

hardly regret to see our volatile neighbors find a wealthy friend in their necessities, or the Autocrat meet with so substantial a customer in his plethoric misery. But these strings will probably be pulled tighter after the ledger had been balanced, and Republican France may some day be found sailing in the same boat with despotic Russia. Misfortunes, it has been said, make men acquainted with strange bedfellows. The European horizon looks murky. A storm seems impending Prussia, by conceding the semblance of representative liberty, has offended the Czar. Austria is alarmed at the liberal tendencies of an enlightened Pope. France has an eye upon Spain; and England, jealous of her rights, and able to maintain them, sleeps, as travelers are said to find it necessary to do, by way of protection in the desert with one eye open. These combined causes have imparted to the Russian loan the interest it has excited—the conjectures it has given birth to. Time, whose sythe is constantly, without compunction, mowing down with equal impartiality monarchs and millions, will some day point the moral that we can only now darkly fathom.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The past month has been so singularly barren of matters of importance that I might also dispense with writing to you at all.

The distress that exists in all parts of the country is very great. In some departments carts and boats, laden with corn, have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pilfered by the people. In others there has been rioting, which, however, has been promptly suppressed. In Paris bread is now dearer than it was in the great scarcity of about thirty years ago, and yet a new increase of price to the extent of a 1d or 1 1/2 took place on the 1st. The Government, however, has taken every measure that ingenuity could suggest to keep prices moderate at Paris, and it has succeeded in making them less than in most parts of the kingdom. The extraordinary dearness of food would have occasioned some tremendous outbreak in the capital; if the municipality had not devoted many millions of francs to enable the poorer of the working class to get bread at the ordinary rate.

The Rouen and Harve Railway has at length been opened, and Paris thus possesses an iron road to sea. The line is full of engineering works of gigantic difficulty, all of which have been designed and executed in an admirable manner by Englishmen.

The Agricultural Congress, now sitting in this capital, has declared formally against Free-trade. Of late the Free-trade movement has lost a great deal of ground in this country.

O'Connell has just quitted this city, after a stay of two or three days, on his way to Italy. He is not so ill as the London papers have represented; but his medical attendants doubt that he will ever again be able to take part in public life. The greatest respect was shown to him by most eminent personages of this country, and his door was literally besieged by visitors, but he received very few.

SPAIN.—The *Clamour Publico* of the 13th ult., mentions a rumour that the Government had received despatches from Pampeluna, announcing the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy. The object of the conspirators was, it was said, to get possession of the citadel and rouse the people of Navarre to revolt in favour of the Count de Montemolin.

PORTUGAL.—The Spanish Government has, despite its professions of neutrality, interfered in an outrageous manner in the contest now going on in this country. The Queen's General, Baron Casal, had been for some time endeavouring to pass with his forces from the northern part of the Minho into the neighbouring province of Tros os Montes, in order to form a junction with Viscount Vinhaes. To prevent him from effecting his object, a superior force of insurgents was sent from Oporto, under the command of Baron Almergem, who, by guarding the left bank of the river Lima, where it bends to the northward completely barred the passage into Tros os Montes Casal, after much dodging about in different directions, having left garrisons in Valenca and the Castle of Viana, made a push for Ponte da Barca with a view of crossing the river; but, finding a powerful enemy on the other side ready to oppose him, he withdrew without firing a shot, retiring apparently in the direction of Valenca.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

During the course of the past month

two mails from India have reached London, by which we have received advices to the following dates—Calcutta, Feb. 20; Bombay, Feb. 22 and March 2; and China, January 28.

The affairs of Lahore continue to require the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers employed there. Col. Lawrence and his assistants administered the government to the best effect, and the inhabitants had some hopes of improving their condition under the British rule. It was stated that no troops would be sent to the frontier station at Peshawur. Some of the mountaineers in the Hezareh districts had revolted, but their forces had been routed by the young chief called Gholab Singh, who, although possessing the same name, is not of the family of the Maharaja Jammoo. The insurrection is said to be owing to the dislike entertained by the people to the rule of Gholab Singh; and if this be correct, it says but little for the policy which established that chief in so important a position in the Sikh kingdom. Rajah Lal Singh has been taken to Agra, and placed with his family in the fort, where the celebrated gales of Samnauth were still in 'durance vile.' Old Gholab Singh was rejoicing in the success of his manoeuvres. He had raised himself to a throne, and even on that occasion he outwitted, as he supposed, the British Diplomats, by inducing them to give up the district of Cashmere, which he represented as being very poor, not paying more than 6 or 7 lacs, whereas he now expects to obtain 20 or 22 from the inhabitants.

It is reported that the Queen mother and others were busy with intrigues. A conspiracy had it is understood, been discovered, having for its object the murder of Tej Singh. Who is looked upon as the friend of the British. The Queen mother and the Maharajah were about to proceed upon a pilgrimage, but the British resident, Col. Lawrence, had interfered to prevent this. Their departure from Lahore, was intended it is said, to produce a grand movement amongst the disaffected.

Sir John Littler has been appointed to the command of the Panjab division of the army, comprising the whole of the troops on the right bank of the Sutlej; Colonel Wheeler is said to be a brigadier of the first class, and to command in the Jullunder Doab; and Colonel Campbell is to be a brigadier of the first class, and to command at Lahore.

From the accounts from Peshawur, it would appear that Morteza Shah had remained there for some days with the people under his charge. He left on the 4th of January, and was expected to be at Lahore by the 25th or 26th. Great excitement had been caused at the court of Peshawur by the information that a British officer was coming to take charge of the province.

We also learn that the bands of ransomed Indians which the British government had obtained from Dost Mahomed, had crossed the Indus at Attock. There is said to be a great scarcity of money at Cabul. Dost Mahomed remained there in quiet, while his Wuzer and son, the notorious Akbar, was restless, and hurrying from one place to another, as if fatigued by some powerful motive. He was, in December, at Candahar, whence he took one of his uncles as a hostage, and brought him to his father. In January, having returned to Cabul, he had set out for Jellelabad. All these movements at that season clearly show that he is involved in some important schemes. He had caused a number of his adherents to assemble at Jellelabad with the ostensible purpose of an attack on the Ghilzies of Kashmud.

The principal items of Scinde news are that Sir Charles Napier has taken his departure for Hyderabad, and that a party of Jacob's Horse had achieved a trifling success over the Booghties. Sir Charles Napier had issued a general order, dated Head Quarters Kurrachee, January 23, from which the following are extracts:—

The army of Scinde is ordered to be broken up, and the number of troops reduced, so as, in future, to form the ordinary garrison of a frontier province.

This, as regards the interior tranquillity of Scinde, might have been done two years ago. But the character of the Lahore Government and of its troops made it necessary for the Government of India to keep an army in Scinde.

The portions of the Nebha territory which had been confiscated have been made over, partly to the Rajah of Potealah, and partly to the Manomedan chief of Mulhair Kotelee, in testimony of the opinion entertained by the Governor General of the value of the assistance rendered by those states to the army during the campaign on the Sutlej.

The rebels in Goomsor were still in arms. A commission however, had been appointed to inquire into affairs, and it was hoped that farther hostilities might be avoided. The Nizam's dominions still present the same picture of confusion dissatisfaction and general misery. A petty rajah at Kandhar about 70 miles from Hingolee, having refused to obey the orders of the new Wuzer, was seized and carried prisoner to Hyderabad while his fort was occupied by troops from the neighbouring stations. The misery which prevails in the rural districts of the western presidency of India is unalleviated.

A Hanoverian paper states that it is intended to make free ports of the harbours of Harburg and Guest.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL!

The mail due yesterday did not arrive until 7 o'clock this morning. From the papers that have come to hand we glean the following intelligence.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Lieutenant Governor of this Province has appointed the 14th May to be observed as a day of Fasting and Humiliation, on account of the distress with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit some portions of the Mother country. The Cambria brought out £30,000 in specie to Halifax, and £360,000 to Boston.

MEXICO.—United States Journals put us in possession of the following additional intelligence from the seat of war in this country.

Philadelphia, April 17.—Last night after the Telegraph closed we received the following from Pittsburgh. At St. Louis advices have been received from Santa Fe to February 10th. Details are given of the horrible massacre at Tons and subsequent battles.

Near Santa Fe, Col. Price with three hundred men and four howitzers advanced to Puebla, where the Mexicans had fortified two strong large houses and a church, on the 31st of January, and immediately attacked them. At the first charge of the Dragoons and infantry, seven Americans were killed and several wounded. Captain Burgin was fatally shot in the lungs as he was gallantly leading the company to the attack.

The church and houses were stormed. The Mexicans retired, and the dragoons pursued and killed 150 or 200. Complete victory achieved. American loss 12 killed and 30 wounded.

Santa Anna reached the city of Mexico on the 24th. He took sides with the Church party in the revolution, and was immediately inaugurated President.

The Archbishop of Mexico had agreed to let him have five millions of dollars.

Gen. Taylor had returned to Saltillo, after a fruitless pursuit of Urza, though he was at one time near him in the vicinity of Marin. General Taylor was pushing forward large supplies towards Potosi, in advance of his own march.

The latest Mexican accounts, from Chihuahua, were to the 5th March. The battle of the 23 of Feb. was lost by the cowardice of the Mexican cavalry. The forces of the Americans are stated to have been but 1100, and seven pieces of artillery; whilst those of the Mexicans were 2000 men, and 10 pieces of artillery. The Americans took possession of Chihuahua on the 2nd March, and nearly all the Mexican families were abandoning the city.

Gen. Santa Anna, had ordered several detachments of troops to march immediately to Vera Cruz, in order to assist the besieged.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Saint Andrew's Standard says—We understand that an Engineer to superintend the construction of the Railway to Woodstock, has been engaged, and that operations will be commenced next month.

The Saint John Courier contains the Prospectus of the Chinceto Railway Company, the object of which is to construct a Railway across the Isthmus, to open a direct communication between the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. We shall publish it next week.

The Editor of this paper reports—That the first intimation of the Steamer's arrival came to us from Boston—Mr James Alexander who was a passenger by her, having arrived in town on Thursday night from that city, via Eastport, by the steamer Herald—thus, even by this circuitous route, reaching home before any of his fellow passengers for this city, who landed at Halifax.

Notice.

TO BE LET, for ONE YEAR, all that Farm, Dwelling and premises situate at Moody's Point, in the parish of Alnwick, lately occupied by the late Alexander McDonald, deceased.

A. RANKIN, Administrator. Newcastle, 26th April, 1847.

REWARD of 100 DOLLARS

The above Reward will be paid to each person who will give the subscribers such information as will enable them to APPREHEND and CONVICT THE THIEF who broke into their Store on the night of Sunday last, and stole therefrom a Silver Watch.

JOHNSON & MACKIE. Chatham, 6th April, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haldow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham, 27th April, 1847.

Stallion Lieutenant.

This superb Horse, sired by CAPTAIN, only 5 years old, formerly owned by the Hon. J. Canard, and at present by the subscriber, will be travelled during the season through the county. Notices will be posted of the several stopping places, in due time. Terms—each mare 25s, for the season, payable before the 1st of September, ensuing. Groom—5s of the above in hand.

LAWRENCE GRENNAN.

Douglstown, 23rd April, 1847.

N. B. The above horse took a prize at the Northumberland Agricultural Show, in the year 1845.

SURROGATE COURT, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County, Greeting.

Whereas ALEXANDER KEY, surviving administrator on the Estate of Patrick Henderson, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, had filed an account of his administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the creditors, and next of Kin, of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said County, on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of May next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this said Court, this thirteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

T. H. PETERS, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for the said County.

Surrogate Court, County of Gloucester:

In the matter of the Estate of the late WILLIAM FLAHERTY, of Pokenouche, in the said county, Farmer:

Whereas John Flaherty, administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of the said deceased, hath filed his account against the said Estate, whereby he shews the claims against the said estate, so far as they have been ascertained, to amount to two hundred and sixty seven pounds, six shillings and eight pence; and the said administrator hath also by petition set forth that no personal property hath come into his hands to discharge these claims, or any part thereof; and praying that License may be granted him to sell, all or so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for that purpose. Whereupon it is ordered, that the Creditors, Next of Kin, and all others interested in the said estate, be and appear at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court House, Bathurst, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to attend the examination and proof of the said accounts; and to shew cause, if any there be, why License to sell the said Real Estate should not be granted, agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Surrogate Judge of Probates. ROBERT GORDON, Register of Probates. Bathurst, 31st March, 1847.

Notice.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held in the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the county of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

Ordered, that the undermentioned regulations be in force respecting Tax on Dogs, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the ninth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled an act relating to Dog Tax in the several counties in this province, be in force within the limits of the undermentioned district.

That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be imposed the tax or duty of five shillings yearly and every year, upon each and every dog, which shall or may be owned or kept by any person residing on the front lots in the parish of Newcastle, which lie between the upper line of the farm of John Porter, Esquire, and the lower line of Patrick Hay's farm, in Douglstown, in the parish of Newcastle. That it shall be the duty of all persons residing within the limits above defined, who shall, from and after the said day, own or keep any dog or dogs, to affix a Collar on the neck of each and every such dog, with the name of the owner or keeper plainly and legibly marked thereon.

Extract from the minutes.

T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.