

are still in progress of completion. The Governor General and Lord Gough are at Simla. Sir Charles Napier has reached Madras, and would be at Calcutta on the 5th or 6th of May.

From China we learn that the Emperor has refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties, which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. Sen, the Governor of Canton, has interpreted the Emperor's rescript 'Be guided by a kind regard to the feelings of the people, and manage the business as circumstances may direct,' into a plain refusal, or the Emperor has signified the same since. In the communication of Sen to Mr Bonham, he says the Emperor has determined that as the people of Canton have refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people? From the nature of the proclamation we think it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city; but, at present a great sacrifice of human blood has at least been averted, by Lord Palmerston having given special directions that nothing more should be done than to report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

In referring to the condition of France we scarcely know whether to breathe a sigh over the departing liberties of the Republic, or whether we should hail the insidious approaches of the Government towards despotism as the best steps which can be taken to preserve the country in a state of permanent repose. A Republican form of Government has been attempted in every variety of shape, and we think those who ardently hoped that the French were about to establish a philosophical Republic, which was to secure peace and plenty to all mankind, without the conditions imposed inexorably by nature itself, must now be thoroughly divested of their delusion. The liberty of the press no longer exists in France; it is more completely gagged than ever it was by the September laws; and to such extent is it fettered, that a short speech of Mr Roebuck in the House of Commons, condemnatory of the conduct of the French in the invasion of Rome, not one journalist in Paris dares to translate into its columns. Order reigns in Paris; but it is the tranquility of men kept down by a hundred thousand bayonets; who are not permitted to meet in clubs; who live under the discipline of a state of siege, governed by martial law; and who would be glad to return to an imperial or monarchical regime to-morrow, if any not absolutely disgraceful means could be devised to retrace their late miserable career. If this is the condition of Paris, it is easy to conceive what the condition of the provinces must be; where prosecution for libels hang over the heads of almost all the independent journalists, and Provincial papers are published with whole columns in blank, suppressed by a censorship. Our French summary, therefore, is easily written: The liberty of the people having been abused by the vilest of mankind, is now circumscribed within the narrowest limits, and order reigns throughout France. From the departments of France we learn that an immense number of arrests are daily taking place of parties implicated deeply in the late movement and the clearest proofs are adduced that the late conspiracy was of the most extensive and serious character. We have a thousand reports of the whereabouts of Ledru Rollin, but no one seems to know where he is concealed.

The news of each succeeding day is big with the fate of the Romans and of Rome. We fear that our present number will go across the Atlantic without it being in our power to satisfy the suspended curiosity of our readers in this momentous affair. From all the contradictory statements and rumors on the subject, we learn that Rome was safe in stern republican independence up to the 23d June; and up to that time the army was still the French were about to enter the city by assault. But a closer examination of all the accounts which come through France, leads us to the belief that so far as making one or two breaches in the walls, and annoying the Romans within their compass by bombs and other missiles, which the besieged cover with clay as fast as they are fired into the city, and thus prevent their destructive effects, the French are as remote from taking the city as they were the first time they sat down before it.

Whatever opinions may be entertained about the designs of the republican party at Rome, certainly their gallant conduct has enlisted the sympathy of all Europe on their side. We are not without hopes that at the last moment some friendly intervention may yet spare the city and save the France the disgrace of a victory in such a cause. The disposition of the Pope is said to be highly hostile against French intervention, and that he threatens in the event of the success of the French to refuse to return to Rome, to sit upon a throne supported by their bayonets. We had the report a day or two ago that Ancona was taken by the Austrians, but by the Monitor it seems to be premature, as the blockade is only announced, which would be raised as soon as the object in view, the re-establishment of the Pope shall be effected. Ancona is to be occupied by Austrian troops in the name of His Holiness. M de Corcelles has succeeded M. Lesseps in his diplomatic functions. The news from Baden and the whole of the Bavarian Palatine is decisive of the total discomfiture of the German insurgents in a series of battles on the 21st, 22nd and 23d inst. Carlruhe is now occupied by the Prussians, and although the insurgents are endeavoring to concentrate themselves at Resadt. It is quite clear that the game is up, and the sooner they return to their homes the better. Mannheim having fallen in-

to the hands of the Prussians, Mierolowsky took flight, and thus this mischievous, useless, aimless, inturrectionary movement may be considered as drawing to a close. The siege of Venice still continues, but it is difficult to conceive how the Venetians will be able to hold out much longer. From Austria and Hungary we learn that the Russian army in four columns, headed by Generals Busing, Blego-gujeff, Rudiger, and Grabbe, has marched from Gallacia into Hungary, under the command of Prince Paskewitch; their last head quarters was at Barfield. We try in vain to trace their military movements, but the German accounts are so false and contradictory, that we find it hopeless. It seems, however, that the Austrians have beaten the Hungarians on the Waag; whilst still some reports state the Hungarians have obtained the advantage in the interior of Hungary. We again hear it stated that the latter are pushing forward to Fiume, but we are not so sanguine as some of our contemporaries in believing that they will succeed. We still think that hostilities have been suspended owing to diplomatic negotiations with France and England; but Prussia having, as we think, satisfied France, that she has no designs against her, will be allowed to aid Austria, and of the issue, we believe, few can entertain a serious doubt. The Emperor of Russia has returned to Warsaw. The mortality of the Russian soldiers at Alisach has been very great; one thousand men died in 14 days. From Prussia we have no news of interest, and the affair of the Danish war attracts no attention whatever, all operations on both sides being suspended. From Spain we have nothing worth reporting, now that the war is quite over. The Cortes would be closed at the commencement of July. Lord Palmerston again holds out strong hopes that the war in the River Plate will speedily be brought to a close.

During the course of the past week there has been considerable steadiness in all departments of trade and commerce. The produce markets have had an improving tendency. A good amount of business has been done, but in prices generally no material change has occurred, nor have the accounts from the continent been of a nature to relieve many export articles from the depression they have long felt. There has been great activity in the cotton market. Large sales are going forward and better prices paid. The grain trade has been very firm, and much more active; prices also have had an advancing tendency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The French Government are said to be in possession of intelligence from Rome calculated to lead to the expectation of a surrender by the Roman Government. General Oudinot is master of both walls and of the advanced works; and being in a position which places the city at his mercy, should he have recourse to the horrors of a bombardment rather than engage his men in the streets, he has offered terms of accommodation, which there is reason to think that, through the intelligent agency of M. de Corcelles, will be accepted.

The affair of Baden is completely over, and Mierolowski is a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians. The bombardment of Venice has been suspended, in consequence of proposals of capitulation having been made by the besieged.

Royal visit to Ireland. It gives us great pleasure to announce that her Majesty the Queen has resolved to carry out a long cherished wish of visiting Ireland during the forthcoming recess. It is well known, that this intention is of long standing, and that in several previous years the Queen had hoped to honor her Irish subjects with her presence.

The distress unfortunately still so prevalent in Ireland precludes her from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient to her subjects.

She proposes therefore to embark in the royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of His Excellency Lord Clarendon.

Upon leaving Dublin the royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland.

Russia and Circassia.—Trieste, June 16.—Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison, consisting of 4000 men, were taken prisoners with the exception of 1000, who were put to death. The enemy also took 5000 muskets, and 150 cannon, destroyed the most important points of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring height, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—There had been a report in circulation since Saturday, that a disgraceful and disastrous riot had occurred at St. John on the 12th inst. The papers, we are sorry say, confirm it, and we give the particulars as we find them recorded in the New Brunswicker of Saturday morning.

SERIOUS RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday last our city was the theatre of one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other civilized country, and which has resulted in the death of several persons, and the wounding of a number of others, some of whom cannot recover.

It was reported for some time previous that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on Thursday, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne; and the authorities being

either unwilling, or unable, as they allege, to prevent an exhibition so much calculated to inflame the passions of a portion of the community, the members of the Orange Lodges, to the number of some five or six hundred, a large portion of whom were, from different sections of the country, assembled at Nethery's Hotel, in Church street, and with drums beating and banners flying, proceeded through the streets. At the head of Dock street an arch of green boughs had been placed from one side to the other, by the opposite party, under which the procession passed. Shortly after, his Worship the Mayor went into Dock street, and attempted to remove the obstruction, when he was assaulted by some parties present, and received a wound on the head from a stone thrown by the mob. Several other persons who attempted to assist the Mayor, were also injured in the same way.

This was the commencement of the disturbance, which has resulted so disastrously. In an hour or two the procession returned, and on passing through Mill-street, near Rankin's Bakery, a number of brickbats and other missiles were thrown at them, which was the signal for a general assault, in which the arch was torn down. Fire-arms were soon brought in requisition, and for a considerable time the reports were very loud and frequent, while the numbers of wounded who were being carried away by their friends, showed how deadly the conflict had been.

A company of the 1st Regiment of Royals, stationed in this Garrison, had been placed in the Market Square by the Mayor during the morning, to act in case of emergency—His Worship no doubt being impressed with the conviction that a breach of the peace would occur—and they were ordered to proceed up Dock street, to the scene of the riot. Their presence soon restored order, and checked the further effusion of blood; but in the meantime some ten or twelve persons were either killed or so severely wounded, that their lives are despaired of. So intense had the excitement become, that every person who attempted to pass this way was attacked by the mob, and a number of persons, entirely unconnected with the procession, were beaten without mercy.

It must ever be matter of the deepest regret to all who were engaged in the ill-timed display of Thursday, that they should have been parties, more or less directly, to the death of so many persons. The procession could effect no earthly good, while on the other hand, it was eminently calculated to arouse angry feelings, and excite the most violent passions of the opposite party.

We cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at the conduct of the civil authorities, whose bounden duty it is to prevent, by the most vigorous measures, every procession or assemblage of people which may endanger the peace. There has been a great dereliction of duty on this occasion, and a fearful loss of life in consequence; but we refrain at present from entering fully into the matter, because we have no doubt it will be rigidly investigated by the Executive, and as criminal informations will very likely be filed against the Magistrate or Magistrates in fault, the question will come fairly before a Jury of the country. With less than this the public will not be satisfied; and the time seems to have arrived when such an outrageous proceeding as that of Thursday last will no longer be passed over quietly.

The unfortunate men on both sides, who were allowed to come into deadly conflict, are not half so blameable as those who suffered the collision to take place; and the blood of those who have been suddenly sent to their last account, while rage and every evil passion possessed them, will cry up to Heaven, that justice may be done to those really guilty.

The Coroner's Jury sat yesterday on view of the bodies of John Delay and Patrick Allan, who were shot during the riot, but they had not concluded last evening. They will resume their investigations to-day.

A man named Scott has also died of his wounds, and two persons named Denis Copley and John Doherty are not expected to live. Two others, named Charles McAtver, and Anthony Doherty, are lying very ill from the effects of the wounds they received.

Among the number who are said to be seriously wounded, we have heard of a middle-aged man named Foster, a resident of King's County, Anthony Doherty, of Carleton, Wm. Scott, a young man from the Golden Grove Settlement, Denis Copley, and John Doherty. The two last named and Doherty, are said to be in a very dangerous state.

A labouring man, named John Hagarty, who had been committed for resisting the Mayor, when endeavoring to remove the arch in Dock street, has undergone an examination. Several other arrests were made.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Hon. Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, arrived in town this morning from the seat of Government, for the purpose of instituting an enquiry into the causes of the riot. His Excellency returns this evening.—Courier.

CANADA.—A disease of the nature of Cholera has broken out here. On Saturday there were five deaths, and yesterday we heard of 3 men, 2 women, and 1 child, having been seized. The recovery of two of the men was considered hopeless; one woman it was supposed, would recover, the other died.—Quebec Chronicle, July 9.

Montreal, July 9.—There were two cases of cholera on Sunday, but none to-day. There is no political news.

UNITED STATES.—The Cholera still continues to rage with no abatement in the different

towns of the Union. It was on the increase in Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Natches. In the last named place it was committing fearful ravages among the slaves. In New Jersey it is reported to be very fatal, as well as in Ohio and Kentucky.

NOVASCOTIA.—The papers speak of the dryness of the season, and the fears of the husbandman. In many parts of the Province water is very difficult to obtain, to supply the necessities of man and beast.

Just Landing.

Exchr. "Ceres," from Quebec, 100 barrels CANADA Superfine Flour and Oatmeal. Choice brand for family use, and selling at the lowest market rates for Cash, or in barter for Fish.

WM. ALBRO LETSON, Commercial Building, Chatham, July 10, 1849.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing on Wednesday next, the 18th July, the Mails for England to meet the Boston and New York Steamers at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, St. John, on Wednesdays and Thursdays in alternate weeks, at 10, A. M.

On Wednesdays for Steamers leaving Boston, and on Thursdays for Steamers leaving New York. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G. General Post Office, St. John, 13th July, 1849.



PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Provincial Secretary, until and including WEDNESDAY the first day of August next, from such persons as may be disposed to contract for the Printing of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as they are at present executed, for four years, to commence with the next ensuing session. The number required will be Five Hundred, three hundred and fifty of which to be distributed from day to day during the sitting of the House, and the remainder, one hundred and fifty, to be bound with the Appendices, and to be delivered to the Clerk within three months after the closing of the Session. The Tenders must also state the rate at which the one hundred and fifty copies of the Appendices to the Journals, so to be delivered, are to be furnished, and also the terms on which all Miscellaneous Printing ordered by the House, to be performed during the Session, will be provided. Persons tendering will also state at what rates per one hundred copies they will provide any additional number of Journals, to be distributed daily during the Session, should they be ordered by the House.

Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

J. R. PARTELOW, CHAS. P. WETMORE, Fredericton, June 15, 1849.

Cordage and Canvass.

—Ex ship OXFORD, from Glasgow—120 coils CORDAGE, assorted small sizes. 50 bolts NAVY CANVASS, No. 1 to 6. On Consignment, for sale low, by WM. J. FRASER, Chatham, 17th May, 1849.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of ALEXANDER HENDERSON, deceased, will please render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within Three Months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment to GEO. HENDERSON, Executor, Chatham, 7th June, 1849.

Cheap Fire Wood, At the Chatham Steam Mill.

DEAL ENDS, for one day's hauling, one horse and man, 7s. 6d., or 8s. per load. PLANK EDGINGS and SLABS, as they come from the mill, 2s. 6d. for one day's hauling, or 4d. per load. Terms Cash. Apply to Mr Bam or Mr Frost, at the Mill. Chatham, 18th June, 1849.

LIST OF LETTERS

Received at the Newcasle Post Office during the month of May, and remaining for delivery. Corbet Mary care of J. McArthur Patrick or McMahon John Murphy Coneysis Andrew NESK Murphy Catharine Gopp Henry do do do do do do Gibbons John Little Quigly Richard NESK South West Ryan James Newcastle Hogan John SWest Ryan Catharine do McCormick Francis Sutton George Little McKibbin Mary Ann South West McColem James NESK Persons asking for advertised letters, will please say 'advertised.' HUGH MORELL, P. M.