

News.

CANADA.

We deeply regret to have to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the whole of the Parliament Building, on the night of Wednesday, the 25th April. On the afternoon of that day, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Legislative Council, to give his assent to several Bills, amongst which was "An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 & 8," about which the public mind has been so much agitated ever since its introduction into Parliament. Upon this being generally known, a mass meeting of the inhabitants was announced to be held on the Place d'Armes, but afterwards adjourned to the Champ de Mars, at eight o'clock, at which an immense multitude attended. The meeting was addressed by several individuals, and resolutions passed, when a cry was made, "to the Parliament House," and the whole body forthwith marched to this Building. The House was then in Session, about nine o'clock; no steps seems to have been taken to meet the mob here—and an attack immediately commenced on the Building. The House was entered: the Members fled in all directions: the mace was seized, carried into the streets, and paraded away in front of a mob to Donegan's Hotel, and committed to the keeping of Sir Allan McNab. A large number, however, still remained round the Building. It is supposed that at this time the Building must have been fired in several places; for in a very few minutes afterwards it was in flames. The fire commenced at the upper end, on McGill Street, and spread with terrible rapidity. A few of the servants of the House and some Members were at this time in the lower part of the Building, and a feeble effort was made to save some of the books and records; but very few were saved. In half an hour, the Building was a mass of flame, from one end to the other. At this time, two or three engines had arrived, but it was too late to do anything. All is consumed—the building, valuable libraries, public records—everything is lost. The houses opposite the Assembly took fire towards the conclusion, and several were partially consumed. This is a brief outline of the proceedings of this eventful night. Whether they were the result of a deliberate plan, or the mere impulse of an excited populace, will perhaps never be known—but that they are the most disastrous that ever occurred for this Province, we do not hesitate to assert. The loss occasioned is irreparable—the injury and confusion which must follow such as it is hardly possible to conceive.

We understand that Government has promised the sum of £250 in aid of the Provincial Show to be held in Kingston in the month of September next.—*Pilot*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday, the 14th instant, a fine boy, five years of age, belonging to Mr. John Davidson of Covey Hill, Hemmingford, went out to where his father was making maple sugar in the woods, and where he had frequently been before; but the day being very cold, his father told him to return home. While on his way home, the poor child lost his way in the woods, and before he was missed, a lapse of three hours had taken place. The alarm having been given, the neighbours, to the number of from sixty to seventy, turned out, and continued the search with the greatest diligence, under the direction of Messrs. O'Neill, Brisbane, and Edwards, until Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, a little before sun-set, when the unfortunate child was found, about two miles from where he had entered the woods, at the root of a large tree, where he died, from cold and hunger. Too much praise cannot be given for the perseverance and alacrity which was shown by the whole of the neighbours on this melancholy occasion.—*Herald*.

THE NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, under its "Express and Telegraph to Liverpool" head, has the following rumour:—

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.—I have just been informed that a rumour was prevalent in political circles this morning, that Lord Stanley and his party have come to the determination to strangle the bill for repealing the Navigation Laws, and that in the event of the House of Peers rejecting the bill, it is said that Lord John Russell and his colleagues will resign. Lord Stanley will then accept office, should Her Majesty send for him. At some of the Clubs, it is said, that the following list is

handed about as containing the names of the more prominent of the Stanley Cabinet:—First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Stanley; Home Office, Duke of Richmond; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herres; Foreign Office, Mr. D'Israeli; Colonies, Mr. Newdegate; Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham; President of the Council, Duke of Rutland.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND—There are accounts of death by starvation in the Kerry, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary papers. Five several reports of Coroner's Inquests, in all of which the verdicts were "Died of Starvation," are supplied by the journals received this morning.—Some of the bodies were found on the high roads, others in the fields, and one under a stack of hay.

LONDON, APRIL 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that at a meeting of the Committee of the National Assembly on Foreign Affairs, held on Thursday, an animated discussion took place on the offer made to the King of Prussia, by the Diet at Frankfurt—on the Armistice in Piedmont—on the attitude assumed by the population of Genoa, and on the refusal of the Provisional Government at Palermo to accept the proposition offered by the British and French Admirals; but no definite resolution on any of these subjects were adopted.

The French Government have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the ex-King Charles Albert at Bayonne.

Letters from Metz, Macon and Dijon, state that several regiments, which, on the renewal of hostilities between the Austrians and Piedmontese, had marched towards the Alps by order of the Minister of War, had received counter orders, and had returned to their original quarters.

A special train had arrived on Thursday evening with 250 Londoners, forming the advance guard of a division expected in Paris on a visit to the Parisian National Guards. They were received with much honor by the authorities of Boulogne and Amiens.

The *Herald* says that considerable importance is attached by the Paris papers to the supposed acceptance of the Imperial Crown by the King of Prussia, on account of the modification and complication such an act might occasion in the political relations of Europe.

The accounts from Italy tend to show that a rapid reaction in favour of order is setting in. Genoa was, however, in great agitation. General Marmora had, it was reported, reached the town, and would be able to restore order. A Paris paper, the *Nationale*, says it was probable that a Republic would be proclaimed there on the 1st instant. The English Consul has ordered the guns of the English ships to be brought to bear on the town, and had originated a signal communication with the ships. The Bank of France returns show that the Treasury balance has fallen off 13,000,000*l.*; Accounts current increased 3,000,000 in Paris, and 1-2 million in the Provinces. The Chambers intend to propose, says the *Chronicle*, an address to the King, urging him to retract his conditional acceptance.

TURIN, April 2.—Letters say that Radetsky has promised that he will not occupy Alessandria. The second edition of the *Chronicle* says that the people of Genoa has seized the Governor and imprisoned him for endeavouring to quell the insurrection. When the steamer left the drums were beating to arms.

HAMBURG, April 3.—The German troops have been ordered to move northward from Schleswig to support, in case of need, the Holstein forces. The head quarters are now at Redeburg, and the Holstein and Baden troops, to the number of nearly 20,000 men, are stationed at Apurade and Haddoddeleben.

BERLIN, April 3.—The *Times* says the result of the deputation to the King is quite negative, and the answer is a present refusal, not, however, shutting out the prospect of an acceptance hereafter, in case of certain contingencies.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES—Much uncertainty appears to prevail respecting the armistice. Meanwhile the preparations for war continue. The army in the Duches has been reinforced by upwards of 20,000 soldiers (infantry alone.) The reinforcements, however, do not advance beyond the town of Schleswig.

General Oxholm arrived at Hamburg on Friday, on his way to Copenhagen; but although the more sanguine hope that he carries a proposal for the final settlement of the question for the acceptance of the Danish Government, the greatest anxiety is felt by all parties interested in the matter. The public mind is much occupied, however, by the late proceedings at Frankfurt; for it