

heights which commanded the city of Lerne. Here the troops of the Sunderbund de a vigorous resistance, but the Federals, the well known heights of the Rotheng at the point of the bayonet, and early in the morning of the 24th the city of Lucer surrendered at discretion. We presume that these successes will put an end to the war. Without doubting that the troops of the Sunderbund have defended their cause with desperate valour, still it is apparent that almost all the occasions where the parties have fairly come into the field, the Federals have prevailed. We were never sanguine that this quarrel would be settled with blood. A very considerable slaughter may have taken place during the campaign, but the Federal party has gained the victory, we earnestly hope that they will use it in moderation, and endeavour to secure for the whole country the blessings of peace and a good government.

On Friday the 26th ult., a proclamation signed in Downing street by the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Palmerston, with the concurrence of the ministers of the northern powers in Paris and London. Sir Stratford Parnell immediately left this country for Bern, by way of Paris, for the purpose of urging the federal authorities in Switzerland to suspend their proceedings, to stop the further effusion of blood, and to submit to the terms proposed by the principal cabinets of Europe to the consideration of the two belligerent parties. It is unfortunate that these steps were not taken before, since now, the federalists flushed with conquest, may not be so easily persuaded to submit to foreign intervention. We are satisfied, however, that farther effusion of blood will be arrested.

It is gratifying to be able to announce a marked improvement has taken place during the past fortnight in the aspect of commercial affairs. The value of public securities has advanced, and there has been less stringency in the money market generally. The resolution of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent., which was promulgated on the 2nd instant, will tend still further to restore confidence, and enable holders of produce to sell their various commodities on more favourable terms. At present however, the markets for foreign and colonial produce are depressed, and this fact, coupled with the failures which occur at intervals in all parts of the country, throws a gloom over our prospects, which the amelioration of the money market does not effectually remove. In the manufacturing districts there is somewhat greater activity, with more hands employed, whilst on the other hand large bodies of men are discharged from the various railway works which have been suspended.

The Corn market since our last publication has declined. At the market day of the 23rd ult., the price of Wheat receded from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per quarter, and the trade was very dull at that reduction. On Monday last, Nov. 26, at Mark-lane, prices continued about the same as during the week previous. The trade exhibited some activity in English Wheat, but second rate quality did not meet so ready a sale. The demand for Indian Corn in Liverpool has not been so active, and prices have accordingly declined. The imports of wheat continue to be moderate, but quite adequate to the consumption. The price of best American Flour may be quoted at 29s., being a lower quotation than our previous rates. It appears to be the intention of Government to avoid coming into the market for Corn for the supply of the destitute Irish. A hope is entertained that the stock remaining on hand will suffice; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not speak very confidently upon this point, which will necessarily have an influence on future prices.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Roburg, the Earl of Eglington, and Mr Campbell, of Islay, are bankrupts. If so, the liabilities of the two former must be very heavy; the liabilities of the latter are said to be £670,000, the assets are valued at £800,000, but it is calculated that this sum could not be realized in the present state of the money market. Lord Eglington, it is said, gives up all his property, and his creditors allow him £500 a year. Viscount Kenmare, of Galloway, has appeared in the Scotch Gazette.

Death of the Elector of Hesse.—At his death on the 20th November, his Royal Highness William II. Elector of Hesse, departed this life at Frankfort, after a few days illness. He is succeeded by his son, Prince Frederick William.

It is stated that the whole question of remuneration to the Catholic Clergy of Ireland and of England, will be brought under the consideration of parliament in the course of the coming session.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Successive arrivals have brought accounts to the 23rd inst. The troops had begun to move forward, but had not encountered the Kaffirs. A few strolling parties of these marauders were about the frontier, and even Macomo, the chief who had been conducted into the colony, was endeavouring to get near the scene of action and probably to espouse, if fortune favoured him, the cause of his countrymen. Sir Henry Pottinger was on the spot ready to direct the movement of the troops, so soon as a favourable opportunity should be presented. The weather in most of the districts was favourable for agricultural operations.

It is stated that there are 5,000,000 sheep in

the Cape Colony. Coal had been discovered at the foot of the Keiskamma river.

RUSSIA.—Official accounts from St Petersburg, dated the 12th ult., announce that the cholera had made fresh progress at Moscow. Between the 25th of October and 1st of November the number of cases daily increased, 641 persons having attacked during that period 233 of whom had died. From the first appearance of the malady in that city up to the 1st November, 1197 cases occurred; 402 of which proved fatal. The cholera has totally ceased in the government of Astrakan, where it carried off 3772 persons, and in that of Koursk, where 1087 died out of 1673 patients. At Kazan there were 1224 cases and 665 deaths. At Kieff the cholera was likewise increasing in intensity. Since the 26th of October 278 were attacked, and 113 died. In other governments the epidemic endured. The most western points it has yet reached are the town of Alexandroff, in the government of Kherson, and the district of Olgapol, in Podolia. The latter are about thirty miles distant from the Austrian frontiers. So far, it has been generally remarked that its duration is shortest in the localities where its intensity is greatest.

SPAIN.—The Cortes was opened on the 15th November, by the Queen in person. The Queen is in a condition which promises an heir to the throne.

ITALY.—Private letters from Rome hold out a hope that the affairs of Ferrara would be amicably and speedily adjusted.

The Patria, Florence Journal of the 15th ult., contains accounts from Pontremoli of the 10th, stating that the inhabitants of that town had completed their preparations of defence, and were then in a condition to repel an invasion of the Modenese troops. The entire population was under arms; and the able bodied men of the neighbouring country, with the clergy at their head, had entered the place and offered their services to the authorities.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

Her Majesty has ordered us to declare to the causes which have induced her to call Parliament together at the present time.

Her Majesty has seen with great concern a distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes. The embarrassments of trade were at one period agitated by so general a feeling of distrust of alarm, that Her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorised her Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceedings of such an emergency. This course may have led to an infringement of the law.

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the law has not been infringed—that the alarm has subsided—and that the pressure on the banking and commercial parts has been mitigated.

Abundant harvest with which the country has been blessed has alleviated the evils which accompany a want of employment in the manufacturing districts.

Her Majesty has, however to lament the recurrence of severe distress in some parts of Ireland owing to the scarcity of the usual food of the people.

Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be materially relieved by the exertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of the last session. Parliament for the support of the destitute poor. Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that land proprietors have taken advantage of the means placed at their disposal, by the liberality of Parliament, for the improvement of land.

Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland serious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organised resistance to legal rights.

The Lord-tenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it her duty to be her duty to her peaceable and well-posed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties of the Kingdom.

Her Majesty has with the deepest anxiety considered the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to your consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has with great concern the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland.

Her Majesty is in communication with her allies on this subject and has expressed her readiness to use her influence with them, her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring the Swiss Confederation the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe.

Her Majesty has concluded with the Republic of the Equator a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Her Majesty has given directions that this treaty should be laid before you.

Gentlemen of The House of Commons,

Her Majesty has given directions that the estimates for the next year should be prepared for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty recommends to the consideration

of Parliament the laws which regulate the navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the commercial and colonial interest of the empire.

Her Majesty has thought proper to appoint a commission to report on the best means of improving the health of the metropolis; and her Majesty recommends to your earnest attention such measures as will be laid before you relating to the public health.

Her Majesty has deeply sympathized with the sufferings which afflict the laboring classes in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain, and in many parts of Ireland; and has observed with admiration the patience with which these sufferings have been generally borne.

The distress which has lately prevailed among the commercial classes has affected many important branches of the revenue; but her Majesty trusts that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.

From Dalhousie—Sarah Ann, Lancaster: Edwin, Carlisle.

From Miramichi—Sarah, Tralee: Mary Ann, do.: Onyx, Grangemouth: Ellersgill, Plymouth: Thompson, Garliestown: Laurence Forrestal, Waterford: Intrinsic, Liverpool.

From Paspebiac—CRC, Jersey.

From Richibucto—Whim, Lynn.

From Gaspe—Union, Cadiz: Wave, Ancona: Argus, Jersey: Hebe, do.

From Shediac—Severn, Cork.

Greenock, November 23.—The Lady Sale, from St. John, has been put under quarantine, the master and several of the crew being ill of fever. The disease broke out two days after she left Saint John.

Plymouth, November 20.—The Ellersgill arrived from Miramichi at Hull, is very leaky, and has lost sails, spars, &c.

WEST INDIES.—We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following distressing account from the Island of Tobago:—

It will be recollected that some weeks ago we announced that a terrible hurricane had visited the beautiful Island of Tobago, one of the British West India possessions, causing a great destruction of property and human life. The New Orleans Commercial Times has a letter giving some details of this catastrophe, from which we learn that sixty one large country residences, fifty nine plantation sugar works, and six hundred and thirty two dwelling houses, and other edifices, of which some were religious edifices, churches, chapels, &c., have been swept into irretrievable ruin by this awful storm. Up to the latest dates, the names of thirty human beings have been ascertained, as having perished during the terrible war of elements; and it is believed, when full accounts are received from the remote parts of the Island, that number will be very much increased. The Jamaica papers say that the distress occasioned among the population by this disaster, is so great, that a memorial has been addressed to the Home Government for aid and succour.

TIMBER TRADE.—We copy the following extract from Chaloner & Fleming's circular regarding the state of the Liverpool Timber market:—

The arrivals this month from British America consist of 34 vessels, 20,392 tons, which, compared with last years, shows a falling off of 41,758 tons, and on the total of the year 41,248 tons. The remainder of the import (which is from Quebec, at least, can be very nearly estimated) promises to be very light, and in ordinary years, would give grounds of hope for rally in the market, for the old stocks of square timber are by no means heavy; but the general depression has been so great, and its consequences so likely to be of an abiding nature, having already caused the suspension of many railway undertakings, and the narrowing of most others into the least possible compass, and a total cessation of all buildings a speculative character—none of them like to be resumed until money shall have become much more easy—preclude the expectation of improved prices, unless some very unlooked for change should take place and of which certainly there is no indication at present. The business of the month has been of a very depressed character—sales have been made with difficulty, chiefly by auction at low prices, and generally to the country dealers. The few cargoes sold as a whole the timber merchants being, also, at much reduced rates.

FLORIDA, Oneida County, N. Y., May, 1846.

Mr. W. Fowler,—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Some time in February, 1845, I was attacked with difficulty of the lungs, which brought me to the brink of the grave. I called those who were called skillful physicians who pronounced my case incurable. My mind at night did not expect to find me alive the morning. I was induced, as a

last resort, to try Wistar's Balsam, and after taking the first bottle, I felt great relief. I continued to use it, and after taking four bottles, I considered myself cured, and for the last year I had no occasion to use any medicine for the lungs, and believe myself entirely well.

[Signed.] J. G. GRILLEY.
For sale by K. B. & W. FORBES
And by druggists generally throughout the United States.

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The Secret Revealed!

Many persons wonder how CURTIS & FRANKINS have managed to sell over thirty thousand bottles of the Cramp and Pain Killer within the last six months, and that too, without advertising it to the amount of fifteen dollars. The secret of its unparalleled popularity is, that it positively will and does cure bilious cholera, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism, inflammatory sore throat, stitches in the back or side, spinal complaints, chapped hands, tooth ache and sore lips. It will extract the fire from a burn or scald in ten minutes, and if applied in season, prevent its blistering, and is the best article in the world for the cure of the piles. In short, it is all vegetable and all-healing matter. Unlike most other Pain Killers, it does not contain one particle of opium or camphor.

Every family should keep a bottle in the house, as it is exceedingly useful in case of accident. An external application will at once relieve children who are afflicted with cholera.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by K. B. and W. Forbes, Chatham, price 2s. for large bottles, and 1s 3d for small. Messrs Forbes have circulars containing certificates of almost miraculous cures performed by this medicine.

Miramichi Mechanics' Institute.

The Seasons Lectures of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th January next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and be continued during the winter season, on the Thursday in each week. The Revd. Mr. McBean has kindly consented to deliver the Introductory Lecture. Tickets may be had of the Secretary on the same terms as last season.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Jun., Secretary.
Miramichi, December 27, 1847.

Notice.

The Annual Court of the Highland Society of New Brunswick, at Miramichi, will be holden, in Hamill's Hotel, on Thursday, the 13th January, 1848, at 12 o'clock, noon.

ALEX. FRASER, Hon. Secretary.
Miramichi, 27th December, 1847.

The Stated Quarterly meeting of the Board of Education for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McCURDY, Secretary
December 20, 1847.

MIRAMICHI Candle & Soap Manufactory.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at the building opposite the Post Office, Mould Candles, 6s & 8s by the Box, or retail. Also—Hard and Soft soap, in quantities to suit families.

WILLIAM LETSON.
N. B.—Hardwood Ashes, Soap Grease and Tallow will be received in exchange for Soap and Candles.

Just Landing,

—Ex schr. Independence, from Quebec—
100 barrels Canada FLOUR,
Choice brands, for family use, cheap for cash,
WM. ALBRO LETSON.
September 3, 1847.

HARNESS

The subscriber has received, on Consignment,
10 sets strong double Harness, suitable for lumbering purposes,
30 Horse Collars, 30 pairs Binders,
20 sets Reins, 60 Hamé Straps,
10 pairs Neck Yoke Straps, which will be sold low for cash.

WM. J. FRASER.
November 8, 1847.

William Wilkinson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.,
office situated between the residence of Mrs. Martin, and Mr Daniel McLaughlan's shop.
Chatham, 2nd November, 1847.

A New Boarding House.

Mrs HUNTER begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Gentlemen passing to and from Dalhousie, that they can be accommodated at her house on very reasonable terms, and she pledges herself to render their stay as comfortable as possible. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, on the shortest notice. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated. Good stabling for Horses.
Dalhousie, November 12th, 1847.