

Surely, the heathen knew better to join and read those mystic letters, than we Christians, who cast a more careless eye on those common hieroglyphics, and disdain to suck divinity from the flowers of nature.—*St. Thomas Browne.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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had abdicated in favour of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery—"It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family.

M. Marié then ascended the tribune: his voice was drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marié said that in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people. M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Larochejaquelein supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat and concluded the sitting. The Princes retired, followed by all the members of the Centre, those of the Left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called, or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eure to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention:—

M. Garnier Pages, M. Ledru Rollin,
M. Arago, M. Lamartine,
M. Marié, M. Cremieux.

This was received with cries of *Vive la République*, and the Assembly then adjourned to the Hotel de Ville to instal the Provisional Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following proclamation has been posted at the Bourse:—

Orders have been given to cease firing everywhere.

We have just been charged by the King to form a ministry.

The Chamber will be dissolved; and an appeal be made to the country.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed Commandant of the National Guards.

Thiers, Odillon Barrot, Duvergier de Lauranne, Lamoriciere.

All the Ministers have quitted their hotels.

The Bourse is closed.

PARIS, Friday, 9 a.m.

A Republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers: Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs, Arago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Cornot, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Garnier pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers; Decourtrias, Commandant of the National Guard.

All communication by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

Half-past nine o'clock.

The following order has just been issued.—

In the name of the French people,

It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

PARIS, 24th February.

Dupont (del'Eure), Ad Cremieux.

Lamartine, Marie.

Ledru Rollin, Arago.

[Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant]

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has made known the constitution promised to his people—it is more liberal than that given by the King of Naples. There are to be two Chambers—the one to be called the Senate, of which the members are to be elected for life; the other, the Council General, of which the members are elected. The sixth article has the following curious proviso:—"The liberty of commerce and industry shall be the fundamental principle of the economical law of the state." Another clause says:—"The law of mortmain is preserved and extended to the whole of the Grand Duchy." All religions are tolerated.

SICILY, NAPLES, AND ITALY.

We resume our narrative of the events that have occurred since our last publication:

In Sicily, the constitution of 1812 having been offered by King Ferdinand would be accepted by the insurgents on the condition that the Prince Royal reside at Palermo as Viceroy of Sicily, a regency being appointed during his nonage, and that a Sicilian Parliament assemble in Palermo. To this the king objects, and the matter remains open. Meantime, all the Sicilian fortresses are delivered to the Palmeritans; the troops have returned to Naples; and the king has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders save the emigres implicated in the affairs of 1821.

The embarkation of the troops under the orders of General de Sautet, whom the Government had recalled to Naples, experienced all sorts of difficulties. It took place at Salernum, some miles from Palermo. They were obliged to fight their way thither, during two days and two nights, incessantly harassed by the Sicilians. In the night they had lost their way, and would have been probably cut to pieces but for a country fellow, who having proclaimed protection and some bread from the troops, promised, in return, to guide the column to the place of embarkation. Those troops had finally reached Naples as exhausted as if they had returned from a long campaign. The Duke de Majo and General de Sautet accompanied them. The fort of Castellamare had not, as stated, been surrendered to the people. It continued to be occupied by 800 men under the command of an old officer, who had sworn that he would blow it up sooner than surrender it. The Neapolitan Government, however, had thought proper to send two steamers to Palermo to receive its garrison on board.

On the 5th a severe battle was fought under the walls of the fort, in which the people were again victorious, and Colonel Gros surrendered, marched out his troops, and by agreement, embarked them in the steamers sent from Naples without interruption. There are now no Neapolitan troops in or near Palermo.

From Naples we learn that General Garcia has been appointed Minister of War; M. Ciardall had assumed the direction of the Police Department; and M. Taffano had replaced M. Galotti in the Prefecture of Police. These different appointments had been favourably received. The King had published a full and General amnesty for all political offences, and the decree had excited an enthusiasm easily conceived.

The King fixed the 7th for the troops to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and the grand ceremony of taking the oath by the King.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies is henceforth to be ruled by a "temperate, hereditary and constitutional monarchy," in a representative form.

The intelligence from Naples has produced a general commotion throughout Italy. At Milan even, the inhabitants, to manifest their joy, decided on re-appearing at the theatre, which had been deserted since the deplorable occurrences of January. Consequently, on the 5th instant, the Scala was filled as if by enchantment. On the next day, Sunday, 30,000 persons, by agreement, attended the last mass at the cathedral, which was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the Palmeritans who died during the bombardment. The crowd, which could not entirely enter that immense church, dispersed quietly after Divine service, and the grand manifestation passed off without the slightest disorder.

Charles Albert, the wise and liberal King of Sardinia, did not wait for his people to require the grant of a constitution by law; he proclaimed a constitution in his dominions. The bases of that constitution are the same as that of France. This change was effected legally, without any commotion, and by the sole force of public opinion. We cannot too highly commend the wisdom of King Charles Albert, who, instead of opposing a movement which had become inevitable after the events of Palermo and Naples, preferred placing himself at the head of his people and frankly adopting representative institutions. The announcement was followed by the greatest joy. Business was suspended; and rejoicing, illuminations, and fetes celebrated the event. At Milan similar demonstrations took place, and on the 9th an imposing display took place at the theatre, when the ladies of Milan attended, dressed in white, with light blue ribbons in honour of the event.

Disturbances of a serious nature have occurred at Pavia, at Brescia, at Como, and at Padua. At the latter place, according to the accounts received at Paris, a regular collision took place between the Austrian garrison and the inhabitants, in which many persons lost their lives on both sides. The Privileged Gazette of Venice confirms the news of the insurrection at Padua, but lessens the importance of it, by saying that there had only been one student killed and four wounded.

The municipality of Rome had published the following proclamation on the occasion of the events of Naples:—

THE SENATE TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

The great event, which has put an end to a neighbouring kingdom to the horrors of civil war and to the agitation which was extending over the whole peninsula, has produced a lively impression, and all hearts have rejoiced at the pacification of that fine and important portion of Italy. Rome, to your august Sovereign are principally due the fortunate results, which, one after the other, have brought about an agreement between the people and their rulers by a system of civil progress, and which dried so many tears and saved so much bloodshed.

The demonstration of joy on account of such events must be general, both as a congratulation for the happy fate of our brethren, and an act of gratitude towards him who was the first spontaneously to grant reforms conformable to the wishes and hopes of the people. Those reforms shall be more stable than those rendered necessary elsewhere by the force of peculiar circumstances. Ours shall be improved by our high-minded Sovereign, and remain as eternal as his name.

The Senate invites you to celebrate on the 2nd the pacification of the kingdom of Naples by a general illumination.

Given at the Capitol on the 1st February, 1848.

Tommaso Corsini, Senator,
Marc A. Borghese,
F. A. Doria,
C. L. Fargna,
C. Armellini,
V. Colonna,
F. Sturbinetti,
A. Bianchini,
O. Scarampoco.

His Holiness has been hard pressed by some of his more impatient subjects to grant them a constitution, which he has some misgivings about doing. A letter of the 13th says, "It is notorious that the Pope believes himself bound to transmit to his successors the temporalities of the holy see intact. A constitution is now demanded of him, and his Holiness deems that to grant it would be a violation of his oath or engagements, and with refusal it. The consequences were looked to with much anxiety. The population," say these letters, "is greatly agitated. A popular demonstration took place in the evening of the 11th. The people excited by the announcement of the proclamation of constitutions in other Italian states, proceeded to the quinal with tricoloured flags, to demand of Pius IX. new and more extensive concessions. The Pope presented himself at his balcony, and bestowed his benediction on the crowd, but he said to have positively refused to introduce into the Pontifical Government radical modifications proposed by his conscience."

The *Patria*, of Florence, has the following from Rome, dated the 12th:—"The Holy Father has invited several theologians, among whom were Father Ventura and Father Perrone (a Jesuit), to give their opinion as to whether it would be in harmony with the rights of the Holy See to grant a constitution to his Roman subjects. The theologians declared unanimously that if such were his pleasure, it was feasible without prejudicing the inalienable rights of the Pontificate. The ministry has been reformed as follows:—Cardinal Belfanti remains at the head of the Council and of Foreign Affairs; Mgr. Morichini retains the Department of Finance; Mgr. Roberti, provisionally, that of Justice; and Cardinal Mezzolanti, also provisionally, that of Public Instruction. Prince Teano is Minister of Police; Adv. Sturbinetti of Public Works; and Count Pasolini of Commerce and Agriculture. Piedmontese General will be named to the War Department. Mgr. Milesi and Mgr. B. Grado, are both spoken of for the House Department."

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI.

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, MARCH, 27, 1848.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mail Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Wednesday last, in a passage of 18 days. The papers obtained are to 26th February.

They contain news of a highly interesting and important character. A revolution had broken out in Paris, and the king had abdicated and retired with his family to Eu. Numerous efforts were made to place the son of the late Duke d'Orleans—the Count de Paris—on the throne, but it proved unsuccessful. A Republic was declared, and a provisional Government established.

The Budget of Lord John Russell, which he laid before the Commons on the 18th, has been received with much dissatisfaction by all parties, and the Leading Journals are loud in their denunciation of his financial schemes.

We are happy to perceive that there is some improvement in trade in the mother country, and that confidence is rapidly being established among the commercial community. On this subject Willmer and Smith's European Times contains the following paragraph.

Although there has been only a slender improvement in the general aspect of Commercial affairs during the last two weeks, there is, nevertheless, a gradual return of confidence, arising mainly from the abundance of money and the easy terms on which it can be obtained. The belief is general, that no further failures of importance may be looked for, inasmuch as the value of nearly all descriptions of produce have touched the lowest point. The produce markets are depressed, but holders generally, manifest firmness and refrain from pressing large parcels upon the attention of

buyers. In the manufacturing and parts of the country, affairs continue to progress favourably; both home and foreign orders are on the increase, thus creating an increased demand for labour, and thereby causing wages to rule higher. We notice a much better demand for goods suited for manufacturing purposes, not only for home use, but also exportation. The demand for Iron is improved and better prices are paid. The Corn trade has been in a dull and inactive state during the fortnight.

Lord Palmerston made a declaration in the House of Commons which has given much satisfaction—that the Austrian government had announced to the British Cabinet, that it would not interfere with the political movements of Italy. It would seem that the British Government had intimated to that power, that any such interference would meet the strongest disapprobation.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has ordered the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that See; and has recommended the Right Reverend Dr. John Bird Sumner, Bishop of Chester, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see. The revenue of the late Archbishop was £56,000 per annum, but by the late act of Parliament it is reduced to £15,000.

The third edition of the Liverpool Mail of the 26th ult. (a copy of which we have received) states—that intelligence had been received from London at 5 o'clock in the morning, by telegraph, that Louis Philippe, ex King of the French, had arrived in Folkestone, England.

There was considerable excitement throughout a large portion of Italy, Sicily and Naples. We have given extensive extracts, which will put our readers in possession of the particulars. They are copied principally from Willmer and Smith's excellent news sheet the European Times.

CIRCULAR.—We received the following Circular by the last mail. We are glad to perceive—and the announcement will be received with much satisfaction by his numerous friends in this quarter—that Mr. Morrow has recommenced business in Liverpool.

7, Baltic Buildings, Red Cross Street, Liverpool, 1st February, 1848.

Sir, We beg to inform you that we have this entered into Partnership, under the Style of Firm of James and Co. Morrow, as General Commission Agents and Brokers, and trust strict attention to business to merit the confidence of our Friends.

Having Agencies from the Principal American Timber Ports, we shall continue to travel for the disposal of Wood Goods, deliverable at the respective Ports as herebefore.

We thank you sincerely for all past favours and solicit for the Firm a continuance of support we have so kindly received individually, and with an assurance that such business as may be confided to us shall have our best attention.

We are respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
JAMES & MORROW.

TIMBER TRADE.—To the above firm we are indebted for a copy of Messrs. Dempsey, Frost & Co's Circular of prices of Timber in the Liverpool market. Spruce deals, they write us to be held in the principal ports to a large extent, but Pine is no where abundant.

We quote the following from the Present Current above named:

From British America. Yellow Pine Timber—Quebec, per cubic foot, 1s. 0d., 1s. 1d.—St. John's, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.—Miramichi, 1d., 1s. 2d.—Bay Chaleur, 1s. 2d.—Richmond, 1s. 1d.—St. Andrews, 1s. 2d.

Birch, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d.

Deals, Yellow, per standard hundred—quality, none—2nd do., £10 10s., £11 do., £9.

Planks, Spruce, per foot 2 in.—St. John's & N. B., 2 1/2d., 2s.

Lathwood, per fathom 4 feet, £2, £3.

Pine.—There is evidently an improved demand for Pine Timber, and prices are rising better. Several cargoes of Quebec Pine have been sold during the month; two cargoes of fair quality of last year's import have been sold in the fall of 1845 being of middling quality have been sold, two at 12 1/2d. per foot, two at 12 1/2d. per foot; and a cargo of better quality, the import of 1846, at 14d. per foot.