

... have moved to Galicia. The Austrian Ministry has resigned.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from Paris, dated July 13, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious dissension prevails in the Government. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which so gravely incriminates certain members of the late Government, that it has been judged by some of the present Government, to be unavoidable to apply to the Assembly for permission to prosecute them. To this another party in the Government is firmly opposed, not on grounds connected with the merits of the question, but from reasons of expediency. General Cavaignac himself is included in this latter party.

The greatest activity has continued to-day to be observed in the departments of the War-office, the etat-major of the national guard, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prefecture of Police. It appears certain that attempts at excavation have been detected in numerous places, one of these is close to the Chamber, another on the Boulevard des Italiens, near the Rue Louis le Grand, and another near the Faubourg Poissonniere. Much alarm continues to be felt, and it is very remarkable how few persons are visible in the streets or public walks, although the weather is fine.

The officers of the etat-major have been warned by General Cavaignac to adopt extraordinary precautions, for that attempts would be made to assassinate them at their respective homes.

M. Thirion, colonel of the 3rd legion of the national guard who had been reprimanded in the Moniteur by General Changarnier, has resigned.

It has been resolved, as an encouragement to building, to exempt all houses, which shall commence before 1st of January, from taxes for ten years.

It is stated that Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. Lamoriciere, in accord with the Commander-in-Chief of the national guard, have adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades, which must be effectual. Not only will patrols be constantly on foot during the night, but the national guards, in whose zeal and courage the greatest reliance can be placed, are to be summoned at the very first symptom of an attempt to move the pavement; and they are to put into force the clause of the decree which assimilates the maker of a barricade to the insurgent taken with arms. Before, this barricade-making before action was merely an infringement of the laws of what is called la police simple; but now any man assisting in forming a barricade can be at once shot.

IRELAND.

Our correspondence from Belfast, Dublin, and Cork has come to hand, and contains a variety of rather sterling intelligence.

From Belfast, our letters are chiefly occupied with details of the Orange processions in the North of Ireland, on the 12th instant; we are happy to say that all passed off quietly, and without any breach of the peace. The conduct of the Repealers on this occasion was most commendable, as they abstained from any interference with the processions.

Dublin is much excited by the late arrests. The commissioners of Police, yesterday, issued a placard cautioning news-vendors against selling 'felonious and seditious' papers, as thereby tender themselves liable to prosecution.

Mr Charles Gavin Duffy, although confined in 'a felon's cell,' has again addressed the readers of the Nation 'on the point of attack, the clubs.' He says—

'We have no real and vital power, then, but that which the clubs have, or may have, and we must hold them fast, or all is gone.' There is at present no law enabling the Irish Government to put down the clubs. If they attempt to do so without a law, they ought to be resisted at every point of attack. No club-room ought to be yielded without a siege. If they ask an act of Parliament, it cannot pass under ten days or a fortnight; if there were six honest and capable Irish members; it would not pass this session. But the interval, whatever it may be, ought to be used in spreading the club organisation with the crusade. If the act become law, and our flag right is stricken down, the presidents of all the clubs in Ireland might meet as a provisional council, summon the country around them, and resist the aggression with arms. No fairer ground of national quarrel can ever arise. It is a ground broad enough and clear enough for a battle field; for it involves, practically, the last right we possess—the right to complain and resist. When it is gone, we will have thrown away sword and shield. We may submit and die.'

Mr. T. D. M'Gee, who, although incited for sedition, does not scruple to come within the more voracious fangs of the Treason-felony Act, in an article headed 'Ireland's Trial,' he daringly writes as follows:—

'What I would advise the people to do is this: that they forth with throw themselves into the Irish League.' That every club sends up to the next meeting its two three or five hundred members to be proposed. That by the 1st day of August next we shall have 100,000 Irishmen enrolled as Leaguers, and may try the effect of their moral force influence on the cases of the patriots now in Newgate. That, in the meantime, every club shall double its numbers, and every member of a club shall be rigidly required to observe the original rule, and to bring in one new member. By these means between 200,000 and 300,000 men may be actually enrolled before the adjourned commission resumes. If all moral influences fail—if juries are packed, and false

verdicts obtained against true men—then, and not before, I demand 'an arrest of judgment' by the Irish people. I demand this not because of my personal attachment to the prisoners, but for the sake of our ancient cause and country. If these men, with such notice and warning, are also sent to Bermuda, the sooner every man calling himself 'Nationalist,' chooses another country the better for him and for outraged human reason.'

The damage done to public and private property by the late events in Paris has been estimated at 10,000,000 francs, or about £100,000 sterling.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail furnish a few items of news, which we copy below: St. John New Brunswick, July 29.

From South America.—Accounts from Montevideo to June 9th, received at New York state that Rosas holds out against an intervention and requires England to restore the Falklands to the Argentine Republic and give him some twenty millions as indemnification for damage done during the war. Hostilities were recommenced on the 20th of May.

The French had renewed the blockade; and 15 days were allowed vessels to sail.—Martial law was declared at Montevideo.

Yucatan.—Accounts a few days later from Yucatan state, that in four or five engagements the whites have had the advantage over the Indians and routed them with considerable loss.—Campanchy papers announce the arrival of 600 Anglo Americans from Mexico.

More of the West India Slave Insurrections.—Later from Bermuda and St. Thomas.—Accounts had reached St. Thomas from Santa Cruz of an insurrection among the slave population of that island, of the massacre of some of the white inhabitants, and of the destruction by fire of a number of the estates. The work of the incendiary was still progressing, as the fires could be seen from St. Thomas at the time of the Lark's leaving.

The Dutch government having emancipated their slaves conditionally only—their serving an apprenticeship of twelve years—had led to this proceeding, and it was understood that their immediate freedom would cease taking the lives of the whites and stay the destruction of property.

The governor of St. Thomas fearing a similar outbreak, was about to declare, in the name of his government, immediate freedom to the slaves on that island. The white inhabitants were all armed, and measures were being taken to put down by force, if possible, any insubordination. The governor had requested Capt. Barnett to remain a few days to afford them assistance.'

Halifax Courier, July 27.

New Steamer for Bermuda.—The beautiful new Screw Steamer Ospray, Captain Corbin, arrived yesterday from the Clyde, via, St. John's Newfoundland, 3 1/2 days from the latter port. This splendid addition to the Cunard line of Steamships, is intended to convey the mails and passengers between Halifax and Bermuda. The Ospray is about 250 tons measurement, including Engine room, &c.—has a beautiful Engine of about 200 horsepower; and is rigged, as a three masted schooner with much tauter and squarer spars, than are usually seen in Steamers—her fore-yard, being we should think, full fifty feet, with top sail, and top gallant yards, in proportion. Her spread of canvas, is consequently, very great; and not being encumbered with unsightly paddle boxes, and lumbering wheels, she will doubtless, have a fleet pair of heels, independent of her auxiliary screw-propeller. During the passage—the whole of which was screwed—two of the arms, or wings of the screw were carried away; but even with the fragment remaining, a speed of at least seven miles per hour, was attained in coming up the harbour.

The Pic Nic of the Sons of Temperance came off yesterday, at the beautiful and picturesque grounds of the Prince's Lodge. The day was truly delightful, and old Sol seemed to endeavour to outshine the many bright and happy faces of their fair ones who, with their gallants might have been seen at an early hour wending their way to Noble's and Marshall wharves, from whence they were conveyed by one of the Dartmouth Steamers to the scene of enjoyment. The grounds were in excellent condition, and the space allotted to the dancers was nicely shaded by a broad piece of canvas or sail, stretched over the lower branches of a huge tree and supported by posts on the outer side. Here the Quadrille, Polka, Contra Dance, &c., were kept up with easily excited enthusiasm, the noble band of the 85th Regt. the while, discoursing stirring airs appropriated to the dance.

St. John Courier, July 29.

There are reports from several of the Foreign West India Islands of outbreaks among the slaves. At St. Martins, St. Eustatia, St. Croix, Porto Rico, and other places, they have been attended with loss of lives and destruction of property and at St. Thomas the white inhabitants were arming themselves to prepare for a threatened attack.

At Aux Cays, confidence had been nearly re-established—many people had been executed and hundreds outlawed.

A revolution in Cuba is stated in a letter dated Matanzas, July 16th, to have been nipped in the bud. Some arrests had been made on the South side of the Island, and Gen. Lopez

who was to have taken the lead in the revolt, is said to have escaped in a vessel bound to Rhode Island.

At Trinidad Cuba, on the 4th of July, the American flag was hoisted. The troops were immediately called out by the Government to suppress an apprehended insurrection of the Creoles.

The new Governors of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, sent out by the French Government, are persons of colour.

Accounts from Mexico to the 7th inst. announce a junction of the Government forces under Gen. Bustamonte and Cortazan, preparatory to an attack on the insurgents under Padre Jaranta.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby respectfully informed, that the NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has Resolved to discontinue at least for one year its practice of importing a yearly supply of CLOVER & GARDEN SEEDS. The object of the Society is to promote, by this measure the home growth of these Seeds.

By order of the Board, JAMES CAIE, Secretary. Miramichi, July 6, 1848.

At a late Meeting of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Society will give a premium of £50 to any person or persons, who will import a Stallion, of the Cleveland breed, to which the Provincial Bounty (first or second) shall be awarded. The money to be paid on a certificate of the bounty being awarded; and security being given to keep the Horse Entire, in the County of Northumberland, the two first seasons—say 1849 and 1850.

By order of the Board, JAMES CAIE, Secretary. Chatham, July 11, 1848.

DENTAL CARD.

D. S. ADAMS, SURGEON DENTIST, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity, that he has returned and is now ready to perform all operations on the Teeth.

Dr. A. will administer CHLOROFORM to those wishing Teeth extracted without pain. As his stay at this time will be short, those wishing operations will please make early application Rooms at Mr Hea's Chatham July 11, 1848.

Notice.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GERRARD late of the parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested, within three months, to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to RICHARD HUTCHINSON. Newcastle, June 26, 1848.

For Sale

English Coal and Salt.

To arrive, and in Store. Apply to the Assignees of Joseph Cunard, Chatham, July 18.

List of Letters for June,

Remain for delivery at the Post Office Chatham, July, 1848.

- Armstrong John King John
Archibald Gardner Keenan John
Archer Thomas, care May Mrs
of J. S. White Meenan Rose
Bauler Mary McNeale George
Bay du Vin McLeod Malcolm
Barkley Thomas McCube Bridget
Bay du Vin or Dinnis
Breen Mary O'Leary James
Blake Thomas Escuminac
Breen Brien, care of Philah Morice
E Doyle Powers James
Brown John Promptship, for W.
Chatham Head Wood
Carroll Daniel Philan Thomas
Cushin Mrs Black River
Fowler Wm 2 Roddick William
Rowler Matilda Tailor
Gerow George Shennon Thomas
Gainsy Wm or Michael Syiph Ship
Henderson Will for Wm. Bewrich
Bay du Vin Thompson Joseph
Henderson George Napan
John Brien Weaver Susan
Capt John Knox 2 Wall Robt
Jenkins Wm Blacksmith
Ell River Vars Alex
Lord Maidstone ship
John Smith
JAMES CAIE, P. M.

List of Letters

- Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of June, and remaining for delivery
Allan Wm Holderness Eliza
Blincart John Hudson Revd James
Coware Capt Keenan Hugh
Ship Coronet Kinehin Joseph
English James McKinnate Peter
Egan Patrick McGrath John
Farrel Edward McKinnie Hugh
Goodan John F Oliver Wm
Hasford John

Persons asking for advertised Letters, will please say 'advertised.' HUGH MORELL, P. M.

Book-Binding Establishment IN NAPPAN.

BOOKS and NEWSPAPERS of all sorts and sizes bound with neatness and despatch. All orders from a distance left with Messrs. K. B. & W. Forbes, Chatham. The Subscriber begs leave to mention that he has on hand, and for sale, a splendid assortment of

Choice Standard Works

of the day, viz., The French and American Revolution, Life and Campaign of Napoleon, Life of Washington, Cromwell, Nelson, Cortes, Sir W. Wallace, Charles the 12th Mary Queen of Scots, and Josephine, Life of Dr. A. Clarke, Wesley, Fletcher, Knox, Luther, Watson, Carvossa, Dawson, Walsh, Stoner, Hick, Trewavie, Col Gardner, Lady Maxwell, Mrs Rogers, and Hannah Moore, the Poetical works of Milton, Young, Thompson, Cowper, Burns, Hemans, Hogg, Sigourney, Bulwer, and K White, the works of Shakespeare, Bunyan, Baxter, Josephus, and Rollin, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Hume and Smollet's History of England and History of Greece, Buffon's Natural History, McTavish's Protestant Junius's Letters, Fox's Book of Martyrs, C. Elizabeth's do., Letters of the Martyrs, Indian Wars, Pirates, Banditti and Buccaneers, Newgate Calendar, Cook's Voyages, Travels of Bruce, Park, Stephens, Dr. Clarke, Parker, &c &c &c, Wesley's Journal, Tom Payne Rejected, McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, and a great number of other interesting works too numerous to mention. The above are all done up well, either in leather or cloth, and mostly embellished with engravings.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Nappan, July 24, 1848.

TO FISHERMEN.

The American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.

Wm. Stowe, Agent, 56 Commercial Street, Boston.

Asks the attention of the Fishermen of the British Colonies to their

Cotton Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines.

For upwards of twenty years, they have been used in the States, as they are more durable, lighter, haul easier, less liable to heat and rot, retain their strength longer, and cost less than hemp. Last year some 20 large seines, as an introduction, were sold in the British Colonies, and in every instance, so far as heard from, they have given entire satisfaction, and some of the parties have ordered more the present season of the same kind.

Persons wanting seines or nets, can have them delivered in Saint John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., free of expense in 30 days from receipt of order.

Isaac Noble, St. John, Benjamin Wier, Halifax, Agents. Terms—Under \$25 cash—over \$25, 4 months from date of delivery for acceptances, satisfactory to Mr Noble or Mr Wier. Orders sent to either party will be promptly attended. For information and sample plee, &c, application made to Boston.

For Sale—Cod, Caplin, Herring and Mackerel seines, seal, herring, mackerel and salmon nets, &c, &c. Boston, June 8, 1848.

WOOL, WOOL!

Grateful for past favours the Subscriber begs to inform the public that his

Carding Machine

is fitted up for the season, and that he has appointed Mr. S. B. Heberington his agent in Richibucto to receive wool, with whom it can be left, and the subscriber will attend once every week to receive from and return it there. Owing to the pressure of the times, he will card unmixed wool for 2d per pound, and mixed wool will be put twice through the breaker, and carded for 2 1/2 per lb, money payment.—Trade payments will be taken at 2d. Should the wool brought be properly picked, and greased, &c., the subscriber trusts by punctuality and attention to obtain a liberal share of public custom.

Should any of his friends require Earley manufactured for the Pot, the Subscriber has a Barley mill erected on a first rate principle on his premises in Shockpish.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Shockpish, June 5, 1848.

NOTICE.

The following Properties being Assessed in the parish of Chatham, the parties interested are hereby notified to pay the same, with expenses of advertising, &c, within three months from date hereof, or so much of said Properties will be sold, as will pay the respective taxes and costs as by law allowed.

- Bryant's Prorery 17 11
George Esey's do. 4 3 1/2
Angus McLeod's do. 11 1

MARTIN CRANNEY.

Collector of Rates for Chatham Chatham, July 10th 1848.