FRANCE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
RIGHTS OF MAN.

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people,the national assembly proclaims and decrees the following:—

Art. 1. The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution, in obedience to the laws, in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that fraternal maxim, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

Art. 2. The constitution guarantees to all citizens—

Liberty—Equality—Security—Instruction—Labour—Property—Assistance.

Art. 3. Liberty consists in the right of going and coming; of meeting peaceably and without arms; of associating; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

Art. 4. Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissability of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent, and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

Art. 5. Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicile, and the rights and goods of each and every member of society.

Art. 6. The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the state, the education proper for the developement of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them.

Art. 7. The right of labour is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must, by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organised ulteriorly, furnish labour to valid men, who cannot procure it otherwise.

Art. 8. Property consists in the right of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues of the fruits of one's labour, of his intelligence, and of his industry.

Art. 9. The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the state the means of existing.

CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Art. 10. France is a democratic republic, one and indivisible.

11. The French republic has its symbol, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

12. The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizen. It is unalienable and imprescribable to the individual, and no fraction of the people can attribute to himself the exercise of it.

13. All the public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people.

14. The separation of the powers is the first condition of a free government.

CHAPTER II.—ON THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

15. The French people delegate their legislative powers to a single assembly.

16. The election has for basis the population.

17. The total number of the representatives of the people will be 750, including the representatives for Algeria and the French colonies.

CHAPTER III.—ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

41. The French people delegates the executive power to a citizen, who receives the title of president of the republic.

42. In order to be named president, the person must be born a Frenchman, and of the age of thirty years at least.

44. The president is nominated by the direct and universal suffrage of the people, by secret suffrage, and by the absolute majority of the voters.

CHAPTER IV.—Is on the council of state.

CHAPTER V.—Is on the interior of administration.

CHAPTER VI.—Is on the judicial powers.

CHAPTER VII.—Is on the public force.

CHAPTER VIII.—GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.

Art. 115. The confiscation of property can never be re-established.

116. Slavery cannot exist in any French Territory.

117. In no case can the press be submitted to censorship.

118. All political offences are to be exclusively tried by jury.

119. All citizens have a right to print and cause to be printed, due regard being paid to the guarantees due to public and private rights.

120. The appreciation of offences committed by means of the press, or by any other means of publicity, belongs exclusively to the jury.

121. The jury alone shall decide on the amount of damages claimed for offences of the press.

122. Each citizen professes freely his religion, and receives from the state for the exercise of his peculiar tenets an equal protection.

123. The ministers of public worship acknowledged by the law have alone a right to receive a salary from the state.

124. The liberty of public instruction is exercised under the guarantee of the laws, and under the superintendence of the state. This superintendence shall extend to all establishments of education, without any exception.

125. The domicile of each citizen is an inviolable asylum. It is not allowed to any one to enter there except according to the forms and in the cases determined by the law.

126. No man shall be deprived of his national judges.

127. All property, of every description, is inviolable.

129. All taxes are established for common utility. Each is to contribute according to his fortune.

130. No tax can be levied except in virtue of a law

131. The direct taxes can be fixed for one year only.

132. The essential guarantees of the right of labour are, liberty of labour, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education, suitable to each man's position; establishments of *prevoyance* and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the state destined to èmploy the men in case of failure of work.

133. The constitution guarantees the public debt.

134. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The statutes shall be revised and placed in accordance with democratic and republican principles.

135. The territory of Algeria, and of the colonies, is declared French territory, and shall be governed by particular laws suited to each.

By the 13th chapter, which has reference to the attributes of the executive power, there is, besides the president, who is to be elected by universal suffrage, a vice-president, who will be nominated on the presentation of the president of the republic by the national assembly, and who by right of office will be president of the council of state. The president is to be elected for four years. The president will nominate all the members and all the political agents; he can dispose of the military force, but cannot command them in person. Some of the members of the committee proposed that general officers should be excluded from the office of president, but that proposition was overruled. The assembly also be re-elected every three years.

On Friday, the President had no sooner taken his seat at two o'clock, than he informed the assembly that he had received another letter from Citizen Louis Napoleon, which was brought to him at half-past twelve o'clock. Not receiving it by post, he had taken the necessary precautions to assure himself of its authenticity, and had ascertained that it really emanated from Louis Napoleon. The following is the letter:—

London, June 11, 1848.

M. le President,—I was proud to have been elected representative of the people of Paris and in three other departments. It was, in my opinion, an ample reparation for thirty years exile and six years captivity. But the injurious suspicions to which my election has given rise, the disturbances of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the executive power, impose upon me the duty to decline an honour which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order and the maintenance of a wise, great and enlightened republic; and, since I involuntarily favour disorder, I tender my resignation, not without regret, into your hands. Tranquillity, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one of the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The President having observed that the admission of Citizen Louis Napoleon had not been pronounced by the assembly, and that the committees had only declared his election valid, the assembly was not called upon to vote on the letter, which was referred to the Minister of the Interior, with orders to convoke the electoral colleges which had returned Louis Napoleon.

This, (says the correspondent of the *Times*.) has put an end to our fears for the present. Never since the revolution did danger appear more imminent nor more menacing than this morning. At a very early hour the whole of the new and immense building adjoining the Palace of the National Assembly, (destined for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,) and others contiguous to it, were filled to overflowing with soldiers, 15,000 at least. The remainder of the fine army now in Paris, with the exception of the 2,000 ostensibly employed as the guard of the Assembly,kept in their barracks. The Garde Mobile was similarly kept in readiness to take to their arms. Thus, independently of the National Guards, 100,000 men were held ready to act against the partizans of the Prince. Under a chief of so much decision, and yet so much beloved, as is General Cavaignac, those men would, I suppose, have done their duty; but the National Guards of Paris were said to be divided, and those of the Banlieu for the most part in the Prince's favor. With the exception of the "Sections," and other ultra-Republicans, the masses were, it was believed, enthusiastic for the Prince, who, however, will by his resignation have in wise diminished any influence he may have had.

The *Presse* says —"Public misery increases in frightful proportions. At the end of April the number of houses under suspension of payment exceeded 1,500, and at present the number amounts to 6,000. If the progression continues, in six weeks no transactions will be possible; there will not be a single house which could be treated with."—More than twenty manufacturing jewellers have determined to close their warehouses and to retire to the country until matters shall improve.

The Paris papers of Thursday say that it is but too true that M. de Lamartine has given in his adhesion to the doctrines of Communism.

RUSSIA.—The Paris *National* says—"We have received a letter from St. Peterburgh from which we make the following extract:—

"'Everybody here is expecting a great event. If we may believe the reports which are in circulation in the city, the Emperor last night summoned to his apartment the President of the Senate, the principal dignitaries of the empire, the Metropolitan, and the Ministers, and communicated to them his project immediately to enfranchise all the peasants from personal servitude. The peasants would then be in precisely the same condition as the Poles and the people of the Baltic. Most of those present are said to have received the project of the Czar with great warmth; but the Grand Duke Gzarowitch, who is thought by all to be of a weak and irresolute character, backed by his uncle the Grand Duke Michael and a number of the chief nobles, is said to have insisted positively that things should remain in their present state.'"

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian papers publish an address of the Emperor to the Inhabitants of Lower Austria. After adverting to the reception he met with in the Tyrol, he says, that the loyalty and love of his other provinces, too, have been tested on this occasion. The gratitude of the people for the free institutions granted to them has fully convinced him of their high value, and he promises steadfastly to adhere to them. But to develope these institutions, and to put them into general practice, it is necessary, he says, that a Constituent Assembly should meet at Vienna, where he himself intends to open the proceedings. The address is dated Inspruck, 6th of June, and countersigned by the Ministers Wessenberg and Doblhoff.

The *Jugsburg Gazette* states, "on good authority," that the Emperor intends to leave Inspruck on the 18th or 20th inst., and that he will arrive at Vienna on the 25th, when he is to be present at the opening of the Diet.

The *German Universal Gazette* of the 18th inst, announces the bombardment of Prague by Prince Windischgratz, who had retreated from the city with the garrison, and occupied the heights commanding it. Prague is described as a heap of ruins.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin has been the scene of fresh disturbances: barricades have been erected in the streets, and blood has been shed. On the 14th great measures had been taken to protect the Assembly. The iron railings were destroyed by the people, who then rushed to the Arsenal, and insisted on the National Guards doing duty there, instead of the military. The National Guards and the troops fired on the people. Three men have been killed and several wounded. Barricades were being raised, and great fears were entertained for the night. In the Chamber, as well as out of doors, the power of the government is gone; political and social disorder are deepening every day, and with them, distress. The smaller traders, who have to pay rent and taxes as usual, with no returns from their business, are sinking gradually into pauperism, and sturdy mendicancy is turning to theft.

Grand Duchy of Posen.—The Bremen papers state that official information has been received at Posen of a camp of 100,000 men now assembled in the neighbourhood of Kalish. Everybody fears a Russian invasion, and General Pfull is preparing to leave in all haste for Berlin. Martial law has been discontinued in the Grand Duchy.

ROME.—The last accounts received from Rome, to the 10th instant, by the Castor steam-boat, are of considerable importance. She has brought the declaration of principles announced to the Roman Chambers on the first day of their sitting, by which the difficult problem of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power has been solved. The deputy Bonaparte having asked whether the declaration read to the Assembly was merely the expression of the ministry, or whether it was the expression of his Holiness wishing to recognize the sacred and imprescriptible rights of the people, Signor Mamiani, the Minister of the Interior, replied as follows:—"The programme is the production of the entire ministry, of whom all the members have participated in its composition; I consequently proclaim loudly that the declaration is the unanimous expression of the Ministry, ratified and approved entirely by his Holiness."

Letters of the 14th from the head-quarters of the Piedmontese army state that the expected attack on Verona did not take place, though 50,000 men were brought within three miles of the city, in consequence of its being ascertained that Radetsky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had returned with 15,000 men, and it was not considered prudent to attack a fortified place, with so large a garrison, in an irregular manner.

The *Patria*, of the 9th instant, quotes a letter from Rome of the 7th, expressing fears for the tranquility of that capital.—Cardinal Cincchi having refused to accept the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Cardinal Ceroni had been elevated to that post. Monsignor Emmanuel Muzzarelli had been appointed President, and Prince Pietro Odescalchi and Count Giuseppe Pasolini, Vice-Presidents, of the Upper Council.

EGYPT.—Our advices from Alexandria are to the 9th inst. Mehemet Ali was neither better nor worse than at the date of our last intelligence.

Ibrahim Pacha was daily introducing new measures of economy in the administration of affairs, and his officers, from fear of his displeasure, exhibit the greatest activity in the execution of his orders.

The country-people, whose oppression under Mehemet Ali's rule excited compassion, are now in a worse state under Ibrahim, owing to the number of men he is constantly requiring for the increase in the army, the works at the barrage of the Nile, and the fortifications of the towns of Rosetta and Damietta. The greatest misery exists throughout the Delta.

Ibrahim Pacha seemed to have the intention of gradually abolishing the manufacture of cotton-cloths in Egypt, and had recently discharged from his service the chief superintendent of his cotton mills. Mehemet Ali was fascinated by the flattering theory of being independent of every other country, and submitted to a yearly heavy loss. There are at present about 25 cotton factories in Cairo and the Delta, and 15 in the upper country, with spinning-jennies, carding machines, looms, and machinery of every description.

CHINA.—Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 26th April. The steamer Pottinger had arrived late at night of the 22nd, with dates from London of the 26th of February, and the first intelligence of the revolution in Paris. In Canton general quiet prevailed; an unprovoked attack by some Chinese on two Foreigners, as they were proceeding in a Hong boat to visit the warehouses of their principals, met with summary redress on the representation of her Majesty's Consul, and the Chinese were taken and punished by exposure in the "cangue," &c. Trade continued inactive, but there appeared no want of money.

Her Majesty's steamer Fury returned from Shanghai to Hong Kong on the 21st, bringing dates thence to the 13th of April. The demand made by the consul for the delivery of the ringleaders in the attack on the three English missionaries, had been complied with, and the parties were identified and punished; the Toutai of Shanghai had been dismissed for his supineness in the business; and a mandarin, Samqua, formerly a merchant at Canton, had been appointed to succeed him. This affair has thus been satisfactorily brought to a termination.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 11, 1848.

FOURTH JUNE ENGLISH MAIL.—The Mail of the 24th June, per Caledonia, in 12 days from Liverpool, was received in this city on Saturday. The steamer brought out 51 passengers. The papers are quite barren of any important intelligence. Affairs on the continent remained in an unsettled state, as will be seen by our extracts.

The harvest prospects of the United Kingdom are represented as being excellent.

Her Majesty lately held one of the most brilliant drawing rooms of the season, which was numerously attended.

The steamer Niagara, 8½ days from Halifax, was going into Liverpool as the Caledonia came out.

The American steamer United States, which left New York on the 10th of June, arrived in Cowes Roads on the morning of the 23d, in 12 1-2 days passage. After landing her mails she proceeded immediately to Havre.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

COMMERCIAL.—The continued unsettled state of affairs, generally, on the Continent, continues to exercise a very powerful influence to the prejudice of commerce. Could we see any probability of a substantial Government being established in France,and an end of the war between Prussia and the German Confederation, we might reasonably expect, within a brief period, the return of an active and wholesome state of trade. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is steadily on the increase, and the weather continues most favourable for the growing crops, so that all that is required once more to put the springs of industry in motion, is confidence. and this cannot be looked for until European politics shall have assumed a more settled shape.

The Cotton market has been rather more firm and steady, with a better demand, so that the depression of last week is partly recovered.

TIMBER (Liverpool Review for the month ending 23rd June.)—The supplies of N. A. Colonial Wood, since the 1st of February to this date, have been brought in 52 vessels; viz. 24 from St. John, N. B., and 8 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 20,230; during same time last year there arrived 34 vessels, the tonnage being 19,005; from the North of Europe, 32 vessels, 11,063 tons, wood laden, have arrived; for the like time last year, 30 vessels, 10,039 tons, arrived. This market for Wood continues without improvement; nor can a return to an active demand, or satisfactory prices to the importer, be looked for, whilst the disorganized condition of the various European States continues to influence so unfavourably the general trade of this country. The arrivals during the last week have all been disposed of from the quay, at the following rates: viz. three cargoes of St. John's Pine, the one of 19 inches average, at about 17d. per foot, with a bonus, there being no stowage; one of 18 inches, at 16 1-4d. per foot; and the other, consisting of two distinct averages of 18 and 15 inches, at the rates of 16d. for the former, and 13d. for the latter. A large cargo of St. John's Deals, of good specification, with a fair proportion of Yellow Deals, has been sold at £8 5s. per standard, and a small cargo from the same port at £8 per standard; several parcels sold with cargo and separately have brought from 1 1-2 to 1 15-16d. per foot of 2 inches. A parcel of St. John's Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 12 1-2d. per foot, and Birch in the same way at 13d. per foot. Lathwood has been sold from £2 to £3 per fathom, and Palings from 25s. to 30s. per ton. A cargo of Pitch Pine from the yard has been sold for 19 3-4d. per foot. The demand for Puncheon and Hogshead Staves, which was so brisk a few weeks ago, has now subsided, and there is very little doing of late in either Standard or Puncheon.—*Duncan and Ewing.*

The Corn Markets have not undergone material change. Indian Corn in moderate demand at 30s. to 32s. per quarter for white, and 33s. to 34s. for yellow. Meal 14s. to 14s. 6d. per barrel. Flour, duty paid, 27s. to 28s. 6d. per barrel; and American Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per 70lbs.

From a movement made by Lord Stanley in the House of Lords on Friday last, it would appear that the existing Corn Law is not to be allowed to expire without another effort on the part of the friends of protection. Lord Stanley advised the government to introduce a measure to continue the present regulations until parliament should determine whether the inconvenience of a trifling fixed duty would not be outbalanced by a considerable financial gain. The Duke of Richmond intimated that the contest for protection had not been abandoned by the agriculturists, who remembered their betrayal by former friends. Earl Grey, on the part of government, chuckled at Lord Stanley's conversion to a principle he recently denounced, but held out no hope that the suggestion would be adopted.

The measure on the Navigation Laws remains in the position in which it was last week left. In this respect, however, it resembles a huge batch of ministerial promises and projects.

The accounts from India by the Overland Mail have had a favourable effect at Manchester; considerable orders are reported to have been received, and at prices too which will yield a fair return to the producer. The stocks in some of the Indian markets are reported to have been reduced very much, and prices had an upward tendency.

Mr. Hume brought forward his plan for Parliamentary Reforms on Tuesday, and it is now undergoing discussion, with an absolute certainty as to its fate. His proposed extension of the suffrage goes much beyond the ordinary household franchise; it is to extend to certain lodgers, and be, in fact,a registered residentiary suffrage. Out-of doors, the matter has excited comparatively little interest; the working classes look upon it with suspicion, as a "middle-class move," to upset the broader principle of the charter; tradesmen and the mercantile class, on the other hand, feel that the time for agitation of this sort is ill chosen, and that it is calculated to postpone the accomplishment of objects fraught with immediate advantage. That this is an accurate representation of the state of public feeling is established by the character of a majority of the meetings that have been held.—There appears to have been comparatively little enthusiasm at any place; at many places the resolutions had narrow escapes from chartist amendments, and in others were actually beaten. The debate is adjourned to the 30th instant.

Trial of Chartists.—Dennis Callaghan, George Couling, Thomas Jones, Henry Illman, William Whitehead, Henry Moston, George Blackburn, John Kinston, Thomas Hayles, and Charles Bailey were tried at the New Court in London, on Saturday, for riot, and assaulting the Police at Bishop Bonner's Fields, on Sunday, the 4th instant.—They were all found guilty, with the exception of Illman, but the Common Sergeant deferred passing sentence. The trial of the chartist leaders, in Newgate, has been postponed till the next session of the Central Criminal Court

Cotton is now so much depressed that prices of the most current qualities of American are 8 to 10 per cent. under the lowest point ever before reached. Mobile low middling cotton can be bought to-day at 3 1-2d per pound, (about £7 per bale,) and so moderate are the charges in this port that the expense of holding it for twelve months, including interest upon purchase money at 5 per cent., brokerages, warehouse rent, fire insurance, &c., will only be a small fraction over 1-4d per pound, and the cost even then will be within the lowest price of any former period.—*Liverpool paper.*

Novel Importation.—The St. George, Capt Ferris, from New York, landed here on Friday last, 101 live hogs. They were shipped at New York after travelling 1000 miles,900 of which they were driven. One hundred were shipped, three were used on the passage, and only one died, while another gave birth to five, thus increasing the original shipment by one. They are well bred and fine large animals; and have been so well attended that they are ready for butchering.—*Ib.*

A firm in Nottingham have received an official order to make a dress of "Nottingham lace" for her Majesty, to be worn by her at the drawing-room intended to be given in about a fortnight. Her Majesty is a true Protectionist.

The annual Waterloo Banquet,at Apsley-house, took place on Monday, the anniversary of the victory having fallen on Sunday.

From nearly all quarters, bullion continues to flow in rapidly. In the week, £58,000 have come to hand from the United States; £6,000 from Hamburg; £35,000 from the Pacific; and £712,626 from South America.

At the conversazione of Mr. Field, the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, last week, Mr. Clarke exhibited a beatiful model of the Great Britain steamer, full rigged, and containing *five similes* of the engines, with the screw propeller complete, and worked by means of condensed air the whole only weighing one ounce.

At a recent meeting of the Plymouth Town-council, it was determined to lay down glass water pipes in that town.

There has been little or no change in the aspect of foreign affairs this week.

Each succeeding day's intelligence tends to increase apprehensions as to the probable result of the events still in progress. From France the accounts are deplorable. Paris is rife with hostile parties, whose mutual jealousy and hatred prolong a strife fatal to the best interests of all. The republic has ceased to be the idol which everybody worshipped, really or feignedly. The legitimists are stirring in behalf of the Duke de Bordeaux, but with no chance of success at present. The Bonapartists are more undisguisedly active, with more of the organization of partizanship. Prince Louis has, however, neutralised the exertions of his friends, and proved his own incapacity for usefulness, by addressing a letter to the president of the assembly,couched in language so ambiguous as to give rise to the suspicion that the writer was prepared, if supported by the people, to extinguish the republic and assume the office of a military dictator. This gave rise to an assumed air of indignation very serviceable to the government; and the Prince, finding that he had overshot his mark, deemed it prudent to send his resignation as a representative of the people.

The last accounts from Moscow state that the cholera morbus is making frightful progress. Of 464 persons attacked, from the 23d to the 29th of May, no less than 205 died. The number of new cases on the 29th of May alone amounted to 89, and the number of deaths to 42. The cholera has also broken out with great intensity at Jaroslau, Robinski, and Kalouga, and thus appears to be gradually advancing westward.

The Diplomatic Relations between England and Spain.—The correspondence between Lord Palmerston and M. Isturiz, stating that the removal of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid, has been laid before Parliament, and of course published. The *Times* gives the following as a *resume* of its leading points:

"On the 15th of April the Duke of Sotomayor wrote to M. Isturiz, stating that 'the Spanish Government had well-founded grounds of complaint against the conduct pursued by Mr. Bulwer, who, forgetting the character and friendly attitude of his mission, has not ceased to direct all his efforts and the influence of his official position against the Government to which he is accredited, in aid of a political party which harbours a turbulent and violent fraction (faction?), which aims at overthrowing the existing Cabinet.' For these reasons M. Isturiz was instructed to request the British Government to remove Mr. Bulwer from Madrid. On the 27th and 28th of April, M. Isturiz did so demand the removal of Mr. Bulwer—first, verbally, when the answer was a refusal, and next day in writing. But 24 hours afterwards, 'in consequence of advices from Madrid, of which Lord Palmerston was not ignorant,' *this note was withdrawn by* M. Isturiz. Lord Palmerston affirms that M. Isturiz asked to withdraw his note in consequence of instructions from Madrid. The Duke of Sotomayor, on the contrary, alludes to 'the reasons' which induced M. Isturiz to withdraw the note, not as the result of any instruction from home, but 'in consequence of *the extra-official knowledge* which M. Isturiz possessed of the turn things were taking, as the result of the interviews which the British Minister had with the Spanish Secretary.' The truth was, we believe, that the note was withdrawn in London because it was expected, and perhaps intimated, that an amicable settlement of the dispute had been effected in Madrid. But to withdraw the demand for Sir H. Bulwer's removal on the 26th of April was, of course, to abandon the whole charge against him up to that date.

On the 12th of May, however, the Duke of Sotomayor again writes to his Minister here, stating that 'their position with respect to the present British Minister admits of no other possible solution than his immediate absence from these kingdoms;' and that 'the Spanish Government cannot in any way continue to treat with them.' Even this position of the Cabinet of Madrid might have been tenable; but after the insurrection at Seville they threw aside all prudence, and Sir Henry Bulwer was dismissed.

Count Mirasol was instantly despatched to London to give explanations on the subject, but he had no official character; he seems to have reserved the whole purpose of his mission for a verbal communication; and Lord Palmerston refused to receive him. It was afterwards intimated by the British Government that even if Count Mirasol had been clothed with credentials, her Majesty could not have received a fresh envoy from the Queen of Spain, after the abrupt dismissal of the British Minister from Madrid, unless indeed such envoy had been charged with a suitable apology on the part of his Sovereign. We therefore remain wholly in the dark as to the specific allegations against Sir Henry Bulwer, upon which the Spanish Government thought fit to act, and at this critical moment no explanations or statements deserving the slightest consideration have been produced at all."

The *Western Times* mentions, that on Saturday week an excavator, who was passing through a field near the village of Ide, was attracted to a hedge by observing a flock of magpies and other hedge rise from the spot; and on examination he found the skull and legs of a child, four months old, of which the trunk had been completely devoured.

Great Loss of American Whale Ships.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's that the Vishnu, Harbediere, master, which arrived at Hong Kong from the New Hebrides, on the 29th of April, had spoken the American whaler Rebecca, Sims, master, at Ascension, who reported the total loss of 17 American whalers and their crews in a typhoon off the north-west coast of China.

IRELAND.

The *Irish Felon* is to appear on Saturday next, and is to follow the same course as the *United Irishman.*

The *Tribune*, too, has become warlike, and urges the establishment of a commissariat, the collection of an ample stock of gunpowder, pikes, &c.

The *Nation*, the organ of the Confederates, has plucked up courage, and exhibits the old spirit in its publication of Saturday. The following is an example:—

"The task we have undertaken is not to take up Mr. Mitchel's work (which indeed he left nearly as good as done,) but to do our own—that is to say, to labour without pause till we see Ireland organized and battallioned into clubs—to promote and complete the armament of the people—and finally to assist in assembling the council of 300 in the name and on behalf of 300,000 armed Repealers—which, please heaven, we shall see done before the corn is threshed. And for these purposes we mean to write whatsoever may be necessary, be it felony or otherwise; but above all things to make sure that the work is actually done."

From this and other specimens, it would appear, that treason is now nearly as rife as before the passing of the Felony Act, or the conviction of John Mitchel.

THE MITCHEL FUND.—The fund already collected in Limerick, for the wife and family of John Mitchel, amounts to £190; that collected in Cork, to £174 6s. 6d. The total proceeds, up to Friday evening, as announced in *The Nation*, amounted to £1,116.

THE UNION TREATY.—So far as can be gathered from the tone of the provincial papers, the Repeal press is all but unanimous in its approval of the proposed coalition of the rival forces, and consequently it may be inferred that public feeling is opposed to the projected "one trial more" of Conciliation-hall—the threatened tears of Mr. John O'Connell notwithstanding. The bishops having, through Dr. Cantwell, already pronounced in favour of the "union," the parish priests will soon follow as a matter of course.

MONSTER MEETING IN DERRY.—A great meeting of the Repealers of the County Derry will be held within the next fortnight, which, for power, numbers, and enthusiasm, promises to be a monster. Deputations from the Confederation, the Repeal Association, and the Protestant Repeal Association, have been invited to attend.

THE WAR PRESS.—DUBLIN, June 17.—The tone of the war press to-day keeps pace with the progress of the movement, which, it would be idle to deny, is, by the rapid organization of the treason clubs, becoming daily more formidable. The *Nation* is rampant with joy at the spread, silent but rapid, of these engines of mischief; and, indeed, its columns afford a sufficient apology for the indulgence of a fresh outburst of that "open and advised" abuse of the liberty of the press which has consigned Mr. John Mitchel to a felon's doom. In Dublin alone there are now, it appears, no less than forty clubs, each composed of 300 members, making in the aggregate 12,000 men, accustomed to assemble at least once a-week for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined to the use of arms. The country also is to be immediately organized; and, with this object in view, emissaries embracing the leaders of the Confederation and two or three of the "fighting men" of the Old Ireland section, are to be dispatched to-morrow to all the rural districts to hold meetings to promote the formation of clubs in all the towns and villages in the metropolitan county.—*Times.*

DUBLIN.—There was a grand review in the Phœnix-park on Monday to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo. The troops composing the garrison of Dublin were present, consisting of the Royal Artillery, 6th Dragoons, 7th Hussars, 17th Lancers, 31st, 48th, 49th, 55th, 71st, 74th, 75th, and 85th Regiments. The troops were under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, and were passed in review before the Lord-Lieutenant. The day was remarkably fine, and a vast number of the citizens of all classes enjoyed the spectacle.

A Dublin jury have returned a verdict, with damages of £500 and £64 costs, against the proprietor of a Waterford newspaper, for libellous remarks upon Mr. Usher, a Waterford landlord, who, it will be remembered, was fired at by an assassin last year, and whose couduct to his tenants the newspapers represented as cruel and vindictive.

The emigrants who have left the Shannon since the season commenced, carried on an average £15 each, which would cause a drain from the district of £60,000 in specie within three months.

Day by day the accounts of the harvest are still more gratifying, and there are, as yet, the fairest prospects of very abundant crops. New potatoes, excellent in quality, are coming into market, although their consumption at present is confined to the wealthier classes.

It is said that the assistant-surgeon of the *Shearwater* will have to resign, or stand a court-martial, for having entertained Mr. Mitchel to breakfast.

(From the Royal Gazette.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William H. Street, Esquire, Mayor of the City of St. John.

James Taylor, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the room of B. Wolhauper, Esquire, resigned.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known:—

The Honorable John R. Partelow to be Secretary of the Province and Registrar of the Records.

The Honorable John S. Saunders to be Clerk of the Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits.

By His Excellency's command.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 5th July, 1848.

His Worship the (new) Mayor, WILLIAM H. STREET, Esquire, was duly sworn into office, on Thursday morning last, before J. WILLIAM BOYD, Esquire, the Commissioner, under a *Dedimus Potestatem* from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—Mr. Street formerly filled the office of Mayor for one year from 1835 to 1836, and we believe gave general satisfaction.

The Rev. Charles Mackay having received a very cordial and numerously signed Call to become the Pastor of Union Street Congregational Church in this City, to which he has acceded, will be installed on Thursday evening next, the 13th inst. on which occasion a number of Ministers from the Congregational Union of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be present. Service to commence at six o'clock.

☞ A Bazaar, "the proceeds of which are to be applied towards liquidating a heavy debt still remaining due on the Wesleyan Chapel and Mission House" at Carleton, is to be held at the public room over Allen & Co's. Furniture Warehouse, in King street, Carleton, on Friday next, 14th inst., to commence at 10 o'clock; when a variety of really useful and ornamental articles, made expressly for the purpose, will be offered for sale at moderate prices.

THE HARMONEONS.—Our old friends, the *Harmoneons*, after upwards of three years' absence, have revisited St. John, and last evening gave one of their truly delightful Concerts, at the Hall of the Institute. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the spacious Hall was quite full, and the numerous audience loudly testified their entire gratification, by repeated hearty plaudits. The only change in the Harmoneon Company, since their former visit, is that Mr. Francis Lynch has succeeded our old favorite, Crosby, as the Basso, the other three, Mr. Pike and the Messrs. Power are as before, excepting that their voices have decidedly and considerably improved in volume and sweetness since we formerly heard them. Mr. Lynch's Bass is of rich quality, though scarcely as powerful as Crosby's, but his upper tones are peculiarly clear and sweet. The performance of last evening was, altogether, most excellent; being, indeed, one of the best Concerts these highly gifted Vocalists have ever given here; and the delight of the audience was unequivocally expressed throughout. The second Concert of the HARMONEONS takes place this evening, at 8 o'clock, when our Citizens will have another opportunity of enjoying exquisite melody combined with chaste and innocent mirth.

The Store of Mr. James Doherty, at Woodstock, was robbed of Dry Goods, Notes of Hand, &c. to the value of £500, on the night of Sunday the 2d inst. The principal part of the Goods had subsequently been found concealed under a bridge on the Houlton road.

A fine new Ship, named the *Montezuma*, of about 900 tons, built at St. Mary's Bay, N. S., by Mr. Doane, for Mr. James Adam, of this City, was towed into our harbour last Friday, by the steamer Conqueror.

☞ John Cunningham, a prisoner confined in the gaol at Dalhousie, County of Restigouche,since last September, on a charge of abstracting money from the mails while acting as Postmaster at Dalhousie, made his escape from confinement on the 4th *June*. The Royal Gazette of the 5th *July* contains a proclamation offering a reward of Thirty Pounds for his apprehension and imprisonment in the said gaol.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation proclaiming the re-establishment of Peace between that country and Mexico. The troops are ordered to be disbanded.

Ship Ellen, McLaughlan, arrived at Pictou on the 29th ult. from Loch Laxford, Sutherlandshire, with 156 passengers, lately tenants on the Duke of Sutherland's estate, and sent to Pictou at the expense of his Grace.

The Halifax *Guardian* has come to us this week in an entire new dress, and makes a very handsome appearance. The paper is principally devoted to religious subjects, and furnishes a large amount of useful and interesting intelligence.

The steam ship Britannia, 75 hours from New York, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, and left again in a few hours for Liverpool.

At the May meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in London, a sum, making, in addition to a former grant, £1000, was voted towards the erection of a Cathedral at Fredericton, N. B.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, took place on Monday the 3d instant, when Messrs. John Duncan, Thos. Vaughan, George L. Lovett, James Smith, John Haws, Edward Hippisley, and Henry Chubb, were re-elected Directors; and at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday, John Duncan, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors, held yesterday, Messrs. James Kirk, John Wishart, Thos. Leavitt, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin, and Wm. Parks, were re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.—The Annual Festival of our Provincial University was duly observed at Fredericton on the 29th ult. when an excellent Address was delivered by the Vice-President of the Institution, the Rev. Dr Jacob, who on this occasion occupied the chair.

After the conclusion of the address, Mr. George Canning DeVeber, late Scholar of the College on the University foundation, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Prizes were delivered to Students who had attained the highest distinction in the respective departments, viz. to Mr. Dole, as the first Classical proficient of the year; to Mr. Hurd Peters, (a valuable volume of Mr. Edward Wilmot's presentation,) as the first in Mathematical proficiency; to Mr. Donald Bliss, as the first in Botany; and to Mr. Neville Parker, as first of the second class in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Certificates of having satisfactorily passed the second annual examination were given to Mr. J. R. Hea and Mr. J. W. Wood, Tutors in the Sackville Academy.

The Vice-President said—In the Chancellor's absence I have to propose the subject of English Essays, in competition for the Gold Medal of the ensuing year, in the words of the philosopher, statesman and orator of Rome:

'AGRICULTURA NIHIL UBERIUS, NIHIL DULCIUS, NIHIL HOMINE LIBERO DIGNUS.'

The Convocation was then dissolved in the customary form.

We have been obligingly favored by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port with a return (received by Mail this morning) of the New Establishment at St. John and its Out-Bays, approved by Treasury Letter of 19th February, 1848:

ST. JOHN.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws —Alexander Grant, Esq.; Clerks—W. Ellman and W. Smith; Superintending Officer of Imports—C. V. Forster, Esq.; do. to act as Clerk—T. M. Deblois, Esq.

MIRAMICHI.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws—D. Swayne, Esq; Clerk—H. Wright.

DORCHESTER.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws—J. McKeddie, Esq.

RICHIBUCTO.—Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws—R. Hocken, Esq.

DALHOUSIE AND BATHURST.—Vacant.—[Courier.

RETIREMENTS.—H. Bowyer Smith, Esq., late Collector, is placed on the Retired List;—and Messrs. Stringer and Walker on the Redundant List. James Sayre, Esq., late sub-Collector at Dorchester, goes on the Retired List. Henry Wright,Esq. late sub-Collector at Miramichi, is placed on the Retired List.—[New-Bruns.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, under a Special Commission, opened at Woodstock, on Thursday the 29th ult. for the trial of those persons accused of being concerned in the riots at that place on the 12th of July last: His Honor, Mr. Justice Parker, presided. The Grand Jury having been sworn, we understand His Honor delivered a most excellent address on the causes which had led to the holding of the present Court, and in the most feeling but forcible manner addressed himself to the good sense of the County, and exhorted all persons to discontinance those mischievous proceedings and displays arising out of party feelings, which, although kept within the strict letter of the law, are nevertheless calculated to offend the prejudices of others. His Honor, in a particular manner, alluded to the present happy state of the