

The English Mail.

The intelligence brought by the English Mail on Friday night is of a varied and important character. Revolutionary movements appear to be the order of the day in almost every European Power. The war cry of Paris has resounded through the States of Germany, Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Belgium, Sicily, Sardinia, even Poland has been heard to palpitate through her chains,—and Kings and Courtiers, when they could no longer resist, have either fled before the hurricane of popular feeling, or repressed its violence by timely and generous concessions.

All Europe is in a ferment. Monarchs are dethroned and Thrones overturned apparently almost without an effort on the part of the people. Constitutional Government and the Liberty of the Press is the universal cry from one side of Europe to the other, if we expect Russia, whose Emperor is summoning his hordes to resist a power which will, ere long, penetrate even to the Palace of the Czars, and give liberty to the exiles of Siberia.

While all the States on the Continent are convulsed, in the sea girt Isle, the seat of Victoria's sway, all is calm and peaceful. Serious disturbances were expected in Ireland, on the 17th of March, but the day passed off without any breach of the laws.

It is a curious feature of the times that in all the recent revolutionary movements, the Troops, maintained at an enormous expense to uphold absolutism, have, in every instance, deserted the Government, and cast in their lot with the people.

We are on the eve of mighty changes.—France is on the threshold of a General Election, or it may be a second Reign of Terror.—Delegates from the several Germanic States are, probably, at this moment, debating upon the form of Government which is expected to regenerate that noble Country. Cracow has declared for a Republic. Bohemia and Hungary have asserted their independence, and the Italian States are determined to participate in the blessings of free Government.

THE QUEEN—ANOTHER PRINCESS.—Our Royal Sovereign gave birth, on the 18th inst. to another princess.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

In all departments of trade and commerce there is, we regret to say, at the time we write, much depression. The political convulsions which are still raging on the greater part of the European continent, together with the outbreaks, although of a trifling character, in this country, tend to create a want of confidence in the public mind; added to all this is the dreadful position of the credit and commerce of France at the present moment, as well as that of other states and kingdoms throughout Europe.

In the manufacturing districts trade is generally stagnant. The continental orders have been to a great extent countermanded, and it is feared more mills will be closed, and that others will be compelled to work short time. Foreign and colonial produce is in very limited request, and most of the leading articles have been sold on reduced terms.

IRELAND.

It cannot be concealed, that the excited state of Ireland presents many alarming indications. The Conciliation-hall has indeed received an accession of strength in the person of the Earl of Milton, who, at his inauguration, made a very loyal and temperate speech; but this elder section of the Repeal party is for the present cast into the shade by the outrageous violence of the Confederates, who have issued vapouring addresses, styling themselves the Irish "Provisional Government." In this excited conjuncture all the chief authorities have presented addresses to the Executive, declaring their confidence in the Government, and protesting against the attempts made to induce France to interfere in the domestic affairs of the people of Ireland.

Warrants have been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, for a seditious libel published in his paper, and also against Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Meagher, of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. The report in the London clubs is, that information having reached the Government that the above parties, with others having been discovered carrying on a clandestine correspondence with certain parties in France of a highly dangerous character, any further lenity shown to such men would have been only misplaced.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The National Guards of Paris—to whom the French are many indebted for their independence—attempted to overawe the Provisional Government, because M. Ledru Rollin thought proper to abolish the *compagnies d'elite*—a class of the Guards whose wealth and station obtained great local influence for them. The people of Paris, however, turned out in great numbers against the Guards, and with pickaxes, shovels, &c., defeated them. This rupture led to the fusion of the National Guards with the People. Alluding to it the "European Times" says:—

"The tide of the revolution in France still keeps on its compulsive course, and never before at any period of history have the people attained so great a height both in power and authority. Their ascendancy is complete. Instead of an imperial or a monarchical despotism, the French have now one purely and essentially republican. The populace are absolute at the Hotel de Ville. The only bulwark standing between mob power and the intelligence and property of the middle or upper classes—the National Guards—has now been overthrown."

Despatches have been received in Paris announcing the important fact that Lombardy is in high insurrection.

The latest advices from Milan are to the 19th instant. At that date the city was in a state of complete revolution. No faith is placed in the Emperor. Barricades had been erected in all the streets, and fighting was going on between the people and the Government.

The French Government has received a telegraph despatch, announcing that the King of Bavaria had abdicated.

Public Journals announce that Dutch Luxemburg has established a Republic. The town of Luxemburg has not, however, shared in the movement, from being at the mercy of the fortress.

On the 18th the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

VERY LATE FROM YUCATAN:

DREADFUL MASSACRES BY THE INDIANS—BURNING OF TOWNS—SIEGE OF VALLADOLID.

By the files of the *Gaceta del Habana* to the 7th inst. (through the brig P. Soule from Havana on the 8th), we receive and translate the following items relating to Yucatan:—

The Indians have been committing further and fouler atrocities. The rancho of Sacusquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—31 persons being killed; some were thrown into flames of burning houses, and neither women nor children were spared. One of the victims was the young Don Mateo Rosado, son of Don Felipe, whose mother was also wounded.

News had been received at Becanhan, Feb. 13th, that the Indians had collected with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants.

The Indians had convened in such force, and with such impudence, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid, (one of the largest cities of Yucatan); but, after some time, asking a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant of the place—who named as commissioners Don Manuel A. Sierra, and Don Miguel Bolio. The revolting Indians claimed the arms of which they had been deprived, and immunity from future tribute—and demanded the punishment of two men named Trufegue and Vasques, who they said, had deceived and wronged them. It was thought that the commandant of Valladolid would accede to these terms.

Chansenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself bravely, was taken by the Indians, and (14th ult.) was burned to ashes.

In Texas the commandant had decided to adopt the guerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had been fortified at a place called Tixmenac.—Two of the latter were killed. Their companies, however, returned to the fight, but were again worsted, with a loss of 12 killed.

Another party, under the command of Don L. Perez, had a fight with the Indians at Chansaxsucil, killing 3; then going on to another rancho, round the corpses of 20 Yucatanese, killed by the insurgents. These Perez buried.—20 whites were assassinated at a place called Kamecabeheh.

A messenger had been sent to Belize, the British settlement of Honduras, to ask a stoppage of the selling of powder, and other means of war to the Indians—which the authorities at Belize consented to do.—*N. O. Crescent, March 16.*

SALADIN.

THIS entire thorough bred Horse, now 6 years old, will stand for the season, commencing on the 21st April, at Spring Park Stables, on Fridays, Saturdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week, and at the Stables, Upton, near Poplar Island Bridge, on Mondays and Thursdays.

TERMS—Cash, £1 15s each mare; and good notes of hand, payable in October, £2.

Good accommodation, at moderate charges, may be had for mares at Upton, the residence of the owner.

Upton, 27th March, 1848. STEPHEN RICE. (All the papers.)

£50 Reward—Incendiarism.

WHEREAS, some evil disposed Person or Persons, did on the night of Thursday the 16th day of December last, set fire to the Dwelling House of John W. H. Hadley, situate in Georgetown, whereby the said Premises were consumed, and the Out-house partially damaged. The above reward of £50 will be paid to any person or persons on conviction of the offender or offenders.

On behalf of the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Office, London.

GEORGE BIRNIE, Agent for P. E. Island.

AUCTION.

Flour! Tea! Candles!

By A. H. YATES—WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Store of Mr. Thomas Brodyerick, Queen Street—

- 25 bbls. superior FLOUR
- 10 chests best Congoo TEA
- 10 half-chests Souchong do.
- 4000 lbs. Mould Candles—6's and 8's
- 600 lbs. Crushed Sugar
- 300 lbs. Loaf do.
- A quantity of Boots and Shoes
- A few Thousand Cigars
- A few doz. American Buckets
- A few doz. suits Oil Clothes, &c.

April 17th, 1848.

The Young Islander.

THIS handsome entire Horse, 4 years old—

Got by McGee's black Horse ISLANDER, out of Mr. Grubb's thorough bred Mare,—will keep Charlottetown Market every Saturday, and will stand at Mrs. Grubb's Farm the remainder of the week, during the Season. He is of full bone and remarkably fine action. Terms £1. each Mare—(not including Groom's fees,) payable in November next.

JOHN THORN.

Charlottetown, 17th April, 1848.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, January 17, 1848.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act for levying an Assessment on all Land in this Island*, I do hereby give public notice, that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Act, of the undermentioned Town Lots and Pasture Lot and parts of Lots or Townships in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the before-mentioned Act, viz:—

½ Town Lot No. 12, in the 2d Hundred in Charlotte town. ¼ " 34 3d " and " 88 4th "

Water Lots No. 13, in Georgetown. No. 15, 1st Range, Letter D, in Georgetown. No. 5 do. E do. No. 7 do. do. do. No. 1 do. F do. No. 4 do. do. do. No. 12 3d Range, G do. No. 8 4th Range do. do.

Pasture Lot No. 151, in Georgetown Royalty. 304 acres in Township No. 1 59 " " 3 3108 " " 8 1000 " " 15 2004 " " 17 2380 " " 20 1326½ " " 21 681 " " 25 1071 " " 32 2183 " " 43 883 " " 45 1543 " " 49 1000 " " 55 1199½ " " 65

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them by the said Act, together with the Costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid within Ten days before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the Fourth day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land respectively.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Jan. 10, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Treasury Notes now afloat or in circulation, which have from time to time been issued from the Treasury of this Island, under and by virtue of the several Acts or Laws of this Colony, authorising the issue of Treasury Notes, are called in; and all persons holding the same, are required to present them at my Office for the purpose of having them exchanged for Notes of new and improved design, in the terms of the Act, 10 Vic. Cap. 12.

By Command, J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Days for Exchange, Mondays and Thursdays during Office hours.

ALLIANCE

Life and Fire Insurance Company, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING!

POLICIES continue to be issued and renewed at my Office.—Attendance daily. The Company do NOT take Assurances on Buildings or their Contents, in which CAMPHIN is used.

GEORGE BIRNIE.

Agent for P. E. Island

Charlottetown, Nov. 13th, 1847.