

committed violence on Miss Bright, an interesting little girl, 14 years of age, and then murdered her.

A CALIFORNIA HOUSE.—We noticed during the week, at the shop of Mr Edwards, in Herbert street, a small house, which he has been preparing for shipment to California.

A young lady of Boston has accepted an offer of \$400 per month to act as book-keeper in a mercantile house in San Francisco.

The ship Leopard, which is about to sail from Boston for San Francisco, takes out several entire families, and a party of single ladies, who are bound for the gold regions.

A number of gentlemen of Rochester have formed a company for the purpose of erecting at San Francisco a hotel, which shall greatly surpass in size and elegance all other establishments of the kind in that place.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from this country to California. At a profit of \$50 a thousand, this amount would yield an aggregate profit of \$2,000,000.

THE PURITANS.—According to Bancroft, the first Puritan settlers of New England are the parents of one-third of the population of the United States. In the first fifteen years—the time when most of the immigration from England took place—there came over 21,000 persons.

Frequent conflicts are taking place between the whites and Apache Indians in Santa Fe.—The Indians steal cattle, clothing, and commit various other depredations. They are generally beaten off by the whites, and many of them slain, but not without loss also to the whites.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1849

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Steamer America, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last. The papers are to the 3rd inst., from which we have taken some interesting matter, which we copy below.

The news from France this week is startling. The French Ministry is dissolved, and the President has sent a document to the Assembly in the shape of a message, which has caused an extraordinary sensation among our volatile neighbors, and cannot fail to command the attention of the world.

In the evening sitting of the National Assembly M. Dupin read the President's message, which will be found under the proper head. The spirit of the document is more apparent than the discretion which produced it.

Republicanism, and society is still so disorganized that an explosion may be momentarily looked for. The imperial diadem, it is clear, is the fabled object of Napoleon's ambition.

There have been two overland mails during the week. The first brought painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the estuary formed by the Canton river, has been provoked to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one of the most foul and barbarous murders on record.

The intelligence from Canada this week has produced grave reflections in the minds of dispassionate men as to the ultimate destination of one of the finest colonies attached to the British connexion. The Canadians, it is clear, are tired of walking in swaddling clothes. The infant of other days, which required all the anxiety of a mother's care, is now able to progress without aid, and, sick of the sops with which it has been so long nourished, demands the fare of adolescence.

The colonial dependencies of Great Britain have been exposed to severe privations by the Free-trade experiment which the mother country found it necessary, in the days of her peril, to adopt. Canada has suffered by the altered regimen, and it excites little wonder on this side of the water that she now desires freedom from restraints which embarrass her enterprise and subdue her strength.

TRADE.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton throughout the week both from the trade and speculators, but the excitement of the last few weeks have in some manner subsided.

Throughout the country generally the Corn markets have been inactive, the transactions have been limited, and prices at a lower quotation than reported last week.

The reports from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory. A large business has been done, but prices have been steady.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Three additional murders by strangulation, were perpetrated by the Austrian authorities at Pesth on the 24th ult. The victims were Baron Siegmund Perenyi, second President of the Hungarian Upper House, before March 1849, and Judge of the High Court of Justice; M. Csermus, a sheriff; and M. Szaczway, Clerk to the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament, and author of the declaration of independence of the Hungarian nation.

The Austrian Lloyd, (a paper which has ever opposed the Hungarian revolution) after announcing that fifteen other executions are to take place, and that the Cabinet intend to prolong the state of siege in Hungary for three years, adds:—'All plans of organisation are in vain in the face of these deeds of blood;

and the worst is, that ministers are aware of it.'

The butcher, Haynau, having been again confirmed in his despotic powers, and appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, has recommenced the sanguinary scenes which we had hoped, in our last number, had ceased in Hungary. At six o'clock in the morning of the 20th ult., Giron (lieutenant colonel and commandant of the German Legion), Prince Woronjecki, and Havancourt, (aid-de-camp of Dembinsky), were hanged at Pesth.

Besides the executions in Pesth, other sentences are being fulfilled in Hermannstadt, but the same cruelty is not resorted to there, the punishment being generally two years' imprisonment.

The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignation in masses, while to replace them the government sends her Germano-Czech bureaucrats into the doomed land. The Slavach free corps is at length dissolved; the legion of foreign place-holders takes up the position they held.

ITALY.—The assassinations of French soldiers continued daily. It was not expected the Pope would return soon, or that the French army would leave immediately. Great hostility was still manifested by the people towards the Pope.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople state that the best feeling exists between the French and English Ambassadors.

Measures had been taken by the Porte for the location of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. The former had been conveyed to Szumla, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Silistria and Rutchick. They had been conveyed to these localities on account of the bad accommodation of Widdin, as it was apprehended that the crowded state in which they were lodged might create infection and disease. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Widdin, until measures are taken for their removal and ultimate liberation.

As a proof of the religious toleration enjoyed in Turkey, a firman has been issued at Constantinople, inviting the communities who do not profess Mohammedanism, to choose their own members for the divan, (municipal council) Jews and Christians are the participators of the civil privileges.

No less than three hundred of the Hungarian refugees have become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow their example. General Bem's name does not appear on the official list of renegades.

MADAGASCAR.—The death of the Queen of Madagascar, whose ferocious conduct towards the Christian Missionaries and their converts, is so generally known, is now announced. Her son, who succeeds to the throne, is a professing Christian.

IRELAND.—The anti-rent is extending in the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. The Ulster Protestant Association held their meeting in Belfast on the 30th October.

The Kilkenny Moderator contains the following account of the doings of the corn lifters in that locality:—'We find that the system of crop plundering on the part of dishonest tenants, still continues in active operation in our county and the adjoining districts.'

INDIA.—The amount of rain fallen is almost beyond precedent, and the floods throughout India have been most destructive. In one instance the rain and the flood have, by their united operation, produced a most unexpected effect—the renowned fort of Mooltan, with all its bomb-proof dependencies, which had so long held out against all kinds of assailants, has melted away before the joint attacks of the monsoon torrent and the flood of the Chenab. On the 18th August the rain began, building after building fell in rapid succession, and on the 23d the river had covered the whole country. The floods gradually ascended the course of the rivers at the rate, it is said, of about 70 miles a day, and had every where done injury.

The Cholera had broken out at Bombay, and continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

A terrible loss of life had occurred at Trincomopoly. At an idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death.

LATEST NEWS.

FRANCE.—The President's firmness in the late crisis has produced great sensation, and his determination to take the Presidency of the Council into his own hands, has added to the mortification of the reactionaries. It is now generally believed that the conduct of Ministers in shelving or officially throwing overboard the President's letter, has contributed principally to their downfall.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, October 27.—The last corps of Russians, under Grabbe, has left Hungary. Letters from Treuschin complain bitterly of the Russians—Kossuth and the Mag-

yars are spoken of with respect. The military March of Kossuth was a popular air in that locality, and annoyed the Austrian soldiers very much.

The Council of War at Presburg, on the 25th October, sentenced eight more individuals to chains and imprisonment for sharing in the insurrection, or having arms.

COLONIAL.—Our exchanges contain nothing of consequence.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having determined to bring his present business to a close, begs to request all persons indebted to him to call at his office on Beaubair's Island, and arrange their accounts without delay; and all persons having claims against him, are requested to render the same for adjustment.

JOSEPH RUSSELL, Beaubair's Island, 14th November, 1849.

GALVANISM,

AND Electro-Magnetism!

The advantageous application of those wonderful Agents to a number of diseases, is now carried to an immense extent both in Great Britain and America. The Galvanic Fluid and Nervous Fluid have been established by scientific physiologists as being identical,—consequently diseases residing in the nerves are more likely to receive benefit from such an all-pervading and congenial fluid than nostrums introduced into the system.

Having received an elegant Electro-Magnetic apparatus, I will be prepared to subject any who may desire it to its restorative influences. In this apparatus the development of this subtle principle is greatly improved, as it has a complete controlling power by which a constant current of the greatest quantity and intensity can be supplied and graduated to one which is hardly sensible. It is then evident by such an arrangement its efficiency is completely secured, while the exploded system of shocks may entirely be dispensed with.

WILLIAM FORBES.

From W. H. Halse's Treatise on Medical Galvanism.

'Galvanism, as a remedial agent, is daily becoming more evident to me; for I find it to succeed in cases where the old drug system, and the new drug system, and where the much vaunted water system, have all failed.'

W. H. HALSE, M. D.,

Medical Galvanist, London.

A superior DAGUERRETYPE APPARATUS (Voigthander Camera) for sale; also, an excellent MAGIC LANTERN, with double achromatic Lenses, with a large number of highly finished Slides accompanying it.

Forbes' Worm Powders,

an article infinitely superior to the Vermifuges now in use. It is compounded of vegetable ingredients, and altogether harmless in its action when no worms are present. Price 1s. 6d. per package.

Condition Powders for Horses,

The best yet discovered for securing health, and imparting a fine coat to that noble animal.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, November 3, 1849.

N. B. All sorts of Drugs always on hand. PURE COD LIVER OIL to be had always.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick

ST. JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

The NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, by the CITY BANK, at Montreal, and its Branches and Agencies at

QUEBEC, THREE RIVERS, SHERBROOKE, and STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, Cashier.

LIST of LETTERS

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

Joseph Bateman, Nelson. Patrick Casey, Barnaby's River. Timothy Donovan, Newcastle. Thomas Egan, Chaplain Island road. Captain Panchard, schooner Firth. Robert Tweedy, Williamstown.

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

HUGH MORELL, P.M.



Victoria House,

15th October, 1849.

E. DALEY & SON,

Have just received a well-assorted Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they offer for sale, cheap for Cash, at their Store, Commercial Building, Chatham.