

not been much improvement in the aspect of commercial affairs. The continental accounts, together with those brought over by the Europe, from our Canadian Provinces, have exercised an unfavorable influence upon business.

The total amount which has been drained from the Bank of England, from the period when the present turn of affairs took place, about six weeks ago, approaches closely to one million sterling, the stock of bullion now remaining in the bank vaults still exceeds fourteen millions. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of continental Europe, the funds have not further declined; even the news from Canada created but a momentary depression. Money for all the ordinary purposes of trade, continues abundant; the best bills are with facility discounted at 2 per cent., but manufacturers complain, notwithstanding the increased exports, that the goods sent away leave little or no profit whatever, whilst a larger consumption of cotton is going on than at any previous period. Hopes are held out by Lord Palmerston that the Danish and Prussian war may soon be brought to an end, but we cannot perceive how this dispute can be definitely settled until the pseudo central power in Frankfurt is crushed. The attitude assumed by Prussia leads us, however, to hope that she at last, confident in the loyalty of her people and her troops, will set at defiance the Red Republicans at Frankfurt; and if she finds herself strong enough to accomplish this, she would make peace with Denmark *instantly*, since it has been plain from the beginning, that it was only to propitiate the self created delegates at Frankfurt that Prussia suffered herself to be drawn into this most disgraceful war. Throughout all Germany trade is necessarily suspended through the general confusion which prevails. The tumult in the manufacturing towns of Elberfeld and Dusseldorf, and the Rheinisch Provinces of Prussia, have been very alarming. In the Rheinifalz belonging to Bavaria, the mob is aiming to form a Red Republic.

We fear that it is as painful to our readers at a distance as it is to ourselves to dwell upon the still increasing destitution and mortality in Ireland. There is evidently a feeling arising that some comprehensive system of charitable relief will be found unavoidable before the potato crop is gathered: the Dublin relief committee, in somewhat excited terms, urges a fresh appeal to the purses of the English, quite despairing of any actual relief in Ireland, as all ranks seemed paralysed by apathy and indifference. The language held by these parties is scarcely adapted to accomplish their purpose. Indeed, with some few exceptions in Parliament, and throughout the country, there certainly exists an almost universal repugnance to contribute further alms to Ireland, while the overwhelming necessity for some such eleemosynary aid becomes every week more apparent. But, while England is again called upon for contributions of money, the small Rates-in-aid Bill, the second reading of which the Lords have sanctioned by a narrow majority of two, seems again becoming an exciting topic in the north, where furious resistance to the obnoxious measure is once more threatened. Ministers will have to bring to bear all their influence to carry the bill through the committee and the third reading, as the Duke of Wellington quietly hints that a new division of the area of taxation is necessary for the success of the measure. The passing of the bill, therefore, is by no means certain. This opposition of Irish landlords in the north, to contribute to the wants of their brethren in the south, is a most painful feature in the case; inasmuch as Ministers have felt themselves compelled to depart from their previous resolutions, and to save the people in some districts from actually perishing, instead of limiting their unauthorized advances to £6,000 as they intended, have already despatched from the treasury £26,000, for which amount they are responsible to Parliament. The position of Lord John Russell and his colleagues is most painful. On the one hand Ulster threatens a resistance to the rates-in-aid if the attempt is made to levy it. Mr Horsman and not a few Irish members cry out for more money from the pockets of the English people; whilst in all the public journals, in all public societies and meetings, as well as amongst the great majority of Parliament, there is an insurmountable reluctance to furnish any more funds whatever. The votes proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for drainage, involving grants of money to be repaid, are cavilled at and all but refused. Mr Monnell, a very intelligent Irish member, has again brought the question of Irish emigration before the House; and with the concurrence of Government, will probably introduce a bill to enable the Boards of Guardians in Ireland to raise money on the security of their rates, for emigration purposes.

The appeal of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow convict to the House of Lords having failed, it is rumored that they will all be transported to Bermuda or elsewhere, but no definite decision on the subject is yet known. The accounts of destitution in the west, and of the ravages of the cholera, are daily more and more deplorable.

It is said that the Lord Lieutenant has again been summoned to London to confer upon the state of the country.

The business of Parliament is actively proceeding. The Encumbered Estates Bill has been read a second time, and Irish and other members show an increasing disposition to render it useful and successful; but bills, like the Drainage Bill, now going through the House, which involve large advances from the

Exchequer, are cavilled at by members of all parties, and whilst there are some who boldly declare that more money should be voted, it is plain that Ministers with great difficulty, contrive to get these measures through each successive stage. The Rate-in-Aid bill only passed the second reading, in the Lords, by a majority of two. The events now transpiring in Rome and in Canada have been made the subject of interpellations in both Houses, but with regard to Rome, it seems clear that our Government is not compromised in any way in the untoward intervention of the French; the riots in Canada will be formally discussed, but probably not until after the receipt of the next advices. The object of the Government has been evidently to leave to the colonists the privilege of self government, uncontrolled, irrespective of party. Endeavors have been made to elicit the opinion of Lord Palmerston, respecting the intervention of the Russians in Hungary, but our astute Secretary, whilst energetically employed in keeping the Russians within their boundaries, and in promoting a peace between Denmark and Prussia, mortifies the curiosity of the public by a discreet silence respecting the intentions of the Russians, who are slowly marching towards Vienna. The Duke of Richmond has called the attention of the House of Lords to the existing agricultural distress, which Ministers do not deny, but as the Protectionist party avoid coming to a vote upon the question of free trade and protection, the complaints made produce no results. His grace despairs of going back to the sliding scale, but suggests a duty for revenue, not protection on foreign corn. At which noble lords laughed. In the meantime prices of agricultural as well as manufacturing produce are quite unremunerating, which is no laughing matter.

Mr Roebuck, on Wednesday, took the opportunity, when the papers relating to Canada were brought up by Mr Hawes, to revert to the subject of the disturbances, reading a private letter from Mr Papineau, tending to show that the tumult did not arise from a war of races, but from "a factious minority" in the Legislature and the colony. An analysis of the vote and proceedings in the Legislative Assembly was adduced to establish these views. Mr Roebuck, in his usual emphatic manner, warned the House not to interfere with the opinions of the constitutional majority expressed through their representatives in Canada, reminding the House that the money voted was not English money, but the money of the Canadians. Mr Gladstone very guardedly abstained from prejudging the question, and endeavored to counteract or qualify the effect of Mr Roebuck's statement by reminding the House that, during a war, extreme cases might arise when, for imperial purposes, the Parliament at Home might constitutionally and properly interfere; but the brief speeches from Mr Hawes and Sir George Grey, deprecating discussion until the whole case was before the House, with a general feeling expressed on all sides that the question should be approached calmly and deliberately, have together very much tranquillized the excitement which first prevailed. The admirable despatch of Lord Elgin, detailing dispassionately, in the most dignified and graceful language, all the events which have led to the late disturbances, closing with a tender of his resignation "to make way for some one personally unobnoxious to any section of the Queen's subjects in Canada," all tends to prepare the public mind for the decision of Parliament, which will, as soon as the next arrival takes place, be come to, and we think by an almost unanimous vote. The subsequent events which may have occurred in Canada may, however, alter the present complexion of the case; but at present the English public unequivocally approves the course adopted by Lord Elgin, so far as the assent given to the *Insolvency Bill*.

Lord John Russell has given notice that last evening he would move the formal expulsion of Mr W. S. O'Brien, in consequence of the record of his conviction now lying on the table of the House of Commons. Lord Stanley has not yet placed his proposed amendments to the Navigation Bill on the table.

The critical state in which we left French politics last week has continued, heightened by all the excitement of a general election, and the complete dislocation of the Ministry. The luckless expedition of General Oudinot to the Papal States has been brought under discussion by the Montagnard party, to whom, as Odillon Barrot said, it seemed quite a "bonne fortune." The imperfect French despatches having been read to the Assembly, the defeat of the French troops being described therein as a successful *reconnaissance*, M Jules Favre moved a direct vote of want of confidence in Ministers, which they escaped by a majority of 37. A subsequent motion of impeachment of the President and his Ministers was put to the vote in the shape of whether it should be referred to the bureaux or to the usual committee, when it was decided by 358 to 138 that it should take its usual course, by which the proposal fell to the ground. The Russian intervention in Hungary has added fuel to the flame raging in Paris, and the ministers have declared from the tribune that they have dispatched a note to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and London intimating the serious perturbation which must result from the consummation of the Russian projects. Indeed from their efforts to reduce the military and to sap the foundation of all discipline, the most serious dangers are resulting; and in various parts of the country either insubordination, or some breach of military decorum is perpetually recurring. Whole companies are sent away for joining the people in some Socialist or Red Republican demonstration. Sergeant Boichot, whom we mentioned last

week as figuring in a Socialist mutiny, finds himself at the head of all the Socialist candidates in the elections. It is now feared that Paris will return no fewer than 15 Socialists to the new Legislative Assembly, whilst M Thiers and his party are represented as being at the lowest step of unpopularity. Napoleon Bonaparte is also playing his own private game of ambition; and amidst such elements of political disturbance it is difficult what event will happen next.

The excitement in Paris still continues regarding the events going on near Rome. Gen. Oudinot is in a sad dilemma; and although General Villant, one of the first engineers in Europe, has been dispatched to join the army, it can scarcely be within the compass of events strange as they are going on in Europe, that France, civilized France, should be the instrument to bombard the Eternal City for the purpose of putting down a Republican Government. As the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Prussia have met at Civita Vecchia, and two envoys have been sent to Lord Palmerston to beg his interference on behalf of the Roman Republic, and General Oudinot has, perhaps, been glad to promise that he will do nothing till he receives further orders, the probability is that our Foreign Secretary will build some golden bridge for the French to retreat over, and spare them further humiliation.

ST JOHN.—The fires in the woods have destroyed considerable property in the neighbourhood of this city. A saw mill and four dwelling houses at Little River were consumed. Copious showers had put a stop to further ravages.

UNITED STATES.—The New Brunswicker gives the following Telegraphic news:—

Boston, May 31.—Seven cases of Cholera and two deaths occurred in New York on the 29th inst.

St. Louis, May 28.—Improvements are rapidly taking place in the burnt district. The number of deaths from Cholera during the week was 118.



Victoria House, May 21, 1849.

Spring Goods.

Edward Daley & Son

Have just received a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

—COMPRISING— Fancy Dress Stuffs in Corduroy, Orleans, Organdies, Oregans, Cashmeres, Lustras, Muslins, Balzarines, &c. &c.

Ginghams, plain and printed COTTONS, gray and white Cottons, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,

Gloves and Hosiery in every variety, BONNETS in great variety, Linens, Huckabucks,

Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols and Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A large and choice Stock of Ready-made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES:

A great variety of BOOKS, CUTLERY, and JEWELRY; 1 bale of blue and white COTTON WARP, very cheap.

All the above articles will be sold at very low prices for cash.

The Subscriber

Offers For Sale the following articles, at low prices for Cash or approved credit:—

110 coils best patent Cordage, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches.

40 do 2 thread Spun-yarn, 30 do 3 do do, 20 do 4 do do

200 bolts best Canvas, No 1 to 5, assorted.

412 best sudded Chain Cables, 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch, 75 to 90 fathoms each.

26 best iron-stocked Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt. to 24 cwt.

1 set Chains and Anchors, and small Chains, complete, with Standing and Running Rigging, suitable for a vessel of 300 tons register.

100 dozen 18 thread Codlines, 15 cwt. best 3 thread Herring Twine, 75 Mackerel Nets, 30 Rans 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 inch mesh, 2000 lbs. Salmon Twine, best quality.

L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibucto, 15th May, 1849.

Brunswick House To Let.

The Subscriber offers to let the Brunswick House for two or three years. This house was, during the last summer, fitted up in the best and most comfortable manner, and consists of four good square rooms, a kitchen and wood house, and twelve bed rooms, besides garret room. Also, for sale, Beds, Chairs, Tables, and Stoves, to any person with the house.

The subscriber begs to give notice that the above premises will be kept open for the accommodation of travellers by WM. H. WETMORE, until a tenant may be had for it.

JOSEPH WETMORE. Richibucto, 10th May, 1849.

AUCTION.

The subscriber being about to retire from business, and finding that an immediate disengagement is necessary for the facility of his intended pursuits, would therefore respectfully announce to the public, that on

MONDAY, the 25th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

he will commence SELLING BY AUCTION, and continue each succeeding day until the whole be disposed of. His STOCK consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationary, Earthen and Glassware,

ALSO—Some

FARMING UTENSILS,

All of which will be sold without reserve, and on the following terms, viz: all purchases under five pounds, Cash on delivery; all purchases over five and under ten pounds, two months credit; ten and under twenty pounds, three months, and twenty and under forty pounds, four months credit will be given on approved joint notes.

As the sale will be positive, and wishing to prevent as much as possible the trouble and disappointment that might arise from persons refusing to take up their purchases, the subscriber would suggest to all who may feel disposed to buy, the necessity of coming prepared to comply with the terms, which will be required immediately after the sale. He would call the attention of country storekeepers, and travelling dealers, as he considers they in particular will find it their interest to attend.

JOHN NOONAN.

Chatham, Miramichi, May 29, 1849.

Bankrupt's Sale.

By Order of the Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Northumberland, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the Sixth day of June next at noon, at my office in Chatham,

All the Right and Title

Which WILLIAM DICKENS and ROBERT RAINBOW, of Bay du Vin, in said County, Lumberers and Millmen, or either of them, had on the Eleventh day of October last past, of and in the undermentioned REAL ESTATE, viz:

All that certain FARM or Tract of Land situate on the East side of the Road leading from Chatham to Richibucto, and on which the said William Dickens now resides, conveyed to him by the Honorable Alexander Rankin, and containing two hundred acres, or thereabouts.

Also, to a certain other LOT, situate as aforesaid, and at present in the occupation of Joseph Ramsbottom, and formerly granted to Philip Pickett.

Also, Two-sevenths of a LOT OF LAND of 50 acres, fronting on Black River, adjoining Mark Welsh, about two miles below McKay's.

Also, 1 pair Bellows, 1 Anvil, and a lot of Blacksmith's Tools; 3 pieces Boom Chains; 3 double Canoes, lying in Bay du Vin river.

W. J. FRASER, Provisional Assignee. Chatham, 14th May, 1849.

Notice.

EDWARD M. LOWDEN, of the late firm of LOWDEN, FRASER & Co., having assigned over all his Estate, Property and Effects, including also all that of the late firm, unto the subscribers, in Trust, for the benefit of Creditors; all persons interested will hereby take notice, that we alone are fully authorized to settle and adjust all accounts, and that the Trust Deeds is at the office of WM. HAMILTON & Co., at Campbellton, for signature within six months from date (either in person or by authorized agents) of creditors wishing to avail themselves of the benefit thereof. Those indebted to the said estate are required to make payment without delay.

Wm. Ferguson, and John McMillan, Campbellton, Restigouche, March 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

Being about leaving the Province, I have appointed ALAN A. DAVIDSON, Esq., my Attorney, to whom all persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. As many of these debtors are of long standing, they will, unless speedily liquidated, be put in suit. ALEX. FOSTER. Newcastle, 30th April, 1849.

Oysters, Oysters!

Just arrived, per schr Industry, a quantity of Fresh Richmond Bay Oysters. G. LAYTON. Chatham, 29th May, 1849.

Caution!

Whereas my wife, ANN MAY, has left my board and lodging without any just cause or reason from me, I hereby forbid any person or persons from harboring or giving her any thing in my name, or on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same. THOMAS MAY. Witness—SIMON BEAN. Blackville, 27th April, 1849.

SALT! SALT!

6000 bushels SALT in store.

For sale by WM. J. FRASER. April 30, 1849.