

From the London Times, July 3.

#### FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Rumors of the intention of Government to arrest distinguished members of the National Assembly as comprised by the late revolt, were still in circulation in Paris on Sunday and on Monday morning. The name of M. Lamartine was openly pronounced as one comprehended in the intended arrests, but coupled with an expression of disbelief that he had committed himself.

The *Journal des Debats* regards the position of affairs as more favourable than at any former period since the revolution of February. Three times within four months France has been placed on the brink of an abyss, and three times she has saved herself by her courage and energy. At present, however, society possesses guarantees for the maintenance of public order which did not exist after the occurrences of the 16th of April or the 15th of May. These guarantees are to be found in the choice of the men now at the head of the Government. The *Journal des Debats* enters into the highest opinion of the high honor and patriotic intentions of the present Ministers, and trusts that they may unite with those qualities the resolution, energy, firmness, and perseverance indispensable for the accomplishment of the mission imposed on them.

The President of the Council and the Belgian Minister had interchanged the most amicable assurances of the firm determination of the two Governments to maintain and consolidate the relations of good neighborhood and friendship already established between the French Republic and Belgium.

The Minister of War has issued an order commanding that all officers on leave of absence shall immediately join their respective regiments.

An attempt to create an insurrection was made at Dijon on the 26th and 27th ult.; but a detachment of the 25th regiment of the Line, supported by a strong body of the National Guard, having marched against a tumultuous mob, which was collecting, order was quickly restored.

An attempt was made on Saturday last to set fire to the prison of St. Pelage, in which 300 of the insurgents are confined. A large military force was immediately sent to assist the firemen, and to guard the outlets of the prison, and order was immediately re-established.

The Republic of Apulia, of the 26th ult., announces that Prince Napoleon in Louis Bonaparte has been elected a representative of the people for that town by 35,903 votes out of 38,137.

We have since received the second edition of the Paris papers of Monday evening, with the following letter from our correspondent:

"I mentioned in my letter of this morning that Paris was perfectly tranquil. It is in fact—say the least—quiet and orderly, and these appearances are much to be commended, as at a period since the Revolution. Isolated crimes of the atrocious nature of those already known to you are, however, hourly perpetrated.

"No attempt at barricade making is to be feared for the present, but it will depend on the conduct of the Government whether or not we are to have a revival of the scenes we witnessed on the concluding days of last month. The principal cause for apprehending a renewal of strife is the situation of the working classes.

"Unless report speak unfairly, there is not an honest man in France than Gen. Cavaignac. If he be named to, and accept the office of President of the Republic, we may expect some time of tranquillity; and he may, owing to the kindness and firmness of his character, be able to do something to obviate the distress that threatens to become general.

"There is, however, one point of his Government that will be required to be cleared up to settle him in the confidence of the respect in which he is universally held—I mean the arrest of M. Emile de Girardin, and his continued confinement. His friends proclaim loudly their conviction of his innocence of any plot or conspiracy dangerous to the State. They contend that he is the victim of private vengeance.

"The state of siege will, it is believed, be raised to-morrow. General Cavaignac, in reply to an application of the proprietors of *Le Peuple*, stated that permission for the re-appearance of that journal would be given to-morrow.

"General Cavaignac is not a man to raise the state of siege, unless convinced that it can be done with safety to the public. His announced intention is, therefore, received with great pleasure."

In the National Assembly of France, on the 30th, some interesting and important statements were made by General Cavaignac, and the Minister of Finance, which we copy from the London Times.

General Cavaignac next ascended the tribune, and gave the Assembly, agreeably to his promise, an account of the situation of the national workshops. Those establishments, he said, presented a formidable organization. The idea of their institution was good and equitable; but, in the course of time, they had become menacing to liberty and the Republic. That fact was obvious before his accession to power and measures were contemplated for suppressing them. Their organization was completely distinct, and escaped the surveillance of the Administration, and therefore made to effect the dissolution, had proved unobtainable. General Cavaignac paid the most serious attention to the matter, and came to the resolution of suppressing them altogether. Since the late insurrection he had interrogated several persons respecting the number of individuals who had participated in it, and the highest number he had heard mentioned by the most competent to know the truth did not exceed 50,000. Now, the effective number of operatives inscribed on the registers of the national workshops amounted to between 105,000 and 106,000, so that the combatants belonging to them were in a minority. This fact was proved by the arrests subsequently made. On being invested with full power by the National Assembly, he had not thought proper to suspend the payment of the sums awarded in the workshops, as many advised. For fear of increasing thereby the number of combatants, but after the collision he had not hesitated to suppress them, at the same time he had ordered that relief should be granted to the operatives who stood in need of it. The General, in conclusion, stated that the Minister of Finance would lay before the Assembly a series of decrees, some of which were intended to restore confidence by showing the integrity of the

government to fulfil all its engagements (bravos) and others to afford labor to the operative classes.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, who followed, stated that the Government was formally determined to pay all the debts of the old monarchy. The amount of the floating debt did not admit hitherto of its payment, but the time had come to satisfy those engagements, and the sacrifice the country would impose on itself for that purpose would be amply compensated by the results, for it would contribute to restore credit, and to revive trade and industry. The Minister then presented five decrees, the first regulated the reimbursement of the sums vested in the savings banks, namely, those of which the capital and interest did not exceed 70 francs were to be reimbursed in specie, and those above that sum in 5 per cent stock, at 70. The second decree, provided that the treasury bonds due on the 24th February, or renewed since that date, should be paid in 3 per cent stock at 48 francs. In the expose of the financial situation presented on the 12th ult. by this predecessor, it was announced that a loan of 150,000,000 had been concluded with the Bank of France. This loan had been approved by M. Goudchaux, and he had signed a contract with the Bank on the 30th ult., by which he transferred to it as guarantee a sum of *rentes* belonging to the Sinking Fund, amounting to 75,000,000 francs, and had made over to its forests and national property, to the amount of other 75,000,000. His predecessor had reckoned on a hundred millions, as a resource, which were to be supplied by the provincial investors in the public securities, I saw to the 1st February, 1850.

M. Goudchaux regretted to be obliged to renounce that resource, which he was afraid would occasion a great depreciation in the price of securities. The exchange of property about to be effected between the hospitals and State, and likely to produce 25 millions, would be presented; but the 100 millions to be realized from the sale of national property were to be reserved for future contingencies. The 65 millions proceeding from railways, on which his predecessor had also calculated, would not either be available, for after seriously examining the project, he found that its execution would result in a loss to the State, or, occasion a great depreciation in the market. He had accordingly thought proper to withdraw the railway project, at the same time he proclaimed the right of the State to expropriate the companies, on allowing them an equitable compensation. The extraordinary resources on which M. Goudchaux depended were consequently reduced to the 105,000,000 lent by the Bank, and to 50 additional millions. He proposed, therefore, to withdraw the project relative to the appropriation of the railways, against fire by the State. The tax on mortgages would not, he said, produce the 45,000,000 promised by M. Ducloux. The Finance Committee, after maturely considering the project, had fixed its proceeds at about 20,000,000. The tax, moreover, had been condemned by the members of the present Cabinet, and he pledged himself in their name that it should cease in 1851, when it should be replaced by a progressive tax on donations and inheritances. The Minister concluded his exposure by submitting to the Assembly a project of decree to the effect of authorizing him to advance to the master builders, on proper security, a sum of 5,000,000 francs, to be employed by them in works which would afford labor to a considerable number of operatives.

The Mitchell excitement in the United States has stimulated the Irish Government to take effectual steps to check the present lawless proceedings of the Confederates—Mr. Martin, Devlin Reilly, James Duffy, O'Doherty, Williams, and Holan the printer of the *Tribune*, are all in Newgate under the new Felony Act, and will be brought to trial on the 8th of next month. Mr. Moagher and Doherty have also been arrested at Waterford and Cashel, and warrants are said to be issued against James T. Lalor, Darcy Magee, Joseph Brennan, Dr. Antsel, and many others. An address from the Peers and Commons of Ireland has influenced the Government to take these active measures at last. I verily believe that the moment these leaders are silenced, Ireland will become perfectly tranquil. The Irish League has at length had its first meeting, and a working committee has been named comprising most of the persons who are at present in confinement. Violent speeches were delivered, but the discomfition of the clergy and the complete separation of the O'Connell party from the League, will prevent anything like a dangerous organization. There is a prevailing opinion that Parliament will pass an Irish Arms Bill, or arm the Executive with full powers to meet the present exigency, and to put down the organization of the clubs.

The consequence of all the threats held out by the Confederates has been, that the Queen has relinquished her intention of visiting Ireland, and it is the opinion of all men having the feelings of men, that it would be a cowardly act to allow a "shot" to be exposed to be "shot at" by an excited and ignorant populace. The tradesmen of Dublin will have most reason to complain of this change of resolution, as they anticipated a rich harvest from the Queen's visit, all idea of which is for the present abandoned. Mr. Tyler, the son of the late President, has written to W. S. O'Brien, to learn in what way Americans can best support Ireland. I believe the good sense of the American people will regulate this fully. They know how jealously they guard their own liberties from foreign intervention, and they will not hastily set the example of meddling in other nations' affairs. Mr. O'Brien's speech at Cork is very exciting, but I think he wisely keeps within the bound of law, and deprecates plunging his country into a "premature rebellion." When the clubs are strong enough, then it will be time to break out into open insurrection. Mr. W. S. O'Brien's brother, more wise than the member for Limerick, has accepted the office of Sergeant at Law for the Queen, in the room of the late Sergeant Warren.

THE STOCK MARKET. The English Stock Market this week has been well supported. Some reaction downwards took place in the early part of the week in consequence of parties realizing their profits, but prices have again rallied. A good many transactions have taken place in American stocks. A sale of \$200,000 U. S. 6 per cents. has been publicly reported at 96. The scrip of the new loan is not yet in the market. This has been settling day in Consols, and the operators for a fall being in want of stock, Consols have advanced to 87½ for money, but have to be covered. One small failure has taken place. The following are the closing prices:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 192½ a 44; 3 pr. ct. red. anns, 87½ a 8; 3 pr. ct. anns, 87½ a 8; 3 pr. ct. cons. for ac, 87½ a 8; 3 pr. ct. cons, 87½ a 8; Exchequer Bills, 4½ a 4½, prem.

THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE. I doubt whether the English newspapers will furnish you with accurate information respecting the real state of Paris and of France. There is an evident, perhaps praiseworthy, desire to make out that Gen. Cavaignac's reign has produced permanent tranquillity. I regret to state that I am not carried away by the generally favorable reports which appear. I fear that the position of Paris is at this moment as precarious as at any period since February. Cavaignac has declared publicly that the state of the siege must be continued for a long time to come. He is passing, by means of the Assembly, at present his obsequious instrument, the most stringent laws against the liberty of the press, the right of meeting, and, in fact, laws more tyrannical than those of the monarchy. When Gen. Cavaignac's brother, who headed the conspiracy against Louis Philippe's life in 1834, was banished to England with Mar. and Anne Thiers by the September laws, I now I must candidly avow that if General Cavaignac resembles his brother, the Editor of the *National*, he is not a very likely man to secure the permanent liberty and happiness of the French people. Having the command of the army he became naturally the person who had the most power to put down the insurgents, and so he was invested with the Dictatorship; but when he shall have so far succeeded as to bring about a show of tranquillity, I shall be very much mistaken if he is not superseded in the National Assembly or the mob to the supreme power. I think that the war-monger, must admit its entire failure in France up to this moment. With regard

to the future the bureaux of the National Assembly seem for the most part averse to the erection of two Chambers, which in the opinion of all experienced men is the only chance left for them to secure anything like a firm and wise government.

The French most originate. And the Americans having wisely adopted two Chambers in their Federal and State Governments, the French seem to imitate the forms of other nations, and they would do wrong rather than not be something different from all the rest of the world. The President is to have 600,000 francs per annum, but his power is to be greatly kept in check by the Assembly. The constitution is in progress of discussion, but I am slow to believe that it will be adopted, until I see some security against despotism on the one hand, and anarchy on the other.

There are no fewer than 15,000 insurgents lying in prison to be got rid of. It seems to be great nonsense to talk of Constitutions whilst the lives of those men are to be disposed of by arbitrary courts martial. What is to be done with them all no one can even conjecture. To send them to Guernsey or Senegal is almost impossible—to set them at liberty would be to provoke an outbreak the next day, and they cannot all be imprisoned or decimated. In the meantime, the most daring assassinations are daily taking place. Officers and *Gardes Mobiles* shot in the most frequented streets at broad noon day. The arrests are not made by hundreds, but you see the numbers increased by thousands. Besides, although Paris may be kept in a state of seige, all France cannot be; the provinces are beginning to show frightful signs of disorder, and I am quite prepared for something serious happening at Lyons. At Toulouse they have already voted the dissolution of the National Assembly and the death of General Lamoriciere.

My latest news from Paris confirms all my worst apprehensions. Dissensions in the government—rumors of assassinations—of blowing up the Chamber of the National Assembly—together with the most deplorable accounts of the financial state of Paris, all conspire to increase uneasiness. But few persons are seen walking the streets of an evening, although the weather is fine; and as excavations have been made in various parts in the city, an alarm of an indecipherable character prevails, which I sincerely hope may not be the premonition of some sudden movement. The last price of Three Per Cent was 48.50; the Five Per Cent 77.50.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. The news I communicated of the signing of peace between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, has been confirmed by Lord Palmerston in a letter to the Chairman of Lloyd's. The two Duchies will be evacuated, and the mutual surrender of captives, &c., take place. Lord Palmerston expresses a sanguine hope that the truce will be confirmed by the Assembly at Frankfurt, but from the best intelligence from that quarter, I confess I do not entertain such strong hopes on the subject. The terms of the truce put the Germans of course in the wrong, and in the present temper of the Berlin and German people, they will not, I fear, be disposed to admit that all their proceedings are the very height of wisdom. However, the Russian Government has confirmed the truce, and sends orders to General Wrangel to give it provisional effect.

Archduke John has accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, and is by this time in Frankfurt, for the purpose of entering upon his important functions. He will return by the 18th, to open the parliament of Vienna. In Berlin, the greatest excitement continues to prevail. The Russians are exceedingly jealous of the election of the Archduke, but at this moment they are so occupied with their domestic affairs, and with continued apprehensions there is that some insurrection will break out, *a la mode de Paris*, that they do not pay so much attention to the increasing influence of Austria as they otherwise would. The King of Hanover seems deeply to feel being made a subject of another monarch; and although he does not dare openly to resist, he says plainly that he will quit Hanover if the Assembly at Frankfurt should push matters too far. In St. Petersburg, the cholera is making frightful ravages; the mortality of those who are attacked is appalling. It is seen certain that the Russians have accepted Moldavia, and I should not be at all surprised if the Emperor of Russia were to seize upon the present disorganization of all Europe, to attempt to extend his dominion to Constantinople. The outlying provinces of Austria are a little more tranquil, but still in a fearful state of ferment. In Italy, the war continues without the slightest change which can influence its final issue. Charles Albert talks of deferring the attack on Verona for the present, and proposes to cross the Adige and to compel the Austrians to evacuate the Venetian provinces; but this is more bragadochio than reality. Venice, it is said, united itself with Piedmont, whilst every man in Europe knows that at this moment almost the whole of the Venetian territory, with the exception of Venice itself, is in the hands of the Austrians. Another intellectual attempt has been made to bombard Trieste, and the combined fleet has again retired. In Spain the Montemolinit party is gaining ground in the Basque provinces. The last accounts we had gave some hopes that the Carlist insurgents would all be cut to pieces by the Queen's troops; but a guerilla warfare has commenced, and perhaps will not be easily put down. Don Enrique has disappeared from Toulouse. Portugal is quiet. Old Mehmet Ali is gone mad, and his dissolution cannot be very remote.

I just learn that the march of the Russian troops into Moldavia is confirmed. The people have declared a Republic, and the Prince has been forced to abdicate. Wallachia is in a state of revolution, and the Prince has been executed by his subjects. The Russian troops are advanced to Gallicia. The Austrian Ministers have resigned.

NEUTRALITER. FRANCE. Extract from Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. But little business of importance has been transacted in the National Assembly during the past week. The sittings have been very short, most of the time having been spent in deliberations in the committee rooms. Bills to pay the treasury bonds and the savings bank certificates; to allow young men of 17 years of age to enter the regular army; to establish a permanent

camp at the Camp de Mars of 50,000 regular soldiers; to appropriate half a million to the clearing of the State forests; and to institute, for the service of the Assembly, an official stenographic corps, consisting of eighteen members, with salaries varying from 8,000 to 4,000 francs, have been adopted. The *banquet*, a refreshment room which has existed since 1830, where light eatables and beverages were gratuitously provided for the members, has been abolished, thus saving an annual expense of some ten or twelve thousand dollars. A budget of the expenses of the Assembly for eight months has been presented, amounting to 6,224,217 francs. The budget of the Chamber of Deputies for 1847 was only 786,599 francs. This difference results chiefly from the *per diem*, received by representatives but not by deputies. A bill has been proposed by government, appropriating half a million of francs to the relief of the Theatres, and 170,000 to the Opera. Important measures have been submitted, designed for the perfect reorganization and maintenance of order; a bill punishing with fine and imprisonment all attempts to excite insubordination; another establishing the law requiring newspaper publishers to deposit bail in specie at the Bank of France; and a third requiring all political clubs to notify the government of their organization, to reserve seats for the use of the public, to admit government agents on all occasions, to keep regular and faithful records of their proceedings, and forbidding the introduction of any proposition, the tendency of which would be to excite civil war or disturbance. The second of these bills is a modification of the law of the last reign, the difference being only in the amount of the deposit required, the royal law requiring 100,000fr., the republican 24,000fr. Its object is not to infringe upon the rights of the press, but to insure that it shall be conducted by responsible men; its effect will be to kill off the half fry of Jacobine publications, which have been generated in the heat of revolution, and which have proved a dire pest to the country than vices and corruptions. The third bill resembles the present law of England, regulating clubs, in its principal features.

THURSDAY, 18th July, 1848. The vote for the establishment of the camp of 50,000, notwithstanding the threatening of the advocates of the insurrection, has passed by acclamation. There is no denying that Paris is now dependent for the order that it possesses, on its military force. Insurgents cannot hope for success until they have tampered away the allegiance of the army. This will be trouble, some to do; say that the insurgents will, the army has always sympathized with order; its education has taught it the value of subordination, and in none of the bloodiest scenes of '92 and '93 were the soldiers active participants. It will be remembered that after the *zouave* demonstration of the 20th June, 1792, when the rabble invited for the first time the Palace, the soldiers sent Lafayette to Paris, to remonstrate, and to assure the good citizens that their sympathies were with them.

Another movement of the Executive has been virtually to suppress some of the newspapers in demanding the pledge of 24,000 francs. It has occasioned much letter fighting, and widened the breach between the *Montagnards* and the Government.

Discussion about the Constitution has revolved around the title of the two Chambers, or the "single one." There has also been a vote of the Chambers; Convention, and all the hounding reformers maintain the Republicanism of one. "We are mistaken," say they, "with this Anglo-American system—the pseudo Republicanism of two Chambers." You see how far in the back of their mind this enlightened question are filling? They kindly commiserate us for our shortcomings, while they affect to despise our monarchic weakness. When we shall have so far forgotten ourselves and the calls of a common humanity, as to lead our Republic name to such childish orgies as have signalled this Paris June, we may indeed need their compassion; at present, we fling it back with scorn, and thank heaven, at the present time, that there is yet enough of Savon Blanc in our veins to lead us to temper our liberty, with prudence, and to adorn our freedom with humanity!

Some articles of Communism have lately been brought forward for public acceptance, under the form of a petition. Its bureau is, that all proprietors of houses and lands should remit one third of their income—one sixth to their tenants, and one sixth to the State. This is an opening step towards the "filled equalization." It is moderate; but there will be needed a Marat and a Danton to push it through even the present House of Representatives. The name of Thiers, by reason of his views on the Constitution has lately been more prominent in the public mind. I doubt if his time has yet come; the release from *Rodinisme* is not yet decided enough. The continuance of the siege of the city, and of arrests, and daily examinations of hotels, makes the talk more and more earnest. Cavaignac is decided, and means to be thorough. He will not fail, like Lamartine, by reason of his laxness.

The investigation before the Court of Inquiry are pursued with vigor. Nothing definite has as yet been made known. Lamartine remains in comparative reticence, with a shadow of suspicion resting darkly on him. Poor man! he has found, like Mirabeau, but one step from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock!

Poor Durvier, another General, wounded in the foot, as was thought, only slightly, (the ball not having pierced through his foot), has since died, making the sixth to be added to that dreadful holocaust!

Coquerel, the eminent Protestant Clergyman, did honor to himself and his religion, in requesting a place for the Protestant Clergy in the funeral cortege of the Archbishop of Paris. "He wished to testify his high appreciation of his virtue."

Emile Girardin, the imprisoned editor of the *Presse*, is making himself a martyr; and a dangerous one he is likely to prove. The journals of the morning are full of the new measure with respect to license of the *Presse*.

M. Beranger is announced to fill the chair at the Academy, vacant by the decease of M. Chateaubriand.

If you ask now, whether affairs are more tranquil and looking more prosperous, than at the closing of the last mail, I cannot answer. Transactions at the Bourse on the day before yesterday augured ill; yesterday they promised well. But the Bourse even, in this strange city, is as much

#### The Great Festival at Paris.

PARIS, July 6th, 1848.

The place de la Concorde is this morning the focus of all Paris, for there the funeral ceremony, by which the Republic does honor to the man who fell in its defence in the insurrection of June, are now being celebrated. The place itself is principally occupied by military, and is accessible to citizens only by a cart from some member of the Government, or the officer in command; and of these it would seem hardly any have been issued; in looking over the mass the eye can detect but few persons except those whose dress indicates that they are present in some official capacity. This gives the ceremony a formal air, which deprives it of every thing like an effect upon the feelings. It seems more like a theatrical display than a spontaneous manifestation of national sorrow.

The sun beams hotly upon the pavement and one cannot envy the position of those who are obliged to stand with bared heads exposed to its rays while the mass is changed. The altar is erected in the centre of the place, near the obelisk of Luxor; it stands upon a vast scaffold, and is surmounted by a high dome supported by four pillars. The railing of the scaffold, the pillars, the dome, the altar, are all covered with black velvet, ornamented with silver stars and oblong of silver. The clergy, eight hundred in number, in surplices of white, occupy the platform, and the broad stairway ascending to it, and, by their costume, offer an agreeable relief to the bag of military. As they entered the place from the Church of the Madeleine, which they did at 10 o'clock, led by a vocal B-chorus in their rich robes, the effect was beautiful, but for the first thing I have seen in the whole display.

The National Assembly are present, and occupy a place near the altar; the government stand just in front of them, and several members of the old executive commission. Arago, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, and I believe one or two others, are also present, General Cavaignac, in a plain coat and hat, is naturally the observed of all observers, and from the balconies fronting on the place hundreds of glasses are directed by fair hands in search of the present leader of the Republic. The Palace of the Assembly opposite is decorated like the altar, with black velvet and silver, nothing in loose draperies, but closely fitted pillar for perhaps twenty feet upward from their loose base. Above the pillars, covering the entire front, on to the roof, is suspended a certain of velvet bearing the inscription, "Rouille que France!" in gigantic letters of silver. The Madeleine at the end of the Royal, now Rue de la Revolution, is hung in the same manner, so that wherever way the eye turns it falls upon the emblems of mourning. On the front of the Church there is no inscription, but the drapery suspended from the roof bears a silver cross instead. The funeral car is in the same style of decorations. It contains the bodies of a column of the National Guard, a captain of the *Gardes Mobiles*, and four others, who were members of different branches of the military engaged in quelling the insurrection.

The ceremony is conducted with no other music than the voices of the priests mingling in the mass, except that now and then the wind bears to the sound of the great bell of Notre Dame. The occasion does not seem a sad one, with these long lines of troops guarding it; it does not seem a triumphed one, though there are palm branches on the hearse. There is in it nothing of the spirit which has often made green the graves of Frenchmen.

Mourir pour la patrie, C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'homme.

It is simply an anxious occasion, at least on the part of the leaders; they do not know what to-morrow may bring forth, but dread that it may be evil.

#### Further Items of European News per Steamer "Europa."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. LONDON, 14th July, 1848.

After the extraordinary exciting events which have happened on this side the Atlantic in such successive weeks for some time past, the actual ball in politics will be deemed quite uninteresting; nevertheless, I believe you are the present monetary depression as the precursor of some fresh violent convulsion. The state of the continent, and especially of France, is by no means satisfactory. In Ireland, also, the sudden vigor of the government in seizing upon the confederate leaders, will either break the heart of the Irish League or promote fresh troubles. I think, however, if the present energy is followed up, that it will be found that it is only a very few mischievous agitators who succeed in keeping Ireland in a state of normal agitation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. The Government resolutions on the new Sugar Bill are at length reported—yes, however, without serious continued opposition. Mr. Borkley, after the failure of Sir John Pakington's resolution, proposed on the 7th instant a fresh amendment, involving a change in the standard sample which regulates the duty. He proposed to levy a duty of 2½ lbs. 7d. per cwt. on foreign brown clayed sugar, and on foreign Muscovado 18s. 6d.; so as to give 78.7d. differential protection on one class and 48.6d. on the other. The debate was carried on during two evenings, and on the 10th inst. the amendment was lost by a majority of 55 in a House of 301 members.

Two other amendments were proposed by Mr. Moffat and Mr. Baillie to abolish the discriminating duties on quantities in high and low descriptions; and Mr. Bouvierie then made an attempt to levy the duties of the act of 1846 in respect of those sugars which shall clear out of the foreign, West Indian and American ports before the 1st of August next, and out of the ports of the Cape of Good Hope before the 1st of September next. This attempt to subvert the merchants who have sent out foreign orders upon the faith of the Prime Minister's declaration of the 30th of May last, that he would adhere to the act of 1846, did not succeed, only 34 members having voted for Mr. Bouvierie's motion, and 142 against it. The government resolutions were accordingly carried and were reported on the 11th inst. the date of their operation being altered from the 5th to the 10th of July in each year. The American holders of foreign sugar in bond on this side, as well as owners of cargoes which arrived before the 10th inst., will be delighted to hear that their sugar was cleared at the lower duty of 18s. 6d., instead of 20s. In fact all the foreign sugar of that class was cleared, and some £20,000 or £30,000 was actually put into the pockets of the lucky holders. The five days inter-

val between the annual reduction of 1s. 6d. per cwt., and the operation of the new schedule, enabled the merchants to gain the difference which is lost to the revenue.

No other important business has been brought before Parliament. The Navigation Laws Repeal has not yet got through the preliminary committee; and, indeed, I believe that if Ministers pressed the subject, they would be found in a minority. I expect that in the course of next week Lord John Russell will abandon half the bills on the notice paper, and that the House of Commons will begin to get through the necessary business, and will perhaps take up about the 12th of August. A vote of credit will probably be taken, so as to enable Ministers to get on until February; when they will begin *de novo* from the point they started.

There is a decidedly better tone in the Manchester and Liverpool markets. Terms are 4 to 3 per lb. above the rates current some weeks ago, and spinners now show a disposition to sell. There is a prevailing feeling that a steady improvement has now fairly set in. The hands are more generally employed, and as, after the rains of the last week or two, the frost sultry weather has now succeeded, the most sanguine hopes are entertained of an abundant harvest, which every day now strengthens.

AMITATION IN IRELAND. The Mitchell excitement in the United States has stimulated the Irish Government to take effectual steps to check the present lawless proceedings of the Confederates—Mr. Martin, Devlin Reilly, James Duffy, O'Doherty, Williams, and Holan the printer of the *Tribune*, are all in Newgate under the new Felony Act, and will be brought to trial on the 8th of next month. Mr. Moagher and Doherty have also been arrested at Waterford and Cashel, and warrants are said to be issued against James T. Lalor, Darcy Magee, Joseph Brennan, Dr. Antsel, and many others. An address from the Peers and Commons of Ireland has influenced the Government to take these active measures at last. I verily believe that the moment these leaders are silenced, Ireland will become perfectly tranquil. The Irish League has at length had its first meeting, and a working committee has been named comprising most of the persons who are at present in confinement. Violent speeches were delivered, but the discomfition of the clergy and the complete separation of the O'Connell party from the League, will prevent anything like a dangerous organization. There is a prevailing opinion that Parliament will pass an Irish Arms Bill, or arm the Executive with full powers to meet the present exigency, and to put down the organization of the clubs.

The consequence of all the threats held out by the Confederates has been, that the Queen has relinquished her intention of visiting Ireland, and it is the opinion of all men having the feelings of men, that it would be a cowardly act to allow a "shot" to be exposed to be "shot at" by an excited and ignorant populace. The tradesmen of Dublin will have most reason to complain of this change of resolution, as they anticipated a rich harvest from the Queen's visit, all idea of which is for the present abandoned. Mr. Tyler, the son of the late President, has written to W. S. O'Brien, to learn in what way Americans can best support Ireland. I believe the good sense of the American people will regulate this fully. They know how jealously they guard their own liberties from foreign intervention, and they will not hastily set the example of meddling in other nations' affairs. Mr. O'Brien's speech at Cork is very exciting, but I think he wisely keeps within the bound of law, and deprecates plunging his country into a "premature rebellion." When the clubs are strong enough, then it will be time to break out into open insurrection. Mr. W. S. O'Brien's brother, more wise than the member for Limerick, has accepted the office of Sergeant at Law for the Queen, in the room of the late Sergeant Warren.