

ITALY.—The *Gazetta di Roma* contains the programme of the ministry, in which they say they profess the same sentiments of patriotism, liberty, order, and justice, as their predecessors; that they will constantly have at heart the sacred cause of Italy, to the success of which they will apply all their energies.

The Pope remains passive in the Quirinal, where, according to a French contemporary, he is consoled by his half-repentant subjects by daily presents of enormous bouquets.

Later accounts from Rome state that a collision is imminent. The retrograde party, including a certain number of the cardinals, are attempting to raise the *Transteverini*, and to sow dissensions amongst the ranks of the national guard.

For some time past they have been plotting to carry off the Pope to Subinco, with a view of exciting the sympathy of Europe in favour of His Holiness, and against the Roman people.

'God grant,' cries the *Constitutionnel*, 'that blood may not already have flowed in the streets of the Pontifical city.'

These letters pourtray in the most vivid colours, the horror of the Pope on being apprised of the carriage in Naples.

The *Patria* states that his Holiness will write to the King of Naples on the subject.

AUSTRIA.—It is intended at Vienna, to present a petition declaring the ardent loyalty of the Viennese towards the imperial family, and imploring the Emperor to return to his capital.

BLOCKADE OF TRIESTE.—A Vienna letter of the 25th ult., in the *Breslau Gazette*, states that the news had been received from Trieste that at ten o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, thirty eight Neapolitan vessels had appeared off the harbour and declared that Trieste was in a state of blockade, thereby causing great consternation among the inhabitants: Sir Stratford Canning, the English ambassador at Constantinople, who was at Trieste directly started off and passed through the fleet. The military governor, Count Gaylay, has sent a flag of truce out to the fleet, but the answer given was, that Naples, in the name of Italy, had ordered a rigorous blockade, and would immediately commence hostilities.

Firing was heard during the night in the heart of Trieste itself, denoting, it was thought, an insurrectionary movement in that town.

Advices from Milan to the 26th have been received. It was affirmed that General Pepe had advanced from Bologna and passed the frontier.

The French squadron, which was at Naples, had despatched some of its vessels to the Adriatic.

A letter from Venice, of the 24th, says that a Neapolitan war steamer, arrived from Trieste, had brought the intelligence, that on the arrival of the combined squadrons of Sardinia, Naples, and Venice, at Trieste, the Austrian naval forces which had by a lucky chance come out of Pola and taken refuge at Trieste, were then blockaded. The commanders of the combined fleets demanded the immediate restitution of the Venetian ships which had been seized by the Austrians. Twenty-four hours were allowed to give an answer.

TURKEY.—The cholera was diminishing in intensity, both at Constantinople and Galata.

ENGLAND.

The Employment of Free Labour in Our Colonial Possessions.

On the 27th ult. a public meeting was held, at the London Tavern, of all persons desirous of upholding the system of free labour in the British colonial possessions, and of preventing this country from becoming dependant for its supply of sugar and coffee upon the extension of cultivation by means of slavery and the slave-trade.

The advertisement convening the meeting bore the names of some 130 of the leading bankers, and trading firms of the city. Most of the gentlemen whose names were appended to the advertisement were present, and the spacious chamber in which the meeting was held was completely filled, even to the organ gallery, and the space usually devoted to the ladies at entertainments of another description.

The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P., who made some very lengthened remarks.

Resolved—That this meeting, consisting of merchants, bankers, and others, of the city of London—assembled without regard to the political views or private interest of any class of her Majesty's subjects—is of opinion, that while it is an object of great importance to the people of this country to obtain an abundant and cheap supply of sugar and coffee, it is no less desirable to combine with that object the maintenance of the system of free labour, which has been established at so great a sacrifice in the British colonial possessions.

Resolved—That it appears, from the evidence taken before the select committee on Sugar and coffee planting appointed by the House of Commons in February last, and from the published despatches of the governors of her Majesty's tropical possessions, that the competition consequent upon the act of 1846 between the forced and unrequited labour of slaves in Cuba and Brazil and the paid labour of our emancipated negroes had already brought the British colonies, which had been previously struggling with the difficulties of their new position, to

the brink of ruin, and endangered the existence of those civil and religious institutions on which the future welfare and progress of their inhabitants depend.

Resolved—That the inhuman traffic in slaves, which in the years 1844 and 1845 had been more effectually checked than at any antecedent period, has according to the evidence given before the committee by Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, actually doubled in amount during the last two years.

Resolved—That to stimulate, on the one hand, they demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil, by enhancing the value of the products of their labour, and on the other hand, to make a show of checking the supply of slaves from Africa to those countries by armed intervention, is an inconsistency which impugns either the honesty or the common sense of the people of this country, and renders their policy a matter of suspicion to foreign powers.

Resolved—That unless the Sugar Duties Act of 1846 be promptly and materially altered, it is manifest that the production of the British possessions will greatly decline, that we shall speedily become dependant for our supplies of Sugar upon slave-trading countries, and that the consumer must pay increase price, at least until additional slaves can be transported from America to extend cultivation in Cuba and Brazil.

Resolved—That the interests and the honour of the British Empire are alike concerned in averting the destruction of the agriculture and trade of the colonies, and in securing the full success of the great experiment of emancipation—the failure of which would indefinitely postpone the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

Resolved—That this meeting while it would most strongly deprecate any system of immigration which might lead to a renewal of the African slave trade by a payment in money or otherwise for a supply of labourers from that continent, and while it would be opposed to any enactment in the colonies which may be incompatible with freedom and the act of emancipation, is nevertheless of opinion, that in order to enable the British colonies to compete successfully with slave trading countries, it is highly desirable that her Majesty's Government should give prompt encouragement to the introduction of suitable labourers under proper supervision, that just relations should be maintained between employer and labourer to secure to both the benefits of freedom and industry, and that every local improvement which can tend to reduce the cost of production should be prompted by generous assistance on the part of the mother country.

Resolved—That until these objects can be fairly accomplished and the colonies placed in a position to encounter a competition which must under the most favourable circumstances prove formidable, they have a just claim to such support as shall put them upon a footing of virtual equality, in respect to the cost of labour, with those countries in which slavery still exists.

Chartist Meeting.—General Distress.

—We regret to state that some partial disturbances have taken place in the metropolis, at Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and other places. The chartists have been the chief instigators of these tumults, which in every case have been almost instantly suppressed. On Monday evening a large assemblage of chartists collected in Clerkenwell, in London, and after marching round Finsbury square, then proceeding through the principal streets, westward; but at midnight they quietly dispersed. On Wednesday evening similar meetings again took place, but the arrangements of the police, aided by a demonstration of the military, were so complete that the mob, wherever it appeared, were speedily scattered. The special force was called out to guard the outskirts, and the same alacrity in turning out to preserve order and property, was exhibited by the middle classes on the 10th of April. At Bradford a collision took place between the chartists and the police, and a great riot ensued; but the military restored order, and enabled the police to capture the principal ringleaders, many of whom have been committed for trial. At Manchester, after various meetings of confederated clubs and Chartists, a general meeting was organised to be held on Wednesday, comprising large bodies from the surrounding districts, but the Magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding it. They also prevented the Oldham Chartists from entering Manchester; a large body of military and police were drawn up, and the multitude was compelled to retire. There can be no doubt that very deep seated misery prevails amongst immense bodies of the unemployed people, and at such moments they are easily excited by political agitators. Mr Mitchell's conviction is the general theme of declamation by orators who address the people on these occasions: but the real origin of their discontent is the want of employment, by which incalculable numbers of the working classes are thrown upon the precarious bounty of individuals, or the eleemosinary aid, of the poor law for ac-

tual means of subsistence. The present evil is becoming so great, that we should not be surprised if the Government, throwing overboard all their preconceived principles, were suddenly to adopt some extensive theme of emigration. Certainly efforts are being made to stimulate such an enterprise, but the Government is quite passive, as yet, with regard to any comprehensive measures of relief. The price of bread is very low, which, doubtless mitigates much distress; but the mercantile derangements of last year are now telling deeply upon the working classes of England generally.

Died the 27th ult., at Kensington, the Princess Sophia, daughter and 12th child of George III. By her death a pension of £16,000 per annum reverts to the Treasury.

On the same day, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Sir Thomas was born in 1784, and succeeded to his baronetcy in 1820.

POSTCRIT.

Our latest advices from Paris possess considerable interest. A committee of eighteen (one for each bureau) had been appointed to consider the propriety of impeaching Louis Blanc, The prosecution is looked upon with disfavour. The assembly did not sit on the 1st inst. (Ascension day). The sub-committee of Finance has recommended the rejection of the Ministerial scheme with regard to the railways. A placard appeared lately proposing the Prince de Joinville as a candidate for Paris: the National Assembly has ordered the prosecution of the printer and M. Vigine, who is mixed up with it, as the act is opposed to the decree just passed. Prince Louis Napoleon, who visited Paris *incog*, three days ago, has received orders to quit. M. Emilia Thomas had arrived at Bordeaux. Baron Rothschild's model farm villa has been burned by incendiaries, in pursuance of the system, a detail of which was found in Blanqui's papers, viz., to destroy the *bourgeoisie*, by extinguishing credit, through perpetual outrage and confusion. It is supposed by the communists that the frightening away of M. de Rothschild will be a great blow at the financial means of Government.

Austria.—On the 27th May, the Ministry in accordance with the decree issued by the Emperor from Innsbruck, ordered the academic legion to dissolve and immediately to lay down their arms. A revolt instantly took place—students and *ouvriers* immediately raised barricades. At ten o'clock a collision took place between the soldiers and the people. The soldiers were repulsed, and retreated upon the glacis, and occupied all the bastions. Hostilities have not been renewed. The people called for the maintenance of the academic legion the removal of the soldiers, the return of the Emperor within eight days, or the substitution of a Prince in his place.

Austrian Italy.—Count Nugent has resigned the command of the Austrian army, which, under the command of the prince of Tour and Taxis, effected a junction with Radetsky at Verona. The great age of count Nugent (he is upwards of eighty) is assigned as a reason for his resigning his command. Radetsky has now 50,000 men under his command.

A letter from Trent states that a sharp action between the regular troops of the Milanese and some Austrian regiments, assisted by irregular corps, had taken place near the lake of Idro, in which the latter were victorious, having taken Caffaro, a strong post called Castel Lodrone, and repulsed the Italians as far as Rocco d'Anfo.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The mercantile public are grievously disappointed at the news from Hamburg this morning, reporting the continuation of hostilities between the Danes and the Germans, at a moment when it was expected, with some confidence, that pacific arrangements had been concluded between the contending parties.

The Schleswig Holstein Journal, under the date of May 29, announces that a collision had taken place between the Danes and the Germans at Sunderwitz. The Danes landed on the mainland and attacked the advanced posts of the German army under the heights of Dupeller, while a number of gunboats assailed them in another quarter. Large numbers were stated to have been killed and wounded on both sides in the course of the day; and at seven o'clock in the evening the Germans retreated by Gravenstein, the Danes advancing after them.

About seven thousand men were engaged on each side. Report mentions that the Germans have lost one thousand men and six pieces of cannon. It is stated that a combined Russian, Swedish and Danish fleet was off Copenha-

gen, Prince Constantine being on board.

Prussia.—A violent street riot, arising out of the Charwares so frequent in that city, arose at Berlin on the 26th ult., the national guard charged the people and a good many were hurt, order was not restored until an early hour on the next morning.

The Weather and the Crops.—Agreeably to our annual custom we here narrate such reports as have reached us respecting the crops, by which it will be seen that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The weather, though rather cold for June, is fine, and everything wears a promising aspect. Our relation, Mr. Chas. K. Wilmer of New York, who has just returned from a month's trip through Ireland, the most satisfactory accounts continue to be received from all parts of the country, as to the prospects of the crops, including potatoes. The weather is most favourable, and, judging from present appearances, we are likely to have an early and abundant harvest there also.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Schooner "Pacifique" FROM QUEBEC,

150 bbls Fine and Superfine Quebec Flour, (finest brands,) Mess and Prime Pork, White Wine Vinegar, 2 casks of excellent Cheeses, 15 barrels of bottled Porter and Ale. Also—

Per Schooner 'MESSENGER,' from Halifax bbls. Molasses and brown Sugar, Pale Sea Oil, Lime Juice, Croskills' Superior Lemon Syrup, double refined Loaf Sugar, boxes of Digby Herring, Turkey Figs in drums, one cask Superior Port Wine, together with his usual stock of Groceries, will sell at the lowest rates for Cash or in Barter for Salmon Alewives and country produce.

WM. ALBRO LETSON, Commercial Building, Chatham, May 23, 1848.

Look Here.

Entire Horse "Briton."

The Subscriber having kept up the above named Horse, intends to travel him during the season in the parishes of Chatham, Newcastle, North Esk and Nelson. From the well known character of the Horse and the encouragement the Subscriber met with last season, he is led to believe that his friends will continue to extend to him a share of their patronage. Terms are 25s. for the season's payment to be made on the 10th of August.

HENRY COPP, Senior, North Esk, 15th May 1848.

MIRAMICHI

Candle & Soap Manufactory

The Subscriber offers for Sale at the building opposite the Post Office, Mould Candles, and & 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.

Wilson's Carding Machine.

The Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has set his

Carding Machine

in operation for the current season, and will receive orders until the latter end of August next. He has employed the same experienced hand who conducted the business last season, and hopes by unremitting diligence and attention, to secure a large share of public patronage and support. Wool well picked and cleaned, will be oiled and carded for 6d. per lb., or 4d., if oiled with good sweet oil. Payment made on delivery of the wool.

Orders left with Messrs. Johnson & Mackie, Chatham, Mr. Jas. Dixon, Moorfield Ferry, or Mr. M. M. Sergeant, Newcastle, will be properly attended to. Wool well cleaned and picked, and left with any of the above named gentlemen, will be taken and returned without any expence for carriage—but should he find upon opening the packs in the Machine that the wool is not according to the above description, but badly picked and oiled with anything but good sweet oil, the same will be returned uncarded, and charged at the rate of one penny per pound for the gross weight of the packs for carriage. Persons furnishing him with oil of a proper quality, will have it put in without any charge.

WM. WILSON, Upper Nelson, June 1, 1848.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of James & William Muirhead, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will render the same to JAMES MUIRHEAD for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the concern are requested to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorised to give discharges for the same.

JAMES MUIRHEAD, WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, Miramichi, May 19, 1848.