

ergetic blow of the French and Prussian Governments, or that a regular revolutionary campaign must be fought to decide which shall prevail. Colonel Donelson, the American Minister accredited to the Frankfurt Central Government, finding it dissolved and removed nominally to Stuttgart, has taken his audience of leave of the King of Prussia and has gone to Brussels till matters are more settled. From Vienna and Hungary we have little further news. Instead of any active operations by the Russians and the Imperialists, all the combatants seem sunk into a state of complete inactivity, for which no adequate cause can be assigned. The Danish war languishes in the same manner, and except that we have desultory reports of captures and of bombardments, the importance of which is magnified on both sides, no interest seems to attach to this lingering warfare. From Spain there is little that is interesting. The Spanish expedition from Barcelona had reached Gaeta, and the troops were to proceed to Rome on the following day.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there has been less activity in commercial affairs. The produce markets have nevertheless, been steady, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. Cotton, within the last few days, has been in only a moderate demand. The extensive inquiry of last week has abated, and the trade purchase sparingly. The Corn markets are heavy, but little business doing; holders, at the same time, are firm as to price. There is little or no change to notice in the Metal market. The advices received during the last week from the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire are not as cheerful as those noticed a month ago. There is not any change worthy of notice in the market for English Securities. The unsettled state of the continent does not seem to have any particular effect upon the London Stock Exchange. Money may still be had to any amount, first-class paper being discounted at 2 1/2 per cent.

There is not any activity in the several Corn markets throughout the United Kingdom. The reports from all parts of the country as to the state of the growing crops being very satisfactory and encouraging, buyers refrain from making any further purchases than their immediate wants require.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ROME.—June 11, 3 o'clock, P. M.—The following is a copy of a despatch this instant received from Toulon:

Advices have been received from Rome to the 9th, at that date the French troops were masters of all the positions taken by them on the 3d, and part of which had been retaken by the Romans. The fighting lasted three days; the loss of life on both sides is considerable. General Oudinot has decided on getting possession of Fort St. Ange, the works are already advanced to within six hundred yards of the fort. The French suffered much from the intense heat, which had brought on violent dysentery.

We have intelligence from Civita Vecchia of the 7th inst., at which time everything at Rome was in statu quo, the French not having entered the city.

PARIS, Thursday Night.

Ledru Rollin has fled. He had been prudent up to the last moment, but some of the delegates of the clubs threatened his life if he did not commit himself with them, and in his terror he gave way. He is said to have made his escape in disguise, and to have been traced as far as Marseilles. To day the Procureur of the Republic has obtained from the Assembly authority to prosecute him, Boichet, Rattier, and several other deputies of the Mountain. In all there are about forty criminated. Etienne Arago is said to have broken his joints or his thigh in a fall, when heading the procession yesterday for the invasion of the Assembly.

The Government are in possession of several decrees for a convention, and other fine acts of the old Revolution, drawn up by Ledru Rollin and his friends, at the Conservatoire des Artes et Metieres, which was placed at their disposal by Colonel Forestier, of the 6th legion of national guards, and guarded by artillerymen of the national guard, sent by their colonel—Guinard. The Conservatoire was barricaded, but nothing could resist the ardor of the troops. Some of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Martin were carried by the second Legion of National guards. At one of them the emigrants had overturned a horse with three coffins containing dead bodies.

Numerous arrests have been made to-day of delegates and chiefs of clubs, and members of Polish, German, and Italian Committees.

General Cavaignac is in high favor in consequence of his noble language in the Chamber, and his having placed his sword at the service of the Government.

All the Red journals with the exception of the National, have either been suspended or coerced of their own will. Their avocation, in

fact was at an end. Even de Girardin, who for ten days has been exciting the people to insurrection has not the courage to day to say a single word. The Red Republic is fallen into contempt by the folly and cowardice of its leaders.

The artillery of the national guard has been dissolved. This was a most turbulent force—it was always on the side of anarchy. The colonel is said to be under arrest. The Lieut. Col. of the 11th Regiment, a printer of notorious principles, had his sword taken from him by General Staubout on the place du Pantheon, for refusing to clear away the people.

If Changarnier had been less vigilant yesterday, or the troops of the line less true, to day we should have had the convention and all its horrors of 1793. It appears as if Providence whilst afflicting us with one scourge—the Cholera, has been successful in sparing us from that of the Red Republic.

It is probable that the state of siege will last some time, to facilitate arrests, and enable the Government to set a salutary lesson; but it is a state of siege which gives confidence and hope.

We understand that all the foreign committees sitting in Paris are to be dissolved, and anarchists who compose them sent away. There will also be a complete sweep of the workmen from the country living on alms, and always ready to join emeutes. They will be sent to the country to work for their bread, or in case of refusal, will be arrested and imprisoned as vagabonds.

It is stated to-day that Madame Catalina has died of cholera after an illness of twenty four hours. She will be deeply regretted, for her character was amiable in the highest degree.

HAMBURG, June 11.

By accounts just received from Copenhagen it appears that the Russian Frigate Otwascham arrived off the Island of Alsem with the Emperor's aid-de-camp, Von Glazenapp, on board. He is stated to report that she left Revel on the 5th instant, and that the fleet was to sail next day. The news has not created much sensation on 'change, because we do not expect the Russian fleet is coming with any hostile intention. The position of the army near Frederica was unaltered on the 6th, according to the above mentioned Copenhagen letter.

United States News.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The New York Herald states that the U. S. ship Lexington has arrived, being the first arrival at that port direct from the Gold Regions. She brought the following interesting intelligence:

The Lexington has been absent for 35 months. She started from San Francisco on the 27th November, from Valparaiso on the 1st of March, and passed the U. S. ship Independence going into that port. On the 21st of April, she sailed from Rio de Janeiro. She has brought, on freight, from California, twelve hundred and eighteen pounds grain gold, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty eight pounds—making a total of 1,676 pounds, troy weight, which is supposed to be the largest amount of gold shipped to the United States at any one time, previous to the sailing of this vessel. She has also on board a number of curiously wrought guns, captured from the Mexicans; sixteen composed of brass, and seven of iron—calibre, eighteen and nineteen pounds. The Lexington has arrived in capital condition; all on board in right good health and in high spirits.

She experienced delightful weather during her passage. The accounts from the gold diggings are of the most satisfactory and cheering character—in fact, exaggeration is out of the question. Every thing which is and has been said respecting them, is the truth, and nothing but the truth; and, more, the most imaginative cannot exceed the reality. In any part of a tract of country to the extent of five or six hundred miles, the precious metal is found, and is carried about by the fortunate diggers in bags, and this is the case with all, from the highest lady down to the humblest washerwoman. When they make purchases at the stores, they give in exchange this uncoined gold, which is weighed in proportions according to the value of the articles purchased. In San Francisco, every article of food and clothing is enormously dear. Bologna sausages, for instance, are two dollars and twelve cents a pound, but at the diggings the profits are considerably upwards of two hundred per cent. There has been considerable suffering in consequence of a want of shelter and other indispensable conveniences of life; but this has been obviated to some extent by the arrival of frame houses and tents. At the diggings the only shelter at first were the trees, which were totally inadequate to afford protection against the distressing effects of the climate. It is said that there are but three months out of the twelve in which the diggers can prosecute their labors; but by industry and perseverance, a rich harvest may be gathered by that time. This arrival, with so large an amount of gold, will be the subject of important speculations among the Wall street gentry; and will so absorb the public attention as to leave little time for calculating the fatal effects of the prevailing epidemic. This is well as medical men say that thinking too much of the visitation, or depression of spirits, predisposes the system to an attack. By the time that the excitement produced by this golden event is on the decline, we shall have some startling accounts from Europe of the defeat or victory of one of the great contending parties, to take its place. Thus we move through this sublimary scene.

Colonial News.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—An extensive meeting was to be held at Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 24th ult., to consider the effect produced on that Island by the non-observance of the Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by which Spain and Brazil are bound to Her Majesty, and of devising such a measure as may tend to promote at once the great interests of humanity and the relief of the intertropical possessions of the Crown from the deep distress in which they are now involved.—Jamaica Despatch.

DEMERARA.—The Legislative business has again come to a stand, and the Court has been adjourned sine die. The Government or Parliament must now interfere decidedly to put a stop to this state of things one way or other, which cannot go on longer, otherwise the Police must be disbanded, the prison doors thrown open, the Schools and other institutions of the Colony cease; a state of things which no man of sense, or who wishes well to these Colonies, would wish to see.

ST. VINCENT.—We observe that in Saint Vincent a loathsome cutaneous disease, said at first to be small pox, but now declared to be not small pox, but an aggravated type of 'Vaioloides'—is spreading, brought there by African Emigrants. It appears from the Saint Christopher papers, that a disease of the same nature has been carried to that island by a vessel from Sierra Leone with African emigrants.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

We glean some news from the papers received by this mail, which we publish below.

The Schr Siberia, which left here on Tuesday morning last, arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Friday.

UNITED STATES.—On Monday there were 47 new cases of cholera, and 25 deaths, reported at New York; on Tuesday 73 new cases, and 33 deaths, and on Wednesday 43 new cases, and 24 deaths.

Forty-three cases of cholera and 12 deaths occurred at Philadelphia within the 24 hours preceding Wednesday 2 P. M.—On Tuesday, 21 new cases, and 10 deaths were reported.

At St. Louis on the 25th there were reported 110 new cases in the eight cemeteries—88 by cholera. The last week's interments exceed 700.

The disease is now pretty general throughout the Western and South-Western States.

Gen. Scott is lying ill with chronic diarrhoea at West Point.

Dates from New Orleans, by telegraph, to the 26th inst., say that the crevasse at Saucy's plantation has, through great exertions been finally stopped. The water in the inundated district is fast receding. The health of the city is remarkably good.

The brig Ida arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday from Jamaica, with upwards of \$300,000 in gold dust. She brought a number of California passengers who came across the isthmus to Chagres, and thence by water to Jamaica. Eight of them had \$250,000 in dust.

Advices have been received from San Francisco to the 19th May. The numbers at the gold diggings were estimated 8000. Some had not collected enough to pay expenses. Others were more fortunate. There was a good deal of suffering and many were returning.

The town of Monterey had suffered terribly from cholera.

CANADA.—Telegraphic advices from Montreal received in Boston on Wednesday, state that four cases of cholera had occurred among the soldiers there—two proved fatal, the others recovered. The city was healthy. There was much talk of arrest for high treason, and there probably would be some in a few days. Flour 20s. 9d. per barrel.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Electric Telegraph. We understand that the Stock in this Company being nearly all taken, the work is about to commence on the route between St. John and Halifax. The posts are laid down all along the line, and two gangs of 25 m n each, will commence on Monday morning. The line is expected to be in working order by the 1st September.—Courier.

St. John Labourers' Society.—On Wednesday last a new Bell, purchased by this society, for the purpose of giving notice of its hours to commence and leave off work, was hung up in the Market Square. Our readers are aware that a short time ago the Labourers formed themselves into a society, the object of which was to adopt 'the ten hours' system, and under the auspices of their President, Mr. O'Keefe the plan has worked well.—New Brunswick.

NOVASCOTIA.—Centenary House.—We are gratified to observe that a movement is on foot towards the establishment of a Public Hospital for the City of Halifax. The want of such an institution has been long and severely felt, for we believe few towns of the size of our own is without so needful an appendage.—Halifax Guardian.



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.



CHARLES VANSTONE, Boot and Shoe Maker,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Chatham and its neighborhood, that he has commenced business in the above line in the shop lately occupied by Mr George P. McKay, and immediately opposite the store of Mr Wm J. Fraser, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him. He hopes by attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Chatham, June 11, 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 Bain or Mr Frost, at the Mill.

Chatham, 18th June, 1849.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, will be sold at Public Auction:

All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of MICHAEL GRATTAN, of, in and to all that certain Piece, Parcel, or Lot of Land and premises, with the buildings and improvements, situate, lying and being on the South side of the South West branch of the Miramichi river, in the parish of Nelson, county of Northumberland, being a part of the Elm Tree Tract (so called) at present in the possession of the said Michael Grattan. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Crane and Henry B. Allison, against the said Michael Grattan.

Also, at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of BENJAMIN SWEET and JOHN SWEET to any land in the county of Northumberland. The same having been seized and taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James Ledden against the said Benjamin Sweet and John Sweet.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, }
13th June, 1849. }

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- Corbet Mary care of J. McCarthy Patrick or McMahon John Murphy
- Coney's Andrew Musk Murphy Catharine
- Copp Henry do
- Gibbons John little Quigly Richard NE k
- S with West Ryan James Newcastle
- Hogan John S West Ryan Catharine do
- McCormick Francis Sutton George little
- McKinnin Mary Ann South West
- McColm James NEek

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

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

CAUTION!

My Wife, MARY having left my bed and board without any just cause whatever, I hereby caution and forbid all persons from trusting or giving her anything on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same.

THOMAS McMAHON.

Newcastle, 15th June, 1849.