extraordinary. Driven from place to place, their leader ruthlessly murdered, their property destroyed, they still adhere to their faith, believe that they are destined to become a great people, and are constantly receiving accessions, not only from the new world, but from the old.—Their principal settlement at the present time is in the great Salt Lake valley—a kind of midway resting place between the frontier and the Pacific. The St. Louis Oregon of a late date, speaking of the Mormons says:

"There is in this city and neigborhood a body of them, which, though constantly sending off detachments on their way to the "Promised Land," is still rapidly increasing. The number in St Louis and vicinity is estimated at 3,000. In Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, (including Kanesville, on the Missouri river,) they are computed to be 25,000. In the Great Basin and western California, there are probably 12,000 more. The Mormons scattered el-ewhere over the United States may swell the Mormon strength in the Union to nearly 50,000. To this aggregate, which, allowing the mishaps of this "church," must be considered a heavy one, should be added the large number of converts in England, Scotland, and Wales—all of whom are either now preparing for removal to the United States, or are looking forward to some future and no distant day for that to them happy and much desired consummation."

Attempted Burglary.

The Owego Advertiser, of the 7th inst, gives the following account of a most daring attempt at Burglary, which happily proved unsuccessful.

On Friday night last, an attempt was made to enter the House of Mr. Hamilton Lamont, in the east part of this town—Late in the night, Mrs. Lamont was awakened by the noise of the burglar, getting in at the window and immediately aroused her husband who sprang out of bed and succeeded in catching hold of the fellow's head, but his hat slipping off he escaped, leaving it in the hands of Mr. L While struggling with the villian, Mr. L. laid his hand on a case knife which happened to be on a table near the window with which he marked the robber on his hand or wrist The hat, now in the possession of Mr Lamont, has betrayed the owner, who has absconded.

Not long since a sum of money was stolen from a public house in the neighboring town of Tioga, and an innocent person was arrested on suspicion of the theft There is now strong reason to believe that the burglar above alluded to was the thief, and that his success encouraged him to pursue his criminal course. Now, that he is suspected, he will probably keep clear of this region. Mr. Lamont had recently returned from a trip down the river, and brought back a large sum of money. This was the bait which lured the villain.

It is the law of Turkey, that all slaves shall be liberated after seven years service Christians may take lessons of humanity and justice from Mahommedans.

Universalist Preaching.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach at Dimock & Corners on Sunday next at 4 o'clock, P. M

Exhibition.

[illegible] Academy will be held [illegible] Commencing at 1 o'clock A. M. [illegible] the Ample Grounds on the Afternoon [illegible] Tickets for Dinner 37½ cts

By order of the officers of the Institution

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

—Extract from a letter from Mr Merry weather, of Cincinnati, a gentleman of the highest respectability who has been well acquainted with the Pain Killer and traveling agent for most of the popular medicines for the last ten years in the United States In writing to the proprietor of Davis' Pain Killer, he says:

I have made 138 agents for the Pain Killer, several of which have already sold out, and so sure for another supply. and I can say without exaggeration that the Pain Killer has sold as well, if not better than any other medicine ever introduced into the West Bentley & Read Agents.

Married:

In Forest Lake, on the 17th inst, by B. Gilsdon Esq., Mr. EDWIN LATHROP, to Miss ELIZA WAY, both of Rush.

New Advertisements.

A Fresh Arrival

OF Dress Goods of every variety of style and quality, such as Ginghams, Lawns, etc. at ROSE & SIMPSON'S.

Look to your Interests!

I HEREBY give notice that I will grind Wheat for every TWENTIETH BUSHEL from and after this date, at the Mill near Jones' Lake, one mile North-east of Montrose, and make as good work as any steam mill in the country June 18, 1849 F. HALL.

Blacksmithing

IS now going off at the rate of nine knobs per hour at the steam mill, for ready pay.

For shoeing a horse, new,	50 cts
Do resetting,	25
Do setting,	25

All kinds of work equally low

Montrose June 18, 1849.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of Lewis Benson, in Auburn, a brown red Cow, supposed to be about eleven years old, with broad horns Whoever will return said Cow or give information of her whereabouts, shall be suitably rewarded

June 17, 1849 ISAAC R. MUSSELL.

Instruction in the German.

THOSE subscribers would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montrose and vicinity, that he intends giving instructions in Grammatical instruction in the German language, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

Rooms at Mr. Robt. Crandall's, Montrose.

June 18.] GUSTAV E. WALTHER.

Teas—B

LACK and Green—a fresh supply just received and for sale by J. LYONS.

Wool Wanted.

5000 LBS. of Wool wanted, for Cash or Trade, by LATHROP & SALISBURY.

A LARGE lot of Ginghams, Prints, Brown Cloths, Cassimeres, Satts and Shawls, etc., for sale if offered soon.

May 4, 1849.] ROSE & SIMPSON.

WOOL! WOOL!

5000 LBS. Wool wanted in exchange, or in trade, which will make cash, by M. C. TYLER.

More About These

NEW GOODS!

WILL remember it thankfully for past favors, great or small, and would most respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to his new stock of Goods, which he offers

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,

for Cash, Produce, Grain, Horse Feed, Beeswax, Pumpkins, Pork, Wood, Venison, Wild Pigeons, Fish, Fish Oil, Fish Bones (if any), Ginseng, Wool, Flax, Tow, Linen, Tallow, Beans, Potatoes, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Wheat, Rye Meal, Corn Meal, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Hides, Calf Skins, Deer Skins, Beaver, Otter, Muskrat, Mink, Fox, Raccoon, Wolf, Bear, Fisher, Fox Skins, Ginseng, Bees Wax, Tallow, Rags, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron, Old Iron, Steel, Feathers, Ashes, Potash, Pearl Ash, Maple Sugar, Molasses, Cordwood, Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Hemlock Bark, Tanner's Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Sperm Oil, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Lard Oil, Paints of every description, Varnishes, Turpentine and Painter's Brushes, Nails, Glass, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

N. B. A full and complete assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Medical Instruments, Trusses, supporters, etc. Physicians supplied with good articles on moderate terms

Choice Liquors for medicinal purposes and the arts, Dye stuffs, etc etc

Essential Oils, Essences of every kind. All the popular

Patent Medicines,

of the day. Pills in great variety, such as

Lemon Pills, Brandreth Pills, Cathartic Pills, Dr. W. R. Candle's, and other Vegetable Pills, Lozenges, etc.

Healing Salves, Cerates, Lotions, etc.

Fine Soaps, Hair Oil, Cologne, Lily of the Valley, Mexican Tea, Jockey Club, Musk, Lavender, Rose Water, Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shaving Soap, Lemon Syrup, Sarsaparilla, Pepsin, Cologne, Lime Juice, Rock Candy, Almond Paste, Pomatum, Bandoline, Hair Dye