

would be made, and prices take a still higher range.

The iron trade continues in the most healthy and prosperous condition.

The state of trade in manufacturing districts has not been so buoyant during the present month as when our last outward steamer sailed. A combination of circumstances, which we hope are only of a temporary duration, namely, the stringent state of the money market, and the difficulty of obtaining higher rates for manufactured goods, together with the heavy failures in the grain trade, have tended to cast a gloom in both Yorkshire and Lancashire. The continuance of fine weather, enabling us to reap and secure the splendid grain crops of these kingdoms, a great accommodation in the money market, and the receipt of orders from abroad, will once more give a healthy tone to both the cotton and woollen trades of England.

In freights, a material falling off in the export of dry goods has been in some degree compensated by increased shipments of iron and earthenware, which have been abundant, especially to New York and Boston, so that vessels have been loaded easily, though rates continue low.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Mediterranean squadron is disorganised. Reform banquets are in progress of organization throughout France. These new agitators are proceeding upon the model of the like associations in England, and are endeavouring to procure electoral reform by peaceable and legal means. Petition is the mode they adopt to publish their grievances. It is said that these societies occasion the government considerable alarm, and that the unpopularity of the present Ministry has reached such a height as to leave no hope that it can long retain the reins of power. M. Gabriel Delavert, the perfect of police, has had an audience of the king, in which he has represented the hostile feeling which generally prevails, and it augments the difficulty of organizing a new administration, which prevents a change. Overtures have been made to M. Dufaure, M. Bellault, M. Thiers, M. Begon, and M. Bugnet. M. Mole has been summoned by the king, but at present no steps are determined upon. The gloomy state of the French money market, especially in every thing which relates to railway undertakings, is unprecedented and deplorable.

Another prosecution for corruption seems likely to be promoted by the Government. The National having published a statement, that an offer had been made by a person professing to have influence with the Government to obtain a railway concession on the condition of receiving four hundred and fifty shares of one thousand francs each. The Procurer du Roi has summoned the editor to appear before the proper authorities, and to produce his proofs of the charge which he has made.

Scarcely a day passes but fresh disclosures of corruption are publicly made. The subject has been again alluded to in the Chambers, and M. Guizot's influence has been greatly impaired by the general suspicions raised. M. Guizot has also had much difficulty in defending himself from the charge of having done nothing during the session, since not a single measure of a public nature had been carried by the Government. M. Guizot, however, contended that the session had been anything but barren, for though it had produced nothing, it had prepared the way for the future.

The *Moniteur* publishes the estimates for 1845, in which the ordinary expenditure is fixed at 1,361,681,870 francs, the extraordinary expenditure at 85,528,500 francs, and the miscellaneous expenditure at 22,333,502 francs. The ways and means are calculated at 1,291,276,510 francs, the special supplies 21,383,592 francs; special supplies for the departmental service at 94,959,050 francs, and those for the colonies at 22,861,175 francs. The same official journal promulgates the law authorising the Minister of France to negotiate a loan of 350,200,000 francs.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon bring the intelligence that the liberty of the press and of the subject had been restored by an ordinance, and the municipal elections were directed to be proceeded with, but no proceedings have been taken to assemble the Cortes, nor to dismiss the Ministry. It was expected at Lisbon that the allied powers, by a "collective note" would insist upon the terms of the Protocol being complied with, and thereby give the Queen an opportunity of getting rid of the present obnoxious Ministers. Remonstrances had been made by Das Antas against the cruelties inflicted on the political prisoners. The country was tranquil, but its finances were in a bankrupt state. The results of the harvest were magnificent.

A Portuguese steamer from Maderia brings intelligence, that on the 28th ult., shortly after the arrival of the allied squadron, the island returned to its allegiance. The Azores have also submitted.

The last dates from Lisbon to the 9th inst. state that a conjoint note from the Envoys of the three allied powers, requiring a change of Ministers, had been presented on the morning of the 5th. No reply had been given up to the evening of the 8th. Ministers then finally resolved to appeal to the Governments of England and France against their right to demand their dismissal under the circumstances. In fact, they have given an evasive answer. Costa Cabral was at length withdrawn

from the Madrid Legation. Ministers having pinned him to a desire which he expressed to be recalled. He would be succeeded by M. Barbosa, now Portuguese envoy at Berlin, and the piece of the latter would be filled by M. de Noronha. The country was generally quiet, with the exception of Algarve, where the chartist battalions had committed many excesses, including an assault on the French Vice-consul's house at Faro, which had caused M. de Varnas to send a war steamer to that port.

Oporto and other strong holds were being dismantled, and the guns conveyed to Lisbon. Signs of a revolutionary spirit still manifested themselves. And it was thought that the departure of the allied squadron would be the signal for new emetites.

PRUSSIA.—On the 3rd instant, the court for the trial of the Polish prisoners engaged in that late insurrection, was opened at Berlin. Sixty accused were present, all of them belonging to the Polish nobility, and accused of being accomplices to Mierolawski. The President called the name of Louis Mierolawski, upon which the latter rose, his council, Dr. Meyer, stood beside him. The act of accusation against Mierolawski was then read to him in the Polish tongue, and afterwards in German. The accused, one of the chiefs in the late insurrection, is thirty three years of age, a Catholic, and was born at Nemours in France. His father was lieutenant colonel in the Polish army, and aide-de-camp to Marshal Davoust. At seven years of age he entered the army, served as lieutenant in a cavalry regiment during the revolution, and emigrated to France, where he maintained himself by literary pursuits. He subsequently became a member of the Polish Democratic Association at Paris, and in 1845 was sent to Posen to examine, in a military point of view, the preparations for the insurrection. The act of accusation gives the details of his proceedings up to the 12th February, the day on which he was arrested.

The sittings of the court were continued on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, and evidence was adduced against the prisoners Kousinski, and Dakowski, for having conspired with Mierolawski in forming a democratic club for the purpose of planning the insurrection. The main point of the defence of the accused was that the insurrection was not against Prussia, and consequently the crime of high treason could not be charged against them by that state. The trials have created great interest throughout Europe. The novelty in publicity of law proceedings of a criminal prosecution of this nature in Prussia, rendering the proceedings of high importance. It was expected that sentence would be pronounced in a few days.

RUSSIA.—A report has gained currency, that the Emperor of Russia has a design to abdicate the throne, and retire for the remainder of his days to Italy. The financial affair which took place some months ago, is said to be connected with this intention. The emperor is said to be suffering greatly; and considering the hereditary malady of the family, it is not surprising that such rumours should get circulated.

In an official statement made by the Minister of Finance in St. Petersburg, detailing the proceedings in that department of the monetary transactions of the past year, the large investments in French and English stocks are referred to; and it would appear that the operations in question have increased the conversion capital, substituted in lieu of bullion by 26,300,000 silver roubles, a present profit of about four million sterling.

SWITZERLAND.—The last accounts from Switzerland represent the danger of a collision between the rival parties, as most imminent. It has been proposed that a Congress should sit in London for the purpose of composing the existing differences between the cantons, and that Lord Palmerston declined taking part in it. At the sitting of the Diet of the 5th, a communication was made by the Executive Council of Berne to the Vorort, calling attention to the demonstrations made by the Catholic Cantons, and demanding that energetic measures should be taken to repress them.

Letters from Berne to the 11th instant, announce that the Federal diet adopted, on that day, by a majority of twelve cantons, and 2 half cantons, the proposition of the commission of seven relative to the dissolution of the Sonderbund.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. mention that the Austrian Government had addressed a note to the pontifical government, in which it declared that, in the event of any disturbances in the dominions of the church remaining unexpressed, or crimes being unpunished, Austria would consider the Pope incapable of maintaining order in his states, and feel it her duty to interfere. General Redetzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Lombardy, had been empowered to act according to circumstances. It was reported that Cardinal Feretti had, in consequence of that notification, ordered the Swiss regiments, and all the troops disposable to march towards the northern frontier.

The *Corrier Livornese* of the 30th ult. announces that the Pope had summoned Cardinal Lambruschini to Rome. The protest of the new Secretary of State against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians had been read in presence of the members of the *corps diplomatique* with the exception of the Ministers of Austria and Naples, who have received no invitation. One of the persons present having observed that the document was not written in a diplomatic style, Cardinal Feretti replied that it was in his style. The protest, however, was generally approved. The Neapolitan government had remonstrated

against the expulsion of M. Grasseleni, who asked to be tried.

GREECE.—The Greek papers teem with frightful details of massacres. In one instance some troops of the insurgents, amounting to 100 men, were pursued by the Mainotes, by order of the general commanding the royal army, and seventy were cut to pieces.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has deprived Mehemet Ali Pacha, his brother in law, of his post of captain Pacha, which gave him a seat in the cabinet. The motive of this dismissal is not yet known.

The war in Kurdistan has been brought to a close by the capture of Bederham Bey, after three days siege in the Fort of Avrak, having surrendered to the Saraskier Osman Pacha. He is now on his way to Constantinople; and his relative and ally, Khan Mahmoud, has also surrendered a voluntary prisoner.

NEW ZEALAND.—By advice from this part of the Austrian continent to the 20th March, we have received rather important intelligence as the accounts state that land question between the natives and the governor, had been adjusted as an interview which had been held between His Excellency and several of the chiefs. The amount of compensation to be received by the natives is £500, namely, £2000 for the disputed lands at Paitan, and £3000 for the Waitau. The money was to be paid down in five yearly instalments. £1000 of the amount is to be paid this year, two payments of £1100 will be made in the next two years, and the remainder £1200, will be paid in the two following years—the last instalment being paid in 1851. By the concession just made, the Government obtain all the land from Waitan to the Janira, comprised in the New Zealand Company's limits on the middle Island. The natives, during the discussion, evinced great anxiety about the release of Ran Ravahui; but the Governor declined giving him up. The news respecting the settlement of this long pending dispute with the aborigines had, of course, diffused great satisfaction throughout the colony.

THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

The following article is the copy of a convention between the Governments of France and England, in relation to the independence of the Leeward Islands. The reciprocal recognition and formal guarantee, by the respective Governments of this ancient right, was long felt to be necessary to its certain preservation; and the friends of justice and benevolence will rejoice to learn, by the solemn and explicit declaration to which their attention is now directed, that the object has been permanently secured. The declaration is as follows:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of removing a cause of discussion between their respective governments, relative to their Islands in the Pacific Ocean, which are hereafter designated, have thought proper reciprocally to engage—

1. Formally to acknowledge the independence of the islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora [to the leeward of Tahiti], and of the small islands adjacent to, and dependent upon those islands.

2. Never to take possession of the said Islands nor any one or more of them, either absolutely, or under the protection of a protectorate, or in any other form whatever.

3. Never to acknowledge that a chief or a prince, reigning at Tahiti, can at the same time reign in any one or more of the other Islands above mentioned; nor, on the other hand, that a chief or prince, reigning in any one or more of those islands, can reign at the same time in Tahiti; the reciprocal independence of the Island above mentioned, and of the Island of Tahiti and its dependancies, being established as a principle.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French at the court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(L. S.) "PALMERSTON."
(L. S.) "JARNAC."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A destructive conflagration has taken place at Archangel, by which 400 houses were consumed.

Mr. Sheil has been re-elected for Don-garvan, but we deeply regret to state that Mr. Wyse has lost his election at Waterford.

Captain Maclean, who married the accomplished poetess, Miss Landon, died in May last, at Cape Coast, Africa.

An attempt has been made this year to introduce the cultivation of flax on an extensive scale in Scotland.

Bread Riots are still breaking out in different parts of France. At Lisieux forty six persons implicated have been arrested, and serious commotions have taken place at Troyes.

A new telescopic comet is now draw-

ing the attention of astronomers. On the 4th of the month M. Mauvais, of Rome, made the first observation of it in Capheus.

A correspondent of the agricultural Gazette says, that common road dust, sprinkled over the turnip plant, is a sure preventive of the fly in turnips.

Louis Philippe's new yacht, the Comte d'Eu, during a trial excursion on the 3rd inst., burst her boilers. Nine men were killed, and thirteen sent to the hospital with little hopes of recovery, two of whom have died since.

An oak was recently felled in Rough-an Park, Suffolk which weighed nine tons. The timber is without a flaw, and is the growth of 150 years. It was purchased to be applied to the making of a stern for a man of war.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 9th October 1847, which will be annular or ringlike, in the south of England, but not completely so, north of a line drawn from Greenwich to Gloucester.

Lieutenant Munro, who killed Colonel Fawcett in a duel at Camden Town, in July, 1843 was tried yesterday at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. Sentence of death was recorded against him; but probably a commutation of punishment will be granted by the crown.

In reply to a charge made against the French Government, that the defences of Algiers had been neglected, the Marine Minister said that a fleet like that of Lord Exmouth, in 1816, should it take up a similar position, would be destroyed in less than an hour.

At Castleton, near Dundalk, there is a splendid crop of two acres of wheat, the seed of which was taken from an Egyptian mummy, in which it was computed to have lain 3000 years, the stalks are a foot higher than common wheat, and present a luxuriance appearance.

Her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and suite, left Osborne Creek, Isle of Wight, on the 11th instant, for their tour through Scotland, which is expected to occupy about five weeks. The royal squadron consists of the Victoria and Albert, Black Eagle, Undine, Garland, Fairy and Scourge.

The *Guadalquiver*.—This new steamer, built at Liverpool, and intended to run as a coasting vessel at Cuba, left this port on the 14th instant, under the command of captain Hosken.

Sheriff's Sales.

On the third Tuesday in March, 1845, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of Lewis Urquhart, in and to a certain Lot of Land situate on the Tabuinitze, on which he recently resided, and in the occupation of William Urquhart, senior, in the parish of Alnwick. Also—all other the Real Estate of the said Lewis Urquhart, in the county of Northumberland; the same having been seized by me under Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the Honorable Joseph Canard against the said Lewis Urquhart.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Northumberland,
4th September, 1847.

On the fourth TUESDAY in February, 1847, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Public Auction:—

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of John Haw, in and to Lot No 2, granted to Robert Jipson, containing 400 acres, situate on the north side of Cain's river, in the parish of Blackville, and on which he at present resides.

Lot Z, containing 60 acres, adjoining the last mentioned LOT.

Also—all other, the Real Estate of said John Haw, situate in the County of Northumberland, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court against him at the suit of the Honorable Joseph Canard.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Northumberland,
14th August, 1847.

To Travellers.

Mrs HUNTER, widow of the late Joseph Hunter, would respectfully inform the public that she has fitted up her pleasantly situated house for the accommodation of Gentlemen, (who may be travelling to and from Dalhousie) where every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor her with their patronage. In connection with the house is a good STABLE and PASTURE for horses. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Dalhousie, June 1, 1847.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office: