

buildings around was most extensive. The lacky artilleryman was rewarded on the spot by General Whish, who followed up his success, and on the evening of the 30th a breach was made, and a second on the following day.

The Moultaise made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back, and the cannonading continued incessantly the two first days of the year. On the 2nd the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Colonel Franks, at the head of three regiments, pushed towards the breach at the Delhi gate, but found the enemy too strong on that side, so he joined the Bengal column on the other side, where the breach was complete. The fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed the British Standard within the walls. The Bengal column followed, and the city was in our possession at three o'clock. Moolraj, determined to defend himself to the last, retired to the citadel, which was being mined, but still held out on the 7th January, the last date. Overtures had been made by Moolraj, but nothing except his unconditional surrender would be listened to. Our troops had suffered from the mines which had been sprung upon them, but the casualties do not appear to be very great. The bombardment seems to have been one of the most remarkable on record, and the stubborn defence of the enemy has never been surpassed in Indian warfare. The destruction of property has been immense. It is evident, from the force that has been required to capture the city, that the judgment of Gen. Whish has been fully confirmed, and that any operations with an insufficient artillery force, would have resulted in a most disastrous failure. The reduction of the citadel seems to require all the strategic skill and effective force which are being brought against it. In the meantime the news from the army of the Punjab is of a very serious character. Whilst Lord Gough has, perhaps wisely, postponed active operations by the army under his command, the intelligence has reached us by the mail that our old enemies, the Afghans, with an army of 12,000 men and 14 guns, under the command of Dost Mahomed's nephew, have advanced towards the Scinde frontier. This invading army has, it is said, already traversed the Khojuk Pass, and is actually marching on Shikarpore. The appearance of this new enemy in the field will occasion serious difficulties in the prosecution of the war; but the fall of Moulta, as well as the impediments of the snow, which still covers the Bolan Pass, may cause the Afghans to pause before they defy our power by an open invasion of our territories. Attack still holds out; and Captain Abbott has exchanged the defensive for the offensive, and is laying siege to some of the strongholds in the Hazrat country. From the general purport of this intelligence, it is evident sharp work is cut out for our troops in India for some time to come; but no doubt can be entertained of the final glorious issue of our arms; and that the consolidation of our empire in that quarter will be secured by the combination of wisdom and valor which direct and execute our Indian affairs both at home and abroad. Lord Dalhousie has fixed his head quarters near the field of Sobraon, close to the scene of action.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., Mr Labouchere again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation Laws. Whatever may be the fate of this important measure, every credit is due to the present Ministers for their promptitude, courage, and inflexibility, in grappling thus early in the session with all the difficulties of so important a subject. Mr Labouchere, instead of retreating from the position he assumed last year, has made a great step in advance, and we have further the welcome assurance from Mr Bouverie, that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, "that he is ready to sign a convention to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both countries." It is perhaps scarcely necessary to repeat the details of the measure proposed last session. It will be remembered that, with the exception of the coasting trade and the home fisheries, the whole of the Navigation Laws were proposed to be abrogated. The building trade was to be thrown open; ships were to be built at any port of the world, and a register granted. The principle of ownership to be retained. In the plan now proposed by Mr Labouchere, the very important feature has been introduced of throwing open the coasting trade to all vessels of above 100 tons burthen. This important alteration has been made to meet the wishes of those who concur with Mr Gladstone in the propriety of throwing open our own coasting trade, so that British and Colonial vessels may participate in the American coasting trade, and indeed in the coasting trade of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and other parts of the world. As far as we understand, the measure will require no reciprocity treaties or conventions whatever, except as respects minor regulations; but a power is reserved to the Queen in Council, of re-enacting the present prohibitory laws in all cases where we find other nations refuse to us the privileges we offer to concede to them. The resolution passed the Commons without any division, but the protectionists, through Mr Herries, have signified their intentions to oppose the bill in the most strenuous manner.

A very favourable change has taken place throughout Republican France since our last. The National Assembly, overwhelmed by the unanimously expressed opinion in every part of the country, supported by Marshal Bugeaud at the head of a well disciplined army, has voted

finally its own dissolution; and whatever temporary expedients may be resorted to with a view to prolong its authority, its knell is sounded, and the new Legislative Assembly will, as we before intimated, meet about the middle of May. After repeated contests, in which the ministerial majority varies from about 40 to 100 votes, the proposition of M. Lanjuinais, for the convocation of the new Legislative Assembly was finally carried, and even the amendment of M. Senard's amendment, requiring the preliminary determination upon the budget and the electoral law, was rejected. The ground is therefore now clear for future good legislation. As it is, has been well said, 'France alone can now save France.' The President seems to be daily acquiring political strength, and not a little popularity; and politicians who have hitherto, from apprehensions of instability, or other motives, withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly very great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence. The *bonnet rouge*, the symbol of liberty as well as of crime, has been put down in almost all parts of France. Montagnard flags and Socialist inscriptions have shared the same fate; and, although isolated but intellectual cases of resistance to the orders of the authorities have taken place, the vast body of the people seem rejoiced to be rid of these idle emblems.

With regard to foreign politics, a similar change has crept over the French people. The fight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the violent changes going on in other parts of Italy, which, at any other epoch would have roused all France, and caused an eruption of French troops in the plains of Italy, seem now to be disregarded. In vain that sublime patriot, M. Ledru Rollin, has interpellated the ministry on the affairs of Rome; he received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government without previously ascertaining that it approved of its acts, and that the French ministry was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position becoming a temporal prince and the head of the Catholic Church, and the Assembly in spite of an ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans, to fetter the Government, by a declaration of principle, passed unceremoniously to the order of the day.

The course of events in continental Europe continues marked by the flight and fall of Princes. Since our last the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Siena with his family, and has taken refuge at Forte San Stefano. A provisional Government has been established at Florence; Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzoni being the chiefs. Tuscany has been declared by the excited people as part of Italy. *Constituent*, Berlin, and Vienna have gone through, must, we fear, be the fate of all or at least the greater part of Italy. In the Roman States the republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement. An Executive Committee has usurped the Papal authority, which is altogether set aside: the Pope is *de facto* deposed and a Republic is established. Pure democracy has suddenly succeeded the arbitrary domination of the priesthood, and the same populous which rent the air with their acclamations at the reforms of Pope Pius, now show similar joy and enthusiasm at this fresh revolution. Sardinia remains quiet. The King seems conscious that he has not the confidence of the Italians; accordingly his object seems to be confined to the maintenance of his own power within Piedmont. Naples has not advanced a step towards the settlement of her disputes with Sicily, and we presume that matters will remain in *statu quo* until some progress can be made in the negotiations of the several powers now assembling at Brussels for the adjustment of Italian affairs.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with the Hungarians, and Bem is likely to give them a good deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts which reach us of this fratricidal war without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which hostilities are carried on. The Austrian Parliamentary Committee on the formation of the Constitution, has produced a draft of a plan exceedingly democratic, with a tendency to federalism. Prince Windischgratz has been intrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Hungary, and if the Imperialists finally prevail in again subjugating those provinces, we fear that no rational foundation will be laid for an effective government adapted to the wants of such a mixed population as composes the Austrian empire. We have had repeated reports of the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania, but no authentic accounts have yet reached us of such an important intervention. There cannot, however, exist a doubt but that Russia is intriguing actively with a view to encroachment in that quarter. Lord Palmerston, however, seems to be fully aware of the danger, and in spite of the obloquy attempted to be fastened upon him is steadily circumventing an intrigue which, if persevered in, would infallibly bring about a general European war. Neither France or England is at present disposed to see the Russian eagle floating over the turrets of Constantinople. This spirit of aggrandisement may tend very much to throw difficulties in the way of a general pacification. Prussia, however, pressed by her own population, is now disposed to retrace her steps about the Danish Duchies, and Germany must find some excuse for her folly in this particular, or she must be prepared for a signal and disastrous discomfiture to all her schemes. She is, however, bent upon forming a navy; and two of the British and North American steamers have been secured with that object.

The declared hostility of Austria to the scheme of German Unity, and the apparently sincere opposition of Prussia, together with the irreconcilable enmity of Bavaria, Hanover, and the minor Princes of Germany, leave very little hope of a speedy realization of the projects of the Frankfort Assembly. The population of all the states now sigh for tranquillity, and being no longer instigated by the French propagandists, with a little management and some wise concessions, we hope Germany will recover her equanimity, and apply herself to the practical and not the theoretical art of Government.

Spain continues in a quiet state, and the Queen seems still to delight in showering honors and riches on Narvaez. She has just presented him with £80,000 sterling. M. Mora, a personal friend of Lord Palmerston, has been appointed Consul-General in London, and it is generally believed that he is authorized to adjust the dispute between Great Britain and Spain.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495 cases, of which 5543 have died, 3788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment, or the result is not stated. In another poor assylum near London some unusual mortality has taken place, but in the London districts the weekly mortality does not range higher than about fifty. In the provinces the reports exhibit a decline; and indeed, in a national point of view, are almost insignificant. In Scotland the number of deaths are decidedly decreased. The daily returns from that quarter being generally about fifty or sixty, and apparently still on the decline. Indeed everything indicates, with a daily advancing spring, that the disease is decreasing in violence; and we trust that no reactionary symptoms will discover themselves. The general health of the metropolis is scarcely so good as the average, but the mortality through Asiatic Cholera has manifestly diminished. The weather is generally mild and fine for the season.

The Bank of England accounts only exhibit increasing resources, whilst the lower rate of discount among the private bankers preclude the Bank from adding to their mercantile business. The institution, however, has not shown any disposition to lower the Bank rate of discount. Money is abundant, and first class paper may be readily encashed at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

In Germany there appears an approximation towards a more settled state of commercial affairs, and a report that M. Bunsen has returned to his post in London, with full powers to settle the dispute about the Danish Duchies will tend to brighten the prospects for the spring trade in the Baltic.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Frederickton Reporter of Friday adds the following items of news on this important subject:—

"Yesterday, the Council passed the Bill which fixes the prospective office of Clerk or the Pleas at £250. The Bill for reducing the salary of the present incumbent was next taken up, and was, after a smart debate, which will appear in our next, rejected; the Hon. Messrs. Hill and Minchin, voting in the minority.

"The House is principally engaged in discussing the Revenue Bill; and if the experiment of high taxation, a dozen times repeated, prove efficacious, we shall have it to the full. Duties thus extracted, will during the ensuing year, be paid by the poor thousands, to the Rich Few; and this is what is called *Protection*, and a wholesome circulation!"

We copy below an interesting Letter from our Correspondent at Head Quarters, obtained by this mail.

FREDERICTON, March 9, 1849. Dear Pierce,—In my last letter I committed an error in saying that the Attorney General had proposed £870 and £900 for the Judges and Chief Justice; it was £700 and £800 without fees, and £600 and £700 with fees. The Bill passed for the latter sums, and was sent to the Council.

The Council have passed the Bill making the salary of the future Clerk of the Pleas £250. It is generally admitted that this sum is too low; but the argument is, "the Legislature will allow him something for a Clerk." This I conceive to be a very unjust mode of legislation. If the future incumbent happens to be a favorite with the House, he will get an increase of salary in the shape of an allowance for a Clerk; if not, then he must be content with the small sum. This is the way they acted with Sir John Harvey; they gave him £500 per annum during his administration.

The House on Tuesday adopted a strong remonstrance to the British Government against the removal of the mails passing through these Provinces to the United States. This measure, if adopted, (and I fear the contract is concluded) will have a fatal influence on the Rail Road, as I very much fear that the time is not far distant when the Steamers will proceed direct to Boston and New York, and a small Steamer put on to carry the mails to St. John and Annapolis.

The new member for St. John, Mr Ansley, took his seat this morning. He is the owner of a Flour Mill in St. John, and a high protectionist.

The Committee on the Lazaretto establishment on Sheldrake Island, have decided on recommending the removal of that establishment to Tracadie. The Sessions will therefore

get the Island again in their possession, and the inhabitants of Northumberland will lose the benefit of the expenditure of £600 a year.

The deputation from the meeting in St. John, on the subject of Railroads, arrived here this morning. Their object, I believe, is to induce the Legislature to undertake the work on the faith and credit of the Province. How would a Railroad from St. John to Shediac affect your County?

The House are now in Committee on the Revenue Bill, and while I write, are discussing the duty on Flour. The proposition is 2s. per barrel, to which 1s. 6d. is moved in amendment. Mr Carman took the lead in opposing this duty, contending that it would be the means of preventing the Government exerting themselves to urge on Canada a reciprocity of trade; consequently, you would not only have to pay the duty on Flour, but Canada would continue to tax your Fish. The House have just decided on imposing a duty of two shillings per barrel on Flour. I observed your members divided on the question. Mr Street was for the duty for the reasons he stated at some length, which no doubt will be reported. Messrs. Carman and Cranney were opposed to the duty. They have, however, decided against taxing Wheat.

NOTICE.

A General Court of Directors of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi, will be holden at WHITE'S HOTEL, CHATHAM, on the FOURTH TUESDAY of March, instant, at TEN o'clock, A. M., being the 27th day of the month.

A. FRASER, Jun., Hon. Secretary. Miramichi, March 12, 1849.

NEW GOODS!

E. DALEY & SON

Have just received from St. John a variety of New and Fashionable Goods, Together with a quantity of Cotton Warps, Teas, &c, &c Chatham, March 6, 1849.

Henry C. D. Carman, GENERAL AGENT

AND Commission Merchant, HALIFAX, N. S.

LIST of LETTERS

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

- Conor Amos N Esk Ivory James Nelson village
Cowie Andrew do Nelson 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'Shaughney 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. Foraxa 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 entombed 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.

Forty Shillings Reward,

The undersigned will pay TWO POUNDS REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who have stolen several Doors, Windows, &c., or that cut and carried off Trees, Fences, &c., from the House and Land in Chatham, adjoining Mr. Andrew Irvine's, or that may hereafter trespass on said premises, or on any other property belonging to the subscriber in the county, by cutting trees or doing other damage thereto. The said reward will be paid on conviction of any person or persons trespassing on any of said Lands, &c.

CALEB McCULLY. Chatham, December 5, 1848.