

self from his associates previous to the attack on Farrinor.

The trial of Thomas Francis Meagher commenced on Monday morning, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel during the trials of M'Manus and O'Donoghue, has now revived.

The Catholic Prelates at Dublin have come to certain resolutions, which are highly important in one point of view. As a collective body, whilst they implore the government to employ for the immediate relief of the poor, all the funds at its disposal, and to use all its influence to effect such an equitable adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, as shall stimulate an outlay of capital, ensure the employment of the able-bodied, and increase the agricultural products of the soil, they add this significant declaration,—that they deprecate the proposed measure of a state provision for the Catholic Clergy of Ireland. This resolution sets at rest, for the present, all the rumors which have been so industriously circulated on the subject; and as we believe that the very agitation of such a measure at this moment would only add religious discord to the many political grievances which now disunite the people of Ireland, and numerous classes in England, the self-denial of the Catholic Clergy is not only politic but praiseworthy.

The stupendous events which are passing in the neighborhood of Vienna and in the Austrian empire, has kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week. Our readers have been fully apprised of the progress of the war between the Hungarians and the Croats; a war not of principles, but of race against race; and last week we were enabled to announce the breaking out of the insurrection in Vienna, the flight of the Emperor, and the ascendancy of the insurgent party on the 7th and 8th instant. At this juncture, Jellachich, at the head of a numerous army of Croats, was advancing towards Buda-Pesth, with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides towards the capital. Auersberg, the emperor's general, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the inhabitants in hourly alarm of a bombardment; and during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected siege by the two armies. The scanty, and somewhat contradictory, information which has reached us, up to the period at which we are writing, will be found in detail elsewhere. It seems that the Diet in the city had made many ineffectual attempts, by threats and solicitation, to induce both Jellachich and Auersberg to retire and forbear from hostile proceedings. Both evaded direct answers, or refused to give any definite declarations of their intentions. The position of Auersberg, in a military point of view, being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Report states that Jellachich has retired towards Neustadt. It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague, has proceeded towards Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and Auersberg. It is very probable that these armies have retired from the immediate neighborhood of the city; or, at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take a position to cut off the supplies, so as to reduce the inhabitants by starvation. Report says that the Diet has 100,000 men in arms ready to defend the Austrian capital, but a vast number of these must be in favor of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace against the court party. On the other hand, there cannot be less than 100,000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this moment, as reinforcements appeared to be pouring in from all quarters. The Emperor has retired, not to Innsbruck, but to Olmutz, in Moravia. He carries with him an effective force, and from that point he will be able to rouse the countless thousands of Slavonians who are ready to carry on an internecine war against their German fellow-subjects. It is plain, from the elements we have described, that a civil war, more frightful than any ever recorded in history, seems upon the point of bursting out. The French hold aloof and do not move, well knowing that Russia stands ready with an army of 200,000 men, upon the confines of Poland, to throw the whole weight of her power in the scale of the Emperor, in support of the Slavonic quarrel. Indeed, the people of Prague,

lately so hostile to Windischgratz, now idolise him, because it is hoped that he will humble the Germans. Some of the London Journals, we perceive, take up the dispute as between liberal principles and despotic power. The war has no such origin, and it is an abuse of language so to designate it. We need only add, in this deplorable state of things, that the railways being torn up for many miles round Vienna, the communications cannot be relied upon from either Vienna or Berlin. It is needless to add, that at Berlin, the people are waiting with intense anxiety for the upshot of events, as in the contingency of the Imperial party being for the present worsted, which we deem very improbable, the people of Berlin will make some fresh attack upon the kingly authority in Prussia.

In Italy these events are producing serious results. The Hungarian soldiers at Milan have demanded leave to withdraw to their own country, and the position of Radetsky appears perilous. If Charles Albert should seize the present favorable moment to cross the Ticino, he may drive the Austrians out of Lombardy faster than he was lately expelled himself. The present events may speedily change the whole face of Europe.

In Spain there has been some trifling warfare in the Catalonian provinces, but nothing of a decisive character. There is no particular news from Portugal.

Our latest news from Paris only expresses increasing solitude. The official reports of the revenue exhibit an enormous decline. In the provinces, the resistance to the additional tax of 45 centimes is unabated. The cheap Socialist banquets continue to be held, and one which is to take place to-morrow, under the auspices of M. Ledra Rollin, creates no little alarm.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.—Paris, Thursday Evening.—M. Aylies, the reporter of the committee on the state of siege presented the report, which stated that the President of the Council, the Minister of the Interior, of Justice, and of war, having spontaneously and plainly declared to the commission that, in their decided opinions, the state of siege might be raised, not only for the present, but the future, the state of the country allowed the discontinuance of this measure. The moment was favourable and opportune, and, consequently, the commission proposed a decree abrogating that which declared Paris in a state of siege. This decree was immediately adopted almost unanimously.

AUSTRIA.—We have received the Vienna papers of the 14th. No hostilities had then taken place; but as the Hungarians were within 8 miles of the city, and the Diet had refused to accede to the demands of the Ban, we may shortly expect to hear of a battle.

We have Berlin papers to the 16th. Some disturbances had taken place there. Several persons had been shot by the burgher guard, who were called out.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.—The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, of the 14th inst. says:—"The news from Vienna has acted like a thunder-bolt upon Radetsky and his army. The troops are aware of their awkward position, in not knowing to what power they now belong. The same paper adds, from Turin, that the last important news from Vienna has given an immense advantage of strength to the war party, and that the resumption of hostilities may be hourly expected.

Piedmontese troops have, it is said, received orders to be in readiness for the field by the 16th. Lorenzo Pareto has been named general of the national guard. General Durando has been ordered to proceed to Turin without delay.

The rumour is reported in Paris, that Charles Albert does not intend to renew the armistice, but will recommence hostilities on the 22nd.

Letters from Milan of the 12th, mention a conflict which has taken place between the Hungarians and Croates in that city. 400 Hungarians had deserted from Milan, and were proceeding towards Switzerland. General Oudinot had left Milan.

The *Florence Gazette*, of the 13th, announces the resignation of the Capponi ministry, which has been accepted by the Grand Duke. This news was immediately posted up at Leghorn by General Montanelli, and caused immense agitation. At 10 a.m. of the 13th, a demonstration was preparing there in favour of a Montanelli-Guerzi ministry, and the convocation of an Italian Constituent Assembly.

The journals of Gera announce that letters had been received from Venice to the 10th, with intelligence that the blockade of that city had been raised. The *Florence papers* quote letters from the same city, which say that an insurrection

had taken place, and that a republic had been proclaimed at Trieste.

A report that a republic had been proclaimed at Trieste was prevalent at the Paris Bourse, but as it was stated to have come through Florence it was not generally credited.

Charles Willmer's European Mail thus speaks of trade, and affairs in the manufacturing districts:

Not the slightest improvement has taken place in any department of trade during the past week. Money is cheap, but at the same time the general want of confidence renders it difficult to be obtained. Two per cent for money on call is as much as can be obtained.

In consequence of the more favourable accounts of the Potato crop, and the late heavy arrivals of grain from the United States, our corn market has been quiet at the quotations of our last. Sweet free American Flour 31s. to 32s.; sour 28s. per barrel. Wheat 7s 6d to 8s 8d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn 34s to 35s 6d per quarter. Indian Meal 17s to 17s 6d per barrel. The duty is 4s per quarter on Wheat, and 2s 5d per barrel on flour.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not less gloomy than those we have had to record for some time past. At Manchester, on Tuesday, business was considerably contracted by the renewal of insurrectionary movements in Germany, and since that day the market has continued in the same state of depression.

PICTOU.—The Eastern Chronicle reports the arrival of the Admiral at Pictou, in the steamer Scourge. The same paper contains the following paragraph:

That unfortunate man McFadyan, now under the sentence of death, attempted to take his own life some time in the course of last week. Though his hands were secured by handcuffs, he succeeded in tearing his bed tick into strips, and plaiting it into a rope which would have amply sufficed for his purpose, had it not been discovered by Mr Harris, while the prisoner was taken into another room for the purpose of conversing with a clergyman. We understand that a similar attempt was made by him previous to his trial, while confined in the Lock-up House at New Glasgow.

It was evening before the mail got it—the delay was owing to the wretched condition of the roads. We do not remember a season when so many and so loud complaints were made on this subject. The weather for some time past, certainly, has been extremely wet, and this must have had a most injurious effect—but the fault, travellers state, is principally owing to the mole adopted this season in repairing the roads; that is, by throwing on them the mud which had accumulated in the side ditches. This has rendered them in many places, almost impassable. Had not this repairing-process been resorted to, they would have been in a much better state.

County of Northumberland, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, SS. in the matter of AMMON SAVOX, of Alnwick, Lumberer, 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 in Bankruptcy hath been awarded and issued against Ammon Savox, of Alnwick, Lumberer, who has surrendered himself to me, the Commissioner to whom the said Fiat is directed and was transmitted; 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 SALTER, of Newcastle, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or have in their possession, power, or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to pay all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties, and to deliver up such property or effects to the said Assignee, on or before the twentieth day of December next: and all the creditors of the said Bankrupt are hereby required to deliver unto 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 to become due. And notice is hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to be held on SATURDAY, the twenty fifth day of November instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham; and a further meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said estate, at which meeting, or some adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be required to make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, under oath; and such other business relating to the said estate will be then and there transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand, at Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1848.

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

LIST of LETTERS

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

Table with 3 columns: Name, Address, and other details. Includes entries like 'Adams Edmund', 'Woods Jas', 'Nelson', etc.

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

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

List of Letters for September,

Remaining for delivery in the Post Office Chatham, 15th October, 1848

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes entries like 'Aldebaran barque', 'Linkletter J shoemaker', 'Mussion Robt', etc.

P. S. Persons asking for any of the above letters will please say 'Advertised.'

Passage to Belfast.

The fast sailing ship CASSANDRA, ROBT. GALL, master, now lying at Chatham, can take a few cabin passengers. Apply, in Chatham, to Mr. W. Johnstone, or to the master on board.

November 6, 1848.

Stray Steer.

The subscriber has had in his possession, for some time, a STEER. The owner can have it by proving his property, and paying expenses incurred.

WM. GRAY, Jun., Napan, Lower District, Nov. 6, 1848.

COUNTY OF KENT.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

In the matter of JOSEPH CUNARD, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant 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 TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Richibucto, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claims presented against the estate of the said Bankrupt—at which meeting, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his estate and dealings, and will be then and there 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 Joseph Cunard, the said Bankrupt, this day duly made to me, I appoint a public sitting to be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Richibucto aforesaid, for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Joseph Cunard, 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 will be made, as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Richibucto, this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty eight.

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