

propriety, was exhibited by the middle classes as on the 10th of April. At Bradford a collision took place between the Chartists and the police, and a great riot ensued; but the military restored order, and enabled the police to capture the principal ringleaders, many of whom have been committed for trial. At Manchester, after various meetings of confederated clubs and Chartists, a general meeting was organised to be held on Wednesday, comprising large bodies from the surrounding districts, but the magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding it. They also prevented the Oldham Chartists from entering Manchester; a large body of military and police were drawn up, and the multitude was compelled to retire. There can be no doubt that very deep seated misery prevails amongst immense bodies of the unemployed people, and at such moments they are easily excited by political agitators. Mr. Mitchell's conviction is the general theme of declamation by the orators who address the people on these occasions; but the real origin of their discontent is the want of employment, by which incalculable numbers of working classes are thrown upon the precarious bounty of individuals, or the electiosynary aid of the poor law for actual means of subsistence. The present evil is becoming so great that we should not be surprised if the Government, throwing overboard all their preconceived principles, were suddenly to adopt some extensive scheme of emigration. Certainly efforts are being made to stimulate such an enterprise, but the Government is quite passive, as yet, with regard to any comprehensive measures of relief. The price of bread is very low, which, doubtless mitigates much distress; but the mercantile derangements of last year are now telling deeply upon the working classes of England generally.

COMMERCIAL.

Although there has been much political excitement both in England and Ireland during the course of the past week, trade has not suffered materially thereby. The Cotton market is quiet, with a downward tendency. Grain and Grain Produce of all descriptions are in limited request. The Colonial Produce markets are steady, and for most articles full prices are paid. The accounts from the several manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire are still discouraging.

The Money market is steady, well supplied, and the rate of interest moderate.

FRANCE.

The committee of the Assembly appointed to prepare the draught of the republican constitution has decided unanimously on a single chamber and a single president, both to be the result of direct popular election, by universal suffrage. There is some difference as to the duration of the Chamber and the President, part of the committee desiring that the elections shall be triennial, while another would have them once in four years. The project is to be preceded by a declaration that the state is bound to place within the reach of all citizens employment and gratuitous education, and to supply aid to those who require it, and are unable to work. It is proposed that the legislative body be composed of 750 members. In case of revision of the constitution, the Constituent Assembly to be composed of 900 members. The election to take place by department and by ballot from a list. The President is to be incapable of reelection, and must have at least two millions of votes. It is expected that in about three weeks the committee will conclude its labours, so that the project will be brought before the Chamber before the end of June.

AUSTRIA.

On the 25th of May, the Ministry, in accordance with the decree issued by the Emperor from Innsbruck, ordered the academic legion to dissolve, and immediately to lay down their arms. A revolt instantly took place—students and *ouvriers* immediately raised barricades.—At ten o'clock a collision took place between the soldiers and the people. The soldiers were repulsed, and retreated upon the glacis, and occupied all the bastions. Hostilities have not been renewed. The people called for the maintenance of the academic legion, the removal of the soldiers, the return of the Emperor within eight days, or the substitution of a Prince in his place.

The Russian Government has transmitted to the Prussian ministry a note respecting the Schleswig question. In this note it expresses itself unfavourably respecting the claims advanced by Prussia in the name of Germany, and holds forth an eventual prospect of Russian interference in favour of Denmark.

Later accounts from Rome state that a collision is imminent. The retrograde party, including a certain number of the cardinals, are attempting to raise the *Transteverini*, and to sow dissensions amongst the ranks of the national guard.

OBITUARY.

On the 27th ult., at Kensington, the Princess Sophia, daughter and 12th child of George III. By her death a pension of 16,000*l.* per annum reverts to the Treasury. Died in Harley street, London, on the 28th ult., Lord Burghesh, the eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, in his 28th year.

On the same day, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Sir Thomas was born in 1784, and succeeded to his baronetcy in 1820. The title (a Scottish and Nova

Scotia one) had been in his family since the revolution of 1688. His earliest published work was a paper on the parallel roads of Lochabar, which was originally read by him as a member of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, and subsequently printed in the transactions of that body. Afterwards appeared two novels, respectively entitled the 'Wolf of Badenock,' and 'Lochandhu,' both in three volumes; then an account of the Morayshire Floods in 1829; 'Highland Rambles,' a series of tales and sketches; an edition of 'Gilpin's Forest Scenery;' and lastly, of complete works, 'A Memorial of the Queen's First Journey to Scotland.' More recently, he was an extensive contributor to 'Tait's Magazine,' his final offerings to it being a series of papers on the rivers of Scotland. He was also secretary to the Fishery Board, the Board of Manufactures, and to the Royal Institution.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have received by the Mail of Friday morning our usual files of papers from this Colony, from which we learn that the Cod Fishery during the present season has been unusually successful. No other intelligence of any importance appears in them.

UNITED STATES.—Numerously attended meetings have been held lately in several parts of the United States, to offer aid and sympathy to Ireland in her struggle for Legislative Independence. At one of these meetings (in Cincinnati) a very large sum was collected, and it was believed the subscription would ultimately reach to the amount of \$10,000.

General Cass—who has gained some notoriety in England for his strong anti-British prejudices—has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of Baltimore, a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

By an arrival at the City of St. Louis, from Salt Lake, we learn that the Indians had made an attack upon the Mormons, and murdered a number of their men, women and children. An express was immediately despatched for assistance. There is no cause assigned for this diabolical outrage.

The boilers of the steamboat Andrew Kenny exploded on the Tombigbee River, by which calamity thirty persons were instantly killed, and twelve others very badly wounded.

The steamer Clarksville has been burned on the Mississippi river. The captain, ten of the crew, and thirty deck passengers were lost.

"THE MIRROR."—We are greatly pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a weekly Paper, just issued from the Halifax Press by Messrs. Thomson & Ritchie. The former gentleman—whom we are proud to acknowledge as a friend—has been long known to the people of Nova Scotia as one of the most chaste and elegant writers in the Province: He has on several occasions distinguished himself in the Editorial Chair—as conductor of the *Pearl*, the *Novascotian*, and the *Royal Gazette*—(with the publication of which he was entrusted by Lord Falkland's Government, while Mr. Howe held office in it, and which he nobly relinquished simultaneously with the retirement of Mr. Howe and his political friends.) The latter gentleman (Mr. Ritchie) has been recently connected with the friend and playmate of our boyish days, (Mr. Nugent) in the proprietorship and publication of the *Sun* and *Volunteer*, and is well known to the fraternity of Printers as an industrious, pains-taking, and skillful typographer. The *Mirror* is, indeed, a very creditable sheet—is well and neatly printed, and filled with much valuable original matter. It will be "devoted to Temperance, Education, Literature, Historical News, &c." We need scarcely say, that we hope it may win "golden opinions," and golden sovereigns too from "all sorts of people." We insert from this paper the following instructive article on the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—During the past winter attention was called to the institution called the Sons of Temperance. Better organization, closer bonds of union, more efficient superintendance were felt desirable as regarded temperance efforts—and these the order of the Sons of Temperance provided. Adoption of its principles followed, and several divisions or branches of the order now exist in Nova Scotia. Yarmouth appears to have led the way, and five or more divisions have been opened there. In Halifax three, named the *Chebucto*, *Mayflower*, and *Micmac* divisions, each having from 60 to 100 members. In other parts of the Province Divisions exist—in Prince Edward Island also; while in New Brunswick the Order has made very successful progress.

The nature of the Order may be thus sketched. Its objects, Mutual benefit, Benevolence and Temperance. Its head quarters, at Philadelphia; when it makes more progress in England, a Grand Division for the Empire will, probably, be opened there. The motto of the order is Love, Purity and Fidelity. The first term applies to that Brotherly love, which includes fraternity, charity, benevolence. The second has reference to motives, professions, sincerity, &c. The next regards abidance by rules, pledges and objects.

Candidates for the order are proposed; if accepted, balloted for; if elected, initiated.—The initiation is an impressive ceremony, in which the principles included in the motto are enforced. Parts of the ceremony, and occasional phrases are confined to members of the Order, for the purpose of guarding against intrusion and impo-

sition, and of maintaining the strict discipline and organization which are amongst its objects. An initiation fee, which varies according to ages of members, is paid on entering, and a small sum monthly. Members, in sickness, are entitled to the active personal assistance of a committee appointed for the purpose, and to a weekly sum of money; other exigencies have additional aid. A member in regular standing, has admission to divisions, wherever they exist—he may visit their rooms, claim brotherly assistance, and be confident that he has friends and advisers, where he would otherwise be a stranger. Parliamentary order is observed at the meetings of Divisions; each division, while to an extent independent, is in federal union with those of its town or district, and less directly so with divisions generally. A Grand Division is formed in each Country or Province—it must be situated in a town or district where there are at least five Divisions—and it exerts a kind of presiding government, respecting the Divisions within its sphere. In this manner the order has much effect in forming habits of public business and discipline, beside the other great objects which it has more immediately in charge. Each Division is a school in these respects, and a corporation, open to all who come within its general requirements, for the prevention of distress, the eradication of vice, and the advance of social intercourse and brotherly kindness.

The members of the order wear a broad white collar, with rosette on the breast. The rosette is formed of red, white and blue ribbons, as emblematic of the motto of the order. The officers, in addition, wear emblems of office on the left breast. These decorations are called regalia. They are worn at Division meetings, and on particular occasions. The regalia are the insignia of initiation, and badges of membership; without the regalia a member has not the privilege of addressing a Division.

The Order may be said to be admirably suited to the wants of existing society, and to have strong claims, indeed, on the ground of prudence, moral reform and general philanthropy.

"THE BULLETIN."—A Tri-weekly paper, bearing this name, has been started by Mr. A. W. Godfrey, in Halifax. Mr. Godfrey is a gentleman of considerable ability—a practical Printer—and intimately conversant with the affairs of Nova Scotia—social, political, and commercial. The Nos. of his paper which have come under our observation are well and vigorously written; and we have no doubt that it will be favourably received by the public. We regret, however, that Mr. Godfrey—who is, or ought to be, a sound Liberal at heart—seems disposed to place little confidence in the trust-worthiness of the Government now so firmly established in Nova Scotia. Whatever may be its faults, surely, surely it is infinitely preferable to the miserable Administration which hobbled along with Johnston and Almon at its side.

"EXPOSITOR."—A writer, over this signature, complains that Mr. Peter McCallum, while acting Deputy for Mr. Leslie, sold a piece of Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, "taken under or by Warrant of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court in July last," and has not furnished to the owner of the land, any account of the sale, "though repeatedly applied for by him." The letter furnishes a somewhat singular disclosure; but "Expositor"—who appears to be a very well-informed correspondent—knows, that if there has been any improper proceeding on the part of the Deputy Sheriff, the complainant has his remedy at law.

FIRE.—On Friday the 30th ult., the Roman Catholic Chapel of Souris, recently erected, was burnt to the ground. The only articles saved were the Altar furniture, window frames and sashes, and some of the doors. The fire is supposed to have originated through some shavings igniting.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

NOW LANDING, ex Schooner "ELLEN," from Halifax,

187 bbls. Superfine FLOUR,
100 do. RYE, Do.
87 do. CORN MEAL.

P. GAUL.

June 19th, 1848.

G. I. & A. 2in each.

Roman Catholic Church, Charlottetown.

CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY the 26th day of JUNE, inst., at the Parochial House, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the following Contracts.—All Materials furnished —

OUTSIDE :

The Rough-boarding and Shingling the body of the Building, with Cornice, in one Contract.

The Tower and Spire finished in like manner, in one Contract.

INSIDE :

The Floors, a number of Pews, at per Pew, Altar Rails, Doors, &c., in one Contract.

Further particulars with specifications made known on application to

JOHN GAINSFORD;

Charlottetown, June 19, 1848.