"Obstinate girl," returned Harry passionately; "you do not value the peace of him who lives but for you alone; you cannot do so, or you would become some little boys, instead of adding still further to my dejection; but I will at once go to my father: I will appeal to him: he will approve—he will—"

"Not!" shouted the old major impetuously, at the same time advancing from the half-shut door towards them. Clara gave a slight scream, while Mary hid her face in her bosom. Harry stood petrified with surprise. "He will not, you undutiful scoundrel; he will not approve of an unheard of an alliance. Shall the blood of a Hamilton be mixed with that of—"

"Oh, sir! remember, for mercy's sake, that she, she whom I love is present," said his son, in a hoarse whisper.

"I do remember: I—I—but she has behaved like a fine-spirited girl, and I will spare her. Miss Grayson," he continued, addressing Mary, "I have heard that you wished to return to your home, and have therefore ordered the carriage to be ready in half-an hour to convey you thither. Clara, will you accompany your visitor, and assist her in her preparations?"

They rose up, Mary desponding and mechanically concealing her face; while Clara, with an arm round her waist, guided her across the room. For Mary was so blinded by her tears, that she was incapable of proceeding to her own chamber unassisted. They were stopped midway by the major, who, taking Mary's hand kindly between his own, pressed it warmly, while he spoke in a tone that denoted its sincerity, for the old soldier was not devoid of feeling, though it had, to be sure, been sadly lessened by early chagrin and disappointment he had experienced, and by the fictitious and overweening pride he had inherited from ancestry, whose chief boast had been their unmixed descent—"I appreciate your motive, my poor girl, at the same time I pity you if my graceless son should have inspired you with a sentiment warmer than—than friendship: return home; a few weeks will quickly pass away; and absence, which soothes regrets the most poignant, will soften the memory of this scene. In the mean time, however," he whispered, "accept this as a token of my regard and protection." He let go the passive hand of poor Mary, but the purse which he had intended she should retain fell to the ground, while Mary stood immovable and unconscious as before. Harry rushed to her.

"One word—one look before you go," he uttered wildly; "but one kind look—but one simple tone, that memory may store them up in her dearest, her most secret shrine, to be recalled into after years, and to soothe the bitterness, the anguish of this hour. I leave you perhaps for ever! Oh, let me depart with the blissful consciousness that though the pride of a father places an insuperable bar between us, and though that pride should wreck a son's earthly happiness, I hold a place in your heart, to win which I would encounter every peril—every hardship."

They had reached the door as he spoke, and Mary, after struggling with her resolution, at last extended her hand, and merely said, "Forget me! it is better for us both; or, if you will remember me, let it be only as one who will be your most sincere friend while she lives!"

Harry pressed her hand passionately to his lips, and then suffered her to depart. He buried his face in hands and wept.

(To be continued.)

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 16, 1848.

First June Mail.

UNPRECEDENTED SPEED.—The British Mail Steamer *America*, has unexpectedly arrived at Halifax in the short space of *eight and a quarter days* from Liverpool, being one day and a quarter shorter than "the shortest passage on record." She left on the 3d instant, and from newspapers of that date we have made a variety of extracts.

The conviction and sentence of Mitchell for sedition has lately occupied a considerable share of public attention in the mother country; and the continued agitation of the anarchists in Ireland still operates as a hindrance to prosperity in the country.

The commercial affairs are thought to be in a better state, though not of such a decisive character as to cause a marked improvement.

The Ministry have been defeated on a resistance made to a motion by the Earl of Lucan for a select committee to enquire into the operation of the Irish Poor Law Acts. It was carried by a majority of six against Ministers. The repeal of the Navigation Laws will also be stoutly resisted in the Commons, and little doubt seems to be entertained that if not lost there, the measure will fail in the Lords.

In Paris there were serious apprehensions of an outbreak. The project laid before the Chamber on Saturday, to get rid of the national communist workshops, created natural indignation among the 120,000 individuals who, for months past have been living idly upon the state; and as on Sunday M. Emile Thomas, the director of these establishments, was mysteriously arrested, it is supposed for peculation, there was a general rumour that these persons would march upon the assembly and demand an explanation.—The insurrectionary workmen declared, in so many words, that they positively would not quit Paris—that they had made the revolution—that the results of the revolution were, then, to be for their advantage alone—that Paris was theirs, and in Paris they would remain; in fine that if there was no work they could not help it, but that money must be found for them, and money they would have. There seems to be a determination among the citizens of Paris to get rid of, by dispersing through the provinces, a population for which there was no work, and who cost too much if maintained by the state. The decree banishing the Orleans family has been carried. Lamartine desired to modify the banishment until such times as France might be restored to security and peace; but 632 votes were against, and only 63 for him.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HAWES, in answer to Lord Mahon, stated that the sum proposed to be voted to assist free emigration to Van Dieman's Land was about £10,000.—PACKED JURIES IN IRELAND.—In reply to questions from Mr. Keogh, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it had been no intention, in the recent state trials in Ireland, to pack the jury by the exclusion of Roman Catholics, or of any particular sect, on the ground of religious opinion. The noble lord, in support of his declarations, which the facts totally disprove, read a letter written by the Attorney General, Mr. Monahon, to the high sheriff of Dublin, in which the learned gentleman says, as if giving instructions,—"I have no hesitation in saying, that in the present and similar cases you should set aside, on the part of the crown, without regard to their religious opinions, all persons whom, from the inquiries you have made and the information you have received, you find to entertain political opinions according with those of the prisoner and the associations by whom he is supported."

Mr. E. B. ROCHE called attention to what he termed the unjustifiable and unconstitutional conduct of the Irish authorities towards Mr. Mitchel, and asked if it was the determination of the government to carry out the sentence against that gentleman.—Sir GEORGE GREY replied, amid the overwhelming cheers of the house, that instructions had been given by the government to carry out the sentence against Mr. Mitchel to the full effect.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—Mr. ANSTEY moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr Law moving that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two parts, his object being to rescue the act of 1 Geo. IV. from its operation.—Mr. Anstey regreted that the hon. and learned gentleman felt it necessary to anticipate by his motion a discussion which would necessarily have arisen in the committee, that motion being directed against the most important part of the bill—namely, that which went to do away with the penal enactments of the Emancipation Act of 1829, until which object was effected, complete satisfaction could not be rendered to the feelings or consciences of the Roman Catholics. The amendment was supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Napier, Sir R. Inglis, and Sir H. Willoughby; the speakers in favour of the motion for going into committee being the Earl of Arundel, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. H. Drummond. On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 13, the numbers being 142 to 129, and the instruction for dividing the bill into two parts was agreed to.

DEFEAT OF THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—The Jewish Disabilities Bill, after having passed the Commons triumphantly, has been thrown out in the Lords. This, we feel assured, will take the country by surprise. The majority, was 35 against the second reading, in an unusually full house, including no fewer than twenty Bishops.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Ellenborough did good service in calling attention to the continued increase of the national expenditure. He strongly urged the utmost economy in every department of the public service. No other business of importance has been discussed by their Lordships.

On Tuesday a long Free-trade and Protectionist debate arose on a motion by Lord George Bentinck, for certain returns regarding silk and timber. The discussion extended to such a length that Mr. Hume was compelled to postpone his motion in favour of Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Equal Electoral Districts, till 20th June.

Lord Palmerston intimated to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, that the Spanish Minister had sent his passports to Sir Henry Bulwer, along with an order that he should leave the kingdom within twenty-four hours. The British Ambassador immediately left Madrid with his diplomatic suite, and on Wednesday he arrived in London.

The grand *fête* on Sunday in Paris passed off without disturbance. The Republic, however, is by no means consolidated, and the people live in the midst of continual alarms.

Italian papers narrate the particulars of an attack which had been made by the Austrians upon two Italin camps, but after three hours they retired with the loss of six men. The amalgamation of the states of Upper Italy into one kingdom under King Charles Albert, seems fully resolved upon.

On the 15th and 16th, Vienna was the scene of one of those turbulent and riotous assemblages which have furnished so large a portion of continental news for three months past. On this occasion the students and operatives joined. On the 17th the ministers resigned, and on the 20th his Majesty left Vienna, but later accounts state that he has since returned.

New potatoes have been sold in the market of Dublin at 2d per lb. The potatoes were perfectly sound and well flavoured.

The potatoe crop in Killarney is most abundant and luxuriant. The amount of potatoes sown in the vicinity exceeds the average of the last twenty years.

Eighty two crown witnesses in this district are immediately to be shipped off, free of expense, by government, to Australia and North America, where, on landing, they receive twenty guineas each. Mr. Seymour, from the constabulary in Dublin, has been here engaging conveyance for them to their destination.—*Limerick Chronicle*

A loyal address has been presented by the Orangemen and Protestants generally of the parish of Tartaragham to his Excellency the Lieutenant, expressive of their desire to aid his Excellency in the preservation of peace law, and order. The address is signed by 1,050 Protestants of the parish, and would have received many more of time had permitted, also by the two resident magistrates and the clergy.

CONFIRMATION OF MILITALY BEFORE HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—Sunday morning an impressive ceremony took place at the Waterloo chapel, Birrage walk, St. James's Park, in the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, the Duke of Wellington, and several general officers, who were present to witness the rite of confirmation conferred on about 197 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Horse Guards, the Grenadier, Cold stream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop of London. The public were not admitted.

Caution to Livery Stable Keepers and others.—In a case in which a horse has been sold for his keep tried in the London Court of Common Pleas on the 15th inst., the Chief Justice, in summing up said (as we find it reported in the *Times*,):—

"There were two very prevalent errors against which the public should be guarded. One was that a person had a lien on a horse for the payment of money due for its keep; the other that a party might sell property left with him, to pay the expenses incurred in keeping it. In neither of these cases did any such right exist, though, from the appearance of advertisements in the papers, stating that property would be sold to pay expenses, the public seemed to be of a contrary opinion."

Sir Harry Smith has prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors in Kaffirland.

The Duke of Sutherland is said to have expended £70,000 for the relief of the people on his Highland estates during the famine caused by the potato rot.

A gentleman, from Wisconsin, is at present engaged on Prince Albert's farm at Windsor, in making experiments as to the production of Indian corn in this country.

Ashbourn-hall, the residence of the late Sir. W. Boothby, Bart, has been sold to the Roman Catholics, and, as we are informed, to the class called "Brothers of Charity."

In Manchester there are 139 places of worship, of which 39 belong to the Church of England. Of the whole number, only one, the Cathedral, is endowed by the state.

The *John Bull* says that the reduction of salaries and abolition of offices recommended by the parliamentary committee, on miscellaneous estimates, are most sweeping.

The fall of rain in the month of May this year is one of the smallest ever known, only amounting to about ⅜ths of an inch. In May, 1847, the fall was 5¼ inches.

Lord Clifford is said to have placed one of his rural residences in Devonshire or Somersetshire at the disposal of Father Rootban, general of the Jesuits, who, with his order, has been expelled from Rome.

Among the gentlemen called by the Society of the Middle Temple to the bar, on Saturday last, was Mr. William Makepeace, better known as "Michael Angelo Tittermash," author of "Vanity Fair."

Three hundred and fifty thousand francs is the cost of the refreshments provided for Louis Blanc and his operative statesmen, while engaged in the commission of inquiry at Luxembourg.

At the annual meeting of the society for procuring amendment in the bar, held on Wednesday, a resolution, suggested by W. Roebuck, was carried unanimously, that the first step to be taken was the appointment of a "Minister of Justice."

Among the medical students to whom the London College of Surgeons has lately granted a diploma, is a Hindoo gentleman, named Soorjoocomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, of Calcutta, one of the four Hindoos sent by the Bengal Council of Education to study medicine and surgery in England.

The editor of the *Glasgow Examiner* gravely informs his readers that Mitchell's ferocious articles in the *United Irishman* were written under influence of opium! Our contemporary must have made the discovery under the influence of something else.

A SOLDIER'S REPLY.—When Corporal Cathness was asked, after the Battle of Waterloo, if he was not afraid of losing the day, he said, "Na, na; I didna fear that; I was only afraid we should be a' killed before we had time to win it."

The great Indian mercantile house of which Dwarkanauth Tagore, who died lately in this country, was the chief, has suspended payment. The crash was long coming, and it is stated that when Dwarkanauth visited England his liabilities amounted to a million sterling.

The Rev. G. Wilkins writes, in the *Essex Herald*, directions to farmers how to get rid of wire-worms. He recommends the breeding and encouragement of mice on the infested lands, as it ridicules, as a vulgar error, the supposition that these creatures injure young corn.

On Monday the Swindon Refreshment Rooms, on the line of the Great Western Railway, held for a term of ninety-nine years from the company, at an annual rental of one penny, were sold by public auction at Garraway's, for £20,000.

Last week, a soldier named Kelly, stationed with his regiment (the 14th) at Mammouth barracks, shot a young woman in a fit of jealousy. The murder was most deliberate; and it appears there was no doubt the young woman had played false to him with his comrades. He is now in gaol awaiting his trial.

A subscription has commenced in London to purchase eight pictures representing different events in the life of Lord Nelson—six by Westall and two by West—the design being to place them in "the Nelson-room," in Greenwich Hospital, which has been set apart by the Governor's for the purpose.

Miss Hannah Wells, a young lady six feet in height, and enjoying only the sight of one eye, the daughter of a captain who fell in the Afghan war, and heiress to £20,000, eloped from Chizlekurst last week with a herculean mason who fascinated her, while at work at the house in which she resided.

Enthusiasm is sometimes expensive. The number of lights employed in illuminating Paris, on the night of Sunday week, is estimated to have amounted to 1,040,050; and if it is supposed that each light costs 20c. (2d), the total sum required to defray the expense of the illuminations will have been 208,000f. (£8 320.)

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Tuesday, the usually grave proceedings were interrupted by a little man (not Cuffay) who suddenly threw a card down before the judge, and exclaimed "the charter and no surrender." Great laughter followed this outburst of political feeling, and the contemner of the court was allowed to go unpunished.

A model manufactory for elastic stuffs has been established in Western Flanders, the intention being to give work for five years to twenty-five weavers and sixty workmen. Some of these workmen, after having learned the trade, are to be drafted in rotation to various other manufactories throughout the kingdom, and their places in the model manufactory will be immediately supplied by others.

So numerous were the German and foreign reporters who applied for admission at the opening of the Prussian diet, that, in order to prevent any charge of partiality, a lottery of admissions, the prizes being seats and the blanks standing places, was drawn at the Ministry of the Interior, by a kanzabrei-rath, who shook the tickets in a hat, into which the representatives of almost every Journal between Copenhagen and Cologne successively dipped their hands.

A double murder was committed on Sunday, at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire. Burton, a huckster, in a fit of insanity, cut the throat of his child, a girl, two years of age, while she was asleep, and immediately afterwards that of his wife. The head of the unfortunate woman was almost separated from her body. He also attempted his own destruction, but the wound he inflicted was not deep enough to ensure death.

A dreadful death occurred at Sherbourne last week. Six men were at work under a brig, in a graving (dry) dock, when the stocks were observed to give way. All the men escaped except one, an old man who was in a sitting posture; the vessel fell on him, forcing his heart and lungs through his body with such force and violence as to eject them several feet from his person; his heart was seen quivering at the bottom of the dock.

The magnificent New South Wales Railway bridge, which crosses the river Usk, built of wood and being about 400 yards long was completely destroyed by fire on Monday. It had been built of kyanised timber by the eminent firm of contractors Messrs. Rennie, Logan, & Co., and cost upwards of £20,000 in erection.

INDIA.—The overland mail arrived in London on Thursday morning. Dates: Bombay, 1st May; Calcutta, 19th April. There is little or no additional news. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Madras on the 17th. Lord Falkland arrived at his presidency on the 27th. There were some negotiations going on with respect to the kingdom of Sattara: a young prince, a son of the royal line, had been placed on the throne by the ministers of the late rajah, and it is doubtful if the British government will not claim the whole territory as reverting by treaty to them.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The jury in Mr. Mitchel's case, after being locked up several hours returned a verdict of guilty at half past six on Friday evening. Mr. Mitchell was brought up again on Saturday morning; on being asked if he had anything to say in arrest of sentence, he used these words:—"I object because I have been found guilty by a packed jury; by the proceedings of a partisan sheriff, by a jury which was packed—was juggled—not by a sheriff, but by a juggler." He was not permitted, however, to attack the jury; and after a painful altercation, sentence of transportation for fourteen years was formally passed upon him. Mr. Mitchell, whose demeanour throughout the scene was dignified, declared, then, that he repented nothing and retracted nothing; and warned his judges that hundreds were ready to leap into the place which his imprisonment would make vacant. His friends in court thronged round him as he was being removed from the dock; and so utterly regardless, in the excitement of the moment, were they of the ordinary proprieties of the place, that Messrs Meagher and Doheny were taken into custody for "contempt of court," and only saved from a committal by the good natured consideration of the bench. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Mitchel was conveyed in irons in the prisoners' van, escorted by a party of horse police, supported by a squadron of carabiniers to the North Wall, where he was placed on board of the Sheerwater, which immediately started for Spike Island, Cork. He was treated on his passage by the officers of the steam frigate in which he was conveyed with the utmost courtesy: a chain was placed round his leg, but he was not otherwise treated as a convict. We believe that he still remains at Spike Island. The government, it is now said, satisfied with having carried their point, have given up the intention of transporting him to Norfolk Island, and in consideration of his health, which is extremely bad, (rapid consumption being hinted at), will keep him in custody at Bermuda. Clemency is at least, expected, and, in the hope of it, Mr. Mitchel's friends will abstain from moving a writ of error, and, for the present, will acquiesce in the sentence. The *Cork Examiner*, of Wednesday, which came to hand yesterday, contains the following information under the head "Treatment John Mitchel. It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state that Mr. Mitchel is not subjected to peculiar rigour or severity; but he is allowed the use of books in his cell, and is treated with sympathy by the authorities of the penetentiary. One informant saw him, from the ramparts, reading in his cell. It is not true that he was so cast down and unmanned, as was stated; on the contrary, his fortitude and nerve lately, if ever, desert him.—We are informed that he was allowed to write to his wife yesterday—his letter, as a matter of course, having been subjected to official scrutiny."

The utmost vigilance is observed on the Island, as if to guard against surprise. Double sentinels are posted, and other precautions adopted.

[From the *Liverpool Mail*, May 27.]

It is generally reported, in the best informed circles that Lord John Russell is physically and politically exhausted, and that his administration cannot last many weeks. Mr. Stanley was sent to the upper house for the express purpose of supporting the Jew Bill. This shows irrefragable proofs of weakness on the part of the ministers.—Every profitable effort was made to carry the bill, and which, for the sake of peace on politico-religious questions, we had hoped would be successful; but the measure was defeated. It is time that all parties should abandon these petty discussions, and attend to the pressing interests of the country.

What the party of the Girondists inflicted upon ill-fated France in 1792-3, the political economists, or free traders, are striving to inflict upon England. The Girondists were men of undoubted talent, of brilliant powers of eloquence, of vast zeal, of generous sentiments, and popular attractions.—They were lamentably deficient in one quality.—They were not statesmen. They declared in favour of a republic, fancying they could guide it control it, protect it from the inundations of anarchy, and finally settle it in a firm constitutional monarchy.—They attempted too much. They were unable to stem democratic violence—they could not exercise the spirit they had raised—they perished in the Reign of Terror, uttering noble sentiments, like martyrs, in the best style of the romantic drama.

The Political Economists of our day and country are pursuing the same course. In the party are men of superior ability, of severe study, of deep thought, of inquisitive habits, and who are perfectly sincere in holding the principles they enunciate.—There are, among them, however, too many weak men, meddling men, and worthless who are mere adventurers, who have attached themselves to Peel as likely to afford them the best chance of success, and are exclusively animated by selfish motives.—They worship the Money Power; and whatever is calculated to increase the profits of capital employed in manufactures, mines, railways, gas and water companies, *that* they watch over with untiring perseverance irrespective of the general welfare of the empire.

The Political Economists have brought England in 1848, very near to the condition which the Girondists brought France in 1792. The circumstances, as regrads the great mass of the people in both countries are are remarkably similar. In France they are reduced to privations previously unknown, in England they are suffering extreme distress, with no prospect of returning prosperity. In the midst of the popular clamour, caused by want, the Girondists of France proclaimed a republic, and established a Provisional Government. In England the working classes are starving; the shop-keepers and small tradesmen are greatly embarrassed, capital in the manufacturing districts is unproductive—credit is paralysed, and there is no prospect of any reaction.

And what for England is the proposed remedy by the Political Economists—not by the leaders certainly, but by that part of their forces which has hitherto constituted their main strength, and without whose aid they would be entirely powerless? AN EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE—A REDUCTION OF THE QUALIFICATION—AND AN EXPANSION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC POWER!

Yes, this is the proposed remedy. The people demand bread; and they are promised an extension of he franchise. They seek employment, in order that they earn their daily bread by daily toil. They are offered the fructifying and sublime privilege of returning a larger number of jobblers and talking members of the House of Commons.

It is true that Joseph Hume has deemed it prudent to postpone his promised motion on this subject. But what of that? Joseph has nothing else to offer the hungry men, who are such simpletons as to repose confidence in him and his clique.—They are not the representatives who will ask the house to return to sober sense and practical measures of utility. They are not the men to implore ministers to protect the interests of industry—to protect the artizan from unjust competition—to tax foreign manufactures as British manufactures are taxed—no: "Joseph and his brethren" are not patriots of this order simply because they themselves were the instruments which the Manchester league employed, when they carried on the war against the middle and operative classes, which has produced so much desolation.

We have had some stirring announcements this week, but they have excited very little conversation. From France we learn that a Constitution has been prepared and recommended, but this the partisans of monarchy exhibit considerable strength, and are emboldened to show themselves by the differences which prevail between the parties who want the republic. The working classes find out that they made the revolution for the middle classes, and the middle classes evince strong symptoms of dislike against going the "whole hog" with the lower orders, or communists. It is said that Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin are fraternising, but the conjunction of spirits so opposite in character and designs is not at all approved. The workmen are represented to have obtained possession of the arsenal at Toulon after much hard fighting, and it is reported that there had been a collision between the people and the national guard at Lyons. The amicable relations of this country with Spain have been endangered by the government of that country, having summarily ordered our ambassador, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, to quit the Spanish territory in twenty-four hours, and furnished him with the necessary passports. He has since arrived in London, and has been followed by an emissary of the Spanish cabinet, commissioned to explain to our foreign minister the cause of this seeming indignity offered by a third rate to a first rate power. It is reported that the Spanish government have, or fancy they have, proofs that our ambassador has stimulated or encouraged the late revolt in Seville; but Sir Henry sticks to it that he has only acted under instructions, and Lord Palmerston assures the House of Commons that there is no necessity to apprehend that the good understanding between this country and Spain will be disturbed. What can be the meaning of all the mystery? From Austria we learn that the Emperor and Empress have absconded from the capital, and the utmost anxiety is evinced by the citizens of Vienna to get them back again. It is questionable, however, if they do accept the invitation to return, whether the Emperor will be permitted to act independently as becomes his position, or whether the result may not be something like that which attended the return of Louis the Sixteenth of Paris, after he had endeavoured to escape from his unruly subjects. There seems good reason to conclude that Denmark, aided by Sweden and Russia, finds herself in so much better a position to act against Prussia and Germany in the affairs of Schleswig Holstein, that she will not be so readily disposed to accept terms of peace, which, probably, she would have otherwise seen the necessity of agreeing to.—Russia has formally demanded of Prussia that she immediately re-establish peace with Denmark, as, in default of her doing so, the cabinet of St. Petersburg will take similar measures to those adopted by Sweden.

In parliament there has this week been an expose of the folly of free trade, and the dishonesty of those who fabricate. The returns by which it is supported, were by Lord George Bentinck. Mr. Hume's motion on financial reform has been snubbed and postponed until a day on which it is exceedingly probable there will be no house, which is equal to the selection of the Greek kalends. In the house of Lords, the Jew Bill has been defeated, by the large majority of 35, and Baron Rothschild must give up all hopes of taking his seat in the Commons as one of the representatives of the Metropolis.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Monday, the first of the anniversary meetings of the Liverpool Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society was held at the Lecture-hall of the Collegiate Institution. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Chancellor Raikes, M.A; and on the platform were a large number of the local clergy. The deputation from the parent society consisted of the Hon. Rev. B. W. Noel, the Rev. G. Smyth, late missionary in China, and the Rev. E. Birch incumbent of St. Savour's, Manchester. It was announced that the new bishop of the diocese the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, had consented to become a patron of the institution. The collection amounted to £29 6s. 1d.

The Rev. Dr. Carpenter, incumbent of St. Jude's, in the course of his speech, said they had often heard of 600,000,000 of heathen that were destitute of the knowledge of Christ; and the vastness of this number might, perhaps, be estimated when he stated that if 5,000 of the heathen were to pass through Liverpool every day, it would take no fewer than thirty-three years for the entire to pass. They were also called upon to engage in the work by the great success which God had vuchsafed to the labours of the Missionary Society already; and this success would be apparent by contrasting the report of the society in 1832 with the report of it in 1847. In 1832, the funds were £40,751; in 1847, they were £116,827. In 1832, 48 stations; in 1847, 100 stations. In 1832, 38 English clergymen labouring as missionaries; in 1847, 108. In 1832, 4 native clergymen; in 1847, 10—now, 14. In 1832, 477 converted natives employed as catechists, &c.; in 1847, 1,115. In 1832, 23 female teachers; in 1847, 155. In 1832, 1,271 communicants; in 1847, 11,970; and he heard it stated in Cheltenham last week, that this number now amounted to 13,000.

On Tuesday evening, an adjourned meeting of the society was held at the Collegiate Institution. The lecture-hall was densely filled in every part. The Mayor presided, and on the platform we noticed a numerous body of the clergy.—The speakers were:—The Rev. John Jones, the Rev. G. Smyth, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Rev. Dr. M'Neile. The sum collected at the meeting amounted to £57 4s. 5d.

ANOTHER BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND GERMANS.

REDSBURGH, May29.—A severe battle between about 8,000 Danes and 7,000 Germans took place yesterday at Soederweilt. The contest lasted several hours, but at seven in the evening the German troops retreated. No authentic return of the killed and wounded has been made, but it was very great on both sides. Private accounts say that the loss to the Germans was nearly 1,000.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—We have just ascertained from unquestionable authority that on the 24th of the month, the son of General Wrangel arrived at Berlin to present an armistice which General Wrangel has concluded with the commanding officer of the Danish troops. The basis of the armistice is said to be, the German troops are to retire beyond the Schlei, the Danes promise to quit North Schleswig, and to restore the ships under embargo. It is generally believed that this armistice will be ratified. The son of General Wrangel returned from Berlin yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded by the Kiel Railway to the Prussien head quarters, being the bearer, as he himself asserted, of amicable dispatches.—*Hamburg Borsenhalle*, May 27. The following is reported as the proposed basis of the peace between the Confederation and Denmark:—The German forces will retire across the Eider; the province of Schleswig will remain neutral; Rendsburg to become a fortress of the Confederation; Schleswig to be finally decided, like the province of Poland, according to the preponderance of race—the Danish and German populations to be separated, the German portion to become part of the Confederation, the Danish to revert to the Danish crown.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that it will shortly have to accuse the two governments of Bavaria and Hanover of treason to the empire, they having plainly hinted that *one* united empire of Germany was an utopia impossible to be realised, and to which they could not consent.

ITALY.—On the 28th ult., the voting on the question as to the union of Lombardy and Piedmont closed. The union was carried unanimously. A mixed Piedmontese and Lombard government is to be formed, to reside at Milan. The combined fleet of the Sardinian, Venetian, and Neapolitan squadrons blockading Trieste had demanded the surrender of all the Austrian ships of war in that port within a delay of four-and-twenty hours, under threat of a bombardment. The Austrians are reported to have made another unsuccessful attack on Vicenza on the night of the 23d. A body of 15,000 attacked and endeavoured to storm the heights in the neighbourhood of that city, but were vigorously repulsed by the Italians under General Durando. According to a despatch received by the French government, Count Nugent had succeeded in entering Verona, and in defeating General Autouelli. No other movement of importance in either army are reported.

And earthquake was felt throughout an extensive district in Tuscany on the 10th, 11th, and 12th ult. The people at Siena left their houses, and bivouacked on the promenade of the Lizza. After midnight the cathedral was opened, and the solemn sound of the bells calling the population to prayers mingled with the subdued rumbling of the earthquakes. It was observed that horses and other animals were aware of the shocks long before they took place.

Notice was posted at Lloyd's, on Tuesday, that the Austrian blockade of the port of Venice had been raised on the 16th instant, by the Neapolitan fleet, consisting of five war steamers, two frigates, and a brig of war.

SPAIN.—The Spanish government, carried away by the triumph over Mr. Bulwer, have proceeded, in their supposed immunity from English vengeance, to a new insult to us. Lieutenant-Colonel Bristowe, an Englishman, and long a resident at Madrid, was arrested, on the 25th ult., without cause shown, detained for a night and a day in a common gaol, and when released ordered to quit the country within twenty-four hours. The real and only offence he has given is in too pertinacious a demand for the settlement of some claims for military services in 1823. There was no English minister in Madrid to demand an explanation, and none has been tendered through the Spanish minister in London.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Matters are still very unsettled in Paris, the question between the *bourgeoisie* and the working classes as which duty the republic shall be worked for being continued. The Abbe Lacordaire has resigned his seat in the Assembly, on the ground he could not reconcile with religious duties the functions of representation.

The most violent scenes took place on Thursday, in the debate on an address to the French people, relative to the events of the preceding Monday.—A project of address, presented by Berard, contained some passages reflecting on something worse. Its consideration was adjourned.

Eighteen nominees of the Assembly, including M. Dupin and M. Odillon Barrot, have been appointed to draw up a constitution. Of these a majority had taken the oath of allegiance to the House of Orleans, and four were the confidential servants of Louis Phillippe. Alas for the consistency of politicians!

The following is a complete list of the members:—MM. Cormenin, A. Marrast, Lamennais, Vivien, Tocqueville, Dufaure, Marnin, (de Strasbourg.) Vorinava, Coquerel, Corban, Tourret, G. de Beaumont, Dupin, Vaulabelle, O. Barrot, Pages, de 'Ariege.) Dornes, Considerant.

The minister of finance had presented to the assembly the long expected project of law relative to the assumption of railroads by the state. The proposed price of purchase is to be the average quotation during the six months preceding the revolution of February, and the holders will receive in payment five per cent. stock, also at the average price during the same period, viz., from the 24th of August, 1847, to 24th of February, 1848. In a long explanation of the proposed conditions of the purchase the minister of finance contends that the measure is not one of spoliation.

The grand fete, in honour of the changes affected in the government, passed off very quietly on Sunday. It was quite a theatrical affair. The illuminations in the evening were quite magnificent, and the display of fireworks on the grandest scale ever exhibited.

La Presse of Monday publishes a series of private letters, addressed by the Prince de Joinville to a former aide-de-camp, the latter having given permission for their publication. They are dated Claremont, between the 20th March and 11th May, and are produced very obviously for the purpose of directing the attention of the French people to the prince in relation to their government arrangement. The nomination of M. Elias Regnault, as chief secretary of the prefecture of police, establishes the influence of M. Ledru Rollin over the department of the public service. M. Elias Regnault was the chief secretary of M. Ledru Rollin as minister of the interior. The number of persons under arrest up to Saturday morning was 330. Ten of the leaders of the conspiracy of the 15th are in the Fort of Vincennes, a great many at the prefecture, and the rest in different prisons.

At Lyons there has been several assemblages of riotous mobs, for the purpose of liberating some prisoners, but they had been prevented by the National Guard.

M. Lamartine informed the National Assembly, on Saturday last, that the Piedmontese and Venetians had protested against any army interference of the French, in the affairs of Italy, and he further announced that France would not interfere, unless invited to do so by the Italians themselves.

A million was voted d'urgence, on Monday, for the public workshops, the minister declaring that the Government wanted the money that very day.

M. Lamartine also entered into full explanations with regard to Poland. Lamartine appears to have joined the violent party, is losing the confidence of the country, and with Rollin, is prepared to resign his office. The breach between the National Assembly and the government is widening every day. The *Presse* is expected to "come out" in favour of the Joinville party in the course of a few days. The disaffected were believed to contemplate a fresh outbreak. The *Constitutionnel* states that the workmen had possessed themselves of the arsenal of Toulon, after a bloody fight.