

judge of the great change which has come over the English Parliament when we state that Lord John Russell, although he had secured a vote for the Rate-in-Aid, and for the advance of £100,000 by the English treasury on the security of the Rate-in-Aid,—still, such is the jealousy of the Commons, that he is not permitted to advance the whole £100,000 until the bill is sanctioned by the Lords, and has received the Royal assent. His lordship, with a view to save the lives of many destitute persons in Ireland, proposes, on his own responsibility, to advance £5,000 or £6,000, but Mr Hume, as spokesman for the Liberals, and Mr Goulburn, for the Tories, intimated distinctly, that even that stretch of constitutional power would be done on the noble lord's responsibility. We relate these matters to show distinctly that very little reliance can be placed upon any future aid to Ireland, in actual money, from the British Parliament. No minister of the Crown could venture to propose it. We therefore hope that not a day will be lost in setting about some efficient scheme, by individual exertion, to prevent a recurrence of the frightful misery which has so long overwhelmed the country.

The war between the Danes and Germans still goes on, but without any preponderance on either side likely to influence the eventual issue. The German troops entered Jutland on the morning of the 20th inst., in considerable force and it is said that active preparations are being made to "storm" the Island of Alsens. Heavy artillery is being brought to the coast. Our readers will be quite prepared for the prevalence of the Germans by land, whilst the Danes with equal success are making captures on the seas wherever she can. But hostilities languish. Every one feels that this war is entirely subordinate to other political projects now going on. The Germans have it in their power to crush Denmark, but their whole strength is not put forth. Matters are not quite ripe. We have idle reports of the Emperor of Russia discountenancing the Danes for prematurely rushing to arms; but these and all other passing rumours, sink into insignificance before the great question out of which all this war has sprung. Will Germany succeed in forming an UNITED EMPIRE? During the past week this momentous question, upon which we fear now depends the peace of Europe, has assumed a very serious aspect. The Princes of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, who have refused to bow to the king of Prussia as the head of the empire, find their thrones shaken to the foundation by popular feeling. Austria, another dissident is in a state of continued anarchy, and the Frankfurt men push forward their scheme with a resoluteness which almost commands success. The opinion gains ground that if the King of Prussia finds himself compelled to yield to the solicitations of the German States, in order to avoid a frightful internal convulsion in Germany, that nothing can save him from being beset by a host of enemies from without. Foremost, France will never tolerate the existence of an united empire of forty millions of people perpetually threatening her eastern frontier; Austria, embittered by late events, will regard with mortal jealousy a rival, if not a superior, sprung as it were from her own German race. The Danes are already actually at war with the inchoate state now in the pangs of political childbirth; whilst Russia, whom the Germans have long hated, would send forth her countless legions to root out an enemy which would plant a sharp thorn on her side of Poland.—England only asks for peace; she implores peace, as the only means of keeping her vast population tranquil, but Germany, as we have often said, thirsts for war; and with her people thus excited we have deep apprehensions for the result. The King of Prussia is yielding more and more to the intercessions made to him, and the probability of his acceptance of the imperial crown strengthens daily. In the mean time the war between the Hungarians and the Austrians increases in ferocity. Our last stated that the Hungarians had got possession of Waizen, and were in communication with Comorn. By subsequent accounts it appears that the imperialists repossessed themselves of Waizen, at the point of the bayonet; but again the fortune of war seems changed, and by the last contradictory accounts the Hungarians had again advanced westward. A battle at Gran has again opened the road for the Magyars to Comorn, and Pesth is said to be in their hands, whilst the Danube keeps the neighboring city of Ofen in the possession of the Austrians.—However this may be, it is quite clear that Austria, single-handed, is unequal to fight, and we look with alarm into Transylvania, where we fear the Russians will step in to decide the contest. These events, coupled with those now passing in other parts of Germany, render the chances of a general European war most imminent. Mediation is out of the question whilst such passions are at work; and we watch the progress of events with deep solicitude. It will be seen that the French expedition has sailed to the ROMAN STATES. Parma has returned to her allegiance, and the other states of Italy will, we hope retrace their steps. We discredit altogether the reports circulated about France marching into Savoy, because Radetzky demands an excessive sum from the Sardinians for the cost of the war. These matters will be arranged, provided Germany can be kept within due bounds. We have news from Sicily that the Neapolitans have by successive marches and battles by land, supported by their fleet at sea, run down and conquered the whole eastern ports of Sicily, from Messina to Syracuse. So far is certain and official; but reports are in circulation that the Sicilians from Palermo have marched to the relief of the eastern cities and have obtained great success; we think it however, far more likely that

the provisional government has proposed to capitulate to the Neapolitans. The headstrong Sicilians had the finest chance to secure a constitutional government under the auspices of France and England, and they have thrown away the opportunity. We see no alternative but their unconditional surrender. Our next will give the denouement of the revolution at Rome. In Spain the war is drawing to a close, but the Court of Madrid, when too late, is again anxious to interfere in favor of the Pope. Charles Albert, the ex-king of Sardinia has reached Portugal in safety, whence there is no news of interest.

Business has been depressed during the last week, in consequence of the continuance of the blockade of the German ports, but hopes are entertained that the dispute will ere long be satisfactorily adjusted, and we believe too, at an early day. There is not any want of money, on the contrary, the rate of discount is low, and good bills are cashed with the greatest facility.

Besides the question of the Rate-in-Aid for Ireland, and that of the Navigation Bill, Parliament has dealt with several important matters. Sir John Hobhouse in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Lords, have severally moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Officers and Soldiers of the Army in India, for their brilliant services in the recent battles. The speech of Sir John Hobhouse reminded us of one of his brilliant orations delivered nearly 30 years ago. It was in good taste and admirable throughout; and the impassioned energy of the venerable Duke of Wellington, when eulogising the military movements of the Indian army, gave exquisite pleasure to all who heard him. It is superfluous to say that the votes of thanks were carried by acclamation in both Houses, with commendatory speeches from Lord Stanley, Lord Granby, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and men of all parties.

France seems to progress slowly, but we trust surely, towards something like a regular and firm Government. The President seems to gain in general esteem, and upon the whole the country is proceeding tranquilly. It is true that now the conspirators of the late revolutions find that they cannot descend into the streets to fight, they tread the same path which their predecessors of the last century chalked out for them in the earliest days of the Consulate; and secret plotting will probably be carried on for some time to come. Several secret societies have already been discovered, and at one in the Rue de la Banque, 21 members were detected in full deliberation, and amongst them were several of the June insurgents who, after trial and condemnation had been set at liberty. The French expeditionary fleet left the anchorage of the Island of Hyeres on the evening of the 22nd. It was believed that the troops would, immediately on landing at Civita Vecchia, proceed without halting direct to Rome, and the probability is, that the Roman people will give them a welcome reception. The Pope will remain at Gaeta until the temper of his revolted subjects shall be ascertained. The cholera is still making great ravages in the French capital.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick of Saturday, reports—that between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, a Fire broke out in Brussels street, which destroyed seven buildings before it was got under. They were owned by the following persons, who, we understand, principally occupied them, viz: Messrs. Armstrong, John Gerow, R. Lormer, baker, (in the rear of whose house the fire is supposed to have originated) Alexander Till, J. Mixon, a new house owned by Mr. James Miller, and a small building in the rear.

CANADA.—The New York Express of May 9, furnishes us with a few additional items of news from this province obtained by Telegraph:—

From Montreal we have Telegraphic intelligence down to Tuesday evening, but it is of no particular importance.

The country continues in a ferment, but there were no further disturbances. The Reformers were getting up counter addresses and meetings.

Passenger in the steamer Hibernia, James Johnson, Esq.

NOTICE.

The Black Sea Seed Wheat, ordered from Canada by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, having been shipped about 10 days ago, is expected to arrive hourly. It will be deposited with Mr. P. Watt, Newcastle, John Porter, Esq., Douglastown, and Mr. Thomas Spratt, Chatham, and sold to members of the Society at cost and charges. By order of the Society.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Chatham, 14th May, 1849.

NOTICE.

Being about leaving the Province, I have appointed ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Esq., my Attorney, to whom all persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. As many of these debts are of long standing, they will, unless speedily liquidated, be put in suit.

ALEX. FOSTER.

Newcastle, 30th April, 1849.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th day of November next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Public Auction:—

All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim or Demand of DAVID WALLIS to all that certain piece or parcel of Land, with the Buildings thereon, situate on the South side of the South West branch of Miramichi river, in the Parish of Blissfield, commonly called the Munro farm: the same being seized and taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Joseph Cunard, Samuel Cunard, and Edward Cunard, against the said David Wallis and Charles Munro.

Also—at the same time and place, all the Right, Title, Interest, Share and Demand of JAMES POWER, of and in Lot number two, granted to the late John Power, deceased, in the grant to the late John Saunders, Esquire, deceased, and others, situate in the Parish of Nelson, on the South side of the South West branch of the Miramichi river, in rear of the lands granted to Mary Ann O'Hara. Also—in and to the Lot of Land on the North side of the said river, in the said parish, formerly owned by the said John Power, deceased, and presently occupied by Thomas Power, to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Crawford against the said James Power.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 1st May, 1849.

County of Northumberland, ss.

In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Junior, and ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Junior, of the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, Lamberers and Co-partners.

Public Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of the above named Bankrupts, I appoint a Public Sitting to be held on FRIDAY, the twenty fifth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at my office in Chatham, for the allowance of a Certificate of Conformity to the said William Davidson, Junior, and Alexander Davidson, Junior, pursuant to the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided; when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard against the allowance of such Certificates, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the Justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

W. CARMAN,

Commissioner of the estate and effects of Bankrupts for the county of Northumberland.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Shewing the advantage of Assuring with the Company before

25th MAY, 1849,

The Date at which the Books fall to be balanced in the present year.

The POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL COMPANY in the participation class of Assurances, are ranked at the periodical divisions of profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

AT 25th MAY, 1849,

the lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the profits at the investigation in 1854, corresponding to 6 years.

The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt a plan which will conduce to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

In order to secure the benefit of the present year's entry, it is necessary that all proposals should be lodged at the Head Office, Branch Offices, or Agencies, on or before the 25th May next.

C. J. PETERS, Agent.

Chatham, 20th April, 1849.

Notice.

EDWARD M. LOWDEN, of the late firm of LOWDEN, FRASER & Co., having assigned over all his Estate, Property and Effects, including also all that of the late Firm, unto the subscribers, in Trust, for the benefit of Creditors; all persons interested will hereby take notice, that we alone are fully authorized to settle and adjust all accounts, and that the Trust Deed is at the office of WM. HAMILTON & Co., at Campbellton, for signature within six months from date (either in person or by authorized agents) of creditors wishing to avail themselves of the benefit thereof. Those indebted to the said estate are required to make payment without delay.

A. FERGUSON,

JOHN McMILLAN, Campbellton, Restigouche, March 24, 1849.

Caution!

Whereas my wife, ANN MAY, has left my board and lodging without any just cause or reason from me, I hereby forbid any person or persons from harboring or giving her any thing in my name, or on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same.

THOMAS MAY.

Witness—SIMON BEAN, Blackville, 27th April, 1849.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber, being about to retire from business, offers to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Beaubair's Island,

With the whole of the Establishment for carrying on an extensive Mercantile, Shipbuilding, and Fishing business.

The Island is a mile and a quarter long, of an irregular width, not exceeding anywhere half a mile. It contains 300 acres of land, (more or less) and is situated at the confluence of the North and South West branches of Miramichi River, near the head of the navigation for vessels of the largest class, two miles from Newcastle, the Shire Town of the County, and six miles from Chatham. There are from 20 to 25 acres of the land under cultivation, and the rest of the Island is well wooded.

There is an excellent two story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the South side of the Island, near the lower end. It is 40 by 39 feet, thoroughly finished, has a front proof cellar, kitchen, well of water, wood house, coach house, convenient Out Houses, and a large Kitchen Garden, the whole being furnished with every comfort and convenience for a large family.

The Barn will contain from 30 to 40 tons of Hay, and stabling for five or six horses, besides cattle.

The Retail Store is situate near the Dwelling House, is two stories high, with a Cellar underneath the whole. The shop is fitted up with the usual conveniences. There is a back store, and a comfortable office, with ample room on the upper floor for storage.

There is another Store, two stories high, used as an iron and provision store, having ample room to contain a large stock.

A Wharf runs out into the river in front of the retail store, at which ships of from 5 to 600 tons can discharge and load. On this wharf there is a new Store 90 by 18 feet, two stories high, finished and fitted up as a warehouse.

There is also a Salt Store, one and a half story high, close to the wharf, which will contain upwards of three hundred tons. There is a safe and convenient Boom, capable of holding from 7 to 500 tons of Timber, between the wharf and the lower end of the Island, near which there is a Ballast Berth, which has been used for many years. There is also a convenient Deal Yard adjoining, above the salt store, which will accommodate, without any further expense, a million of deals.

The SHIP YARD is also on the South side, about the centre of the Island, completely sheltered from every wind except the South East. There are now three ships building in it, each upwards of 500 tons, with accommodation to lay down two more. The Yard has attached to it a Blacksmith's shop with three fires; a Joiner's shop, 40 feet long; a Moulding Loft of sufficient dimensions for laying down a ship of the largest class; a Shed and two Saw Pits, a Steam Box and Boiler, and every other convenience.

There is a Cook House, with frost proof cellar, well of water, kitchen, eating rooms, bed rooms, and accommodation for 50 workmen.

There is a comfortable house for a Foreman, with a barn and garden attached, near the building yard.

The workmen's houses are situated in a range, but distinct from each other, along the South side of the Island, just below the yard. There are seven houses, one and a half story high each; they are framed buildings, finished outside and plastered inside. Two of them contain apartments for three families each; the other five for two families each. Each dwelling has a distinct entrance, and there is a Garden Plot set apart for each family. An excellent well of water is situated close to these buildings, and the whole bring in an annual rent of £90.

There is a good Salmon Fishery on the North side of the Island, and the Gaspereaux Fishery is prosecuted all round it.

Shipbuilding materials can be procured from the surrounding country, within a moderate distance, and hauled into the yard in any quantity that may be required, during the winter season.

Altogether, the subscriber believes, from his own experience for upwards of ten years, that there is not a more desirable or advantageous situation in the lower Colonies, for Shipbuilding; and he is satisfied that any man of prudence and experience might, with the command of a reasonable amount of capital, continue the business from which he is about retiring, with every prospect of making money.

The purchaser of the Island may obtain any of the stock and materials remaining on hand, on very moderate terms.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal, and a part of the purchase money may remain on security, for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises, to JAMES ADAMS, Esq., Nelson street, St. John, or to Mr GEORGE H. RUSSELL, merchant, Chatham.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Miramichi, 23d February, 1849.

Henry C. D. Carman, GENERAL AGENT

Commission Merchant, HALIFAX, N. S.