

entire form; to-morrow, in every department throughout France, it will be promulgated with becoming solemnities; but whilst the partial cries of Vive la Republique will ratify this new compact of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, there is not a reflecting man in all Europe who does not look upon its first working results with distrust and alarm. The Presidential election will be a fierce contest. Every day brings a fresh confirmation of the fact that the struggle will be between General Cavaignac and Prince Louis Bonaparte only. The other candidates, if any of their names are pressed forward to the voting urn, will be merely the nominees of certain factions or coteries, whilst the Orleansists and Legitimists, having refrained from putting forth a candidate, leaves the field open exclusively to the respective supporters of the General and the Prince. Nothing has occurred to alter our opinion that the Bonaparte will be elected by a sufficient, if not a vast majority. In fact, it is only the Government influence which Cavaignac holds in his hands that can enable him to make head against his opponent. He has despatched emissaries to the departments to secure his election, and no fewer than one hundred and twelve members of the National Assembly have applied for leave of absence, with a view to proceed as secret commissaries for the same object. The party of M. Thiers expresses open distrust of both candidates. M. Thiers plainly says that the undecided policy of Cavaignac, which effects to be moderate, whilst leaning to the Red Republicans, inspires no confidence; and that acute statesman, penetrating through the flimsy veil which covers the designs of the Bonaparte, admits that the majority of the people are affected in his favor, and that accordingly, it would be hopeless to prevent his election.

At present Louis Bonaparte observes a discreet silence. It is said he is about to issue a manifesto, framed upon some nonsensical scheme of Government drawn up by his uncle at St. Helena, in which deceptive promises about Polish regeneration and Italian independence are to figure; but we think that M. Lamartine has previously exhausted these thread-bare topics. The Provisional Government saw at once their impracticability, except at the price of a deluge of blood, and with no little chance of the French being thoroughly beaten if they attempted such a Quixotic folly single-handed against all Germany and Russia. So the Prince must content himself with vague generalities in his professions, and the less he says the greater will be his chances of success. M. Dulaure, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects, which is couched in moderate terms. Without expressly naming General Cavaignac, it is a very plain manifesto in his favor. The National Assembly will not separate during the election, but a sufficient number of members will remain in Paris, to act in case of necessity; the rest will proceed to the departments for the purpose of promoting the views of their respective candidates. Very great alarm prevails. No fewer than 150,000 troops and national guards will assist at the proclamation of the constitution to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in Paris, and every available building in the capital and its environs is thronged with military. A report that Messrs. Rothschild Brothers, of Paris were about to liquidate their affairs, owing to the events of Vienna, and the threatening aspect of affairs in Paris, has doubtless contributed to the alarming decline in the French funds.

General Cavaignac, this time, has provided a sufficient military force to put down any attempt at disorder, but the Red Republicans, Socialists, and Communists, have collected all their fighting men. Caudiere is reported to be in Paris, and, amidst the complete dislocation of all parties, with the apparent certainty of Louis Napoleon's triumphant election, a fearful struggle seems imminent.

Whether it is that the vigilance and accuracy of the affairs of the Board of Health now bring forward before the public, and record every case of cholera which occurs, or whether the disease has really made some considerable progress since our last certain it is that the aggregate returns begin to look formidable. In London and its vicinity, the deaths reported last week were 65; whilst the number of fresh cases reported daily varies between ten and twenty; and, as we can judge at present, the mortality will be in that district about the same as last week. The general health is now thirty nine below the weekly average of 1847 and the four preceding years. Reports from all the provinces are now collected, and we are happy to state that they are quite in-con-

siderable compared with the population, near Hounslow, on the 8th inst., there were four fatal cases, and at Blith six, two of which have been fatal. The remaining three on that day have occurred in Essex and Sunderland, but all the nine cases except one seemed to have proved fatal. It is, however, in Scotland where the disease still commits the greatest ravages. No fewer than four hundred and sixty eight cases have occurred in Edinburgh and the vicinity up to the 8th inst., of which two hundred and forty three have proved fatal, fifty four recovered, whilst 171 were under treatment, or the result not stated. On the 8th instant only 27 new cases were reported, whilst there were forty nine on the 7th. The official registers are now framed with great care, and every endeavour seems to be made to arrive at correct conclusions as to the pathology and treatment of this frightful malady. The weather has now become fine, dry and genial. The anniversary of the Lord Mayor's festival, in London, usually a dull, drizzling November day, is described as one of the most beautiful and sunny ever experienced. We hope for a salutary change in the disease by this welcome improvement in the weather after so much rain. The authorities throughout the country seem to be fully alive to the exigency of the moment, and no expense is spared to mitigate the evils arising from this calamitous visitation. At present the great manufacturing towns and districts have escaped the scourge, and we sincerely trust that they will continue to be exempt from its attacks. The malady, however, has appeared on the northern coast of France, at Dunkirk. It would be most deplorable if it should extend to Paris. The appearance of the cholera in that city, where it was so fatal in 1832, would fill again the cup of misery, which the poor population of that capital have already drained to the dregs.

A letter from our Naples correspondent, dated Oct. 28, says the Government evidently anticipated some political movement. The Toledo was again filled with patriots, and on the night of the 27th the Theatre San Carlo was a perfect garrison.

A bulletin, issued by the Provisional government of Venice on the 27th ult., states that the Croates had been defeated by the Italians, the former having 200 men killed or wounded, and 500 taken prisoners.

The National Savosien, of the 3rd, states that a rumour was current at Turin, that a fight had taken place near Piacenza, between the Piedmontese and Austrians. General Pepe is said to have driven back the Austrians as far as Padua, and taken 8 cannon.

The Lucca Gazette, of the 31st ult., quotes a telegraphic despatch from Leghorn, announcing that a courier had arrived in that town to General Garibaldi, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Lombardy. General Garibaldi was preparing to march with his band immediately for Parma.

The Opinione, of Turin, of the 3rd, states, from Civita Vecchia, that a sedition had broken out on the 25th ult. among the galley slaves, who had found means to procure arms. General Zucchi quelled the disturbance with a detachment of chasseurs, who were obliged to fire three times upon the insurgents.

The officers of Customs at Kircudbright have seized the Mary Ann Hunter, of Whitehaven, from Dalhousie, while unloading timber at Kircudbright, tobacco having been found concealed in different parts of her hull and flooring.

It appears that 19 men were buried in the ruins of the sugar-house, at Glasgow, 14 of whom were killed, and 5 more or less seriously injured.

The Timber Trade still remained dull, and the prices extremely low. The partial revival of trade in the manufacturing districts may, however, have a beneficial effect upon this branch of trade. At Liverpool the highest price of late for Pine Timber of 20 inch average are 18 1/4 per foot, while St. John Deals had been sold as low as £5 15s per standard.

The Indian Mails.—The Southampton correspondent of the Morning Herald says, that Messrs. Cunard & Co. have tendered in opposition to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Indian mails from Southampton, on the 20th of each month.

UNITED STATES.—We glean a few items of news from this quarter, which we copy below.

Great Fire at Philadelphia.—The Gas works were partially destroyed, together with out-buildings. Several thousand tons of coal were burning.

New York, Nov. 19.—On Saturday night, the extensive stables of Mr Murphy, the great Omnibus-owner, in 25th street, were burnt,

with 118 horses, twenty-six omnibuses and 16 sleighs. St. Barnabas, Episcopal Church, a Methodist Chapel, a public school house, and several dwellings were also consumed. The Episcopal Church was insured for \$5000; Mr Murphy was only insured for \$2500; loss estimated at \$9000. It was the work of an incendiary—he was chased through several blocks by the watchman, but escaped.

Another fire also occurred the same night at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery. Several wooden buildings were burnt, and Cone's Church was damaged. Loss from \$8000 to \$10,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswicker says:

There will be a full meeting of the Executive Council at Fredericton on Wednesday next, when the time for the meeting of the Legislature will be settled, and a variety of important business transacted. The vacancies in the Legislative Council will then be filled up, in all probability.

FURS!

The highest Cash Price, will be given for all descriptions of FURS. E. DALEY & SON, Chatham, November 27, 1848.

Sheriff's Sales.

On THURSDAY, 31st day of MAY next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, p.m. will be sold at Public Auction:

All the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of JAMES NOWLAN, of, in and to all that piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the Nowlan settlement, in the parish of Nelson, known as the front part of the upper or westerly half of Lot number Five, granted to the said James Nowlan, containing thirty acres, more or less. Also, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of PETER NOWLAN, of, in and to, the upper half of Lot number Four, granted to the late Patrick Nowlan, deceased. Also, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of MATTHEW CARROL, of, in and to, all that Lot or Tract of Land, situate on the north-east side of Barnabey's river, in the said parish of Nelson, known as Lot number fifty-four, containing one hundred and fifty acres, granted to the said Matthew Carrol. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Peter Foley against James Nowlan, Peter Nowlan, Matthew Carrol, and Patrick Murphy. W. A. BLACK, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, Nov. 25, 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.

Province of New Brunswick, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, S.S. In the matter of GAVIN RAINNIE, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Shipbuilder, a Bankrupt.

Whereas under the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly, in this Province, intitled 'An act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province,' and of an act in addition to and in amendment of the same; Gavin Rainnie of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Shipbuilder, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; now therefore I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Wm. J. Fraser, of Chatham, aforesaid Merchant, Provisional Assignee, of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 4th day of DECEMBER next, all such sum and sums of money, debt or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who may have in their possession, power and custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said 4th day of DECEMBER next; and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction, their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt; and notice is also hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to be held on TUESDAY, the twenty first day of November next, at eleven o'clock A. M., at my office in Chatham aforesaid, and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, will be held on MONDAY the eleventh day of December next, at 11 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 any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath, touching his estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said estate, will then and there be transacted as may be deemed necessary. Given under my hand at Chatham aforesaid, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1848.

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

County of Northumberland, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, S.S.

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

To Let.

The HOUSE and PREMISES formerly occupied by the late JAMES PATTERSON, in Chatham, situate between the residences of Mr John Fitzpatrick and Mr Robert Couleou. Immediate possession can be given. JAMES PATTERSON, Chatham, 7th October, 1848.