

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times of August 18, we make the following extracts:

The blockade of the ports of the Elbe, the Weser and the Jade, is now removed, but all the strictures we have so repeatedly made, respecting the cause of the war between the Danes and the Germans, must be kept constantly in mind; inasmuch as the repugnance of the Danes to consent to the present arrangement has already manifested itself in serious disturbances, and we can only hope that other events in Europe will favor a final pacification, otherwise the war is certain to break out once more. At Berlin the opening of the session has taken place; the speech declares that the efforts of the ministry would be still directed towards establishing a federal union; the Liberals seem united in the intention of pressing this latter point, in conformity with the project of the 28th of May of last year. The insurgent chiefs Neff and Tiedmann, and Major Flicg, were executed at Radsiat on the 10th and 11th instants. The Regent, John of Germany, is preparing to leave Gastein for Frankfurt, on the 25th instant. Surely the Germans will not attempt to revive the scenes of last year, unless they have some feasible plan for carrying out their designs. Amidst the strategic operations of 6 or 7 divisions of opposing armies in Hungary, it is most difficult to discover any precise clue to the state of affairs. Whilst it seems that the Hungarians have pressed forward their forces near Comora, so as actually to have occupied Raab on the right of the Danube, the Russian armies not being able to prevent the great success which has evidently attended the Hungarian arms in that quarter,—at a distance on the line of the Theiss, Prince Paskiewich's Division, under General Grabbe, has followed up Georgey, and after a series of movements, a continued battle on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo, took place between the Russians and the Hungarians, near Mishkolz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seems that after the battle Gregory quitted his positions, and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him; but where the Hungarian is does not appear very clear, whilst his enemies have, after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and taken up a position near the banks at Fored. Georgey is evidently not quite disposed of.

Again, in Transylvania, we find that some Hungarian troops have crossed over into Moldavia, doubtless to detach the Russian forces by making a diversion in the enemy's territory; but we cannot yet correctly conceive how the Russians in Transylvania permit this, unless the nature of the ground quite precludes, as we expect, one division from actively co-operating with another. In the south, about Peterwardin, a good deal of active fighting is going on, but we have no positive information of General Haynau having joined the forces of the Ban; it is not unlikely that the Hungarians may, in that quarter, out-manoeuvre the Austrians after all.

General Nugent, at the head of 14,000 men has got as far as Fumkirchen, but there he is at a stand still, waiting till he hears from Haynau. In the meantime we learn with tolerable certainty, that the right bank of the Danube, between Vienna and Peath, is entirely interrupted, and it is again reported that the Hungarians once more occupy Peath. It seems from the little we have just described, that in almost every position, the Hungarians maintain their ground, and in several they are undeniably conquerors. If they can only the Vienna so close to the capital as Raab, it is quite plain that the Russians and the Austrians have heavy work to get through before they can quell the 'insurrection.' Prince Schwarzenburg has proceeded to Warsaw, to have interview with the Emperor on the state of affairs. It is reported that his object is to obtain additional aid from Russia, but that Nicholas declines plunging himself deeper into the affair. General Lamoriciere, the ambassador of France, has reached Warsaw, and has been received favorably by the Emperor. The influence of France, now thrown into the scale with England, might secure to the Hungarians an honorable peace, and the accomplishment of all their wishes. Venice holds out, and a feeling is rising amongst the French Clergy, expressed through the Archbishop of Paris, who is moving to procure honorable terms for the noble Venetians. The Archbishop's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject is a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed humanity. Rome presents a gloomy aspect, and its immediate future destiny will prove, we fear, a sad one. The cardinals have forgotten nothing, have learnt nothing. General Oudinot is undoubtedly recalled; and it is said that part of the French troops are to be immediately withdrawn. But the Papal triumvirate, which has succeeded the Red Republican triumvirate, has restored the status ante quo, and all things portend, from the deep seated resentment which is gathering strength among the Romans, that the moment the French troops are withdrawn there will be a fresh revolution.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced. Her Majesty, after visiting the Duke of Leinster at Carton, on the morning of the 10th instant, retraced to Dublin, and thence proceeded to Kingstown, where she embarked in the evening. The farewell to the Dublin folks seems to have been of a most animated and chivalrous character; the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed her embarkation, with more than accustomed warmth; she

waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as a signal of her acknowledgments of the hearty reception she had experienced.

The Royal squadron encountered some heavy weather in going to Belfast, but anchored safely off Carrickfergus, at dawn of day, on the 11th inst.

From the apparent decline of the mortality from Cholera towards the close of last week, we were for a day or two in hopes that we had reached the crisis of the malady, and that a satisfactory change was occurring in the public health. We regret to say that the mortality seems to be spreading rather than diminishing; or to speak more correctly, as it diminishes in its virulence in some places, it breaks out in other and more distant localities, so that we have the melancholy duty to announce a considerable access to the daily number of cases. The returns for the London district show a slight decrease in the total mortality from all causes from 1967 last week to 1909. The excess over the ordinary average is still entirely from Cholera, the total deaths last week being, as we said 926, whilst the present only record 823 from Cholera and 173 from diarrhoea.

We are gratified to find that there has been not only here but in London, a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business, and from the present rate of foreign exchanges, is likely to continue so. The Produce markets have been more freely supplied, but as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been transacted, in some instances at rather higher rates.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna papers of the 12th inst. contain an official despatch from the head quarters of General Luders in Schaburg (Transylvania) stating that on the 8th ult. a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General Skariatan killed by a cannon ball. 1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in this battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took seven field pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners, too, were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 106 wounded.

The French Government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

A modification in the ministry was thought likely by the retirement of Messrs Dufaure and Odillon Barrot.

Serious disturbances broke out at Altona on Monday night. It appears that about 800 Prussian troops marched into that town, and on arriving at the railway station, they were received with loud groans by a mob, who had assembled there for that purpose. They pelted the soldiers with stones and other missiles, and heaped upon them every conceivable insult. The Prussians now, indignant at the treatment they had met with, fired and wounded several, some of whom, it was reported, have since died.

The troops left at Rome by General Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France.—The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and their friends.

The National states that Garibaldi had succeeded in reaching Venice in safety, which appears to be confirmed from other sources not unworthy of belief. He had but few followers when he landed on the Venetian shore, many of his adherents who quitted Rome with him having been taken prisoners by the Austrians, when wandering with their chief in search of a secure resting place; whilst others, who became separated from the main body, scattered themselves in various directions, each anxious only for his personal safety.

ROBBERY!

TEN POUNDS REWARD!

WHEREAS three ill disposed and dangerous persons, named DAVID ROSS, late of Alnwick, PAUL KINGSTON, late of Northesk, County of Northumberland, and JOHN MCGOWAN, late of Restigouche, charged with feloniously breaking open and plundering the Lumbering Posts, on the upper waters of the Nepisighut River, and carrying away a Canoe, with valuable property to a considerable amount, belonging to Messrs. FERGUSON, RANKIN & CO., of Bathurst—having escaped from the officer and party sent in pursuit—are supposed to have passed by the Portage to the Tobique River,

A REWARD OF TEN POUNDS, therefore, is hereby offered for the apprehension of each of the above-named Robbers, to be paid to any person who shall lodge them in the Gaol of this County, or otherwise restore them to my custody.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, Sheriff of Gloucester. Bathurst, Gloucester County, } 29th August, 1849. }

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1849.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax at an early hour on Thursday morning, and since we issued our yesterday's edition, we have selected a few additional items of news, which we insert below. Sir Allan McNab was among the passengers.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax papers announce the arrival of the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, from Canada via Boston, in the steamer Hibernia. This vessel grounded on Chebucto Head, and will not be able to proceed on her voyage to Britain, until she has undergone repairs.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Hon. Messrs. Hensley and Thornton have been appointed to attend the conference at Halifax on the 11th September. The Crops are spoken of as being most abundant.

BRITISH NEWS.

Domestic politics were never more in abeyance than at the present moment. The interest of the royal visit to Ireland, having passed away, the London and local journals find the greatest difficulty in filling their columns with any attractive subjects. The Reformers have judiciously seized this opportunity to make their grand demonstration in the metropolis, and Drury-lane Theatre, last Monday, had its walls filled with as many thousands as in the days of the Corn Law League crowded the rival theatre of Covent-garden. Parliament not being in session, the orators had the gratification of seeing the speeches fully reported. Mr Hume and Mr Cobden kept away, the latter holding himself prudently in reserve, and the principal speakers were of second-rate importance. They, however, announce their meeting as a great fact, and pretend to assert that they are all agreed upon five points of the charter; but, judging from the language of the report, we perceive many essential modifications, which form, indeed, the main points of difference between the opinions of Mr Cobden and Mr Feargus O'Connor.

We are now in the middle of August, and, as usual at this period of the year, the most active harvest operations are going forward in all parts of the country. Until about a week ago the weather had been unusually sultry, and had completely repaired any previous injury which the standing corn may have suffered from one or two severe storms. During the last ten days many severe showers and partial thunder storms have visited various parts of the country. In our own immediate neighborhood a good deal of rain has fallen, but in the southern parts of England, although there have been occasional showers, the intervals between have been warm and very fine, so that the labors of the husbandman have not been sensibly interrupted. Upon the whole there is every appearance at present that the harvest will be an abundant one, but the quality of the produce as well as its quantity in the northern parts of the country will be more or less affected by the prevailing weather during the ensuing three or four weeks. So far the results is of a very satisfactory character; but beyond the decline reported last week, prices in the various corn markets throughout the country, have not been further much depressed, mainly owing, perhaps, to the comparatively small quantities brought forward. In another week or two the harvest results will be better ascertained, and prices will adjust themselves accordingly. In the meantime, after a careful analysis of all the reports which have reached us up to this time from all parts of the kingdom, we may safely anticipate a most excellent crop of wheat. Barley and oats may not be quite so abundant as wheat, but they promise to be fully an average. The potatoes in England are of sound quality and plentiful, and thus everything contributes to render our future prospects encouraging.

The Queen upon leaving Belfast was detained on the coast by violent gales for some hours, but the wind having abated, the royal squadron reached Loch Ryan Sunday night, and entered the Clyde the following morning. The weather, however, proved so tempestuous that the Queen did not carry out her intentions of visiting some parts of the Lochs, but Prince Albert by his presence gratified the curiosity of the Scotch people who had assembled to greet her Majesty. The entry into Glasgow, took place on Tuesday, the authorities presenting the accustomed addresses, and the Scotch showing as much enthusiasm as the Irish. At 2 p. m. the royal party set forward by railway to Perth, which they reached in about an hour and a half, and after visiting the Penitentiary, and enjoying a ride in the neighborhood of Moncreiff-hill, they returned to the Royal George Hotel to dinner. On Tuesday her Majesty started for Balmoral, where she is now enjoying the sweets of privacy after the late exciting scenes she has gone through.

Ship News.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, Aug. 23—brig Acturus, Han- nington, New York, general cargo; ship Lord Mulgrave, Broderick, Hull, ballast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; Irene, Petipas, General Cargo, do.

30th—schr Billow, Pillman, Labrador, her- rings, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

Sept. 3—schr Clifford, Siteman, Halifax, Johnson & Mackie, general cargo.

CLEARED, Aug 23.—schr Clarisse, Du Chene, Quebec, ballast; brig Retreat, Kerr, Peter- head, Timber & Deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

29—brig Norham Castle, Stokoe, Peterhead; Timber and Deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co., barque Perseus, Duagan, Liverpool, do. do.; Oxford, Burns, Port Glasgow, do. do.; ship O- tensible, Elmes, Liverpool, timber and deals, by J. Russell and Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

30th—barque Onyx, Hogg, Greenock, tim- ber and deals, Crane and Allison

31—barque S. Genevieve, Morris, Liverpool, deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; Commissary, McPherson, Liverpool, timber and deals, Jo- seph Russell; schr New Messenger, Siteman, Halifax, shingles, John Begual and Duncan & Loch.

Sept 1—Ship Eliza Keith, Scott, Liverpool, timber & deals, Gilmour, Rankin, & Co.; schr Billow, Pillman, P. E. Island, shingles, do.; barques Ant, Williams, Port Glasgow, tim- ber & deals, do.; Albion, Turner, Galway, deals, Assignees of J Cunard.

3d—Brig Irene, Petipas, Saint Pierre, Deals, Boards and Shingles, John Noonan; schr Herald, Horan, Quebec, passengers.

Northumberland Circuit.

Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the Court House, Newcastle, on TUES- DAY, the 11th day of September next, com- mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All Justices, Coroners, Bailiffs, and Constables within my Bailiwick, are hereby required to be then and there in attendance, with their Records, Indictments, and other Memoranda, to do those things which to their offices appertain. All persons bound over to prosecute at the Court, are required to be in attendance, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 28th August, 1849.

Miramichi House.

The subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has fitted up the house formerly known as the ROYAL HOTEL, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. Every effort will be used to make this Establishment comfortable to such persons as patronise it.

There is also a LIVERY STABLE attached to the above House, where the public may at all times obtain good Horses and Carriages for travelling to every part of the Province at the shortest notice.

W. M. KELLY, Chatham, Miramichi, 30th August, 1849.

Sealed Tenders

Will be received at the office of JOHN FRASER, Esq., Newcastle, till WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for the erection of a FENCE around the County Building, FUEL SHEDS, &c., of Stone, agreeable to the plan and specification there exhibited. Payment to be made on completion of the work, 10th November next.

JOHN FRASER, JOHN NESMITH, THOS. C. ALLAN, ALEX. FRASER, Jun., R. HUTCHISON, } Committee. Newcastle, 3rd September, 1849.

NOTICE.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the County of North- umberland, on TUESDAY, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou- sand eight hundred and forty nine—Or- dered, that there be an Auditor of Accounts appointed by the Sessions, whose duty it shall be to call in all Accounts subject to be laid be- fore the Sessions, by the 16th of December, and 30th of June, in each year, so as to en- able the said Auditor to examine and report to the General Sessions in January and July; and the Clerk of the Peace be directed to allow the said Auditor any access to Accounts he may require, to calculate his investigation.

And further ordered, that JOHN FRASER, Esq. be such Auditor; and in order that the public may have sufficient notice, the Clerk of the Peace be authorised to publish this order in the Gleaner, Newspaper, four successive weeks.

Extract from the minutes. T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURS- DAY, the Thirteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, in Newcastle,

All that Farm and Premises

Situate at the mouth of Bartibogue River, in the Parish of Alnwick, known as the MOODY POINT PROPERTY, formerly owned and occu- pied by the late ALEXANDER McDONALD, de- ceased. There is a good House and a small Barn upon the premises, and a valuable Fishing Privilege in front.

For particulars apply to Messrs STREET & DAVIDSON, Solicitors, Newcastle. JOHN FRASER, Auctioneer. Newcastle, 1st August, 1849.