

leaving the building, a box containing \$500 in specie was dropped outside, besides some \$50 in scattered pieces. A more definite statement than that given above, makes the loss of the bank \$21,562 in specie, of which about \$9000 was silver, besides foreign bills, amounting to about \$4000 belonging to the Augusta Bank, and a package (value unknown) belonging to the Ticonic Bank.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steamer America, with the mail of the 30th December, reached Halifax on the evening of Wednesday. The letter portion of it was received at our post office on Friday last, and we obtained our files of papers yesterday evening. The steamer had a fine passage of eleven days.

We are gratified to find that the commercial intelligence is very satisfactory. The Saint John Courier in speaking of the Timber Trade, says:

We understand that a large cargo of middling quality Deals had been sold from the yard in Liverpool at £7 13 4—and several vessels owned here had been disposed of at remunerating prices.

The following is an extract from Edmiston & Mitchell's Glasgow Circular, of the 28th December:

There has been a considerable decrease this year, when compared with last, in the imports of Quebec and St. John White Pine Timber, while from Chaleur Bay and the other Low ports, the imports have been greatly increased. There is no Saint John Timber now remaining in first hands; and what remains of Quebec is confined to one or two parties, who are not disposed to sell except at advanced rates. The stock of Low Port Timber is large, and sales are only effected to supply immediate wants. It will be seen from the foregoing Tables, that the import of Deals and Battens falls short this season compared with last. Although the supply has been fully equal to the demand, very little remains in first hands, and merchants are looking for advanced prices.

Parliament was to meet for the Despatch of Business on the 1st February.

We give below such a summary of the news as our limits will admit, copied from Willmer and Smith's news sheet, the European Times, of the 30th December.

We regret to state that the cholera still hovers over the metropolis; in the provinces it has not made any very considerable progress, but in Scotland it seems to rage with very alarming results. The average number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis was last week only 1118 against 1154, the average of the last five years. From cholera the fatal cases were 31, against 29 the previous week, whilst two weeks preceding the weekly return was 65. The return from the English provinces are daily about 10 or 12. Amongst these we have two in our own town, but they were persons living in the utmost destitution, in the most humid unwholesome habitations. In Manchester and Salford only one death has been yet reported. The total number of cases from the first appearance of the malady was by the official account up to Wednesday, 3737, whereof 1772 had proved fatal, 505 had recovered, and 1400 were under treatment, or the result was not recorded. Scotland unhappily, swells the vast majority in this melancholy table. The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2922, whereof 1356 have perished. Whilst London in the table before us furnishes on Wednesday but 4 new cases, 2, only of which had proved fatal, and the provinces 11 cases, 7 of which had terminated in death, Scotland exhibits 130 new cases, 73 of which had been fatal. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwellton, and Edinburgh and its vicinity seem to be the chief seats of the disease. In Glasgow the ravages of the disorder are very alarming, as not only the destitute have been swept away, but many persons amongst the middle and higher classes of the people are among the victims. At Coatbridge, in Lanarkshire, 122 cases were reported in a single day, and 38 deaths. In Belfast several cases have occurred, but, upon the whole, Ireland has as yet happily escaped this scourge. The variation of the temperature during the last week has been excessive. The mean temperature of last week was 59 deg. 2 min., on Monday the highest was 52 deg. 7 min., and the lowest 27 deg. 8 min., on Friday 39 deg. 6 min., and the lowest 26 deg. 6 min., and on Saturday the highest was 32 deg. 4 min., and the lowest 22 deg. 4 min. This severe frost, with a bitter westerly wind, disappeared on Christmas-day, and we have since had warm weather, with partial rain. The medical men employed by Government are now of opinion that the disease has become manageable; all the officers in various parts of the country seem to perform their duties in the most active and meritorious manner, and although at present the reports from Scotland are not satisfactory, we humbly hope that in the southern part of the kingdom the malady has passed its most destructive limit. Great anxiety prevails respecting the probability of its appearing on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is satisfactory to state that Ireland continues in a state of political repose. The proceedings in the prosecution of Mr. Duffy have furnished almost the only theme for the Irish Journalists. The court has been occupied, day after day, with the arguments of counsel, who have tried to quash the indictment by every objection legal ingenuity could suggest; but the decision of the court has hitherto proved fatal to these attempts. The quashing of the indictment the plea of abatement having failed, Sir C. O'Loughlin has now put in and is arguing a demurrer to the indictment which, if finally decided against Mr. Duffy, will enable the counsel for the Crown to demand the judgment of the court forthwith. The prolixity of the arguments on both sides will preclude the possibility of arriving at the issue in time for our present publication. Since the return of Lord Clarendon to his Government, many public bodies have presented addresses to his lordship, the tone of which contrasts most favorably with the general tenor of those which were voted some months ago. Even the Town Council of Dublin, so refractory six months ago, now tender the Lord Clarendon their thanks for the temperate, able, and humane manner in which he has exercised the powers entrusted to him by Parliament for the suppression of the late disturbances. Lord Clarendon in his reply to this address, very eloquently and truly says, when pledging himself that there exists a sincere desire on the part of the Government to investigate the causes of discontent in Ireland, and as far as possible to remove them by improved legislation: "To rely, however, upon legislation alone as a cure, and even a palliative for evils which are chiefly social in their character, would be to foster a vain delusion, and to neglect these remedies which are within the reach of individuals, and must depend on the strenuous and manly exertions of every class in the community rather than on the wisest enactments of Parliament. But that which above all things Ireland stands most in need of, as a basis of her future improvement is internal tranquillity." His lordship then points out the disastrous effects of political agitation, "so fatal to industry and the employment of capital," and pathetically expresses a hope that the late warnings of experience will not be disregarded; "and that the ingenuity and talent by which Irishmen are pre-eminently distinguished, may henceforth be devoted to the true interests of their country, and to the improvement of those great natural capabilities which might long since have rendered Ireland a land of comfort and prosperity."

Business affairs since the date of our last publication have been quiet, but steady and more encouraging than for some time past. The Cotton market has been more buoyant, and sales to a pretty large extent have been effected at improving prices. The corn trade has again become dull, and holders, desirous of realising before the close of the year, have been induced to accept lower prices. A good business has been done in the Produce markets, and better prices are paid, both consumers and exporters having evinced considerable anxiety to get into stock. We may further observe that, on the part of merchants, more firmness is visible, and only a moderate amount of produce has been pressed upon the attention of buyers. The Iron Trade has participated in the general improvement, and the prices of both pig and manufactured are advancing. From the Cotton and Woollen districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire there are better reports. Manufacturers look forward to a good spring trade, and making preparations accordingly. The Money market is steady. Cash is abundant, and can be had on easy terms, but the demand is limited. The Public Securities are very steady, and prices have rather an advancing tendency than otherwise.

It contains a very remarkable feature of the Bank of England returns that the stock of bullion goes on increasing in spite of the very great and steady demand from the continent for all the parcels of silver which arrive. The stock of bullion has nearly reached fifteen millions, whilst the circulation has declined to about £16,735,715, exclusive of about a million of Bank Post Bills. The unemployed reserve of coin and notes exceeds twelve millions. The funds, it will be seen by our usual report, have risen considerably, and so far everything gives hope for the return of prosperity with the new year.

The Overland Mail from India has brought further dates from Calcutta to the 6th, Madras the 8th, and Bombay the 16th of November. The news may be briefly stated. The operations before Multan remain nearly as before perhaps the position of Moolraj is not quite so secure. Some doubts are thrown upon the truth of the report of the junction of Chuttur Singh with his sons. It is plain that an overwhelming force is advancing as fast as the season and the resources of the executive in India will admit; therefore, any inconsiderable movements of the disaffected are comparatively unimportant. We have now 36,000 British troops within the Punjab, and about 30,000 auxiliaries. Lord Gough, and Lord Dalhousie are both, long ere this, at head-quarters. Of the result of these vast military operations there can be little doubt. It would have been most desirable to have interposed a warlike nation like the Sikhs, between the still more barbarous tribes on the north, and the British territories; but the events of the last 3 years have proved to every reflecting mind, that permanent peace cannot be secured with the Sikhs, unless under our complete dominion; so that the annexation of the Punjab, thus unwittingly forced upon us, seems to be now approved by all parties. The news by the next or succeeding mail will be of a most interesting character. The intelligence from Canton is to the 29th October, and from Shanghai to the 22nd. Several of the foreign residents at the latter place were suffering from malignant fever. We refer to our market advices for commercial reports from the various stations.

During the last fortnight our Continental news, although not of so exciting a character as before, is still of a nature essentially to influence the destinies of several of the potentates of Europe, now struggling against their subjects and against each other. The interest still felt for the position of the Pope continues predominant. His Holiness still remains at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great celebrity on this almost unknown spot. The Provisional Government at Rome, sanctioned by the vote of the Upper Chamber, has endeavoured by every means in its power to induce the Pope to return to the Holy City. This he refuses, except on condition of dissolving the Chambers, disbanding the national guard, and suppressing the Journals, which, amongst other conditions, only show that his Holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal. We have no doubt that the Pope has appealed to all the European powers to aid him in this his state of prosecution; but no official confirmation of the fact, has, up to this moment, roused all Christendom in his favor, as centuries ago would have been the case. France pauses before she commits herself on such a crusade, since it is obvious to everybody that the liberals of Rome would demand the immediate separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Pope, and where is there a French Republican who could refuse such a boon to liberty. Some people assert that the French are not Republicans; well, undoubtedly they are good Catholics, and in this dilemma, their religion struggling with their politics, they remain passive. Meanwhile Italy suffers. M. Mazzini has appeared in print in London. He praises the Pope for his virtues, but condemns him for his political weakness. The Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy is about to meet at Brussels; but it is plain that, whilst the Executive authorities of the chief mediating powers are scarcely settled, indeed we hardly know who governs Germany, but little progress can be made toward a peaceful solution of Italian affairs. The Papal States has only an unacknowledged Provisional Government to maintain order in the capital. How can negotiations be successfully commenced under such an unhappy state of things? However, M. Canuti, the Commissary General of the Papal Army, has arrived at Paris, on his way to London, charged with a mission to both the French and English Governments; and in a short time the feeling of Russia, which power has always interfered boldly in Italian affairs, will be known, so that the final disposition of the Pope's person, as well as ultimate political destiny, cannot be long delayed. The relations of Naples and Sicily remain almost in statu quo. At Genoa there has been some slight popular outbreak, which we long before anticipated; at Turin the King seems to have laid aside his warlike tendencies, and the question of the final adjustment of the Lombardy frontiers seem as remote as ever. In Austria public attention is mainly directed to the war against the Hungarians. We have but very imperfect accounts of the progress of this civil strife. The Imperialists, however, have taken Oedenburg, Tyrnau, and Presburg, the Magyars retiring before them. It is said that the Imperialists will immediately invest Pesth, and crush Cossuth and his followers. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Hungarians pursue that system of defence best adapted to their country, and to their country, and to their want of resources; and by laying waste the country as the Austrians advance, they throw almost insurmountable impediments, at this season, in the march of their enemies. No one, however, doubts the issue of the conflict.

The Austrian, now more at ease in his capital, and reinforced by ample funds by Russia, which it is positively stated have been supplied by way of loan, the Hungarians will have no alternative but to submit. All we hope is, that the new Austrian Government will not revert to the old Metternich system, in which case the whole struggle will have to be renewed at no distant period. Vienna and the Provinces are all tranquil.

Since our last election of the President of the Republic has been consummated by the proclamation of his authority, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte reigns over, if he does not govern the French people. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the ceremony of the proclamation took place in the National Assembly, and M. Marrast, in a loud voice, though somewhat broken with emotion, declared Louis Napoleon to be the President of the French Republic Democratic, one and indivisible, from that day to the second Sunday in May, 1852, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oath required by the Constitution. Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune, and swore to remain faithful to the Republic, and to forward its interests in all respects. He then read an address to the Chamber, in a firm voice, and with better success than his previous attempts at oratory, in which he professed a spirit of conciliation; praised General Cavaignac for his moderation and generosity of character; and declared his aim to be to establish a just and firm government, without being either reactionary or utopian. When the new President concluded his brief speech, he proceeded down the centre of the Chamber, and advancing towards General Cavaignac tendered to him his hand. This movement surprised Cavaignac, but delighted the Chamber. After the pause of an instant, Cavaignac responded to this fraternisation and shook hands cordially with the President, amidst marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction from all sides. M. Odillon Barrot was empowered to form the new Ministry. Their names have since been officially gazetted, and will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that they are all men of capacity and character, but still scarcely of that influence in the country as to inspire any confidence of their remaining long at the head of affairs. M. Thiers holds aloof, and it is doubtful whether he will accept office. He is, however, friendly to the new regime; and as he finds that the voice of the French people has been "mistakenly pronounced in favor of Louis Napoleon, his private feelings on the subject may subside, and we shall not be surprised if he eventually accept the post of ambassador at our own court. In the meantime the relative of the new President, M. Napoleon Bonaparte, has been despatched to Brussels, the Hague, and to London for the purpose of announcing the accession of the new President; and the alliance of Louis Bonaparte, by the marriage of one of his relatives with one of the reigning houses of Russia, will pave the way for a favorable reception of his ambassadors in the German and Russian courts.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are wholly occupied with canvassing the manifesto of the new Ministry, as put forth by M. Odillon Barrot. There can be no doubt that a very strong, perhaps an impracticable opposition, will be got up in the Chamber against any government of the new President. This we foresaw all along; and we can only repeat that the present perhaps the future, tranquility of France, will depend upon the decisive predominance of either the power of the Chamber, or the authority of the President. Perhaps a dissolution may shortly take place, and in that event a more compliant National Assembly might be returned. At present all the various parties are marshalling their forces; and for the sake of France and the world we trust there will be a peaceful and constitutional issue out of all the afflictions which during the last ten months has filled her cities with misery. The Paris Funds continue firm, even a rise took place after the first attack on the Ministry with respect to General Changarnier's double appointment. The last closing prices in Paris were— for the Three per Cents. 46.60, the Five per Cents. 75.70.

New Brunswick.—The Saint John Courier says—We learn by Telegraph from Calais this morning, that the British Surveying Schooner Herald, had arrived at Mazatlan, having been unable to gain any intelligence of Sir John Franklin.

The same paper contradicts the report made by the Editor of the Morning News, that there were 1,300 cases of Small Pox in the city—it states, on the authority of the Board of Health, that in the parishes of St. John, Portland, and Carleton, there were only fifty-two cases under treatment.

Hotel, and Livery Stables.

The Subscriber, in introducing this advertisement, avails himself of the opportunity to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he has been engaged in the above business, in his present stand, being now little short of twenty years. He begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he continues from time to time to provide everything that his business suggests throughout his establishment, for the comfort of those who call upon him.

He purposes during the present winter, and until further notice, to run express stages, at any time when applied for, on any of the routes out of Miramichi, viz.—to Fredericton, Richibucto and Bathurst, and when required, on an extension of either of the two latter routes, with two passengers or upwards, at the mail-stage fares, allowing ordinary luggage. By availing themselves of this mode the travelling public will be relieved from night travelling, in connection with this part of his advertisement, the subscriber would add, that when notified to the effect by mail, or otherwise he will be ready to send a conveyance to Fredericton or Bathurst, for two passengers at mail-stage fare.

The length of time that the subscriber has been in business, furnishes him with ample references through Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and the United States; as to names he would refer to any person who has ever stopped at his house, JOHN HEARNSHAW, Chatham, Miramichi, 18th Dec, 1848.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has resumed the Auction & Commission Business, and is ready to execute any orders intrusted to him by his friends and others. J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer Chatham, 4th August, 1848.

To Let.

And possession given immediately, the premises now occupied by Mrs. Bird, in the upper part of Chatham. Apply on the premises November 14, 1848.