

by France and England. Questions of diplomatic etiquette seem to be studiously raised for the purpose either of gaining time or for a pretext for evading compliance with our proposals. We doubt whether England can be justified in proceeding farther than by fair mediation; and if France should unhappily march a force across the Alps in order to enforce her 'friendly' mediation, we do not think that Lord Palmerston would dare to sanction, or to contrive at such a step, and we really do not see how Austria can be brought to a conviction that it is advantageous for her to make the sacrifices required. Radetsky half conquered and pushed beyond the Adige, and the same general a conqueror at Milan, at the head of 80,000 men, with the whole German Confederation to back him, is not in a position to be dictated to by France, and England we think would not go beyond friendly mediation. For these plain reasons we have very great uneasiness about the result, and we think that if Germany is asked to yield her wrongful pretensions in the Duchies, and her rightful claims in Lombardy, it is more than can be expected from a great and powerful people, and at present we confess our inability to see a clear solution of all the complicated difficulties of the two cases.

Letters from Persia announce the entire defeat of the royal army by the insurgents of Khorassan.

THE DREADFUL HURRICANE ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Aug. 19.
Last night, about 1,000 boats, each manned by five fishermen, left the various ports of the east coast of Scotland, between Stonehaven and Fraserburgh, for the herring fishery. When at the offing, about an average distance of ten miles, and the nets down, the wind, which had continued during the day at south and south west, suddenly chopped out to the south east with rain. About twelve o'clock it blew a gale, the rain falling in torrents, and the night was so dark that none of the lights could be seen. As soon as the gale came, some of the fishermen began to haul their nets, but these ran so high that most of the fleet had to run for the shore to save life. At Fraserburgh the boats being to leeward of Kinsair's Head, which forms the entrance to the Murray frith, were less exposed than the boats to the southward, and managed to get a landing without loss of life; but at Peterhead, which is the easternmost point of the coast, and altogether exposed to an easterly gale, seventy out of four hundred boats that were fishing there are missing, and there is too much reason to fear that most if not all of them are wrecked or sunk. At daybreak this morning the scene that presented itself along the shore between the Buchanan Light house and the entrance to the south harbour, was one of the most appalling description. The whole coast for a mile and a half was strewn with wrecks and the dead bodies of fishermen. Twenty three corpses were carried into Peterhead before nine o'clock, and at the time the latest accounts left, others were being constantly thrown ashore among the wreck on the sands or the rocks. Forty boats were wrecked within the circuit of half a mile; and so sudden and awful was the catastrophe, that no means of encouraging or saving the distressed and perishing fishermen could be devised. How many boats may have foundered at sea, or gone to pieces among the precipitous rocks of Buchanan no one at present can tell. One thing appears certain, that the lowest estimate of the loss of life and property by this gale exceeds that produced by any other hurricane hitherto recorded in the annals of the east coast of Scotland. It is calculated that along the coast not fewer than 100 lives are lost and when it is considered that for the most part the deceased fishermen have left wives and families, it will be felt that the widowhood and orphanage of our seaport towns have received in one short night an unparalleled augmentation.

Staxigo (by Wick), Aug. 19.
One of the most awful calamities has happened on this coast within the memory of man, between last sunset and sunrise. Last evening the wind was veering from the south to the S. E. quarter strong, but as the fishermen like, rather hazy, the boats put to sea; how many I cannot say, but near about 400; as the sun declined the breeze freshened; at about 11 P. M. the wind increased, with rain, and anxiety became great. At about 3 A. M. the boats running for Wick, two got in, three ran to the back of the north quay and capsized, and two were wrecked on the north side of the bay. At daylight Wick bay presented a shocking spectacle. Boats, numbers not yet ascertained, total wreck, bodies, fish nets, and wrecks indiscriminately mixed; Broadhaven, twelve boats broke, but no lives lost; in Offing three boats observed to go down. Those boats that bore up for Ackergill rode it out in safety up to 10 A. M., this date. A sloop came unknown, laden with paving stones, a total wreck in Sinclair bay. The loss of life and property cannot, I fear at present be correctly ascertained; but what there is is appalling, and sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of some harbor of refuge. The number of boats damaged is very great. The Queen steamer, from Leith, could not touch at Wick, and got into Ackergill. They speak sadly of their pas-

sage. I learned from her they passed the wreck of a boat with crew on the bottom. They launched their life boat, and used every other means to save the crew, but in vain. The loss of boats is supposed to exceed fifty, and many no doubt with families.

From the John O'Groat Journal.
A fearful storm has overtaken our fishermen when engaged in prosecuting the herring fishing. The wind commenced to blow yesterday evening, when a good many boats returned, and reached their respective stations. Those who remained were caught by the gale soon after midnight. So soon as the tide admitted of their entering the harbours they ran in all directions, and several boats were swamped, and their entire crews drowned. Six boats in entering Puffinmouth harbour, were dashed against the quays and very few of their crews escaped. About thirty men have perished at the mouth of the harbour, and several boats are said to have foundered at sea. Many are missing. Several bodies have been found. This melancholy occurrence has spread consternation over the district, such a circumstance having never previously happened in the history of herring fishing. Two men and a boy were drowned at Forvie, a distant fishing station. A good many of the boats at the coast stations had not been heard of at a late hour to day. Three boats, one of them a Belgic, are riding at anchor in Wick bay, under a heavy swell.

POSTSCRIPT.

Our Paris Correspondent under date of Thursday evening, says—I have heard that in a Council of Ministers held to day it was decided that four thousand troops of the line should be immediately sent to Venice, and that, in consequence of orders given some days since, three ships of war have been already sent from Toulon, and have now most probably arrived at Venice.

Two divisions of the army are also, it is asserted to be formed at Metz and Strasbourg. These reports produced great sensation at the Chamber to day, where they were the almost exclusive subject of conversation.

Another meeting of Journalists have been held to day to protest against the arbitrary suspension of the Journals. The Committee of Legislation has requested General Cavaignac to attend it, and after hearing him, is about to make some proposition for the regulation of the exercise of this power during the state of siege. It will, it is believed, propose that a committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, on whose judgment the Executive powers shall act in relation with all matters connected with the press.

On Sunday next General Cavaignac will review the national guard and the guard Mobile; and on Saturday M. Marrast will give a diplomatic dinner.

The Monitor of Thursday has the following telegraphic despatches.
A manifestation of the Legitimist party has just occasioned serious disturbances at Montpellier. The prefect went to the theatre of disorder at the head of a company of the national guard. He advanced alone in order to pronounce the words of peace, and was received with a discharge of stones and several discharges of firearms. A gendarme was seriously wounded by his side as were also a commissary of the police and a judge d'instruction. The Prefect received a contusion on the shoulder, which prevents his signing. The quarter in which this disturbance occurred is surrounded by the National guard. A judicial investigation has commenced.

Second despatch:—
Although there is still much agitation, the town is physically calm. The gendarme who was wounded yesterday by the side of the Prefect, died in the night. There are five wounded Legitimists at the hospital. The Prefect suffers much from his wound. The Procureur General has demanded from the tribunal the proceedings necessary in this affair.

The National Assembly on Thursday, was engaged during the sitting up to the post hour in the discussion of the proposition for doing away with the bill restricting the hours of labour, but without coming to any decision on the subject.

It appears to be a settled point, that if Austria should persist in refusing to give independence to Lombardy, the army of the Alps will cross the frontier. The position of General Cavaignac is such, that he must either withdraw from office or take this course. The Bourgeois are for peace; but the best friends of the Government fear, that to draw back after the promise of intervention in a given case, would not only enable the ultra Republicans to excite the populace, but would also create disaffection in the army; and as they prefer war to anarchy, they will support Cavaignac in an armed intervention.

The news this morning is rather warlike. The answer of the Austrian Government is not considered satisfactory. The following is, according to a communication inserted in the Press, the answer of the Baron de Wessenberg, in presence of Lord Ponsonby, to the French Charge d'Affaires, according to the despatch of the letter dated the 23rd ultimo:—

'The Imperial government considers the mediation proposed by France and Great Britain, to be a new and powerful guarantee for the maintenance of general peace; it is sensible of the good offices offered by these two great powers, but it is its duty to let them know the hope conceived by the Cabinet of Vienna of arriving at a more prompt conclusion of peace by means of the direct negotiations opened with King Charles Albert.'

General Cavaignac passed off this morning

with General de Lamoriciere, the Minister of War, and the subject of their long conference turned, it is believed upon the formation of a second army of seventy five thousand men, which was determined upon in contemplation of the entry of the troops under General Oudinot, on the Piedmontese territory. An order has already been transmitted to the 48 military divisions to form war battalions, and to oblige all officers or soldiers on leave of absence to return forthwith to their posts. This measure will raise the French Army to five hundred and sixty thousand men, from which may be subtracted the Algerine army, sixty eight thousand. On the other hand it is in contemplation to mobilise three hundred battalions of national guards, so that the effective will be really considerable. An order has been sent to the Arsenal of Bourges, to forward immediately to Grenoble three millions of cartridges, ten thousand bombs, ten thousand howitzers, twenty five thousand balls, and an immense park of artillery, siege as well as field pieces. It is rumoured that the two first divisions of the army, under General Oudinot will cross the Alps in the early part of next week, to be immediately followed by the other divisions, the whole to take up their encampment on the Tessino, ready to march the day of the termination of the armistice.

In confirmation of the news of an armistice between Denmark and Prussia, our correspondent at Hamburg writes, on the 29th ult:—

'The armistice was at last signed at Malmo. General Below landed at Wiemar yesterday, and proceeded by an extra train to Berlin with that document. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Lubek to morrow. The blockade of all the German rivers is to be raised on the 1st of September, and the captured vessels at Copenhagen set free on the 2nd. Farther particulars than these have not yet transpired. It is stated that the British Legation here was informed of this circumstance by Mr Wynne.'

The prorogation of Parliament is definitely fixed for the 5th inst. the Lord High Chamberlain having issued his orders for the usual preparations to be made for the reception of her Majesty on that day.

List of Letters for July,

Remaining for delivery in the Post Office
Chatham, 1st August, 1848.

Blackstock Mrs R	Minard William
Brophy Timothy	Manly John T
Burne James	Murray Robert
Bratt William	Murphy Dennis
Bulter Mrs Bay du Vin	McDonald Daniel
Cahill John care of P	McCahin John
Fitzgerald	McIntosh James
Chiefain bark	McKinnon D Escumi-
Donn Michael	nae
Dillon Thomas	McIntosh James
Davidson Mary	Porter Samuel
Dixon Patrick	Parcell Edward
Dixon Joe	Powers Mary Napan
Donnavin Thomas	Peak Sherwood
Donnavin Patrick	Ponnius Susan Miss
England Alexander	Prompt ship W. Chap-
Elkin Daniel	pell
Fingleton Edward	Peter ship Capt. Scar-
Finigan Mary	field
Fohy James Bartibog	Ryan Philip
Gardine John	Robertson James shoe-
Gardie George	maker
road maker	Sheahan Michael
Hawkes John brig	Sophia Mate of the
Johnston John Doug-	Samuel brig J Petley
lastfield	Thompson George
Johnston Matthew	blockmake
Kennedy Pat	Whity John Black riv
Loggie Alexander	Williston John Bay du
Loy Nicholas	Vin

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

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 sales pleas, &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.

COUNTY OF KENT.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK S.S.
In the matter of JOSEPH CUNARD, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, a Bankrupt.

Whereas under the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province, entitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of "An Act in addition and in amendment of the same," JOSEPH CUNARD, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me—now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said act, I have appointed WILLIAM J. FRASER, of Chatham, aforesaid, Merchant, Provisional Assignee of the estates and effects of the said Bankrupt;—and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the first day of November next, all such sum and sums of money, debt or dues, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who have in their possession, power, or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee, on or before the said 1st day of November next;—and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or to become due, against the said Bankrupt;—and Notice is also hereby further given, that I appoint a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on FRIDAY, the twenty ninth day of September next, at noon, of the same day, at the Office of the undersigned Commissioner, in Richibucto, in the said Province;—and a further Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, will be held at the same hour, on FRIDAY, the twenty seventh day of October next, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings and such other business relating to the said estate, will then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Richibucto aforesaid, the Twenty Eighth day of August, A. D. 1848.

J. W. WELDON

Commissioner for the Estate and Effects of Joseph Cunard, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat Company, is requested to take place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, inst. at three o'clock, P. M., when a statement of the affairs of the association will be laid before the share holders, and the propriety selling the Joint Property will also be taken into consideration.

J. Samuel

John Macdougall

Daniel McLaughlin

James Johnson

George Kerr

Chatham, Sept 12, 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. Hetherington 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 2d. per lb. money pays ment.—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 Barley 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.

To Sell, or Let.

That VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT in Chatham, belonging to the subscriber, comprising about four acres of land, an excellent two story House, finished throughout. A good House at the head of the Lane, tenable: two good Barns, Wood House, Coach House, Steam House, Blacksmith Shop, a dry Goods and Provision Store, and number of other Buildings in good condition, a never failing Spring and Pump in the yard, also a large Garden and Orchard. This is an excellent Stand, either for a Lumbering or Fishing Establishment or a Hotel, as the House and Buildings are well adapted for it, as well as the situation.

Persons desirous to purchase will be treated with on easy terms. For any further particulars application can be made to the hon. J. W. Weldon Richibucto, Henry Livingstone, Esq., Shediac, Thomas Keilor, Esq., Dorchester, or to

JAMES LONG.