first to answer our address, and to prove us bigots, if they can, after.

We charge, then, the originators, advocates and members of the so-called Protestant Repeal Association with being the supporters of a gross political imposture, a vile party swindle, and a weakly "organised hypocrisy;" and we here enumerate some of the impositions by which they seek to delude and humbug the public.

Imposition 1. If it were meant, as is stated by these men that the association should be composed of Protestants, and strengthened by accessions from the Protestant ranks, it is only natural to suppose that their published address to the Protestants of Ireland should be advertised in Protestant journals: but the fact is, that it appears only in the advertising columns of the popish press! If this is not a proof of consummate folly, it is of knavery and deceit.

Imposition 2. The regulation of admission to the meetings of the association is also worthy only of the lowest political tricksters. The meeting hall is first nearly filled with Dr. Doyle clubs, Brien Borhoima clubs, the Sarsfield clubs, and the Wolfe Tone clubs, and usual frequenters of Repeal and popish meetings, and then room is made for a few stray Protestants. With such an array of pope's vassals in the building, it is no wonder that the cheers should be long and loud when sedition or falsehood is advocated; but is it not too bad to call such a gathering a Protestant meeting?—Yes; it is both wrong and an insult to your name and ours, and a very flagrant one too.

Imposition 3. The names of the committee, of the treasurer, and other officers of the body, are withheld from the inspection of Protestants, whose adhesion is expected to this novel and visionary movement. If, as beforesaid, it was intended to induce Protestants to join the movement, nothing but knavery or folly could cause the withholding of the names of men who were to receive or disburse public money, and carry on a public agitation. Query—Have the body a committee at all? and if so, who formed them, and gave them power to act? Or did they, to make the humbug greater, nominate and appoint themselves? and if so, why should they be ashamed to give their names?

Imposition 4. The names of the persons seeking admission into the Association are not read at the meetings, but the 'short, sharp, and decisive' plan of admitting them wholesale in batches has been adopted—a procedure very likely to be based on fraud and scheming. Is it improbable that since these people fraternise with the Chartists, they adopt their plan of swelling muster rolls, by the insertion of names most hostile to their projects—There can little doubt that the names of many good Protestant anti Repealers and uncompromising Orangemen are, without the consent of their owners, dignifying the books of this Repeal confederacy.

Imposition 5. Their resolutions, as adopted by their meetings, do not go to the popish papers without sundry additions, which even the most enthusiastic of the auditory have not had the happiness of cheering, or, perhaps, have not now of understanding.

Imposition 6 and last, for we are weary of enumerating them, and will mention no more at present. The speakers call their clique 'The Protestant Association,' although they know it conveys a falsehood, and they call a thorough popish assemblage 'the Protestants of Ireland.' Now we beg leave to describe this as an intolerable impudence and barefaced presumption, without parallel in the annals of organised hypocrisies. A man would be punished with hard labour on the treadmill for obtaining money under false pretences: here is a body of men seeking a more valuable thing than money, whose schemes are meant to delude a government and betray a people, anxious, above all things, for a character which would enable them to succeed in their plans. What then? Why, they come and endeavour to possess themselves of the character of men whose prayer in reference to them is, that God may—

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
And save the Queen.

What would be said by men of all parties of the conduct of, suppose a few, men who would call a meeting of physicians favourable to a repeal of the union, and with only a few quack doctors on the platform, and a packed meeting of coal porters, address the august assemblage amid 'tremendous cheering,' by the sounding title of 'physicians of Ireland!' And yet the imposture of which we complain is more mean, more noxious, and more more degrading to its authors than any other similar fraud could be. In fact, the spirit of enormous lying, can no further go.

Having exposed their mode of proceeding, let us hastily glance at a few of their leading statements. They say that we fear the bugbear of popish 'ascendancy;' but that the Roman Catholic hierarchy (gentle and dove-like creatures that they are—Doctors MacHale and O'Higgins, to wit) would, in the plenitude of their kindness, grant us toleration! No doubt they will, when we ask it from them.—Our fathers were not in the habit of begging much for toleration from their foes; and the arguments they used when it came to *that* with them, were, simply, flashing blade and roaring musketry. If it should ever come to *that* with us, we will not forget whose sons we are, nor be unmindful of their virtue, their glory, and their patriotism. We laugh at the idea of popish ascendancy; we scout the idea even of popish equality with us. And, further, if all the bishops of the pope in Ireland 'registered a vow in heaven,' and if all their priests imitated their 'venerated hierarchy,' we are hardened enough (stubborn and bigoted Protestants that we are!) to believe neither their vows nor their oaths, and still to look on their accursed system as 'the mystery of iniquity,' and the repeal blight, and blast, and curse of our country. A false system must persecute. It cannot do otherwise. Cain's sacrifice was a false one, and he killed the righteous Abel. The Jews apostatised, and they slew the prophets. The Scribes and the Pharisees—hypocrites—led them on to crucify even the Lord of life and glory. The Roman Pagans slew the early Christians. The Vaudois, and the Piedmontese, and the Albigenses, knew how tender were the mercies of papal Rome; and we have heard of a man named Latimer, and another named Ridley, who were bound to a stake together, and there martyred for the truth, as it is in Jesus; as well as hosts of others, who

Lived unknown.
'Till persecution dragged them into fame,
And chased them up to heaven.

On this topic we need say no more. They who do not shut their eyes against the Bible, against history, against daily experience, and the dictates of their reason, must see that no matter how well inclined Romanists may be (and we admit that multitudes of them are so), their system—their false, antichristian system—hurries them into the dealiest passions which convulse the heart of man.

But we hasten to a conclusion. We have deemed it a duty to direct your attention to the existence of the Protestant Repeal imposture and to the association—or, rather, the skeleton of an association—which represents it; for it is a lifeless thing without heart or vitality of its own. Let not the Protestants of Ulster, or any other part of Ireland, be deceived by the attempt to dress it up, as if it were a thing of flesh, and blood, and marrow; for its bones are falling asunder, and the first good blast of Protestant indignation will scatter them to pieces; and when they shall have been whitened by the rain and the tempest, they will be pointed at as the only remaining tokens of a desperate effort of some unprincipled political swindlers, to bring discredit on the glorious name of Protestant, and in the effort only covered themselves with confusion and disgrace.

In conclusion, then, we would say, fellow-Protestants, let none of you attend their meetings, or in any way sanction their disreputable conduct; and as often as they raise the cry to abolish all 'religious distinctions,' and throw religion overboard altogether, do you make the heavens ring with your cries, 'No alliance with papists, and no peace with Rome;' and as often as they threaten you with civil strife and slaughter, tell them that the God of battles is on your side, and that you fear no evil.—At the same time let the authorities know, and the British empire, that you love Ireland better than the pretended patriots could love her; and that their aid in removing her evils, [illegible] is the cause of them all, polluting poison. Flock to our ranks, brethren, and aid us in the struggle. Our warfare is a high and holy one. We are lovers of peace, but purity is the first essential. Our hearts throb warmly for our country, but they beat more passionately for truth. Protestants of Dublin and of Ireland, say but the word, and you can make Ireland free. Be united, and who could resist you? Banish papists from the legislature, and withdraw all aid from popery, and then a Protestant British parliament and the blessing of Heaven will make your country happy. The clouds may be dark and lowering, but the star of truth is pouring her silver rays between them. The shout of rebellion may be loud, but the lofty cry of 'Liberty to the enslaved and destruction to Babylon' shall be heard above it. We are in the last times! Let us act our part as men and Caristians! Hating no one, yea loving our enemies, let us, by our walls and conversation, by our calmness amid excitement, our resolution in difficulty, and our faith in danger and distress, prove that we are Protestants in reality as well as name, and patriots in sincerity and truth.

We remain, fellow-Protestants, faithfully yours,
THE MEMBERS OF THE LUTHER LODGE.
Signed by order,
W. BATTERSBY, Master.

Whitefriars' Hall, 6th June, 1848.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 11, 1848.

THE English Mail with papers to the 1st instant, arrived, the letter portion on Wednesday at noon and the newspapers on Thursday morning. The mail was brought to Halifax in the new steamer *Niagara*, after a fine passage of nine days.

The news by this arrival is principally from France, where, it will be seen, a bloody insurrection was commenced on the 23d ult., terminating in a terrific loss of life. The full particulars of this bloody tragedy will be found in our columns, and if it does not, it certainly ought to, be a painfully severe lesson to those multitudes who would recklessly upturn governments, and by their indiscretions destroy peace at home and the prosperity of a country for half a life time.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

HER Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Honorable Colonel Snodgrass, Honorable Thomas Baillie, and the Honorable Hugh Johnston, shall retain the honorary distinction and precedence which they lately held as Members of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 8th July, 1848.

VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGERS ACT.

The Queen, on the complaint of M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigration Officer, against Michael Hedigan, master of the schooner *Hornet*.

This case was heard on Friday and Saturday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esqrs., when it appeared in evidence that the provisions put on board the Hornet, at Limerick, for the use of the passengers (eighty-six in number) were bad and unwholesome—that the biscuit was mouldy, rotten, and full of insects—that the flour, so called, was not flour at all, but merely bran and refuse, quite musty—and that the oatmeal had been of passable quality, but was mixed with dirt and grit. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Capt. Hedigan threw himself upon the consideration of the magistrates, stating that Mr. Bannatyne, of Limerick, the owner of the Hornet, engaged the passengers, and put the provisions on board himself—that the provisions having been inspected and passed by the Emigration Officer at Limerick, he, the Captain, conceived that no responsibility could rest upon him, but now found otherwise, and hoped to be dealt with leniently.

It was proposed that compensation should be made to the passengers for the deficiency of provisions and Capt. Hedigan then settled in a satisfactory manner with every passengers on board. The Magistrates taking this into consideration and that the conduct of the Captain himself during the voyage had been kind and considerate, with the assent of Mr. Perley, mitigated the penalty to Five Pounds sterling and costs.

We have seldom heard of a more barefaced attempt than this to impose upon emigrants, and we trust that the Irish newspapers will give such publicity to this case, as will prevent Mr. Bannatyne of Limerick, from being again able to obtain passengers for his vessels.

We understand that such a representation has been made to the Government as will render it necessary for the Emigration Officer at Limerick to explain satisfactorily his part in the transaction.—*New-Brunswicker.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPERIAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS AND NAVIGATION LAWS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.—The following appointments have been made by the Lords of H. M. Treasury, for the Port of St. John and its out-bays:

St John.—Alexander Grant, Esq., Collector of Customs and Navigation Laws. Mr. William Ellman, Clerk. William Smith, do. C. V. Fox, Esq., Superintending Officer of Imports. Mr T. M. Deblois, do. to act as Clerk.

Miramichi.—David Swayne, Esq., Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws. Mr. Henry Wright, Clerk and Searcher.

Richibucto.—Richard Hocken, Esq., Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Dorchester.—J. Mackedie, Esq., Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

Dalhousie and Bathurst.—Vacant.

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 Redundant List.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, took place on Monday last, when Messrs. John Duncan, Thomas 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.

We understand the Rev. Charles Mackay has 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 and 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.—*Courier.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident happened at the mill of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., in the Parish of Newcastle, on Saturday last, by which a young man of the name of Laughlan McKay, who arrived here a few weeks since from Cape Breton, lost his life. A plank was thrown from one of the piles, which struck him on the crown of the head. He was brought over to Chatham immediately for medical assistance, but he expired a short time after, without showing any signs of consciousness. An inquest was held on the body, at the residence of Peter Moar, before Marvin Cranney, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. He was interred on Sunday afternoon.—*Gleaner.*

In the "Montreal Herald" there is a communicated article, relative to the ordination of the following gentlemen, admitted to the holy order of Priests and Deacons, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, viz:—

PRIESTS.—Revds. John Irwin, John Kemp, and Frederick Robinson.

DEACONS.—Messrs. Richard Lewis, John McKeown, Samuel Hoare Simpson, Thomas Ainslie Young, and John Fulton, students of Bishops' College; Mr. Jacob Elegood, examined student of King's College, Fredericton; and Mr. Daniel Gavin.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On the 23rd ult., a bloody but unsuccessful insurrection broke out in Paris, caused by the determination of the Government to diminish the number of *ouvriers* 3000 of whom were ordered away on the 22d having been supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town but halted outside of the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About 3 o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government, and after some parleying, the delegates withdrew.

On the morning of the 23d, these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. About ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm them. Resistance being made the assailants fired and the guard returned the fire. This was the commencement of the insurrection, which spread during the day, gaining additional strength every hour.

The night of the 23rd was a terrible one. None, save those who have been in a battle field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The generale continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the street, the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and infantry formed, and marched off to another scene.

THE CITY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

On the morning of the 24th the Place dela Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers, and artillery. These troops, with infantry of the line, and the garde mobile occupied the Champs Elysees; the bridge opposite the Chamber and the quays on both sides were similarly filled. The gardens and palace of the Tuileries, and the Place Carousel, were filled with national guards. From nine till twelve o'clock the boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of national guards. At one o'clock notice was given that the capital was declared in a state of siege and all individuals except those in arms as national guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with powers of a dictatorship. At two o'clock p. m. the streets were swept by columns of the national guard.

OFFICIAL DECREES AND RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The following is the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege:—

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains *in permanence.*

Art. 2. Paris in a state of siege.

Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac.

The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree by which the wives and children of the citizens who had fallen or might fall in the defence of order were to be adopted by the country.

After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter:—

'Monsieur le President—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly.—In remitting to it the power with which it invested us we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

"*Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier-Pages Marie, the Members of the Executive Committee.*

"24th June. PAGNERRE, Secretary."

From one o'clock in the morning till nine the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques. The insurgents had thirteen pieces of cannon. About half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded on almost all points succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St Severin, situate in the quarter St Jacques, near the river. The fortress and the citadel was the Faubourg St Antoine, occupied and barricaded throughout. On the other side the insurrection was in the quarters St Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower part of the quarter St. Jacques. Paris was thus lapped in a huge semicircle by a line of fortifications.

The Clos St. Lazare was fortified so as to be rendered almost impregnable. It was protected by immense barricades, and the insurgents were intrenched in an hospital now erecting. There was great slaughter here.

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They had also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St Jacques to the church of St. Severin. According to the *Siecle*, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the Church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The wounds of General Bedeau, M Clement Thomas, and M Dornes were not severe, but they were confined to their beds. It was hoped that the life of M. Bixio would be saved. M. Bixio was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Turin, and a representative of the people.

M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He was the son-in law of General Bertrand, the friend of Napoleon.

The 24th regiment had lost 200 men. The 29th regiment had suffered severely. A party coming from Amiens to the assistance of the insurgents had been stopped at St. Denis and disarmed.

The number of dead and severely wounded is terrific. The following statement was given: 'Commander Mason, killed; General Francais, killed; Pascal, lieut.-colonel, 11th legion, killed; the Representants Vavin and Quinet, killed.

SUSPENSION OF H[illegible] ON THE LEFT BANK OF [illegible] AND IN THE CITY.

The insurrection of [illegible] the City was entirely put down in [illegible] not without great loss of life on both sides. So strongly were the insurgents posted, that the military, after repeated attacks, found it impossible to dislodge them. They therefore had recourse to the stratagem of appearing to give way. They retired—the insurgents fell into the trap—they left their barricades, and pursued their opponents. On plain ground they had no chance, and great numbers were immediately slaughtered. This was the first success on the part of the military. Others followed. The Hotel Dieu was soon taken on the one side. The Pantheon was stormed on the other by M. Bouffay, a member of the Assembly, at the head of his regiment of national guards. The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take refuge in the large district in the neighborhood of the Barriere d'Italie, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris as the district where the manufactory of Gobelins tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpetriere are situated.

NINE HUNDRED INSURGENTS SHOT BY THE TROOPS.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalelled.

The colonel who replaced General Duvivier in the command of the district of the Hotel de Ville and who was promoted to the rank of General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents.

Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the National guard were made prisoners on the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinieres, were arrested in the neighbourhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of the liquors thus given to them.

DECREE OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE INSURGENTS.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

It is stated that General Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his direction.

The members of the National Assembly had scarcely left their seats at half-past four on Sunday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast declaring that the insurrection was now nearly at an end. The troops of the Republic were in possession of the greater part of the strongholds of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been taken, and the other points towards the Faubourg St, Antoine, but at an immense loss of blood. Never yet had anything like it been seen in Paris. (Great sensation.) The Clos St Lazare was in possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots were now heard. All would that night be finished. The troops had behaved most admirably. The insurgents had made interior communications between the houses from one to the other, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The 8th Mairie, the last stronghold of the Insurgents was then being attacked. The president read a proclamation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory character.

LATEST FROM PARIS—The second edition of Wilmer and Smith contains the following:—

A correspondent, usually well informed, thus gives his views as to the present state of affairs in Paris:—The Republicans and the Revolutionists of the 24th Feb, are so much alarmed at the great influence which the members of the Thiers party are gaining in the Assembly that they are most anxious the constitution should be passed without delay. They are determined to have General Cavaignac President of the Republic, and many of them express their readiness to appoint him dictator. There is, in fact, every appearance at the present moment of the Republic dwindling, even before the passing of the Constitution into a military Government.

More than 50,000 stand of arms have already been seized from the insurgents, and carried into the fort at Vincennes.

IRELAND.

We recent bill in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation, and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The United Irishman has been followed up by the Irish Felon, in which Mr John Martin of Loughorne, county Down figures as one of the chief writers and Mr Devin Reilly follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr Mitchel, in such a strain as to leave no fear but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come.

It is not unlikely that the events in France may give an impulse to an attempt at some sort of outbreak. But we know that the Government is well prepared and that nothing but an awful massacre can ensure it the wild leadess of this mad conspiracy should hasten a catastrophe.

RUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The Rob Roy, steamer, from St Petersburgh arrived at Hull on Saturday and brought 150000 in gold bars, supposed to be for government, as the exportation of bullion is forbidden to the merchants.

The Swedes, 10000 strong, were at Funen and the Danes 25000 strong in Alsen and Jutland. The most decided feeling of resistance exists among them, and they insist on retaining Schleswig!

The troops are anxious for engagement.

A Swedish squadron of five ships was lying in the Sound, the Russian Squadron was supposed to be about the entrance of the Belt.—The Baltic is alive with Russian Danish and Swedish men of war.

COPENHAGEN,—The Danes have condemned several Prussian ships, their crews are confined in a prison ship under the guns of the Kronen battery, they have plotted to fire the ships in the harbour.

The cholera is approaching St Petersburgh, and several cases have already occurred which terminated fatally, At Moscow it is very severe and different to that of 1831.

BUENOS AYRES,

On Tuesday advices were received from Buenos Ayres to the 15th of April three weeks later than our previous accounts from that place.

The blockade at Buenos Ayres was continued, On the 15th of April it had completed the 935th day. On the eleventh april the blockaders fired several shots at the American brig Hyder Ali, going into that port some of which told in her hull, masts and sails, but did not prevent her from entering The United States Consul had protested against the capture of the American barque Mason Baring of New York

A new London daily paper is to be commenced next month, at two pence. It will support the reform movement.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

On Sunday the Archbishop of Paris, whose wound we have already spoken of, left the archbishopric at half-past five, to wait upon General Cavaignac, to ask him if it were forbidden to him to go among the insurgents to carry them words of peace and conciliation.

The General replied that he could not take upon himself to give any advice; that such a step was certainly highly perilous, but that at all events he himself could not but be very grateful, and that he was convinced the whole population of Paris would be greatly moved at it.

The archbishop then said he was resolved. He turned in haste to his palace, took some personal precautions, and at about eight o'clock presented himself at the foot of the column of the Bastile. Many of the representatives tendered their services to accompany him, but were rejected. His two grand vicars were his sole companions.

The military authorities ordered the firing to be stopped, a branch was broken from a tree on the boulevard, and this sign of peace was the only one which preceded the prelate; and the two ecclesiastics ascended the barricade, where the insurgents had received, but a few moments before, an envoy announcing the step taken by the archbishop.

Scarcely had the venerable pastor pronounced some words expressive of his love and charity, when a shot was fired, as if by chance, no one could discern from what side. It caused the greatest agitation amongst the insurgents. They immediately discharged their muskets. The Mobile guard re-posted with energy.—The nature of the wound gives every reason to believe that the shot must have been fired downwards, as from a window. The Archbishop dropped down, shot in the loins, and was immediately lifted up by the insurgents, and conveyed by them to their quarter, to the house of the Cute des Quinze Vingts. He was there attended by one of the surgeons of the insurgents, and the next day, when the negociations for a truce were commenced, he was placed on a litter and conveyed to his palace. The state of the venerable patient became more alarming from hour to hour. He had received the last sacraments before he left the Faubourg St. Antoine, fearing least he should breathe his last before he reached his residence, and shortly afterwards, without testifying any emotion, he ceased to exist.—*Daily News.*

The correspondent of the *Times* writing on Tuesday night says—"Nothing very important has occurred to-day outside the door of the palace of the National Assembly.

"When those who have been at Waterloo learn that for more than a mile the wall of the city of Paris was profusely furnished with loopholes as was the garden wall of Hougoumont they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were composed of paving stones of a hundred weight each, of the cut stones for an hospital in process of erection, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to or commanding them, and that as occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday a constant, unerring, and deadly fire was kept up, on the assailants by an almost invicible garrison, they will not be surprised at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of life among the troops and National Guards that unfortunately occurred. What will be the astonishment of all the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that the whole of these works were defended by between 80 and 150 ruffians! The largest number stated was 400.

"How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday at the Barriere Rochechouart, think you, while the loss of the armed force was more than 1,000? Two of them shot through the brain while firing through a loophole not six inches in diameter. Five were wounded.

"They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cover of the high wall to seek ammunition, of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply. I was shown the mark of the crucible under the wall in which they melted lead or bullets during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gunpowder.

"It is a fact indeed, that nine-tenths of the population between the Barriere Poissonniere and the Barriere St. Denis were not merely friendly to the rebels, or, as they call them, *ouvriers*, but fought in their ranks—the inhabitants of La Chapelle above all.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree signed by General Cavaignac, ordering that the Judge Advocate attached to the court-martial of the first military division, and three deputies shall proceed to prepare evidence against the persons arrested in consequence of the events of the 23rd June and following days in order that they may be tried according to the provisions of the penal code.

The same official journal contains a decree, signed by General Cavaignac, commanding that the power delegated to the officers of the judicial police shall be exercised under the direction of the military authorities.

"The new barrack of the Grande Rue de Reuilley occupied by 200 men of the 42th Regiment of the Line, resisted the attacks of the insurgents during 4 days. The rebels set fire to a brewery adjoining, with the expectation of burning the barrack, and this plan having failed, they threw vitriol on the roof with a fire engine with a similar object.

A letter appeared in the Paris papers of Tuesday from the officers commanding the Barrack of the Celestins, denying that it had ever fallen into the power of the insurgents, although it had been frequently summoned to surrender, with a threat that in case of refusal the inmates should be barrced alive.

General Perrott has been named Commander in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine by General Cavaignac.

The National Assembly in its sitting of Tuesday, at which General Cavaignac resigned his extraordinary powers as head of the Executive Power, whereupon the Assembly passed him a vote of thanks by acclamation. The Ministers then tendered their resignations, which were accepted; and a decree was passed confiding to General Cavaignac the Executive power, with the title of President of the Council, and with to appoint his own Ministers which have since been named as follows:—M. Bethmont, Justice; M. Bastide, Foreign Affairs; M. Lamoricière, Interior; General Lamoricière, War; Admiral Lebleuc, Marine; M. Duvergier, Finances; M. Carnot, Public Instruction; M. Recurt, Public Works; M. [illegible] Commerce.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that General Cavaignac was distributing all [illegible] who had, almost without exception, [illegible] the citizens of Paris and their [illegible] days, for being in ranks of the insurgents, they could not have been with their corps, and [illegible] issued to disarm every man who [illegible] ing against the insurgents. General Cavaignac will follow up this course until he has placed Paris in perfect safety.

Orders have been given to disarm the inhabitants of Montmartre, and to effect another search in the quarries.

The commissioners appointed by the National Assembly to inquire into the [illegible] with the two insurrections of the [illegible] and 23rd June sit constantly, in order to [illegible] their great and difficult mission.

The correspondent of the *Times* on Wednesday says the city at [illegible] appeared at [illegible] terday a some[illegible] appearance. The streets were [illegible] cautious," and [illegible] all, by those inside [illegible] the "ouvriers en blouse" but, although accidents were possible, no [illegible] a successful revolt existed.

The bill to punish with transportation those convicted of participation in the late insurrection was passed on Tuesday night.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

Padua has capitulated to the Austrians, and General Pepe who was in command there has fallen back upon Ferrara. The probability is that ere long the Austrians will have re-conquered the whole of the Venetian territory.

By the Turin journals we learn that in the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, on the 15th, a Bill was presented for authorising an extraordinary levy of 6000 men, to replace the 12 000 who have engaged not to combat for three months in consequence of the treaty of Vicenza.

By the latest accounts received from the seat of war, it appears that the head quarters of the Piedmontese army was on the 16th at Algo, on the Mincio, to which it had been obliged to retreat on learning that Vicenza had fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

MOVEMENT AMONGST THE ITALIAN CLERGY IN FAVOUR OF REFORMS.

The following short notice appears in L' Eco di Savonarola of last month, and will be read with satisfaction by English readers, as well as by the Italian readers of that important little monthly:—"We have heard, by letters, that there are upwards of 50 priests who intend to leave the Church of Rome, if the Pope will not permit them to take lawful wives." Now, the Pope cannot possibly grant his priesthood this freedom. He cannot change the system of Romanism, and therefore we must understand, that an appeal to him in this case would be merely a matter of form; but that this necessary refusal might be taken as a grievance, and made the fulcrum on which to rest a movement for Ecclesiastical Reform.—*Patriot.*

AUSTRIA.—BOMBARDMENT OF PRAGUE.—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 being in ruins. In several streets not a house escaped the cannon balls. Several acts of atrocity have been committed. A National Guard who killed two students was crucified, and his house was pillaged.

ITALY.—Correspondence of the 15th, from the army of Charles Albert, states that head-quarters had returned to Vallegio. The army had returned to its former position, and much uncertainty prevailed as to its future operations. The Austrians in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced. The Austrians have entered Padua in triumph.

HUNGARY.—We learn from Pesth, 15th inst., that the whole of the Italian Regiment which revolted had made its submission, and been sent away to Cosmopolis. It was found necessary to protect them by a double line of National Guards against the rage of a great body of the people.

The subjoined Manifesto against the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, has been issued by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, as President of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry:—

The proposal for the abrogation of our Navigation Laws is an event too important to take place without some notice on the part of this Society. Although we have not, as a Society, been brought into connection with the Ship-owners, and although on some occasions those who represented the Shipping Interest have refrained from supporting the general principle of Protection, still, as we are not united for the aggrandisement of any class, but for the welfare of the community, we resist the present measure, no less than every other attack which has been directed against the welfare of our domestic industry.

England has hitherto held that her position among the powers of the world depended in a great degree to the efficiency of her Navy; and, in order to make and preserve that Navy supreme, she has for centuries given to her seamen, her artisans, and her ships that wise protection which our Navigation Laws afford.

As years roll on, as new commercial relations are formed, as new inventions and discoveries take place, the forms of this protection should doubtless vary; but it is not proposed now to vary these forms, but to abandon the *principle* they embody, in order to substitute the new system of Political Economy, and to proclaim it so long as we can cheapen freights the sole object of legislation is gained, and national security, and national labour, is to be consigned to the mercy of chance.

The points at issue are, a reverence for experience, and a reverence for theory; and they are points to which events are rapidly suggesting a silent but significant solution.

In 1848, the Shipping Interest is threatened with unrestricted competition. In 1849, the Agriculturist is to be exposed to the same ordeal. For our [illegible] India Colonies, if this policy prevail, it is a mere question of their [illegible] or of their occupation by [illegible] of other governments, and of their [illegible] by slaves again. But we [illegible] these subjects to be [illegible] principle; the [illegible] to the cheapest [illegible] market, is to be [illegible] in vain we [illegible] the wisdom of [illegible] supplies [illegible] owner, the [illegible] true, for [illegible] vain we [illegible] grounds of [illegible]

[illegible] to contend with a restric[illegible] of labour against an unrestric[illegible] Roman system of slavery. Ch[illegible] the only answer vouchsafed: a [illegible] sterations of providence, pat[illegible] rality, or justice, are permitte[illegible] that magic word. But even i[illegible] to cheapness alone—assuming [illegible] the be-all and the end-all of [illegible] legislation—are we individual[illegible] richer now than before, or are [illegible] ely provided with so large a [illegible] Do our purses—does our Exch[illegible] courage as to persevere in t[illegible] mental course?

Attention has been frequent[illegible] the incidence of taxation, as [illegible] free imports; and this really [illegible] connexion with the maintenan[illegible] Navigation Laws. Some mate[illegible] trades of the Ship-owner and [illegible] now heavily taxed, but they [illegible] fettered for an equal race. M[illegible] duties must be repealed, more [illegible] other trades must be deprived [illegible] tion, for their relief. We see [illegible] one side or the other, a great [illegible] to abolish Import and Exci[illegible] but do we see an equal willing[illegible] cept new taxes, direct or indi[illegible] place? Yet, as men of busin[illegible] desire each year to discover a[illegible] deficit; or, as men of honour, [illegible] to tamper with public credit.

We, therefore, earnestly pre[illegible] friends throughout the country [illegible] sider this New School of Che[illegible] ference to one Interest alone; [illegible] meet us commercially, financi[illegible] itically, at every turn. We [illegible] common interest in our comm[illegible] those who plough the land, wit[illegible] plough the deep—our island [illegible] ved not its fertility, or its em[illegible] seas, under a system which c[illegible] nothing but cheapness, and th[illegible] tion of vast capitals in fe[illegible] Against this system, we agai[illegible] voice of protest and of warni[illegible] have still that faith in our pri[illegible] country, and our countrymen [illegible] that the day is not far distant [illegible] show that our warning has b[illegible] unheeded, nor in vain.

17, Old Bond-st., London, [illegible]

12th JULY.—A large party of [illegible] left here on Tuesday in the steame[illegible] the purpose of celebrating and enjo[illegible] tified of the day with their brethren [illegible] where a large procession of the brethren [illegible] Banners took place. They returned [illegible] evening, having spent the time mo[illegible] fashion—the greatest good feeling a[illegible] having prevailed throughout the cele[illegible]

THE HARMONEON CONCERTS.—[illegible] sent week, those exquisite melodi[illegible] 'Harmoneons,' have been delighting [illegible] ences at the Hall of the Mechanics' [illegible] their Concerts. So thoroughly is t[illegible] these gifted performers established [illegible] superfluous in us to indulge in leng[illegible] tions; especially as our brethren in [illegible] daily, during the week, proclaim[illegible] bestowed upon them well-merited [illegible] best proof of their musical excellen[illegible] versal popularity; which has been [illegible] fied by the overflowing audiences [illegible] on the four successive evenings [illegible] ance. This evening they give the [illegible] regret to say) positively their *last* [illegible] city on the present occasion; as th[illegible] gagements in other directions compe[illegible] by the Steamer to morrow, for An[illegible] for Halifax. We understand, how[illegible] visiting Nova Scotia, Prince Edwar[illegible] eastern counties of this Province, th[illegible] St. John in about five or six weeks [illegible] proceed to Fredericton and the up[illegible] Province, before finally departing [illegible] States. We are quite sure, that [illegible] gladly welcome them on their retur[illegible] as their harmoneous warblings alw[illegible] versally attractive. We hope, al[illegible] lasting New Brunswick this Se[illegible] repeat their visit to our shores at a [illegible] than has elapsed since their l[illegible] among us.

THE LATE SHIPLE AT OAK P[illegible] requested to announce that the Rect[illegible] lens and Vestry; and the Parishio[illegible] with generally, desire to return thei[illegible] to the Citizens of St. John, who [illegible] patronized the late pleasure trip a[illegible] Point, and whose friendly attendan[illegible] also rendered so important an aid [illegible] the festivity; namely, that of ra[illegible] repairing and improving the Church[illegible]

NEW SHIP.—Towed into the harbo[illegible] last, by the Conqueror, from Saint [illegible] beautiful ship of about 900 tons, na[illegible] rama. She was built by Mr. J. W[illegible] owned by Mr. James Adam, of this [illegible]

JOHN MITCHEL.—The steamer [illegible] carried John Mitchel, the Celebrate[illegible] to Bermuda, has arrived at Halifax.

H. M. ship *Wolsley*, bearing the [illegible] the East Dundonald, arrived at Ha[illegible] instant.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MA