

offered by the agents of the Parliament to a son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and also to the Duke of Genoa a son of the King of Sardinia, but that both offers have been declined.

The Epoca of Rome, of the 5th, states from Naples, that the Ministers had presented a programme to the King and their resignation, in case he should not accept it. The conditions were:—The dismissal of the Swiss; the reorganisation, as before, of the national guards; the convocation of the Chambers with the same Deputies; and complete oblivion of the past. A thousand Sicilians, the vanguard of 6000 more, had entered Calabria, Lecce, Potenza, Corozza, and Teramo had already constituted their provisional government.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 29th of May announce that the Viceroy was in the same state. Ibrahim Pacha was still at Cairo engaged in the organisation of the army which was to be augmented to 70,000 men.

POSTSCRIPT.

By our latest advices we learn that the Bonapartist excitement continues, and means are taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewn about the crowded assemblies, and newspapers in his interest are distributed gratis. The Prince has issued the following address to his constituents:—

London, June 11.

Fellow Citizens,—Your suffrages fill me with gratitude. This mark of sympathy is the more flattering to me as it was unsolicited on my part, and reached me at a moment when I regretted being inactive, when the country had need of all her children to extricate her from the difficulties in which she was placed.

Your confidence imposes upon me duties which I shall know how to fulfil; our interests and our sentiments are the same. A child of Paris, now a representative of the people, I shall unite my efforts to those of my colleagues to re-establish order, credit and labour, to secure peace abroad, to consolidate democratic institutions, and to reconcile interests which now appear hostile because parties are struggling against each other; instead of working one common end—grandeur and prosperity of the country.

The people have been free since Feb. 24. They can obtain all they want without having recourse to brute force. Let us then, all rally round the altar of our country under the flag of the Republic, and give to the world the grand spectacle of a people who have regenerated themselves without violence, civil war or anarchy.

Receive, fellow-citizens, the assurance of my devotedness and sympathy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Notwithstanding their defeat the Executive Commission still kept their ground. On the 15th inst. the Assembly was discussing a proposition for declaring Algeria an integral part of France, Paris was traquill.

The walls were on the 15th, stuck over with a placard bearing no signature but recommending in strong terms the Assembly to dismiss the Government and the Ministry, and to confer a dictatorship on M. Casimier.

WEST INDIES.

The position and prospects of the West India sugar planters has given rise to several public meetings on the subject in this country during the last week or two. On the requisition of a number of our most influential East and West India merchants, the Mayor convened a meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, to take the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Sugar duties into consideration. The meeting was held on Tuesday last, and was attended by a large and most respectable body of gentlemen connected with the trade and commerce of this great port. The Mayor presided; and although the representatives of what is commonly called, 'the free trade party' proposed amendments to the various resolutions prepared by the managers of the meeting, they were unable to carry any one of them. The debate between the two parties was keen, but admirably conducted, no speaker evincing the least spleen or bitter feeling against his opponent. On the whole this meeting has been most useful. It has placed before the Liverpool public the true position of the West India planter, the pecuniary damage he has sustained by the act of 1846, and the extent of his claims for support upon the people of these kingdoms; and from the retorts of their opponents, they too have received a lesson, as to the alleged mismanagement of their estates, which, if true, will no doubt cause them to rectify such errors in future. The West India planters had a brilliant and an able advocate in the person of the Rev. Dr. McNeile, whose speech told most powerfully, and completely overwhelmed the opposition.

In another part of our paper we give the resolutions agreed to, together with a copy of the petition to Parliament. Our readers will also perceive the nature and object of the opposition offered, by a personal of the several amendments proposed.

ENGLAND.

The threatened demonstration of the

Chartists in the metropolis on Monday last, proved even a much more signal failure than the previous affair of the 19th of April at Kennington Common. As we anticipated, the Government having lopped the tallest poppise, Bonner's-fields did not furnish other sufficient attractions for the multitude. The arrest of the principal leaders, and the known determination of the Government, to put down the meetings which were to be held in London, and various parts of the country, sufficed to dissipate all the vain hopes cherished by a few misguided men who were aiming to create confusion, and so all their bluster and intimidation terminates. The apparition of a strong squadron of the Life Guards in Bonner's-fields, with a large police force on horseback, armed to the teeth, was clearly understood by the Chartists that the meeting was effectually to be put down, and an intimation from the local magistrate to the same effect operated like a charm, and a pretty smart thunder storm happened opportunely about four o'clock, the few spectators who had assembled out of curiosity retired to their homes, and the revolution in England, with the overthrow of Queen Victoria, was deferred till a more convenient opportunity. In the provinces, Whit-Monday's amusements were chiefly of a Chartist character; in those places where these politicians were allowed to assemble, the 'demonstrations' were of the ordinary peaceful character, and exhibited no feature worthy of our especial notice.

The meetings in-favour of the new Reform movement have been more general during the last week; and as the period approaches when Mr. Hume will make his motion, additional efforts are being employed, by means of numerous petitions, to fortify his arguments in favour of 'the four points. A new mode has adopted, by getting up a vast number of 'family petitions,' to strengthen the allegations made by the Reformers, that the feeling in favour of an extensive change is very general throughout the kingdom.

COMMERCIAL.

There is hardly so much activity in commercial affairs this week as we last reported. This is caused in a great degree by the uncertainty which prevails respecting the fate of the Navigation Laws, which the House of Commons have resolved to consider and re adjust. Importers of goods appear to have lost confidence, and, therefore, supply the market more freely with most descriptions of produce, whilst on the other hand buyers manifest increased caution, and less inclination to do business. In consequence of the prevalence of this feeling the transactions in produce have been on a limited scale, and less than for some weeks past. A part only of the articles brought to auction actually found buyers. The export trade is reported to be still in an unfavourable position, and all articles offering are upon ruinous terms. The Cotton and Corn trades are still in a dull and languid state. Prices continue to recede without the prospect of an improvement. The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not improve; trade therein continues gloomy and discouraging. Notwithstanding all these unfavorable symptoms, unemployed capital is most abundant; so much so that first-class bills are discounted at 3 per cent., and on Call money is not worth more than 2 per cent.

We cannot note any amendment in the Grain trade. The weather still continues to be of the most favourable character, forcing forward the growing crops with great rapidity and luxuriance. From all parts of the country the accounts respecting them are cheering in the highest degree; and should providence prolong for a few more weeks the alternate sunshine and refreshing showers of the past fortnight, we would undoubtedly be blessed with an early and truly abundant harvest. This feeling checks the ardour of speculators and confines the transactions in Grain and Produce to the immediate wants of consumers.

PARLIAMENTARY.

After a long protracted debate, the amendment of Mr. Herries, for maintaining the fundamental principles of the existing Navigation-laws, has been lost, and the Government has advanced so far as to go into committee pro forma. This preliminary step has been decided upon by a majority of 117, in a House of 471 members. The party of Sir Robert Peel, qualifying their votes with several 'fundamental' objections to the government measure, voted, nevertheless, against Mr. Herries, and once more the peculiar state of parties in the House of Commons, enables the Ministers of the Crown to obtain a majority by the adventitious aid

of a section of the opposition, rather than by their own inherent strength.

It becomes, therefore, of great importance to ascertain, as far as we can, whether that support now rendered by Sir Robert Peel's party to enable Ministers to bring in their bill, will be conceded to them throughout the whole passage of the measure. The original resolution of Mr. Labouchere simply pledges the House to the opinion that it is expedient 'to remove the restriction which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom and the British Possessions abroad, subject, nevertheless, to such control by the Queen in Council, as may be necessary.' The aim of the Free-trade party is evidently to sweep away all the Navigation-laws, and to stand our chance against the shipping of all nations, even without providing those cases wherein foreign nations may, for political purposes, adopt protective measures against us. Accordingly, it is proposed to be enacted, that these Navigation Laws shall be abrogated; but in the event of Russia, or America, or any other power, adopting a policy which defeats our object, then it is contemplated that the Crown shall retaliate. The inverse of our constitutional proceedings is to be the principle: the House of Commons is to relax the law; but the Crown is to countervail or restrain. By Mr. Huskisson's reciprocity acts, we made a mutual bargain with foreign powers; and we shall not stop here to inquire whether those bargains have or have not been advantageous to us. But if the measure is, as Mr. Cardwell and others describe, to be retaliatory only, in that case we shall repeal our Navigation-laws, and then, if Prussia does not act up to our anticipations, or if a majority of Congress should differ from the views held out by Mr. Bencroft, then in that case, the Crown will go back to the point we start from, or even recede further, and impose countervailing distinctions. We are not to grant concessions, we are not to give 'little,' so that other nations may give 'little,' or 'much,' that other countries may equalate 'much,' or 'all,' that reciprocity may exchange 'all,' but at once we are to give all; and if we find hereafter that it is a political blunder, in that case the Crown is to commence a war of retaliation, and merchants are to be left just as much at the mercy of uncertain legislation as they are at present.

Notice.

The Subscriber hereby cautions all persons giving his name, or any other person Credit on his account, without an order from him, as he will not be answerable for the same after this date.

JOSEPH JEMO, Pilot.

Chatham, July 3d. 1848.

Notice.

The firm of BANNAN & CONNERS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having standing Accounts with said firm, are requested to render the same to either of the said firm, and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to arrange the same with either of them, on or before the 15th day of August.

BANNAN & CONNERS.

Chatham, July 3, 1848.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of URQUHART & HAYS, or to the Subscriber, prior to June 1848, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and settle and pay their respective balances without further delay, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

JOHN URQUHART.

Newcastle, 29th June, 1848.

List of Letters

Received at the Newcastle Post Office, during the month of May, and remaining for delivery

- Button Wm. Hurley Dennis
Cain John Hudson David
Davison John McMahon Thomas
Dutton Wm McLennan Alex
Dawson Agnes O'Donnell Timothy
Fillimore Wm Sraingeway Henry
Flitt Enoch Stewart Wm
Howe James Walsh John or Patrick

Persons asking for advertised Letters, will please say 'advertised'

HUGH MORELL, P.M.

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 HUTCHISON.

Newcastle, June 26, 1848.

For Sale.

For Sale—That VALUABLE FARM, situated on the south side of the North West Branch of Miramichi River; owned and lately occupied by John Fillimore. The Farm contains about 100 acres, of which 7 acres are fit for a crop—30 acres more consist of Hay Land, and 30 acres of Pasture Land: making about 70 acres of cleared, all of which is nearly clear of stumps. The Fences are all Cedar, and in fair order. There is a good 1 1/2 story Dwelling House on the premises, partly finished, and a good framed barn, 30 by 40 feet shingled on the roof and floored. There is also a good Spring near the House. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, May 29, 1848.

For Sale.

The LOT of LAND fronting on the north side of Miramichi River, nearly opposite middle Island, known as Lot No. 43, containing 100 Acres. There is a snug dwelling HOUSE on the Lot, and from 8 to 10 acres of cleared Land. The front abounds in free stone, fit for building purposes, and has a good Salmon Fishery. The premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. James McIntosh. For Terms and further particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, May 29, 1848.

List of Letters for May,

Remaining in the Post Office, Chatham, June 15, 1848.

- Ahern James McKay Robt for Mary
Archibald Gardner [Beely
Napan McMahon Dennis
Boyle Martin Bartyboguo
Bell Thomas, care of McMahon Peter
George Letson McKay John
Baldwin John Black River
Blanch Michel, McCarthy Cornelius
Lower Bay du Vin Nisbet James
Coleman Edmond Perley Wm
Crosbie Thos Pearson F H
Clark John, care of Quinn Thomas
Gardner Archibald Standard
Clarke Biddy, care of for J McPherson
Mary Cassidy Standard brig for A
Craig H Brown
Dowlan Wm Taite Jas, sen
Evans John 2 care of J. T. Williston
Edgar James, care of Tudberton ship for P.
Andrew Currie Hunter
Fitzgerald Jas Poole Mathew
Gaynor James Black River
Haron John Wall Philip
Henderson John, jun White Thomas
Jarman Edward Williston Alex
Llyod Michael Bay du Vin
Moar Peter Wilson Wm
McDonald John Ward Isaac
Lumbeyger Black River
McArthur George Vigil Brig, for Captain
McCarroll James Thomas

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Persons asking for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

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, Croakills' Superior Lemon Syrup, double refined Loaf Sugar, boxes of Digby Herring, Turkey Figs in drums, one cask Superior Port Wine, together with 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. }

Johnses & Mackie

Have received on Consignment;

50 puncheons Molasses,

15 Octaves Sherry,

The above in Bond or Duty paid,

54 chests of Tea,

100 bbls. Bread,

50 bags do.

100 drums of Figs,

50 tubs of Butter,

25 bbls Pork.

And hourly expect a Consignment of Sugar, Tea, Rice and Flour. For Sale low. Chatham, June 26, 1848.

To Let.

That beautifully situated double COTTAGE and premises known as "Washington Hall" containing a parlour, a kitchen, and a bed room on the lower flat at each end and four bed rooms in the attic, with a garden attached, situate immediately in front of the Steam Mill of Messrs Moore & Harding, in Shippegan.

For further particulars enquire at the office of the Hon. Joseph Canard, at Shippegan, or the proprietor at Pokemoche Church

GEORGE W. DWYRE.

Pokemoche, 3rd June, 1848.