

et was in a position to refuse, rendered, for some time, the authority of the Emperor highly precarious. In fact the Austrian monarchy is virtually dissolved. The dismissal of Metterach, and the overthrow of his despotic system, snaps asunder the links which binds together the heterogeneous states of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Gallacia, Styria, Tyrol, Lombardy and Sclavonia; and it remains to be seen what future limits will be fixed to the authority of Austria Proper. The independence of Hungary and Bohemia is inevitable. Already the people, in a delirium of joy, are taking steps to secure their freedom. A proclamation issued by the Emperor Ferdinand on the 15th, cedes the liberty of the press, the establishment of a national guard, and a constitution to be granted as soon as the deputies of the Provincial States can be convened, which is fixed for the 3d July. The Emperor is enthusiastically received by the people wherever he appears, and at the last accounts order was completely restored at Vienna.

In Prussia a similar Revolution has taken place, attended with a trifling effusion of blood. It was at first reported that King Frederick William, had been compelled to fly from his dominions, but this proved to be not the case. During the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst, tumultuous assemblages of the people took place at Berlin, with some serious collisions in the streets. The result was, on the 18th inst, the king of Prussia issued a decree convoking the Diet, to take measures for the regeneration of Germany, for the formation of a general Zollverien, in which the same measures, weights, and the same commercial rights, shall bind together the great Germanic confederation. The press is now free, but the independence of Germany is to be guarded by a strict military system as heretofore. In Koenigsburg great tumults have taken place.

In Hanover, the spirit of reform has declared itself in equally significant modes. On the 17th inst, a vast multitude assembled before the palace. The crowd was informed that the king was indisposed. The clamour increased, and in about an hour the Crown Counsellors prevailed upon the king (late Duke of Cumberland, son of George the third) to accede to the demands of the people. The censorship of the press was abolished; the sittings of the States again declared public; and a general amnesty was granted. No disorder took place.

In Saxony similar events have occurred. The King has been compelled to convoke the Diet, the censorship of the press is abolished, trial by jury, religious freedom, and other salutary reforms, are secured. The Duke of Brunswick has been compelled to follow the example of the King of Saxony.

In Bavaria the Eternal Lola Montez, who persists in haunting Munich with her hateful presence, has again occasioned tumultuous disorders, during which the palace windows have been demolished. The troops have however, repressed the riots, and Lola Montez has been sent to Frankfurt. The King is alleged to have come to the determination to abdicate immediately after the opening of the Chamber, and to take up his residence in Sicily. In Baden an insurrection of the peasantry in the mountainous parts is fearfully on the increase. At Constance a republic has been proclaimed.

In Belgium the chief event has been the suspension of cash payments by the two great banks—the Bank of Belgium and the Society General. The measures adopted in France rendered this step by the banks of Belgium almost compulsory; and on the 20th inst, a bill was presented by Government, giving legal currency to the notes of the former bank to the extent of ten millions, and of the latter, the most important in its foreign business, to the amount of twenty millions of francs. Some disturbances have taken place on the Luxembourg frontier. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are living in studied retirement at Brussels. In Holland a tendency to disorder has manifested itself, but no important political results have followed.

In Russia the general commotion throughout France and Germany has scarcely had time to produce effect. The Emperor Nicholas, however, in an ukase directed to the Minister of War, has commanded the immediate organization of all the military reserves. A large portion of the army of Russia is to be placed on a war footing, and to be assembled on the 1st (13th) April. This step, says the decree, "is required by the events transpiring in the west of Europe, manifesting the sinful design of subverting legal authorities. The alliance of friendship and the treaties by which Russia is connected with the neighbouring Powers, impose upon us as a sacred duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our troops upon a war footing, that in case circumstances should demand it, a firm front may be opposed to the direful spread of anarchy." Beyond these preparations it is not anticipated at present that the Emperor will take any steps beyond the confines of his own dominions, the tranquillity of which will not, it is expected, be sensibly disturbed.

Turning to the south of Europe, Sicily has obtained the constitution of 1812, and seems resolved to enjoy a free Government, independent of Neapolitan thralldom. Notwithstanding that the Government had reinforced the garrison of Messina, the Messinese stormed the fortress of St. Salvatore on the 7th inst, and put great numbers of the garrison to the sword. Sir W. Parker's fleet remains on the coast; and it is confidently affirmed that the English Government have determined to support the Sicilians in the maintenance of the constitution of 1812; and it is to be hoped,

for the peace of Europe, that Naples will continue under the present form of Government, as any endeavour to establish a Republic, by the intrigues of French emissaries, will be resisted by the English fleet.

Serious disturbances have occurred in Sardinia. At Chambery, on the 14th inst., cries for a Republic were uttered, but the military restored tranquility. It is reported that the King of Sardinia has consented to the convocation of a constituent National Assembly, and that he only holds the administration of the country until its meeting, which is to take place without delay. A body of Savoyards in Paris have claimed to be admitted under the authority of the French Republic; but M. Lamartine to his honour, dismissed them with a rebuke declaring that he did not wish to disturb the peace of Europe. He, however, added—

But if, independent of us, the peace of the world should be broken by an attempt upon the independence of Italy, we will fly to your assistance, we would deliver Italy, and join our flag with yours: and if afterwards the map of Europe should be torn against our will, be convinced, citizens of Savoy, that a fragment of this map would remain in your hands and in ours, and that we would place the weight of our hearts in the scales in which the territories of the new European equilibrium would be weighed.

The kingdom of Greece appears in a ferment with troops marching in every direction. It is more than probable that the reign of the imbecile Otho is drawing to a close.

In Spain the general tranquillity has not been disturbed. The English fleet having been withdrawn from the Tagus, some apprehension is felt in many quarters that Portugal may again become the seat of intestine strife. At present all is quiet.

IRELAND.

St. Patrick's-day had been fixed upon as a sort of Ides of March, when a demonstration was to be made throughout the whole of Ireland which was to strike terror into the iron heart of the victor of Waterloo. We rejoice, however, to state, that if any seditiously disposed persons really imagined and compassed any overt act of treason, their proceedings evaporated in idle speeches. The overwhelming preparations made by Lord Clarendon to crush any monster meeting, however numerous or threatening, effectually checked any disposition to violence, and many of the ward meetings proved complete failures. It cannot, however, be concealed, that the excited state of Ireland presents many alarming indications. The treasonable tone adopted by the ultra-repeal papers, in which the writers invite and challenge, the interposition of the Government, increases, or, as the *United Irishman* says, 'improves' every day. Mr. John Mitchell, by his wild ravings, must sooner or later bring down upon himself the whole weight of the law. He is heaping 'coals of fire' upon his own head, whilst urging his fellow-countrymen to discharge from 'the houses cold vitriol and brickbats upon the heads of the soldiery.' His own fate seems inevitable, but it will be much to be deplored, if he is allowed to goad on hundreds of his infuriated, unreflecting fellow-countrymen to perpetrate deeds of violence which must recoil with tenfold retribution on themselves. This rival of the fate of Emmett, without his talents and patriotism, addresses the Earl of Clarendon as 'the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Executioner General, and General Butcher of Ireland'; dares his lordship to file *ex-officio* or criminal informations, and threatens 'to improve upon his warlike and treasonable articles, week after week, until they shall have produced their effect, the effect not of a street riot, but of a deliberate and universal armament, to sweep Ireland clear of British butchers, and plant the green flag on Dublin Castle.' Mr. John O'Connell in vain deprecates, in a public address to the people, the growth of the belligerent feeling now evoked in Ireland; the *United Irishmen* only retort upon him by classing him amongst the 'bullies,' 'beggars,' and 'reptiles.' The Conciliation-bill has indeed received an accession of strength in the person of the Earl of Miltown, who, at his inauguration, made a very loyal and temperate speech; but this elder section of the Repeal party is for the present cast into the shade by the outrageous violence of the Confederates, who have issued vapouring addresses, styling themselves the Irish 'Provisional Government.' In this excited conjuncture all the chief authorities have presented addresses to the Executive, declaring their confidence in the Government, and protesting against the attempts made to induce France to interfere in the domestic affairs of the people of Ireland. The Irish Confederation having resolved to have a demonstration in the open air, assembled at the North-Wall on Monday last, when the elder Mr. Richard O'Gorman took the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Messrs Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy, and O'Gorman figured in the proceedings. Mr. John Mitchell, of the *United Irishman*, was the first spokesman, who extolled the present revolution of France *usque ad nauseam*; the rest of the speeches, including that of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who intends, he says to form a new combination of the Irish people, were upon the usual exciting topics, with little or no novelty. The meeting afterwards separated about 1000 of them, however, marched through the city four abreast, gave a few huzzas at the Castle gates, but were so well watched by the police that no breach of the peace took place. The Commandant of the Forces, Sir E. Blake, was loudly cheered by the mob. The decision of the House of Commons again the proposal for including Ireland within the operation of the income-tax is a fresh proof of the desire of that body to lighten the burdens

of the sister country, perhaps more than even strict justice to the heavily taxed people of England entitles it.

Since the above was written we learn that the outrageous language spouted forth at the Music Hall, and the seditious libels published in the *United Irishman*, have at length roused the Government to take steps to prosecute the parties. Warrants have been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, for a seditious libel published in his paper, and also against Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Meagher of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. The report in the London clubs is, that information having reached the Government that the above parties, with others, having been discovered carrying on a clandestine correspondence with certain parties in France of a highly dangerous character, any further lenity shown to such misguided men would have been only misplaced.

From a Postscript in the above-named paper we glean the following news:

On the 18th the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

All ideas of war with the continental powers are at an end, except as regards Russia. If the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid.

Lombardy is in insurrection. The movement commenced in Bergamo and Broscio, and ensued at Milan. Advices are to the 19th, when the city was in a state of complete revolution. Barricades had been erected in the streets, and fighting was going on between the government and the people. Lombardy was in a state of anarchy and confusion.

Hungary had been granted a ministry of her own, and hence all cause of danger from thence were removed.

Advices from Naples and Messina state owing to the concessions of the King not having been communicated, the contest between the people and the Neapolitan garrison was still going on. The Salvatore fort had been carried by storm, and 180 soldiers made prisoners.

Leipsic was illuminated in honor of the victory achieved over Metternich, and the announcement of a constitution to Austria. The news of a constitution was received with the wildest enthusiasm in Prague. It is reported in Paris that the King of Bavaria had abdicated, and that Dutch Luxemburg has established a Republic. A Russian fleet was reported to be on its way to assist the King of Naples and would be opposed in its passage thro' the Sound by the Danish people, who were conveying artillery to the coast for that purpose.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

Northumberland County and the Province of New Brunswick, S. S.

In the matter of Henry C. D. Carman, of Chatham, in the County Northumberland, in the Province aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a further general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on MONDAY, the eighth day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the same day, at my office, in Chatham, aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or allowing or contesting any claims presented against the estate of the said Bankrupt; at which meeting the said Bankrupt may be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings; and the said Bankrupt shall be required to finish his examination; and such other business relating to the said estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary; and public notice is also hereby given that upon the application of the said Bankrupt, this day duly made to me, I appoint a public sitting to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my said office, in Chatham for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Bankrupt, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided; when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order be made as the justice of the case may require. Given under hand, at Chatham aforesaid, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1848. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Jun. Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt.

For Sale by the Subscriber

A Quantity of OAT MEAL, in barrels of 224 lbs each, 20 boxes TEA, 26 lbs each, A few chests of superior Souchong do. Also—Quarter casks of PORT and SHERRY WINE, together with a quantity of OATS and HAY. All of which will be sold cheap for CASH, by W. A. LETSON. Commercial Building, Chatham, } 20th March, 1848 }

MIRANICHI Mechanics' Institute.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Members of this Institute will take place at the Lecture Room, on Monday next, 17th April.

J. M. JOHNSON, Jun., Secretary. Chatham, April 10, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Thursday, 19th April, 1848, at 12 o'clock noon, at the house of Mr James Scott, Queen street, Chatham, will be sold at Public Auction—

1 Horse, 1 Cow, 3 year old Heifer, 1 Harrow, 1 Sleigh, 1 Cooking and 2 Franklin Stoves, together with all the other Household Furniture; consisting of Chairs, Tables, Carpet, Bed and Bedding, Crockery, Hay, &c., &c. The same being taken by me from said James Scott, under Executions now in my hands against him. Terms CASH.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Chatham, April 11.

Assessors' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed, and duly sworn to the office of Assessors for the parish of Chatham. Public Notice is hereby given, that they are ready to receive any, or such information, as persons liable to Assessment may think fit to give, relative to their income, property and value thereof, previous to the 14th of April next.

JOHN MACKIE, } Assessors. JAMES CAIR, } DAVID STEELE, } Chatham, March 14, 1848.

To Sell, or Let.

That VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT in Cognie, 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, Cognie, 4th March, 1848.

County of Northumberland.

Province of New Brunswick, and British North America.

In the matter of JOHN C. CRAIGAN, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Book keeper, a Bankrupt.

Whereas, under the provisions of the acts of the General Assembly of the province aforesaid, made, and in force, relating to Bankruptcy, a Fiat of Bankruptcy, has been awarded, and is now in prosecution before me, the commissioner named, and the said fiat against the said Bankrupt: PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore, hereby given, that William Leison, of Chatham, aforesaid Esq. has been appointed Provisional assignee, of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; and all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or having in their possession, power, or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, are hereby required to pay all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties, and to deliver up such property or effects to the said assignee, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT; and all creditors of the said Bankrupt are hereby required, to deliver into the said assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction, within three months from the date hereof, their respective claims and demands; whether the same are actually due, or are to become due; and notice is hereby further given, that it is appointed that a general meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, shall be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, of the same day, at my office in Chatham, aforesaid; and also another General Meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, shall be held at my office, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said estate, at one of which meetings, the said Bankrupt will be required to surrender himself to me, the commissioner named in the said Fiat, and to make full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, and on oath; and at the last of such meetings, or at some adjournment thereof, he will be required to finish his examination; and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be then and there transacted as may be deemed necessary: Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1848.

W. CARMAN, Jun. Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland.