

of France. M. Bethmont is nominated Minister of Justice in the place of M. Cremieux.

The conviction of Mitchell has not quelled the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. The excitement created by his trial, sentence, and deportation, has been seized upon and converted into a fresh engine of agitation. On the 2nd inst. a manifesto was issued by the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, signed by Mr. W. S. O'Brien as chairman, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusions of Mr. Mitchell. The people are exhorted to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle and to prepare for that struggle by furnishing themselves with all such resources as may enable them to command success. Religious animosity is endeavoured to be raised to the highest pitch, and the Catholics of Ireland are told 'to bow down their heads in shame.' It seems undoubted that, on the day of Mitchell's conviction, thousands of misguided men were ready to fly to arms, and deluge Dublin with blood, but Mr. W. S. O'Brien says that the most strenuous exertions of the Council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection. The Confederates deeming any armed attempt to rescue Mitchell would be abortive, interposed, and with difficulty succeeded in preventing the fruitless effusion of blood. The Council of the Confederation has been weeded down from about 150 to 21 members, amongst whom are Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, President, W. F. Meagher, Devin Reilly, John Dillon, T. D. Magee, and all the chief physical force leaders. Mr. Mitchell quitted the Irish shores for Bermuda on the morning of the 4th inst. in the Scourge steamer.

The discord which has so long prevailed between Old Ireland party and the Young Irelanders has at length, by mutual consent, been terminated, and the two parties have made great progress in the way of a treaty of peace—even it is not actually concluded. Mr. John O'Connell, Drs. Milley and Grey, Messrs. Ray, Strick, and Galway have, in fact, now fraternised with Messrs. Duffy, Dillon, Meagher, &c. At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. John O'Connell announced the approaching closing of Conciliation Hall on Monday next, for want of funds; and he also gave notice of the coalition of the Association with the Irish Confederation, under the title of the National Association, provided the terms of arrangement were finally concluded.

The Continental news is still of a grave character. By a successful and, we hope, a decisive battle, the hopes of Austria, with regard to the retention of Italy, are annihilated. The Piedmontese and the Lombardians pronounced in favour of an union; and Charles Albert, who is now regarded as the liberator of Italy, is to be rewarded with the Crown. Germany, especially, Prussia and Austria, continues in a very unsatisfactory state, whilst the renewal of hostilities in Schleswig, now acknowledged to be caused by the armed intervention of Russia, will, we hope lead to an immediate and satisfactory arrangement, which we deemed perfectly delusive from mere meditation, however influential. Prussia, if she is well advised, or rather the Germans will do well to abandon their pretensions even to Holstein at once, or they will find that *la jef ne vaut pas la chandelle*. War is sometimes very glorious, but always costly.

A junction having been formed between the Austrian armies of Nugent and Radezky, the Austrian united forces amounted, as far as we can learn, to about 33,000 men engaged in the battle, and the Piedmontese had probably about the like number in the field, although the whole army of Charles Albert amounts to 60,000 men. On the 30th ult. the two armies came to a battle, which appears to have been one in which the artillery on both sides were chiefly brought into play. The Austrians, on the 29th, had forced the Tuscan and Neapolitan lines, and completely routed them and having advanced to Goito, on the morning of the 30th, Charles Albert was compelled to come into action. For some time he appeared to act entirely upon the defensive, and an eye witness of the battle, which lasted from one o'clock till six, seemed in great doubt which way the fortune of the day would turn. But, however, the Austrian forces at length gave way, and retired in the direction of Mantua. At the moment of victory which the Piedmontese claim, the fortunate intelligence of the fall of Peschiera reached the camp, together with the news of the decision by ballot, of the Union of Lombardy with Piedmont. The Italian combined army seemed highly elated with their prospects; and the campaign having now begun in real earnest, we trust that either by force of arms, or by some amicable arrangement, that peace will soon be restored to Italy. The utter disorganisation of all government at Vienna must surely superinduce some pacific solution of the present hopeless contest for keeping Italy any longer under Austrian thralldom. The Pope has dispatched Monsignor Morichini to Vienna to negotiate peace, in which we hope he will be successful. The conditions recommended by the Pope are, that Italy shall be restored to her natural boundaries, and that the Germans shall recross the Alps. The people of Italy and Austria would then become brothers.

Letters from Ferrara state that the Neapolitan troops refuse to cross the Po, to join the Italian army. The moment is critical. The Neapolitan army in full insurrection; a body of 1500 Sicilians had passed the straits from Messina, with ten pieces of cannon, to assist their brothers in Calabria. The famous Romeo and his two sons, had landed at Civita Vec-

chia, and were on the road to join the insurgents. The King of the Two Sicilies will scarcely be able to resist the overwhelming feeling which has now set against him. The royal troops are said to be everywhere disarmed, and the people marching on the capital.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return to his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Laspruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Slavonian, and Croation parts of the empire, and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. General Aschoff, the commander of Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commandant of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state. The arms distributed by Government for the maintenance of order are very likely to be turned against the Court; and altogether the violence of the clubs and the demonstrations against 'reaction' seem likely to have some serious results. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Potsdam.

The Diet at Frankfurt appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee 'for the rights of the duchies and the honour of Germany,' but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet. The honour of Germany and the rights of the duchies will be best consulted by leaving Holstein in its former position, unless Germany has resolved upon a much more serious war than one with the Danes.

Belgium is tranquil, and only suffering from financial embarrassments. In Spain the financial crisis continues; and when the news of Count Mirasol's departure from London, and the approval of Parliament of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct reaches Madrid, we expect some convulsion.

The meetings of Chartists in the metropolis and in the provinces have not been so numerous during the present week, and from the vigour displayed by the government and the magistracy the more noisy leaders appear to be somewhat subdued. Messrs. Williams, Fussell and Sharp, who have figured in London as conspicuous mob orators in the physical force line, have been arrested by order of the government. Mr. Ernest Jones also, who was anxious to distinguish himself like Mr. Mitchell, has also been captured at Manchester, and carried a prisoner to London. The four leaders were brought up for examination at Bow street, on Wednesday, and evidence being adduced of their having uttered highly seditious language, they were fully committed for trial, and, in default of bail, conveyed at once to Newgate in the van. Richard Vernon, another of the Chartist leaders, and several more at Manchester and elsewhere, have also been arrested. This somewhat tardy vigour of the Government has already had a beneficial effect in damping the spirits of those who were counting upon creating a riot for their own iniquitous purposes. It is true some of their companions have intimated, that on Monday next, being Whit-Monday, Chartist assemblages are to take place simultaneously in various and distant parts of the metropolis, so as to distract the police, but as several of the most active of their chiefs will be by that time chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy 'within Newgate's gloomy mould,' no very great apprehension need be entertained. The most effective arrangements have been taken to put down any disturbance, and the middle classes are urging the Government to adopt more active preventive measures. The promptitude and vigilance of the magistracy in the provinces are now evident; and after the demonstration in the metropolis on Monday next which cannot be altogether prevented, which must prove a failure, we trust the present excited feelings will materially subside.

The progress of the debate on the navigation laws has only confirmed our original statement, that no hopes entertained that any measure affecting those laws can receive the sanction of Parliament during the present session. We even entertain doubts whether the House of Commons can get the government measure through committee in any reasonable time to send it up to the house of Lords.

It is very satisfactory to us to find that the opinion we have not hesitated to express respecting the meritorious conduct of Sir Henry Bulwer, has been ratified by the unanimous voice of Parliament. 'The illustrious Sir Peel' as the Duke of Sotomayor quaintly styles the ex-Premier, certainly did cavil, on Monday evening, at the manner in which Lord Palmerston had conducted a policy which Sir Robert Peel, however, heartily approved; but the brilliant fire of Shiel, the nervous lucid eloquence of Lord John Russell, the lively sallies of Disraeli, and even the plain language of Joseph Hume, each vied with the other in rendering justice to Sir Henry Bulwer. Nay Mr. Joseph Hume, who in our experience has never praised anything Lord Palmerston ever did during his political life, approved of his conduct in this affair, and only blamed him for not going far enough. Never have we witnessed a more satisfactory triumph of public

principle over party feeling than in the debate on Monday night.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the past week, owing to the renewal of political agitation both in England and Ireland, and the less favourable tendency of our continental advices. The produce markets have been less buoyant; holders are rather anxious to realize, and prices have consequently a declining tendency. Large supplies of all kinds of produce are brought forward for sale, but this is owing in a great degree to the late advance in price than to a want of confidence on the part of the merchants as to the future state of the trade and commerce of the country. The corn trade is without any improvement, on the contrary, a farther depression in the value of most articles, whilst little business has been transacted. There is also a farther decline in the value of Cotton, and the sales are limited. The general aspect of commercial affairs on the continent still continue dull and unsatisfactory, but in some respects a slight improvement is perceptible.

The Crops in the United States.—A Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at Ithaca, N. Y., says:—Throughout this entire section of the country, there is every indication of an abundant harvest. There has not been a time within ten years, when the wheat crop promised better.

Some of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Alexandria have commenced cutting wheat.

It is said there has been an insurrection of the slaves in the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, and that several persons have been killed.

Indian Insurrection.—Tuspan threatened.—The New Orleans Delta of June 11 says—the schooner John Bell, arrived last evening from Tuspan, which she left on the 1st June. At the time of her sailing there was the greatest panic and alarm among the people, on account of the threatened attack of the Indians, who had surrounded the place in great numbers, estimated by some as high as 5000. They were but twelve leagues from Tuspan, and were speedily advancing upon it. At Tamiaqua the Indians killed several whites, and were about to execute others. The people of Tuspan are under arms, and a constant patrol is kept up. A command of horse was sent out to rescue the whites who had been captured by the Indians and condemned to be executed. The war steamer Vixen, lying near Tuspan, sent a company of marines and some ammunition, to aid in the defence of the town. One of our armed schooners was moored at the bridge, ready to open a fire upon the Indians as soon as they appeared.

From Jamaica.—Advices at Philadelphia to the 25th May state, that the island had for three days previous, been visited by heavy rains, which had, in some places, caused considerable damage to dwellings and other property. A new and beautiful church is said to have been washed away and several dwellings injured; also the railroad at Spanishtown washed to such an extent as to make it completely impassable. The British steamer Vixen left Kingston for Honduras on the 23d, with 120 men of the 1st West India regiment to protect that colony from the Yucatan Indians.

Insurrection of the Slaves at Martinique.—By Dominica papers we learn that an insurrection had broken out among the Slaves at Martinique, in consequence of a notorious person of their class being committed to prison. Though released, the mob proceeded to set fire to several houses, which, with their inmates, were consumed. The demonstrations of the mob became so fearful, that the Mayor, with the hope of pacifying them, declared the slaves throughout the island to be unconditionally emancipated. On the 30th, when the steamer passed there, all seemed tranquil, but a further outbreak was anticipated, as the recent slaves were, it was said, about to demand the whites who had taken refuge on board the shipping. The troops were not allowed to act, and a French frigate at Saint Pierre did not attempt to check the brutalities of the Negroes. Forty persons were killed and 14 houses burnt. The slaves had committed all kinds of atrocities against the persons and properties of their masters.

LAUNCHED.—On Tuesday last, at the building yard of Mr. Joseph Russell, at Beaubien's Island, a very fine ship called the Ensign, of about 750 tons register.

ARRIVALS AT HERB'S HOTEL.

June 20th—Jos. Morse and two daughters, of Amherst, from Bathurst; Wm. Stevens, of Bathurst, from Richibucto. 22nd—Henry Livingstone and Mrs. Livingstone, Shediac. 23rd—R. Norman, Esq., New Carlisle; Mrs. Norman and Son, Kent, England. 25th—J. C. Craigen, Halifax; Wm. Geddes and Mrs. Geddes, Buctouche.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Fredericton, June 17, 1848. His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Wm. McKay, Gent., to be Quarter Master of the 3d Battalion Northumberland County Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Jas. Fowler, who retires with his rank.

Deaths.

At Newcastle, on Sunday last, at the residence of her mother, Newcastle, DORAH KATHLEEN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Reeves, M. D., deceased, late of Wilton, Somersetshire, England, aged 19 years.

New-Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK NORTHUMBERLAND, S.S. To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County—Greeting.

Whereas Richard Hutchison and John Porter, Executors on the estate of JOHN LYONS, late of Newcastle, in the said county, Farmer, deceased, have represented to me, that the personal estate of the said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased; and have prayed that license may issue to authorize them to sell all or so much of the real estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts. You are therefore required to cite the heirs of the said deceased personally to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the parish of Chatham, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July next, at the hour of 11 of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why licence should not be granted to the said Executors to sell all or so much of the real estate of the said deceased as may be requisite and necessary for the purpose of paying the said debts. And you are farther required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their vouchers and papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said parties and the validity or legality of the debts and demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this twenty eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

[Signed] GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County.

[Signed] THOMAS H. PETERS, Surrogate.

Wool, Wool, Wool.

The Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his well known

Carding Machine

is in full operation for the season at his establishment on the South Branch, Welford, and has a person of long experience to conduct the business; he now hopes by assiduity, care and attention, together with being the first to reduce the rates for carding, to secure a share of public patronage. Wool well picked and oiled, and left at the Machine, or at his Agents, will be Carded for 2d. per lb., or 3d. by way of trade; if otherwise, an extra charge of one penny per lb. will be made for oiling.—Mixed wool 3d. per lb.—cash, or 4d. by way of trade. Wool left at Mr. Zachariah Phinney's Richibucto—Mr. Daniel McAuley's, Ship Yard will be taken and returned once a week free of expence, by

WM. DORRITY,

South Branch, June 3, 1848.

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 5d. 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.

New Brunswick Benefit Building Society, and Savings Fund.

All persons who are desirous of becoming Members of this Society, and participating in its benefits, will please call upon the undermentioned agents forthwith, and from whom every information can be obtained.

Chatham—WM. CARMAN, Esq., M. Newcastle—ALLAN DAVIDSON, Esq. Richibucto—Hon. J. W. WELDON.

MIRAMICHI

Candle & Soap Manufactory

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