

tranquil. The vast majority of the people of Paris, and almost all those of the departments, ask for peace—they implore internal peace. Even Lamartine concludes his harangue to the Assembly, upon the question of its dissolution, with the emphatic words of "Let us fall!" True indeed it is, that it can only by the fall of the Assembly that even a moderate Republic can be secured. Divided as parties are, a voluntary dissolution, however generally anticipated, seems to our own simple judgment almost too much to expect from any body of usurpers. They claim the right of settling the budget before they dissolve; they will then find some other pretext to continue their mischievous course, and it can only be under the strong pressure from without that they will eventually yield. The Monarchists are organising their plans for the future election, and it is expected that not more than one hundred pure Republicans will be returned to the new Assembly. Many events must, however, happen before a formal Legislative Chamber can be regularly convoked.

Continental politics during the last fortnight have not been marked by any very striking event. The state of siege continues at Vienna and Berlin; and the barbarous persecutions so mercilessly persevered in throughout Austria must leave such a vindictive feeling to rankle in the breasts of the people, that we can scarcely hope that the Austrian ministers will be able to reconstruct any stable form of Government which shall be based upon the affections and consent of the diversified races which constitute that empire.

It is understood that active negotiations are going on in London, with a view to bring about a settlement of the unfortunate dispute respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Besides the former propositions, a fresh idea has been started of embracing the whole of the territory of the two duchies into the Grand Duchy of North Albingia, under the Duke of Oldenburg, who is to be adopted by the King of Denmark, and will succeed him in Denmark and in North Albingia, the latter to remain a German State, and the Austenberg branch to be indemnified by Oldenburg. At present there is no appearance of a renewal of the war, Prussia having her domestic affairs to attend to; and it is generally believed that Lord Palmerston is on the point of succeeding, at least in prolonging the existing armistice, an object greatly to be wished on account of the spring trade in the Baltic.

Prussia is occupied with her elections. As far as we can learn, from the contradictory reports given, the deputies in the lower chamber for Berlin will be chiefly opposition, and those of the upper chamber ministerialists. We are very glad to observe that the Prussian cabinet has intimated, by a circular to its members at all German courts, that the King of Prussia, will not accept any position offered to him by the Central Government unless with the entire assent of the other powers. The meeting of the chambers is looked forward to with no little anxiety; the democratic party are all in high spirits; but the severity of military discipline being in no degree relaxed, it is scarcely possible, in the presence of a large military force, to revive the scenes of the last summer and autumn. Politics however continue to absorb the attention of all classes of the people.

The Frankfort Assembly has followed up its vote concerning the head of the empire, by declaring that the dignity shall not be hereditary. The vote was carried by 270 to 216. Other votes have been passed providing for the attributes of the future "Emperor of the Germans."

It is reported that a congress of Princes is about to assemble at Frankfort with a view to adjust those points which still offer an obstacle to the definitive settlement of the German constitution. The relations in which Austria is to stand with reference to the new Federative state seem to us so obscurely stated that we avoid reciting them. In fact, it is the difficulty of adjusting these relations which forms the grand stumbling block against German unity.

From Austria the news is but unsatisfactory. Governor Welden seems to be ruling at Vienna with an iron rod of tyranny, which cannot fail to provoke the anger of the people at some future period. The news from Hungary is of a variable character. Whilst the insurgents rally at some points, the Imperialists seem to have routed them wherever they could give them battle. An encounter near Schemnitz ended in the complete discomfiture of the Hungarians, who lost a considerable number of men, together with 12 pieces of artillery, 10 mortars, several ammunition waggons, and a quantity of

arms. Doubt is thrown upon the report that the fortress of Leopoldstadt has been taken by bombardment by the Austrians. From the sentiments expressed in the British Parliament, and the refusal of all the districts of Austrian Italy to send deputies to Vienna to frame the future constitution of the Lombard provinces, we are led to believe, whatever may be the fate of the Hungarian campaign, that the Austrian rule in Italy is drawing to a close. If the Italians could unite under some leader of higher reputation than Charles Albert, we feel assured that England and France would be able to induce Austria to relinquish all hold upon Venetian Lombardy. The congress is about to assemble at Brussels for the settlement of this great European question; and Lord Palmerston seems sanguine that it will have a satisfactory result; but hitherto Austria has interposed every obstacle in her power to defeat the object in view. Whilst these events are slowly progressing, a Spanish squadron of seven vessels, with 3000 men on board, have appeared off Gaeta, with a view to aid the Pope. This intervention is very likely to accelerate, and perhaps embroil, matters still further, since the known absolutist tendencies of Spain are not likely to find favor in the eyes of the Italian liberals. The soldiers of the Spanish expedition style themselves Crusaders for the Holy See. There has been a money crisis at Leghorn, and a Bank restriction Bill has been brought before the Chambers limiting advances to bills of a given amount. The Sardinian fleet left the port of Ancona for Venice on the 29th ult. Viewing the whole of the Austrian empire in connection with Italy and Venice, certainly the present aspect of affairs is not very encouraging, either for the ascendancy of democratic power or for the adjustment of all the pending disputes upon reasonable and constitutional grounds. We gather from the tone of Lord Palmerston, rather than from any special expression, that both England and France perceive the impossibility of Austria retaining Lombardy except by a Government supported by 100,000. The dispute between Naples and Sicily remains in nearly the same position; but in this affair Lord Palmerston distinctly said that he hoped it would be finally adjusted amicably, by placing the crowns of the two Sicilies upon the heads of members of the same family.

The desultory warfare in Spain still continues with uncertain results; but, as we have said elsewhere, it is expected that relations of amity will shortly be revived between the court of Saint James and Escorial. From Portugal we have no news of interest. Dates from Cape Town have been received to the 10th December, when there was no fresh news from the frontiers. The colony was tranquil.

Trade and Commerce, in all their branches, continue to improve. In every department greater activity prevails, and the transactions going forward in our produce markets are to a considerable extent. Our Cotton trade manifests increased buoyancy, and sales to a large extent have been going forward, whilst prices continue to advance. The Grain trade is steady, and prices during the fortnight have been well supported.

For the state of trade, as it is at present throughout the manufacturing districts, we refer to another column. The Stock market is improving, and American as well as English Securities are again on the advance.

GREECE.—Letters from Doride give an afflicting and frightful description of the country. Political vengeance and brigandage are mixed up to an awful extent; murder and pillage are the order of the day; and the Government appears either imbecile or callous.

Vessels from Constantinople are sent to Egina, the quarantine against Turkey being again established in consequence of the cholera breaking out anew.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, in front of Hamill's Hotel in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 9 o'clock, P.M., will be sold by Public Auction.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Property Claim and Demand of MICHAEL DUFFY, to all that certain Piece, Parcel or Lot of Land, with the House and Barn thereon, lately occupied by him, situate on the south side of the Renous River, in the Parish of Blackville, County of Northumberland. The same having been seized and taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Muirhead against the said Michael Duffy.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff Newcastle, 25th February, 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 any where 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 38 feet, thoroughly finished, has a frost 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 flats 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 800 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.

Tea, Sugar and Wine.

The Subscriber has for Sale, 100 boxes TEA, about 2 1/2 lb. each. 3 hogsheads VERY superior BROWN SUGAR, 3 Q. casks good SHERRY WINE. HENRY CUNARD. Chatham, January 23, 1849.

Total Abstinence Meeting!

A Meeting of the Total Abstinence Society will be held in the Band Room, in Chatham, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. A collection will be made for defraying expenses.

Chatham, February 20, 1849.

LIST of LETTERS

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

Connor Amos N Esk Ivory James Cowie Andrew do Neelson village Egan Thomas Kelly Martin Hurd Ivory McGuire Wm Scott Wm blockmaker Mansel's point Shanahagn James Noble John Taylor Robert Nelson village little south west O'Shaugheny Patrick Tozer Ebenezer N Esk Quail Robert N Esk N B Persons asking for advertised letters will please say advertised.

HUGH MORELL.

Apolonian Circulating Library,

At the office of D. P. HOWE, Bookbinder, Chatham.

This collection of Books is in the joint possession of D. P. HOWE and Wm. FORREY. It contains upwards of

300 Volumes,

(independent of expected donations) of heterogeneous literature, of which the printed Catalogues will contain the names.

It may appear outrageous to organize a Lending Library of any stamp, when two preceding Libraries of greater strength existed, and disappeared; from one of which the nucleus of the present Mechanics' Institute Collection is formed, the price of which must offer an excuse to a number, while a class who are hostile to its general objects and arrangements, are also isolated from its advantages. The remains of the second lies advanced in the back office of Wm. Carman, Jun., Esq., a very convenient place of sepulture, to one or a few, but a flagitious attack upon the means of propagating knowledge, and advancing improvement.

Terms—7s. 6d. a year, payable in books. As its object is to furnish reading for those who have not got the means to resort to them, it is to be hoped on the score of philanthropy, that numbers will subscribe. Chatham, January 29, 1849.

TO LET, in Bathurst.

That House and Shop situated at the north side of the Bathurst Bridge, now occupied by Mr. Seaton, saddler. It is well calculated for business; comprising a small DWELLING HOUSE, and an excellent SHOP, in one of the best situations in Bathurst. Apply to WM. NAPIER, At his office, Bathurst.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just demands against the ESTATE of the late JAMES PATTERSON, late of Chatham, County of Northumberland, plasterer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof;—and all persons indebted the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr James Johnson, Chatham. JAMES PATTERSON, Administrator. Chatham, 7th October, 1848.

List of Letters

For the month of December, 1848, remaining in the Post Office, Chatham, for delivery, 15th January, 1849.

Bryson John, care of J Gun Mrs Emmy Noonan point aux car Bell Thomas care of Hickey M Johnston Mrs Elizabeth McCConnell & engineer Conway M Napra Pembroke Jane Cameron John Bk River Renouid H Wm Carrol Miles Baribogge Russell Angus point Daly Timothy carpenter aux car Dowling Benjamin Stannard Samuel care care of Geo Letson of Geo Ogilvie Daley Wm Stewart Chas Napra Davidson Wm senior Scallin Jos Chatham Davidson Joseph Sinclair R black river care of Geo Davidson Ward William Young Wm JAMES CAIE, P. M.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say Advertised.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that pleasantly situated and

Valuable Farm,

owned and occupied by him in the parish of Newcastle, adjoining the Fiddes property. There is about twenty acres under a good state of cultivation, well fenced, with a good

House and Barn,

thereon—and is well worthy the attention of any person acquiring a Farm. For further particulars apply on the premises to JAMES MORELL. Newcastle, 5th February, 1849. N. B. There is a valuable Fishing privilege attached to this property.