

dental thereto, which we hope will be cheerfully granted. It was expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, last night, propose a vote for promoting the formation of a railway in the West of Ireland, mainly on the ground of affording employment to the poor.

Almost all interest respecting French affairs has subsided since the memorable 18th of June. As the Government is now virtually despotic party struggles have ceased, and the internal administration of the country furnishes but few exciting topics for discussion, public attention having been mainly directed towards the events going on in Italy. A vast number of arrests still continue to be made of parties implicated in the late attempt at insurrection; and about a dozen more representatives have been impeached by the legal authorities, and their prosecution has been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. The state of siege is continued in Paris, and an attempt made by the Mountain to raise it has been got rid of by the Assembly as premature and inopportune. In fact, the government being supported by about two hundred Legitimists in the Chamber upon all such questions as affect the public peace and control the democratic party, is thus enabled to continue the state of siege, and all repressive measures as long as may be deemed expedient. In this way the urgency of the bill for gagging the Press has been unanimously voted, and the present temporary measure will be followed up shortly by some permanent law, fettering the Press more effectually than Charles X. or Louis Philippe ever ventured to in the height of their power. Our contemporaries are startled by the sudden elevation of General Lamoriciere to the command of the army of the Rhine, as well as to the appointment of Ambassador of France to the Court of St. Petersburg. But we think this easily explained, when we remind our readers of the share M. Thiers secretly enjoys in the confidence of Louis Napoleon, and General Lamoriciere is a near relative of M. Thiers.

The Government is evidently by degrees exercising a vigor which has not been exhibited for a long time. Four soldiers have been condemned to death for resisting the gendarmes who went to arrest Boichot and convey him to Vicendes, previous to his election as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and Captain Kleber has appealed against a similar sentence for having participated in the affair of the 18th of June. If capital punishment follows, it is easy to imagine what feelings of revengeful animosity will be excited in many quarters. Notwithstanding the calm which prevails, we are by no means satisfied that France is in any more secure position than she was a month ago.

The attention of the French people, in fact of all Europe, has been absorbed in the bombardment of Rome, and the greatest alarm prevailed in the beginning of the week that General Oudinot had been completely foiled in all his attempts to gain possession of that city. To such a point did this prevail, that the French Government had come to the determination to supersede him, and General Bodeau left Paris for that purpose. The day after his departure, when all the journals were as usual abusing General Oudinot, because he had been unsuccessful, the inevitable fate of all naval and military men whom fortune does not favor, the telegraph news arrived that the Assembly at Rome had authorized the triumvirs to negotiate a capitulation. General Bodeau had been recalled, and we have yet to learn all the special circumstances which have led to this surrender. M. Odillon Barrot read the telegraphic despatch, announcing the decision of the Assembly at Rome, to the Legislative Assembly the moment it arrived; but the Chamber heard the news without testifying any emotion on the subject; and perhaps there is not a Frenchman living who is not heartily ashamed of the whole affair; let it end how it may.

Dreadful Collision on the Atlantic!—One Hundred and Thirty-four Lives Lost!—The British and North American royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Lou, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, and brought intelligence of a fearful calamity at sea. The calamity took place at half past three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult., in lat. 51 deg. 49 sec., lon. 29 deg 30 sec. about 700 miles westward of Cape Clear. The Europa was running at the time about eleven-and-a-half knots an hour. The Charles Bartlett, Captain Bartlett, was proceeding at about five knots an hour, close hauled upon a wind. Those on board either vessel could not see distinctly many yards in any direction, from the fog. The look-out in the steamer saw a vessel in the mist, and gave the alarm, but before anything in the way of altering her course could be effected, the collision took place, the side of the ship was smashed in, she reeled, and in a few minutes disappeared, leaving only a few pieces of wood floating about. The most strenuous exertions were made on the instant by all on board the Europa. Hand-buoys and ropes were thrown over, boats were lowered, and every man was busied in those few fearful minutes in rescuing the struggling sufferers from the waves. Yet, with all the exertions that could be used, only 43 individuals were saved out of 177, who had recently been alive on board the unfortunate ship. Amongst those preserved were the Captain of the Charles Bartlett, the second mate, and seven seamen. Of forty women who were on board only one was rescued. The second mate, who was below at the time—it not being his watch—rushed on deck on hearing the crash. He seized a hand buoy thrown from the steamer, and

gained her deck in safety. It is remarkable that all the men of his watch, who were also below at the time, were saved, while those of the crew on deck all perished, with the exception of three. He states that not more than three minutes elapsed from the time of the shock until the vessel disappeared. Not the slightest blame rests upon or has been attempted to be imputed to those in charge of the Europa. The casualty was one which no human prudence could foresee, and no promptitude could avert, at the fearful moment. All that energy and courage could effect was afterwards instantly exerted to rescue as many persons as possible. The most fervent sympathy for the survivors was also manifested by all on board the steamer, a sympathy which was without loss of time actively exhibited. Immediately after the accident a committee was formed, with Mr Bates at their head, for the purpose of giving a tangible form to the benevolence of the gentlemen and ladies on board. The following subscriptions were raised in the Europa, by the 29th, two days after the accident:—Cabin passengers £300, fore-cabin passengers £9 10s., captain, officers, and crew of the Europa £42 15. Total £352 5s. The passengers saved were chiefly from London or Germany. They had each sums of money with them varying from £5 to (in one instance) £500, the owner of the last mentioned sum having also lost his wife and family. Many others have been deprived of relatives and friends, and besides losing their cash, have lost luggage, tools, merchandise, &c. Scarcely one of them was without money. Besides the captain and second officer of the unfortunate vessel, nine others of the crew were saved.

R. B. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, an active member of the Massachusetts Humane Society, who was a passenger on board the Europa, has been presented with one of the medals of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, for his courage and humanity in leaping overboard from the steamer, and assisting to save the lives of the unfortunate passengers in the Charles Bartlett.

His Worship the Mayor has received an intimation from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company, that the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Charles Bartlett, who may desire it, shall be sent free of charge to America in the next two steamers of the company which leave this port. This is creditable to the company, and characteristic of their generosity and public spirit.

Our last advices from Rome were up to the 23rd ult. at which date general Oudinot threatened the immediate assault of the city, after having evidently failed to overawe the besieged by force the day before. Since that date the French journals, and the increasing conviction throughout all Europe that the French must ignominiously be foiled in their attempts, unless their army were increased to at least 50,000 men, prepared every body to expect that the Romans would compel the French to raise the siege, or that the latter would have recourse to some unexpected political manoeuvre to extricate themselves from the dilemma into which they have got involved. The city has been gallantly defended, and it seems evident that the breaches in the walls made by the French have not been the main cause of capitulation that is proposed to be made. From hints thrown out in the Italian papers, French gold has perhaps corrupted parties in the city. Divisions have arisen; supplies have become more and more scarce; and in this state of things we learn that the French Government has unexpectedly received a despatch announcing that the Assembly, or as some say, perhaps more correctly, the Municipality, has authorized the Triumvirs to make terms, and M. de Corcelles, and M. D'Harcourt, and M. de Rayneval are all repairing to head quarters to meet the Roman authorities. Such is the news from Civita Vecchia up to the 1st of July, at ten a. m. A suspension of hostilities has been agreed upon, and therefore, the alarms of humanity may be allayed. No more blood will, we hope, be shed. But now comes all the difficulty of the political question. The unauthorized precipitancy of the French in rushing alone to do that which the Pope is resolutely opposed—the re-establishment of his spiritual and temporal throne by force of arms—places France in a most humiliating position when negotiating with Austria, Naples and Spain. In Baden several very severe battles have taken place. The insurgents, by the last accounts, were shut up in the fortress of Raasdorf, or had retreated towards the Swiss frontiers. Microslawsky had arrived at Basle after his defeat, with his staff and many of his adherents were being arrested. It is quite evident that the Prussians met without some hard fighting, have been successful in almost all the encounters they have had with the insurgents; and we think it very likely that those who now held out, make head against the Prussian troops merely to cover the flight of their leaders. The heart of the insurrection is broken; and France being now quiet, perhaps we may hope for a complete tranquillisation of the whole Rhenish frontier. From Hungary and Austria we have at length some distinct news of what is going on. The movements of the various columns of the Russian forces under Prince Paskiewitch have been published. The object of the Russian generals is clearly to arrive en masse in the country between Pesth and the river Theiss, so as to cut off the retreat of the Hungarians as they retire eastwards. In the meantime we learn that, on the banks of the Danube, the Austrian and Russian forces have taken Raab on the 28th ult., and that the Emperor of Austria entered the city immediately afterwards. A part of Paskiewitch's army was bearing down towards Pesth, having arrived at Kasha on the 23rd ult. This column is, however, a considerable

distance from that city; but the fall of Raab will doubtless force the Hungarians to make a retrograde movement. In the plain between the Theiss and the Danube a frightful battle will probably take place, which will decide the question of Hungarian independence. The Russians appear to be, beyond a doubt, in considerable force in Transylvania. Prussia is quite tranquillised; but the Danish war is not over, sharp encounters have taken place at sea and on land; and it is now asserted that the Danes claim four millions of dollars as indemnification for their losses during the war, which of course, throws fresh difficulties in the way of the mediators. The merchants who now suffer from the war ought to have discontinued it from the beginning. They disregarded Denmark, deeming her weaker power, and now all parties are puzzled how to compose the differences which have been permitted to grow into importance. The tariff of Spain is proceeding satisfactorily through Congress and will no doubt be approved by the Senate. Almost all the refugee Spaniards in London and Paris have taken advantage of the amnesty, and have given in their adhesion to the Government. Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, is reported to be in a hopeless state at Oporto.

The past week has been one of considerable activity in commercial affairs. The improvement in our produce markets, recently noticed continues to prevail, and a good demand has again been experienced both here and in London, as well as Glasgow and Bristol, for most articles of produce, which however, being pretty freely met, prices have not undergone any change. Cotton sells very freely, and the full rates last quoted have been paid during the week. The grain trade continues very firm, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. In the Cotton districts of Manchester, Bolton, Preston, Chorley, &c., there is much activity. The accounts from Yorkshire are also satisfactory. The home and Foreign Funds have been pretty well sustained during the week; and since the news of the capitulation of Rome English Securities have had an advancing tendency. Money still continues plentiful, and good paper easy of discount at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Thursday evening.

An official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly to-day, that in consequence of the arrangements entered into between General Oudinot and the Roman Triumvirate, the gates of St. Parolo, Portosa, and St. Pancrazio, had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order.

The following are the terms of the despatch: Head quarters of Santucci, July 2, Ten o'clock a. m.

The General-in-Chief to the Minister of War.

The assault during the night of the 30th has produced the expected result. Operations were made to us last evening by the Roman municipality. Our troops occupy the bastion No. 9.

The gates of St. Parolo, Portosa, and St. Pancrazio have been opened to us, and measures are taking for the occupation of Rome, which will be effected with perfect order.

The discipline of our soldiery is equal to their valour.

This communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The late Riot.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the riots of the 12th instant, has been pursued during the past week, under the direction of William Bayard, Esq. Coroner, and of D. Ansley, B. L. Peters, W. H. Needham, Geo. A. Lockhart, and Robert Payne, Esqrs. examining Justices, assisted by Mr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Peace. We understand, that the informant on which these enquiries have already elicited, tends to implicate a large number of persons, identified as being directly engaged in the outrages. John Haggerty and David Haggerty, charged as rioters, have been bound in recognizances to appear for trial, Charles Heagan and Owen Sullivan, as rioters, and for assaulting the Mayor (the latter with a knife) have been committed for trial; Arch. Brown stands committed for trial, for feloniously shooting with intent to kill; Charles Sweeney, for striking the Mayor with a brick; Patrick Corney, Daniel Driscoll, Jeremiah McCarthy, and James Donovan, for shooting into the crowd and throwing bricks, when several persons were killed, attacking Boon's wagon and committing other acts of violence, have been partially examined and remained; Joseph Corkery, charged as an active ringleader, is in custody, and will be examined to day. The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of Daley and Allan, who were shot, have resulted, after a laborious and patient enquiry extending over eight days, in verdicts of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; and in the case of Richard Foster, who died of his wounds on Thursday, an inquest is now being held, and inquiries still in progress. Warrants have been issued, and the police are in search of a number who were conspicuous in the bloody scenes, and we trust that no effort will be spared by the authorities to bring to justice all who can be shown to have participated in these brutal and murderous transactions.—The number of killed, positively ascertained by name, is three: Daley, Allan and Foster; and of the wounded 6.

The steamer Fairy Queen, Capt. Chisholm, which left this port on Monday evening for

Portland, had on board upwards of one hundred young women, who had been engaged to work in a factory, at Salmon Falls near Portland. The Fairy Queen returned on Thursday, through a dense fog, bringing us Boston papers of Tuesday, and New York of Monday.—St. John Courier.

NOVASCOTIA.—We are informed by an individual who came passenger in the Packet from Pictou yesterday morning, that a report reached Pictou yesterday afternoon, that from seventeen to twenty houses had been destroyed by fire, and one man burnt to death, at River John, on Wednesday last. The same individual informs us that he counted thirty-two fires between River John and Pictou, on his way over in the Packet on Wednesday last. This will account for the immense quantity of smoke that has enveloped the whole country around us for some days past.—Pr. Ed. Island, July 13.

UNITED STATES.—The Cholera is on the increase in New York, and quite a panic has been created by the number of deaths in the ranks of the Upper Ten Thousand. The Hon David B. Ogden, James Reyburn, and Alex. Wykoff, Esq., and Dr. Brainerd, a well known Physician, are among the number.—Halifax Sun, July 20.

CANADA.—Telegraph to Boston.—Montreal, July 16.—The Cholera is returning with fearful rapidity among us. The deaths in this city were on Saturday, 45, and it is supposed that the number yesterday was greater. This terrible and sudden increase is partly to be attributed to the sudden change of weather. The Board of Health have now become so alarmed that they are afraid to publish the true report, and the consequence is that the public hear of the deaths only. The cholera is also spreading to a great extent among the soldiery. Lord Elgin, it is said, has refused to allow the troops to leave the town, although requested by the medical men to do so.

Temperance Hotel, Bathurst.

Mr JOHN T. CARTER has opened his House, in the Town of Bathurst, as a TEMPERANCE INN; and will endeavor, by strict attention to the accommodation of all who will patronize him, to merit a share of public support. Bathurst, July 6, 1849.

Wool, Wool, Wool.

The Subscriber, grateful for the patronage he has hitherto received from the public, begs leave to inform them that he has fitted up his CARDING MACHINE for the season, and has appointed Mr Samuel B. Hetherington, in Richibucto, as his agent to receive Wool, which will be taken to his establishment and returned, every week, free of expense; and Mr John Mooney, in Kouchibouguac, from whom it will be taken and returned each every fortnight. Wool well picked and cited, and left at the Machine, or with his agents, will be Carded for 2d. per pound; mixed Wool put twice through the Breaker and Carded for 2 1/2 per pound, or 3d. by way of trade.

JAMES JOHNSON, Chockish, by Richibucto, 6th July, 1849.

Just Landing,

Ex schr. "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 tarter for Fish.

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

LIST of LETTERS

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

- Blackmore David Fair John
Carey Jeremiah Harly John or David
Curtis Mrs Mary NEak Chatham Head
Clark Hugh S Mowatt Wm
Casey Wm Mulhoney John
Donovan Jeremiah McGrath Francis
Flett George Nelson McGrath Widow

Persons asking for advertised letters, will please say 'advertised.' HUGH MORELI, P. M.

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.