The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 27, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The *Britannia*, with the English Mail of the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock on last Friday morning, in 12½ days from Liverpool. The letter mail was received in this city about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the newspapers on Sunday morning.

The news is not of very great importance. There were some Chartist riots in London on the 4th inst., and subsequently several of the leaders had been arrested.—The Scourge steamer, with Mr. Mitchel on board, sailed from Cork for Bermuda on the 4th inst.—There had been a severe battle between the Austrians and the Italians, in which the latter were victorious.—France, Austria, Prussia, and Germany and Italy, generally, continued in a very unsettled state.

The third new steam ship of the Cunard line, the *Europa*, to be commanded by Capt. Lott, formerly of the Caledonia, is to leave Liverpool for Halifax and New York, on the 8th of July.—The *Canada*, the fourth and last new ship of the line, was launched on the Clyde on the 2d instant. She is to be commanded by Capt. Douglas, formerly of the Unicorn, when plying between Quebec and Pictou.

Subjoined will be found a large amount of English, Irish, and continental intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The progress of the debate on the Navigation Laws has only confirmed our original statement, that no hopes can be entertained that any measure affecting those laws can receive the sanction of Parliament during the present session. We even entertain doubts whether the House of Commons can get the Government measure through committee in any reasonable time to send it up to the House of Lords.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the past week, owing to the renewal of political agitation both in England and Ireland, and the less favourable tendency of our continental advices. The Produce markets have been less buoyant; holders are rather anxious to realise, and prices have consequently a declining tendency. Large supplies of all kinds of Produce are brought forward for sale, but this is owing in greater degree to the late advance in prices than to a want of confidence on the part of merchants as to the future state of the trade and commerce of the country. The Corn trade is without any improvement; on the contrary, a further depression in the value of most articles, whilst little business has been transacted. There is also a further decline in the value of Cotton, and the sales are limited. The general aspect of commercial affairs on the continent continue dull and unsatisfactory, but in some respects a slight improvement is perceptible. There is a further increase in the supply of money, and the rate of interest yet tends downwards. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts wears a discouraging aspect.

The extremely fine growing weather which continues to prevail, exercises a very depressing effect on the Grain trade in all parts of the United Kingdom; and should it continue for a few weeks longer, until the Wheat plant has passed that critical period of its zenith—"the blossom," prices would no doubt decline still further. At Mark-lane, on Monday last, holders of Wheat acceded to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barrelled Flour, although the supply at this port is very limited, does not bring more than 27s. 2d. to 28s., duty paid. The value of Indian Meal is now quoted at 14s. to 14s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, June 10.—There have been several arrivals during the week from North America, of which there has been sold one cargo of St. John's Deals at £7 17s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals at £8 5s. per standard. The other three cargoes remain undisposed of but we believe one of them, a cargo of Pine, is about to be sold by retail; a cargo of indifferent quality, of Quebec Yellow Pine, has been sold at 13 1-4 per foot, a parcel of Pitch Pine at 19 3-4 per foot, 175 logs Swedish Fir at 16d. per foot, a lot of Orleans Wine Pipe Staves at £13 per M., and a lot of inferior hogshead at £8 10s. per M. By auction, a lot of 50 logs Birch brought 12d. per foot, and 50 Norway Rickers 2s. 7d. each. There is evidently an increase in the demand during this week for square Timber, as well as Deals, but not to such an extent as to influence the present low market prices.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.—The importations, both of foreign and colonial produce, during the past month were very large; the markets were freely supplied, and a large business has been done in articles for consumption.

The commercial affairs of the continent of Europe are completely paralysed, consequently we are unable to notice any improvement in our export trade, which continues in the same depressed state as before. The settlement of the Danish question assumes a more favourable aspect, and is expected shortly to be amicably arranged, when considerable relief will be afforded to trade in that quarter.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are, upon the whole, more favourable; the commercial news brought by last Overland Mail from India and China represent the demand for British manufactures to continue, at rather improved prices, which has caused an increased inquiry for goods suitable for those markets.

The money market remains without alteration, capital continues abundant, but there is no disposition to loan except on first-rate security.

MANCHESTER.—There is still a tolerably fair inquiry for cloth suitable for India and China; but the demand which previously existed for the home trade has declined; and the market has been on the whole quite as flat and depressed as at any period during the last month.

GLASGOW.—Our market for Yarns and Goods continues very inactive, and the feeling during the last week is decidedly better. Although prices have fallen far beyond any thing previously known, manufacturers have no encouragement even to continue the usual business, far less to extend it.

DUBLIN.—Business generally continues dull. The general disposition is not to enter into contracts or dealings of any kind beyond our absolute wants, and those in the country more as to articles of food than otherwise, shopkeeping and retail business being almost at a stand.—The return to exceedingly fine growing weather, being alternately wet and sunshine, has greatly improved all kinds of growing crops, and renders the probability of an early and abundant harvest, which, together with freer imports from America into the English ports, has tended to check the prices of almost every kind of grain.

BELFAST.—The weather is still propitious for the farmers—we have just enough of rain and not too much.—Since last week's report, the writer has personally inspected the growing crops, in almost all of the northern counties.—both early and late sown Wheat look well,—Oats flourishing.—Barley luxuriant, and will be an excellent crop all over the country; and the Potato, Ireland's hope, never looked more promising, nor ever was there a much greater quantity planted. There is one single exception, and one only, to the above favorable report,—the fly, in some districts, has seriously injured the Turnip crop.—Indian Corn and Meal have gone down, and a further decline is inevitable.

THE CHARTISTS.—The meetings in the metropolis and in the provinces have not been so numerous during the present week, and from the vigour displayed by the Government and the magistracy the more noisy leaders appear to be somewhat subdued. Messrs. Williams, Fussell, and Sharp, who have figured in London as conspicuous mob orators in the physical force line, have been arrested by order of the Government. Mr. Ernest Jones also, who was anxious to distinguish himself like Mr. Mitchel, has also been captured at Manchester, and carried a prisoner to London. The four leaders were brought up for examination at Bow-street, on Wednesday, and evidence being adduced of their having uttered highly seditious language, they were fully committed for trial, and, in default of bail, conveyed at once to Newgate in the van. Richard Vernon, another of the Chartist leaders, and several more at Manchester, and elsewhere, have also been arrested. This somewhat tardy vigour of the Government has already had a beneficial effect in damping the spirits of those who were counting upon creating a riot for their own iniquitious purposes. It is true some of their companions have intimated, that on Monday next, being Whit-Monday, Chartist assemblages are to take place simultaneously in various and distant parts of the metropolis, so as to distract the police, but as several of the most active of their chiefs will be by that time chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy "within Newgate's gloomy mound," no very great apprehension need be entertained. The most effective arrangements have been taken to put down any disturbance, & the middle classes are urging the Government to adopt more effectively preventive measures. The promptitude and vigilance of the magistracy in the provinces are now evident; and after the demonstration in the metropolis on Monday next, which cannot be altogether prevented, but which must prove a failure, we trust the present excited feeling will materially subside.

THE COMMISSARIAT ESTIMATES.—The sum required to meet the expense of the Commissariat services in the year 1848-49 amounts to £494,433 against £571,309 in 1847-48. Of this sum, £453,780 is required for the effective, and £40,646 for the non-effective service.

The fall of rain in the month of May this year is one of the smallest ever known, only amounting to about three-fourths of an inch. In May, 1847, the fall was five-and-a-quarter inches.

A vessel is expected from New York with a cargo of live hogs, consigned to a merchant in Liverpool, from America, being the first mercantile shipment of this kind ever attempted from that distant mine of human food.

ENGLISH MECHANICS FROM FRANCE.—The number of English artisans and mechanics who have been obliged to leave France in consequence of the combination of the French operatives against those not only employed in the railways, but weavers, lace makers, and others, since the revolution of February is upwards of 7000. The greater portion of these men and their families have arrived in this country in the greatest state of destitution.

The grants to Scotland by the committee of council on education amount, since 1839, to £34,975. In 1847-8, the grants to schools connected with the established church amounted to £2462; to the free church, £5394; to the Scotch episcopal church, £136; to general schools unconnected with any church, £462.

The latest advices from Rome, state that nothing new has occurred there; Rome is perfectly tranquil.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return to his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Innspruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Craotian parts of the empire; and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. General Aschoff, the Commander of the Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commander of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state. The arms distributed by the Government for the maintenance of order are very likely to be turned against the Court; and altogether the violence of the clubs and the demonstrations against "re-action" seem likely to have some serious results. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Potsdam.

The Diet at Frankfort appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee "*for the rights of the duchies* and the honour of Germany," but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet. The honour of Germany and the rights of the duchies will be best consulted by leaving Holstein in its former position, unless Germany has resolved upon a much more serious war than one with the Danes.

IRELAND.

The conviction of Mitchel has not quelled the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. The excitement created by his trial, sentence, and deportation, has been seized upon and converted into a fresh engine of agitation. On the 2nd instant a manifesto was issued by the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, signed by Mr. W. S. O'Brien as chairman, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusions of Mr. Mitchel. The people are exhorted to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and to prepare for that struggle by furnishing themselves with all such resources as may enable them to command success. Religious animosity is endeavored to be raised to the highest pitch, and the Catholics of Ireland are told "to bow down their heads in shame." It seems undoubted that, on the day of Mitchel's conviction, thousands of misguided men were ready to fly to arms, and deluge Dublin with blood; but Mr. W. S. O'Brien says that the most strenuous exertions of the Council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection. The Confedrates, deeming any armed attempt to rescue Mitchel would be abortive, interposed, and with difficulty succeeded in preventing the fruitless effusion of blood. The Council of the Confederation has been weeded down from about 150 to 21 members, amongst whom are Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, president, W. F. Meagher, Devin, Reilly, John Dillon, T.D. Magee, and all the chief physical force leaders. Mr. Mitchel quitted the Irish shores for Bermuda on the morning of the 4th instant, in the Scourge steamer.

The discord which has so long prevailed between the Old Ireland party and the Young Irelanders has at length, by mutual consent, been terminated, and the two parties have made great progress in the way of a treaty of peace—even if it is not actually concluded. Mr. John O'Connell, Drs. Miley and Gray, Messrs. Ray, Strich, and Galway have, in fact, now fraternised with Messrs. Duffy, Dillon, Meagher, &c. Mr. John O'Connell still repeats that he will take no act or part with any parties who are bent upon procuring Repeal by violence. On the other hand, the physical force leaders stipulate for freedom of speech in the new body.

The events of the past week are not very important. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "*Irish League*." It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many, whether such materials as the proposed League will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to reindict Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchel and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien:—

"We will not conceal from you, we will not conceal from the Government, that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection last week. Thousands of brave men had resolved that John Mitchel should not leave the Irish shore, except across their corpses. * * * We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignities offered to the Irish nation have greatly tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto desired to cherish, that the questions at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you, without disguise, that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation, enforced by the highest sanctions of public duty. * * * We cannot shrink from the responsibility of advising you to prepare at once for the protection of your invaded liberties.—By the love which you bear your country and your kind—by your attachment to your homes—by your regard for your children's weal—by your thirst for honourable fame—let no factious strife to impede the execution of your design. Learn to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle by furnishing yourselves with all such resources as may enable you to command success."

This is bold and daring language, but at the same time so cautiously worded, that her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland can hardly find a loop-hole sufficiently large enough to allow him to catch hold of its author.

The receipts of the Repeal Association have lately fallen so low as £12 a week, an amount insufficient to defray the expenses; and this circumstance has probably rendered Mr. John O'Connell more ready to discuss terms of reconciliation with the Old Irelanders. However this may be, it appears that the Repeal Association has been dissolved, and is to be incorporated with the Irish Confederation. The following are the heads of the proposed constitution.—The new body is to be called "The Irish National Association," and to be managed by a joint committee, equal in numbers of old and young Irelanders, forty-two in all, together with an executive directory of six. All their proceedings are to be of the most open nature, "Physical" and "moral force" are to be banished from the constitution, but though the names are altered, the "moral" principle will pervade the agitation, for all things are to be done within and through the law. But the essential characteristic of the proposed system is the universal diffusion of clubs. Companies will be despatched to organise the country into these bodies. Each club is to consist of 720 members.

The committee of the Repeal Association have agreed as to the terms of the new association. It is to be called the "*Irish League*," and each member is to be responsible only for his own sayings and doings.

The Confederates held a meeting on the 6th instant, for the purpose of considering the expediency of a union with the Old Ireland party. The Music-hall, Abbey-street, was crowded to excess, not less than 3000 persons being present. The clubs marched in procession, two abreast, to the place of meeting, but were opposed by a body of police in North Cumberland-street, who insisted on them marching in single file. Mr. Meagher having attempted to force his way, was arrested and taken to the Sackville-place station, on a charge of assaulting a police constable, but liberated, on entering into his own recognizances to answer for the alleged offence. A Mr Byran was also arrested on a similar charge. The solicitor of the Dublin Corporation took the chair. Upwards of 400 new members were admitted, including the Rev. Thaddeus O'Mulley and Dr. Antisell, the eminent chemist. A letter from Smith O'Brien, apologising for non-attendance, on the ground of ill health, was read. Mr. O'Brien avowed the authorship of the address to the people of Ireland. Mr. C. G. Duffy, in the course of his speech, stated that the new association was to be formed on the principles of the Confederation. Its chief business is to plant the country with clubs from end to end, to organize the mass of popular strength to order. Mr. Meagher, in one of those displays of impassioned and fervid eloquence, next addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech stated, that he for one was pledged to follow John Mitchel. Alluding to Mitchel's conviction and sentence, he stated that that sentence shall be reversed—reversed by the decree of a free nation. Mr. Richard O'Gorman followed, and in his speech designated the trial of Mr. Mitchel as a successful attempt to swindle him out of his liberty. Mr. O'Gorman's father, at a subsequent part of the meeting, observed—"Of all that John Mitchel was guilty, and if he deserved to be transported, for all that they should take me, and put me on board a transport also." Throughout the entire proceedings the utmost harmony prevailed, and the vast assemblage separated, fully approving of the movement proposed.

With respect to the treatment Mr. Mitchel has received at the hands of the authorities subsequent to his departure from Dublin, it is stated that he has expressed his gratitude for the consideration with which his case has been met. Upon his arrival at Spike Island, he was informed by the governor that he had permission to communicate with his wife, and to receive letters in return, the only condition being that neither party was to make the slightest reference in the course of the correspondence to events of a political nature; and, for the fulfilment of this compact, the authorities contented themselves with Mr. Mitchel's pledge that the indulgence thus accorded would not be abused, and that the terms should be adhered to. He has not been compelled to wear the convict's dress, neither has his hair been cut, nor is he subjected to the degradation of having for his companions any of the other criminals undergoing their sentences in the same prison. It is added that the extreme delicacy of Mr. Mitchel's health is a sufficient cause for the difference that has been made in his favour.

The sale of Mr. Mitchel's furniture took place on the 6th, and attracted an immense attendance; and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books with Mr. Mitchel's autograph brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost. A pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

A parish priest, in the county of Cork (the Rev. Pierce Greene), informs the Cork Examiner that all his parishioners, to the number of 6000, intend contributing to the fund raising for the support of Mr. Mitchel's family.

Mr. Whitty, the foreman of the jury who tried Mr. Mitchel, has, since that trial, received no fewer than five threatening letters of the most atrocious kind; and his wife has received one; others of the jury—in fact not one of the twelve has escaped them—have received similar missives. Every one of these letters breathe a murderous spirit. One of the jury, Mr. Fletcher, has had his windows smashed by a sympathiser. The fellow, fortunately, was caught doing his work quite deliberately, and is now committed to the next quarter sessions.

Seven new Confederate Clubs have just been opened. This is the first fruits of the amalgamation of Old and Young Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Willis, rector of Portadown, county Armagh, in replying to the circular of the secretaries of the anti-repeal declaration, concludes with the following remarkable statement:—

"I for one see nothing in my obligation, as a minister of the church, to prevent me from considering the question of repeal an open question; and, under the circumstances, so far am I from thinking that a repeal of the legislative union would 'entail incalculable misery upon Ireland, or her church,' that I am the rather inclined to look with hope and confidence for the reverse of this; and I rejoice to know that such also is the feeling of some thousands in my parish and neighbourhood."

Mr. Willis is an orangeman, and an officer of the Grand Lodge.

The printer of Mr. S. O'Brien's address to the Council of the Confederation, in which he affirms that "Mr. Mitchel was found guilty by a jury selected not to *try* but to *convict* him," and calls upon the Catholics of Ireland to "resent the insult as one man," and to furnish themselves for that purpose "with all such resources as may enable them to command success," is to be prosecuted.

The clergy of Tuam (121 in number), have memorialised the Queen for Repeal.

The Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes have refused to accept the securities tendered for the "*Irish Felon*." By this means they will keep the young rebel from making its appearance. An advertisement in the Dublin papers fixes the 24th inst. when the first number shall be published.

The Waterford Chronicle says that it has been informed that Lord Clarendon has stated to the Government that, considering the expensive gaieties of the Irish gentry in Dublin during the last winter, he sees no reason why an income tax should not be inflicted upon Ireland.

Emigration to a vast extent is in progress from all the outports of Ireland.

FRANCE.—Never at any period, since the revolution of February last, has France been in a more critical state than at this moment. Whilst we write, we expect to receive the intelligence of a complete break up of the Ministry, and, perhaps, of the Executive Commission. The resignations of Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin were openly talked of in Paris, and when we state that the suspicions we have more than once expressed, that Lamartine, as well as Ledru-Rollin, was a party to the movement of the 15th May, and that Causidiere, the late Perfect of Police, charges Lamartine himself with having supplied the arms to Sobrier which enabled him to get up the conspiracy, it will give a key to the whole disorginisation of the Government. The aim of Lamartine, his friends allege, was, by making a popular demonstration, to avoid a collision in the streets of Paris—in fact, a frightful counter-revolution. Instead of throwing his influence into the scale of social order and property, he has, by paltering, in a double sense, both with the Conservative Republican and the ultras, lost influence with both, and stands openly accused by Causidiere of having aided, abetted, and contrived the conspiracy of the 15th May; so that if Barbes, Blanqui, and Sobrier are guilty, the chief members of the Government are no less implicated.

The impeachment of Louis Blanc was pending at the publication of our last number. The committee appointed to report upon the case, whether there was sufficient *prima fazie* evidence to send to trial one of the members of the National Assembly, reported by a majority of 15 to 3 in the affirmative. Louis Blanc published a long rigmarole defence in the newspapers, denying his complicity; he disclaimed any direct knowledge of Blanqui, Raspail, and Huber, but with Albert, Barbes, and Sobrier he seems to have been closely connected. The National Assembly discussed the matter at the tumultuous sittings of Friday and Saturday, and after a most scandalous exculpatory speech by M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, who was directly charged with falsehood by one of the underlings of the Government, M. Jules Fabre, the Chamber voted by a majority of 35 that M. Louis Blanc should *not* be impeached. It is said, that in the course of the proceedings the most direct proofs came out that one or more of the members of the Provisional Government were implicated in the affair just as much as Louis Blanc. At any rate, all the Ministers, with the honorable exception of Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted against the impeachment. M. Cremieux, the following day, attempted some excuses for his conduct, but it was too plain that he had thwarted the Committee of the National Assembly in their endeavors to administer the law, and the consequence was, that Portalis, the reporter of the Committee, the Procureur-General, and M. Jules Fabre, immediately resigned, as also M. Cremieux. M. Portalis was immediately elected a Vice-President of the Assembly, as was also M. Lacrosse, who had given evidence, as Secretary of the Assembly, against M. Louis Blanc. This the Chamber did to mark its sense of their conduct, whilst M. Cremieux, on the other hand, immediately resigned his office as Minister of Justice, and it is doubtful whether he will have the boldness to retain his seat as a representative. Under these circumstances, it can scarcely be expected that either the Ministry or the Executive Commission can hold together. The conduct of the Assemby is equally inexcusable,

The whole affair is a frightful perversion of all justice; the single-mindedness of Lamartine, who has hitherto maintained order in the Republic, is placed in such an equivocal point of view, that we have no hopes of his ever recovering the esteem and confidence he had acquired throughout Europe. M. Thiers is not unlikely to supplant him in power and authority. For some time past the most violent paper war has been going on between the *National* and the *Constitutionnel*, in which these two great men have mutually reviled and denounced each other, in a style of eloquence and vehemence which plainly indicates their irreconcilable political jealousy and hostility. The most strenuous exertions have been made by the Government to keep M. Thiers out of the Chamber, but that consummate politician has now seized his opportunity. If he comes forward as the champion of law and order, and can contrive to fasten upon others the odium of putting down the mob, M. Thiers may save the Republic by forming a strong and vigorous Government. But before affairs are ripe for all this, we fear many portentous struggles must take place, and, perhaps, even much blood will be shed. Lamartine, however, has neglected to take advantage of the tide which would have carried him on to the highest political fortune, and that omitted, we trust "that the voyage of his life" will not "be bound in shallows and in miseries."

Whilst writing, the news reaches us that M. Thiers has certainly been elected for Rouen and Bordeaux, and will, probably, be a successful candidate in several other places, the official returns of which we have not yet received.

A report was spread in the course of the sitting of the National Assembly, on the 8th instant, that the police were in search of a high personage arrived in the morning at Paris by diligence from London. "We think it right," says the *Commerce*, "to abstain from mentioning the names which were circulated with this news; but, from information which we have reason to believe to be correct, we can allow ourselves to go so far as to announce that this personage has been arrested." The personage here alluded to is the Prince de Joinville.

Prince Louis Napoleon is understood to be in for Paris. He will probably obtain three returns besides that of the capital. The Government, of course, will not dare to molest him.

After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets was carried by 478 against 82.

Several additional regiments are expected immediately in Paris.

At Lyons there have been fresh outrages, and the labourers on the Rouen Railway have demanded the expulsion of some Englishmen yet employed on their lines. The directors of all the railroad companies met at Paris, and unanimously resolved not to accede to their unreasonable demands.

Further disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in consequence of the authorities having determined to close a club. The operatives composing it resisted, and it became necessary to march a large military force against them. A collision ensued, and some persons were killed and others wounded.

A telegraphic despatch announces a legitimist insurrection at Perpignan in favour of Henry V.

The Government have received information of the presence of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale in Paris, sufficiently reliable to awaken the active attention of the police, who are now engaged in measures to discover their retreat.

Great alarm is excited by the approaching monster banquet to be held on Monday next, under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes: the subscription has been raised to ten sous a head, and the party who has organised it announces that there are already 100,000 subscribers, the number being expected before Saturday to amount to 150,000. There will be 1000 tables, each sufficient to accommodate 150 guests. Preparations are being taken to provide the fortress against a surprise, the garrison in it will be reinforced, and the commandant has already demanded of the Executive Commission to be provided with a body of cavalry to secure the immediate ground around the outworks, so as to prevent a sudden surprise by escalade. Notice has been given to the occupants of houses within range of the guns of Vincennes, to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice. Those who are best informed expect before long another assault on the Assembly infinitely more serious than that of the 15th May.

The probable retirement of MM. Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin continues to be mentioned.

Many conceive that an effort at restoration will be made with the present men. The friends of the Orleans family desire to put the Count of Paris on the throne, with the Duchess as Regent, and, to conciliate the leading men, would offer them (Lamartine, Arago, &c.) the position of a Council of Regency. This would be about as wise as the purchase of Mirabeau and Danton was.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.—The *Presse* states that the commission on the constitution has decided on the following important points: "The political constitution of France shall be a democratic Republic, one and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment, and assistance. The question on the legislative powers gave rise to several long discussions. It was at length determined that there should be but one legislative chamber, composed of 750 members. In case, however, of a revision of the constitution, the Assembly should remain, as at present, composed of 900 members. The elections to be made by department and by ballot. The Executive Government to be confided to a President appointed by direct universal suffrage, by communes, for four years without a possible re-election. Two millions of votes, at least, to be necessary for the nomination of the President. The commission has not yet adopted any resolution as to the duties of the President and of the Ministers." The *Journal des Debats* differs from the *Presse* in its account of the resolutions of the committee on the constitution. The *Debats* states that the re-election to the Presidency may take place, but after an interval of at least four years from the period when the previous incumbency shall have terminated, and that the President is to be responsible.

The *Moniteur* contains two decrees, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government. The first decree substitutes task-work for the present system of daily labour in the national workshops; the second commands the mayors of the communes throughout France not to deliver passports for Paris to any person who cannot show that he possesses the means of existence.

The expenses of the national workshops since their creation on the 6th of March to the day on which M. Emilie Thomas was removed from their direction—a period of eighty-one days—amount to the sum of 7,240,000f. (£289,600.)

AUSTRIA.—In the postscript of our last paper we gave a brief account of another insurrection that occurred at Vienna on the 26th ult. The following are more detailed particulars taken from the *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*, of the 27th of May. It appears from this journal, that on the morning of the 25th, a ministerial proclamation, signed by Count Montecuculi, announced that, in consequence of the lawless proceedings of the University Legion, emanating from worthless persons who had clandestinely insinuated themselves into that corps, the University Legion was disbanded. The University buildings are to remain closed. All parties improperly enrolled in the University Legion are to deliver up their arms within twenty-four hours, &c. This proclamation excited a terrible indignation among all classes. The city gates and the suburbs had been beforehand occupied by the military. At half-past ten citizens and students thronged to the hall of the University; the students were armed, and obviously under the influence of a desperate resolution. By eleven o'clock, all the shops were shut, the principal places of the city in possession of the troops, the national guard nowhere to be seen. A citizen, who, in pursuit of his avocations, attempted to pass through the gate of the red Tower, was shot by a soldier. "Barricades! barricades!" was the cry; and men, women, and children aided in raising them. The alarm was beaten, and the bells rung out. The working classes broke open some of the gates; the national guard assembled. At twelve o'clock the mounted national guard announced that the University Legion was not to be disbanded. The contest was, however, continued without intermission. At one o'clock the soldiers were in part withdrawn from the gates, and the national guards took their place. At half past two o'clock the whole city was full of barricades. To repeated intimations that the University Legion was not to be disbanded, the only answer was—"The soldiers must leave the city in twenty-four hours, the concessions of 15th May be secured, and the Emperor return." At half-past five the ministerial intimations of concession were torn by the enraged assemblages of armed citizens, students, and workmen. At half-past six, Count Hoyos, in his uniform of a national guard, delivered himself up as a hostage at the University. At seven, Hafner was liberated from prison. The night was passed in quiet; but by ten o'clock in the morning of the 27th the fight began again. There was no plundering of private property. The men fought desperately, and the women carried provisions to them through the thickest of the fire.

In the course of the forenoon of the 27th ult. a ministerial notification appeared intimating the formation of a committee of citizens, national guards, and students, to preserve order, and again pledging the Government to the concessions announced the day before. The Government subsequently ratified the resolutions agreed to by that body.

These resolutions declare that the city shall be evacuated by all the troops, except those necessary to guard the war office: that Count Hoyos shall remain as a hostage for the observance of the promises made to the people; and that those implicated in the attempt on the people's rights on the 26th ult., shall be prosecuted. The ministers also undertook to urge the Emperor to return, or appoint a prince of the imperial family as his representative, and requested the new committee of safety to inform them what pledges could be given to the Emperor for the safety of himself and the imperial family. In a second circular, which has since been addressed to the inhabitants of Vienna, the ministers urge the necessity of affording them support, and declare that they will maintain all the liberties of the constitution of the 25th of April, accede to all subsequent concessions, powerfully oppose anarchy, disorder, and every reaction, acknowledge the Diet alone as empowered organically to regulate the laws of the country, re-establish peace in the capital, maintain union in the provinces, and use their utmost exertions to effect the return of the monarch to his capital.

The city was quiet, but distrust continued to prevail between the people and the *noblesse*. Many of the latter body were leaving Vienna to join the court, or to retire to Baden or Ischl. Nearly all the foreign ambassadors were at Dobling, in the vicinity of Vienna. The bankers Rothschild, Sina, and Eskeles had left the city. A general wish was felt that the Emperor might soon return, or (what the majority would prefer) send the Archduke John, who enjoys the public confidence, as his *locum tenens*.

By a decree, dated at Innspruck, on the 22nd ult., the Emperor has provisionally abolished, until the constitutional establishment of a new penal code, all corporal punishment, exposure on the pillory, and branding, has declared that houses can only be searched by virtue of a judge's warrant, and has extended the facilities for liberating on bail persons accused of offences.

The Emperor has also awarded crosses to the officers and medals to the soldiers who fought in the streets of Milan. A more praiseworthy exercise of his authority is an extension of the amnesty of the 28th of March, with even greater latitude than the original, to all who had been sentenced in consequence of their participation in the revolutionary movements in Cracow and Gallicia.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 2nd inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition requesting his Majesty to return to his capital had been treated with marked rudeness at Innspruck. The Emperor took the petition from the ladies, and, without saying a word, turned on his heel and walked away. A letter from Innspruck of the 31st, in the *Tyrolese Messenger*, states that the deputation of Vienna *savans*, with their monster petition, had arrived in that town. The petition was to be presented on the 1st inst.

Surrender of Peschiera, and Victory of the Italians over the Austrians.—Advices from Turin to the 1st, have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Goito between 30,000 Austrians, who had marched from Verona, and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, a great portion was cut to pieces. The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball; not sufficient, however, to induce him to dismount or to retire from the field. The hopes of Austria, with regard to the retention of Italy, must now be annihilated.

For several days before the surrender of Peschiera, the garrison had only horse flesh to subsist on.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—The Constituent National Assembly of Germany has issued a proclamation, in which it solemnly declares that it fully recognises the right of the people of other than German race living within the territory of the Germanic Confederation, to enjoy perfect equality in the official use of their languages, in the church, schools, literature, administration, and tribunals. The proclamation concludes by declaring that neither the Sclavonian, nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any one else shall have reason to complain of an infringement of his national rights, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger. The Assembly have elected M. von Gagern President by 499 votes out of 518. An inflammatory address from the German citizens of Philadelphia is placarded on the walls of St. Paul's Church, conjuring the assembled Parliament to dethrone the reigning sovereigns, and to establish a Republic.

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.—The deputies receive an allowance of three thalers (nine shillings) per day, and their travelling expenses. To some of the peasant representatives the allowance is indispensable for the journey. One of the deputies is a day labourer, a *proletarier*, but the great majority of the Chamber consists of men in easy, if not wealthy circumstances. Even those classed as "peasants" are mostly occupiers of land, what we should call small farmers. 129 deputies are persons holding offices, either of the State or the municipalities; most of these are jurists or lawyers; there are forty-one clergymen; merchants and manufacturers, thirty-one; teachers and *Geleherte Savans*, or it may be assumed, professors, twenty-seven; landed proprietors, twenty-six—of these only three are holders of privileged estates (Rittergut), which, having formerly belonged to the domains of one of the class of nobles, are still almost exempted from taxation; mechanics, seventeen; magistrates, seventeen; physicians, ten; military officers, four; a prince of the reigning house and four of the ministers; peasants, forty-five; agriculturists, or renters of large parcels of land, five; two shopkeepers, one agent, one land-surveyor, one day-laborer, and a town councillor. Of thirty-nine deputies there is no special description. From the class of nobles there are twenty-four deputies returned. The majority of the peasant representatives (twenty-nine) have been elected in Silesia.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid extend to the 22nd inst., and inform us of the departure of the Belgian minister, Count Hummel, from that capital. According to one account, that diplomatist has been recalled by his Government for having allowed the Spanish authorities to search his house for Senor Salamanca; but another version of the affair states that the Spanish ministers sent him his passports, with orders to leave Spain immediately, on the ground that he was implicated in an extraordinary conspiracy to seize the Queen, and compel her to sanction a change of ministry. It is said that the authorities of Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct, and have refused to accept any bail unless the parties tendering it are Spaniards, wholly unconnected in business with the English for whom they offer it.

Numerous arrests daily took place in Madrid and its environs, and a numerous body of secret police have been organised.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday, according to previous notification, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty's Government against the repeal of the Navigation Laws. His Honor the Recorder, in the absence of the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Robert Jardine and James Robertson appointed Secretaries to the meeting.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated, the Hon. John Robertson rose and moved the following Resolutions, which were seconded by James Kirk, Esq.:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the measures now under consideration of the House of Commons relative to the alteration or revision of the Navigation Laws, will prove destructive to Ship Owners, ruinous to Ship Builders, and will generally affect the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire, as there is no reciprocity or equivalent to be found in the Scheme as introduced by Mr. Labouchere for the sacrifice of so great a Boon to the Foreigner; and moreover that this Province particularly—being largely interested as Ship Owners, extensively engaged in Ship Building, furnishing employment to thousands of artizans, emigrants, and labourers,—would suffer most seriously if the alterations now contemplated are carried without immediately opening other Channels in some measure to compensate for the ruinous consequences that must otherwise inevitably follow.

Resolved, That this meeting consider the abandonment of a system under which Great Britain has so successfully been enabled to compete with all the world in her Mercantile Navy, for so long a period, as unwise in principle, unsound in theory, and dangerous in practice,—reciprocal advantages are to be obtained from foreign countries for such a Boon conferred upon them by the sacrifice of the British Shipping Interest, created, fostered, and cherished by the most able and celebrated Statesmen that ever wielded the destinies of Great Britain, of every political creed.

Resolved, That this meeting feel deeply the influence that such a measure would produce upon the feelings and attachment of the People of this Province if left entirely unprotected, and required to compete with Foreign Countries in the main staples of their export, at a distance so much greater from their only market at present, and which must lead to the abandonment of the Province by a very large portion of its inhabitants, leaving behind them, as valueless, the result of the labour of a life-time, and destroy the prosperity of this once flourishing Province of the British Empire.

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the Navigation Laws are altered as contemplated, nothing will prevent such a calamity to this Province, as heretofore referred to, but the opening of other markets for their exports—the privilege of selling their ships in any market—the right of procuring registers in Foreign Countries—perfect freedom in the employment of foreigners in the navigating of their ships—the privilege of trading to and with all Countries, coastwise as well as foreign—and the removal of all restrictions in the conduct of their ships.

Upon the reading of these Resolutions