The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 15, 1848.

FIFTH JULY ENGLISH MAIL.—The Mail of the 29th July, per steamer Acadia, in a passage of 13 days to Halifax, was received in this City on Sunday. The news, particularly from Ireland, which had been looked for with much anxiety, will be found to possess considerable interest. No actual outbreak had occurred, but the most gloomy forebodings of threatened and bloody collisions continued to keep the public mind in a state of constant excitement and alarm. The whole South of Ireland was in a dreadfully agitated state, and in several districts the military authorities had made strong demonstrations of their forces, in order to be ready for any emergency that might happen. The habeas corpus act had been suspended in Ireland, and the most energetic measures were adopted by Government to maintain order and authority, and put down sedition. We trust that the next mail may bring us intelligence of a more pacific and agreeable nature. We have given from the papers by the mail all the principal particulars relating to the unhappy state of affairs in that part of the United Kingdom.

All the London and Liverpool papers of the week were *hoaxed* by an account of a battle in Ireland near Thurles, in which the Military had been defeated by the insurgents. There was not a word of truth in the report.

The army in Ireland at the present time, including the armed police, amounts to a force of about 45,000 men.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

The continued unsettled state of political affairs exercises a very injurious tendency upon trade, and during the past week the apprehended outbreak in Ireland has seriously operated against any improvement; and the more so from its being supposed that the disaffected in this town are only waiting a signal to revolt and destroy property. As yet, however, it will be seen that no riot has occurred anywhere, and the authorities are well prepared to suppress any attempt that may be made. The markets for colonial produce have been dull, and the extent of business done in every department of trade has been very limited.

The accounts received from Manchester report a declining business. On Wednesday there was some signs of a revival, but the news from Ireland entirely checked it, and on Thursday scarcely any transactions were entered upon. Yesterday, however, there was a slightly improved feeling, and the announcement made by Lord Palmerston that the Armistice between Denmark and Germany was only in suspense as a matter of form, and would be ultimately confirmed, has tended to revive the hopes of those who had given out their orders for the German markets. The tendency in prices both of goods and yarns is downwards, but there has been no actual decline from those current at the close of the last week.

It affords us pleasure, amidst all the alarm which prevails, that up to this time no outbreak has occurred, and our letters received last night from Dublin state that, up to four o'clock yesterday morning (July 28th) the peace had not been disturbed in that city, nor had any news of any outbreak been received from any other part of the country. The excitement in the South is represented as being very extensive, and the intelligence from thence was looked for with deep interest.

Government having applied to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Lord Clarendon or other Chief-Governor of Ireland to arrest all such persons as might be suspected of treasonable designs against Her Majesty's Crown and Government, the Bill was passed by the Commons in a single sitting, on Saturday, and by the Lords on Monday. It received the royal signature on Tuesday, and was at once transmitted by a special messenger to Dublin Castle.

The Corn Markets continue rather to advance, and the weather, though not decidedly unfavorable, is not such as could be most desired for maturing the crops. The general impression seems to be that wheat will prove rather a light crop, but of other grain good. In the early Potatoes there are increased reports of disease, as well in England as Ireland, but it is still too early to judge of the latter crop; and the quantity planted is unusually great. Indian Corn ready for immediate delivery goes off at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for good yellow, and 34s. 6d. to 35s. for white, and Indian Corn Meal 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per brl. Flour, duty paid, 25s. to 30s. The duty on Wheat is now reduced to 9s. per quarter, and on Flour to 5s. 6d. per brl. and likely soon to be one stage lower.

In the early part of the week the Cotton market remained pretty steady, with a fair amount of business, but since the middle of the week most of the transactions were at a reduction of 1-8d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Since the 1st February the supplies N. A. Colonial Wood have been brought in 78 vessels, viz.—15 from Quebec, 38 from St. John, N. B., and 25 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 45,550; during same time last year there arrived 57 vessels, the tonnage being 30,033. From the north of Europe 38 vessels, 12,539 tons, wood laden, have arrived since 1st February.—The gradual improvement in the market for wood, which lately became manifest, has in some measure been checked by the dreaded effects of the disturbed state of the country; but as energetic measures are now being taken to restore tranquillity, an immediate return of confidence in transactions relating to the trading interest may be looked for. In the meantime the recent advance in the price of square timber is maintained, but spruce planks have given way a little, the arrivals having been considerable. St. John Pine, large size, 16 5-8d. to 17 1-2d. per foot. St. John Spruce Deals, £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. per standard.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—The market shows less buoyancy to-day in every department, no doubt owing partly to the unfavorable news regarding the present position of the Danish and German dispute and the critical state of Ireland, and partly to the natural reaction consequent upon the large business done during the week before last, which gave an almost feverish excitement to the market.

NEW LAW.—*Suspension of Habeas Corpus (Ireland).*—This measure, which has passed Parliament, and has received the royal assent, is entitled "An act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain until the 1st March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and government." The first clause enacts that every person who may now be in prison by virtue of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Irish Privy Council, on suspicion of high treason or treasonable practices, shall be detained in custody without bail or mainprise until 1st March, 1849. The second clause, after empowering the keepers of all gaols in which prisoners for treason shall be confined to detain them as aforesaid, provides that they shall only be removed from one place of safe custody to another by warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, &c. The third clause orders that copies of all warrants be transmitted to the clerk of the crown at Dublin.

THE FALSE RUMOURS OF AN IRISH INSURRECTION.—The announcements made by a false telegraphic communication yesterday, that the south of Ireland was in open rebellion, created at the clubs a sensation such as has not been observable for years past. When the despatch reached the Home-office, Sir George Grey was about to start to Richmond, to act as one of the sponsors at the baptism of Lord and Lady John Russell's infant son. He immediately forwarded a communication to the noble premier, who received it just as he was entering Petersham Church. After witnessing the baptismal ceremony his lordship left for town in great haste, and had an interview with the Duke of Wellington. Summonses were issued shortly afterwards for a Cabinet Council. The Earl of Glengall, Lord Lieutenant of Tipperary, and several of the leading Irish members, were in constant communication during the day. Major-General T. E. Napier is the commander of the district in question. We learn from Liverpool that the town was thrown yesterday morning into a state of great excitement by a report that all the south of Ireland was in a state of open revolt, that the military had been driven out of Clonmel, that the soldiers refused to act against the insurgents in Carrick, and that the railway station at Thurles had been burnt down and the rails taken up. The report was traced to two parcels directed to two Liverpool news-agents, each parcel containing two documents purporting to emanate from the office of the *Dublin Evening Post*, and had arrived not by the regular mail, but by the Roscommon, city of Dublin steamer. The passengers by the mail and Roscommon had heard nothing of the news; and people soon began to suspect a stock-jobbing trick, and their suspicions were confirmed by a communication from a news-agent in Dublin, sent by the Roscommon, and which, on being opened, contained no alarming intelligence—quite the contrary. The alarm soon began to subside; especially when it was known that in Dublin yesterday it was reported that Liverpool was in flames, and that 500 policemen had been killed. The town is perfectly tranquil, but this idle rumour had a very bad effect on business. —*London paper.*

Lord Palmerston has received advices which have led him to the belief that the armistice between Denmark and Germany will shortly be signed, and hostilities be at an end.

Intelligence has been received from Hong Kong to the 25th of *May*. All remained quiet at Canton and also at Shanghae, and the other ports on the coast.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Porte has agreed to allow a Russian fleet to pass the Dardanelles; and that the fleet is accordingly on the point of sailing through the Straits for the Adriatic.

Glasgow is losing its character as a sober town. One night last week, there were no fewer than 300 persons taken into custody, as "drunken and disorderly."

Two cows recently died suddenly, in the Carse of Gowrie, from eating some of the plants which go by the name of butter-cups.

The steamer Lion, which arrived in Hull from Hamburgh on Sunday week, brought the largest cargo of wool ever received in the former port.—This cargo consisted of 1,600 bales, the weight of which was upwards of 200 tons.

Two fine young golden eagles were lately captured near Tongue, Sutherland, and have been sent alive to a gentleman in the neigbourhood of London.

Papers from Sydney contain a report of the opening of the Legislative Council by commission on the 21st of March, when the address of the Governor was read by the Colonial Secretary. This address congratulates the colony on its continued progress; the exports in 1847 of the two leading staples, wool, and tallow, having largely exceeded those of the previous year, the wool by 5,760,000 lbs., the tallow by 49,000 lbs.

The damage done to public and private property, by the late events in Paris, has been estimated at 10,000,000 francs, or about £400,000 sterling.

Referring to the threat of the King of Hanover to leave the kingdom, if the Frankfort assembly went beyond certain limits, the "Bremer Zeitung" of the 18th remarks, that "if his majesty can do without his dominions, his dominions can do without him."

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris from Rome, and which appears in the *Moniteur* of the 22nd, says that the greatest excitement was produced there by the announcement of the arrival of the Austrians at Ferrara. The Pope, it says, solemnly protested, and the assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a general league of all the Italian States against Austria.

IRELAND.

[From Charles Willmer's European Mail, July 29.]

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION—SUPPRESSION OF CLUBS.

An extraordinary *Gazette* was published on Wednesday afternoon, containing the following proclamation:—

"*By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"CLARENDON.

"Whereas a treasonable conspiracy exists within this part of the United Kindom for the overthrow of her Majesty's power and authority, and to this end, and in order to strengthen and extend the said conspiracy, various confederacies have been organized throughout the country under the name of Clubs, by means whereof the people are encouraged and incited to associate and combine together in armed bodies, for the purpose of acting in military array against her Majesty's forces; and the designs of the traitorous conspirators engaged in these wicked proceedings, are openly aided and abetted by the printers and publishers of seditious and treasonable newspapers and other publications. —And whereas an act has been passed on the 25th day of this present month, empowering us to apprehend and detain such persons as we may suspect of treason or treasonable practices:

"Now we hereby declare, that we shall proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of the said act, and being resolved by every means in our power to protect and defend her Majesty's crown and government against the said conspiracy, and to suppress, as far as in us lies, all such treasonable combinations; and being desirous at the same time to guard the well-disposed and peaceful subjects of her Majesty from incurring the dangers to which their joining in any such confederacy will expose them. We do hereby earnestly warn all her Majesty's subjects to abstain from taking part in such associations, and strictly command all those who have already joined therein, forthwith to withdraw from and abandon the same. And we do hereby further charge and command all sheriffs, magistrates, constables and other of her Majesty's loyal subjects acting in their aid, to use their best endeavors to prevent, and when that cannot be done, to discover and bring to justice those concerned in the aforesaid practices, and to prevent and disperse all treasonable, seditious, and unlawful assemblies; the necessary orders having been already issued to the several officers of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, as well to be promptly aiding and assisting to the civil authority in the execution of their duties for these purposes, as of their own authority, to repel and repress by force, if necessary, all attacks on the places and property committed to their care, or on the lives or property of any of her Majesty's subjects, and all assemblies of armed bodies who may venture to appear arrayed in open rebellion against her Majesty's crown and government.

"Dated at Dublin Castle, this 26th day of July, 1848. "By his Excellency's command,

"T. N. REDINGTON."

A Privy Council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued offering rewards as follows:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Doheny, £300 each.—The following is the proclamation—

"*By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"CLARENDON.

"Whereas we have received information that William Smith O'Brien has been guilty of treasonable practices, and has openly appeared in arms against her Majesty:

"Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, being determined to bring the said William Smith O'Brien to justice, we do hereby offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to safe custody the person of the said William Smith O'Brien.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said William Smith O'Brien.

"Given at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 28th day of July. 1848.

"By his Excellency's command,

"T. N. REDINGTON."

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon the printing-office of the *Nation*, in Sackville-place, was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers therein, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrates at Henry-street Police-office, when they were remanded, to appear to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock. The publishing office, in D'Oliver-street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized everything remaining on the premises, books, papers, &c.

Smith O'Brien, M. P., has proceeded to open acts of high treason, by attacking various police barracks, in the vicinity of Mullenahone, county Tipperary. His object, it appears, was to obtain the arms of the men, but in this he has been frustrated. In no case was he successful.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinahone, where a large meeting was lately held by Doheny, Government have issued orders for the formation of a camp there, as well as at Pilltown, (already formed,) near the seat of the Earl of Besborough.

Warrants were positively sent to the South on Thursday for the arrest of the insurgent leaders.—The names are mentioned, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. O'Gorman, jun., Mr. Doheny, Mr. Darcy Magee, &c. Mr. Devin Reilly has retreated to the north. Mr. Lalor has gone to the Leinster border. Mr. Magee is also breathing country air, and the whole literary "phalanx," as Mr. Smith O'Brien once termed the Confederation, seems broken and routed.

SURRENDER OF ARMS.

The government have been prompt in following up the proclamations, issued by the privy council on Tuesday last, with notifications for the delivery of fire-arms, pikes, &c. The lord-lieutenant has issued notices to all the proclaimed districts, dated "Dublin Castle, 21st July," and signed by Mr. Redington, the under-secretary, specifying the places at which arms are to be surrendered. The notice for the county of the city of Dublin requires all persons not specially exempt—that is to say, justices of the peace, persons in the public service, special constables, and persons licensed under the act, or to kill game—to deposit their arms, ammunition, &c. with the superintendents of the metropolitan police divisions in which such persons reside, on or before Tuesday the 25th day of July. The penalty for non-compliance is two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Notices to the same effect have been issued for the county of Dublin, and the other districts which have been proclaimed.

The citizens of Cork are called upon to give up their arms on or before the 27th instant.

The inhabitants of the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, and Condons, and Clongibbon, in the county of Cork, are to give up their arms within the same period.

The citizens of Waterford, on or before the 27th instant also.

The inhabitants of the baronies of Kilculliheen, Middlethird, and Gaultiere, in the county of Waterford, on or before the same day.

The inhabitants of Drogheda, on or before the same day.

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Cove of Cork, July 22, 1848.

Beloved Fellow Countrymen—Two parties are in the field labouring for the ruin and total overthrow of your cause—the Government and the Young Irelanders! The shameless breach, for the thirtieth time, of solemn engagements—the prompt and ready infliction of severities—the grudging tardiness and scantiness of the proposals of relief—the subsequent most insulting abandonment of the latter while the former are vigorously put and kept in operation—the hideous demoralization of the lie-and-perjury-suborning spy-system, and the most infamous packing of juries—these are the disgraceful means by which your English opponents are working to defeat you. The Young Irelanders make use of other, and, alas! still more efficacious means of baffling and ruining the hopes of their unhappy country—more efficacious, alas! because the patriotic devotion and enthusiasm by which some amongst them are really actuated, while all of them profess and assume so to be, blinds the judgments of the multitude, and causes them unthinkingly to follow and to engage in an agitation that had its origin in wretched jealousies and bitterness, has been marked throughout by miserable inconsistencies, imprudences, reckless calumnies, criminal follies, and pitiable failures, and cannot but end in the most deplorable disaster. It is time, beloved fellow-countrymen, to speak out. We forbore because that so many misguided sincere enthusiasts were in the Young Ireland ranks, whom there was hope of bringing back by reasoning. But at this dangerous moment it is absolutely imperative, for the sake of the cause, for that of the people, nay, for that of these very misguided enthusiasts themselves, to speak out, and denounce and hold up to execration this mad and criminal policy, which is giving England every advantage, is affording her ready tyranny a pretext, and is endangering, and likely still more to endanger, everything that you hold dear in Ireland. I warn you against it, fellow-countrymen—I warn you against it and its promoters, I implore of, happily, the comparatively few amongst you who have in any way joined them to leave them and their projects and devices to themselves. Shun these clubs with their childishly useless, if not childishly mischievous, organisation—their sections, their divisions, their doughty vice-presidents and presidents, and (oh, cunning device!) their "readers!" Do not risk imprisonment, like the poor men the other day in Dublin, and consequent wretchedness to your families, for the sake of learning "the goose step" in drillings in a loft, or practising it in reviews and and mock military parades in gentlemen's lawns. There is much to say upon the calls that have been made to you "to be prepared"—calls of which—(passing their unexplained objects and ultimate intention)—this may be remarked, that they are at least quite as much full and obliging notices to the government as to you. For obvious reasons I cannot dwell on this point just now; and will dismiss it with the single remark, that the purpose of frightening England, by the collection of a few fowling pieces, rusty muskets, and unwieldly pikes, is about as hopeful as the exhibition of ugly faces, painted on war shields, which was an expedient resorted to for the same purpose by the Chinese in the late war, and one very easy of adoption by our "earnest men" here at home. Fellow-countrymen, I cannot advise you to join what is called the "Irish League." It is, I fear, little other than "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." It is a "mockery," for how can there be real union between us and the men who, after doing their utmost outside to spread the wildest doctrines, shall go into the "League" to protest their love for "constitutional" agitation! It is a "delusion,"—for of what avail could such a body prove without the power to control and direct the clubs, with all their intended ramifications; and this power, without which the popular movement will be worse divided than ever yet it has been, is distinctly disclaimed! Again, the "League" is a snare—at least so it will prove to all who ever regarded the doctrines of O'Connell—for they will be led on (and that right speedily too) into a mischief against which they will vainly protest when it is too late. Or, at best, they will be kept from forwarding the policy to which they have been so long attached; and will be condemned to a humiliating and a disastrous inaction. The association Daniel O'Connell founded is not dead. It shall not die by its own act, at least. The people shall deliberately, advisedly, and of their own full and free will, put an end to it, if it is to die. Otherwise it shall proceed after its resumption of sittings (early, I hope, in August), and working on the same glorious principles whereby emancipation and all that yet has been won of Irish rights were achieved, it shall accomplish speedily, certainly, and triumphantly, the crowning measures of all in the repeal of the accursed union. Fellow countrymen, assist us! We will lead you into no danger. We will betray you into no crime. No wife, no children, no bereaved sister, no desolate widow, shall mourn a husband, a father, a brother, a son, lost to them by reason of our legislation! Our cause is strong in the holiness of its justice. It is the cause of truth itself—and, like truth, it is powerful, and shall prevail! Let us but secure the blessing of Heaven upon us, by shunning all that savours of bloodshed, violence and crime, and that just, that rightful, that glorious cause must succeed! At such a time as this, when the foundations of empires would seem to be broken up, and society abroad is rent and torn by a convulsion that stirs with ominous heaving the yet unbroken but turbid waters here at home, it is more than ever the interest of England to be just—to conciliate in time the Irish people—and thus to knit and tie those silken bonds of affection and mutual necessity between the two countries that will endure when the iron chains of *force* must fail and snap asunder. Let us but once more prove to her that we are fit to appreciate and enjoy rational liberty; and that society, property, and the throne itself, could have no more devoted upholders than us. For the sake of her mighty empire abroad, and for the sake and safety of every class and order among her people at home, she will, in the press of her now thickly coming difficulties, foreign and domestic, at last abandon her unworthy jealousies and her miserable prejudices, grasp the hand of fast and devoted friendship that we extend to her, and give us back the means of assisting her, as well as saving and benefiting ourselves by the restoration of our own native parliament.—I am, beloved fellow-countrymen, your humble, but most devoted servant,

JOHN O'CONNELL.

REBEL PROCLAMATION.

The following address was issued immediately after the publication of the government proclamation placing Waterford under the act of the present session, and before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF WATERFORD.

"Fellow-citizens,—the English government have this day issued a proclamation declaring you disqualified to bear arms; declaring, therefore, that you have forfeited the first privilege of free citizens.

"This is another act of despotism—threatening the liberties of the country—testing the patience and heroism of the people.

"It is done to surprise—to alarm—to intimidate.

"It shall not do so. It has come too late. You know your duties well, and you will have the virtue to fulfil them.

"In Limerick, in Carrick, in Tipperary, the Arms Act has been in force for many months, and in those districts it has neither dismayed the spirit nor checked the organization of the people.

"Imitate the example of these gallant men. Be firm—be steady. Organize calmly, speedily, fearlessly.

"The men in whom you now confide, and to whose ability and courage you look for guidance and success, will not fail to give you that advice which the perils of the day demands.

"I am, fellow citizens, your faithful and devoted friend,

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"God save the people!"

PROGRESS OF SEDITION.

The Repeal prints of the past week have been more violent than usual. The following extracts from the papers will show that Government did not suspend the Habeas Corpus Act one moment earlier than was necessary.

(FROM THE NATION.)

"Rise, then, men of Ireland, since Providence so wills it. Rise in your cities and your fields, on your hills, in your valleys, by your dark mountain passes, by your rivers and lakes and ocean washed shores! Rise as a nation! England has dissevered the bond of allegiance. Rise—not now to demand justice from a foreign kingdom, but to make Ireland an independent kingdom for ever. It is no light task God has appointed you. It is a work of trial and temptation. Oh! be steadfast in the trial—be firm to resist the temptation. You have to combat injustice, therefore you must yourselves be just. You have to overthrow a despot power; but you must establish order, not suffer anarchy. Remember it is not against individuals or parties or sects you wage war, but against a system. Overthrow—have no mercy on that system. Down with it—down with it even to the ground; but show mercy to the individuals who are but the instruments of that system. You look round upon the land—your own land—trodden down and trampled and insulted, and on a persecuted despairing people. It is your right arm must rase up that trampled land—must make her again beautiful and stately, and rich in blessings. Elevate that despairing people, and make them free and happy, but teach them to be majestic in their force, generous in their clemency, noble in their triumph. It is a holy mission. Holy must be your motives and your acts if you would fulfil it. Act as if your soul's salvation hung on each deed—and it will, for we stand already within the shadows of eternity. For us is the combat; but not for us, perhaps, the triumph. Many a noble heart will lie cold, many a throbbing pulse be stilled, ere the cry of 'Victory' will arise. It is a solemn thought, that now is the hour of destiny when the fetters of seven centuries may at last be broken—and by you, men of this generation—by you, men of Ireland! You are God's instruments; many of you must be freedom's martyrs.—Oh! be worthy of the name; and as you act as men, as patriots, and as Christians, so will the blessing rest upon your head when you lay it down a sacrifice for Ireland upon the red battle field."

* * * * "For myself, I will say, that, if the people are robbed of their arms, if the clubs are broken up, if all the organization and discipline won with such toil are flung away in an hour, if the spirit of the country, so miraculously evoked, be again permitted to die out, while the leaders of the people look on in dumb submission—if these things can happen after the terrible lessons we have before us, written in the blood and tears of the nation, I for one will not curse the packed jury that sends me far from such a spectacle. * * * The knell of our hopes is the saddest sound I can ever hear; though the judge and the jury that await me should do the will of England without conscience and without mercy.

"Newgate Prison. C. G. D."

(FROM THE FELON.)

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL CLUBS OF IRELAND.

"Brother Irishmen,—I address you, it may be, for the last time. While yet I have the means and opportunity of communicating with you, let me offer you my advice as to the position you ought to take with regard to the proclamations directed against you and against Ireland by the foreign tyrants. My advice is, shortly, that you stand to your arms. Stand to your arms! Oh! as you have the spirit of men to revolt against our country's shame and slavery—the hearts of men, to feel for our people's misery—as you love justice and hate oppression—as you love and fear the God of whose righteous decrees British rule in Ireland is a dire violation—stand firm, and yield not an inch of ground to the threat and the rage of our alarmed tyrants. Let them menace you with the hulks or the gibbet for daring to speak or write your love to Ireland. Let them threaten to mow you down with grape shot, as they have massacred your kindred with famine and plague. Spurn their brutal 'acts of Parliament'—trample upon their lying proclamations—fear them not! The work you have undertaken is to overthrow and utterly destroy English dominion in Ireland. That work must be done at any risk, at any cost, at any sacrifice.—Though hundreds of us be torn from our families, and from the free air, to be shut up in the enemy's dungeons or sent in chains to his felon islands—though thousands of us be butchered by the enemy's cannon and bayonets, our streets and native fields be purpled with our blood—never shall the struggle for Irish freedom cease but with the destruction of that monstrous system of base and murderous tyranny, or with the utter extermination of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not your hearts quail at the sight of the enemy's preparations—of 40,000 human machines arranged with their weapons of death to butcher you on your own land for the crime of loving your own land. Stand to your arms! resist to the death! Better a hundred thousand bloody deaths than to leave Ireland another year disarmed, cowed, and defenceless to the mercy of that fiendish despotism. J. M."

Only listen to Mr. James F. Lalor, and then judge whether the time has not arrived for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act:—

"In the case of Ireland, now, there is but *one fact* to deal with, and *one question* to be considered. The *fact* is this—that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and *the question* is—how best and soonest to kill and capture these 40,000 men.

"If required to state my own individual opinion, and allowed to choose my own time, I certainly would take the time when the full harvest of Ireland shall be stacked in the haggards. But not unfrequently God selects his own seasons and occasions; and oftentimes, too, an enemy is able to foresee the necessity of either fighting or failing. In the one case we ought not, in the other we surely cannot, attempt waiting for our harvest-home. If opportunity offers we must dash at that opportunity—if driven to the wall we must wheel for resistance. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may—but sooner, if we must. Meanwhile, however, remember this—that somewhere and somehow, and by somebody a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?" "J. F. L."

The following is from the pen of a man who, at a meeting of the "Officers of the Clubs," held recently, proposed a resolution to the effect that the outbreak should be commenced this very week, and after a stormy discussion the motion was lost by a majority of one only! This is an undoubted fact, although the meeting in question was limited to 21 individuals, each holding a responsible position in the rebel counsels, the Government were in full possession of their "secret intentions before the sun had set upon the day following:—

"A revolution is inevitable. The proclamations, of course, but foreshadow the suppression of the clubs. If the people allow those clubs to be suppressed without a strugle they deserve the fate which they assuredly will meet. It is this. The coward's curse shall cling, like the bird in the mystic poem, round their necks, and it will quit them neither in the daytime nor in the nighttime. They will be forced to tell the story of their guilt and of their misery to the nations, but they will remain houseless upon the earth. Scorn will point its finger at them from every place—contempt will glance on them from every eye; and they must bow their heads and speak not. The slave's portion will be theirs. Let the coffin maker's heart be merry, for his trade will thrive. Will not the land be rich and produce great harvests for luxury when the bones of the poor manure it? Will it not be a merry life to walk up and down the streets of the populous cities, and inhale the death smell from the reeking churchyards, and watch the infant drawing the poisoned milk from the mother's breast, and the strong men, with the blood-stream dried, rotting off the stalk of life? These things will be if you strike not. My eyes have seen the working of the curse already. In my memory Ireland once before played the coward's part; and she was cursed, and she was covered with sores, and she groaned in agony.

"Now, then, or never! Now, and for ever!

"But we are not unprepared! True, most prudent 'leader,' but will we be ever better prepared? At 'harvest' perhaps? I wonder is it generally believed that each golden ear will turn into a mounted pike, to arm the hands of Irishmen, since so much importance is attached to "harvest?"—Now, I have not imagination enough to think this. I believe the clubs do not flourish under coercion bills, and an arms act (unresisted!) does not tend to improve the spirit of a people. As these will come, I think we had better front our fate at once, and be free in death if we cannot live in freedom.

"JOSEPH BRENAN."

A NEW TREASON JOURNAL.

The following appears in the *Irish Felon* of Saturday:—"On Tuesday next, and on every future Thursday and Tuesday, will be published, the *Newgate Calendar*, successor to the *Irish Tribune*, a political, military, and felonious journal, Edited by R. D. Williams and Kevin J. O'Doherty, at present prisoners in Newgate Gaol. Price 2d.

"1. The object of this journal is to teach the Irish people the ways and means of their deliverance, and the uses and results of freedom when won.

"2. That it may do this effectively, a third of the journal will be occupied with military information, furnished by the ablest authorities. Under the heads of 'City Fighting,' 'Guerilla War,' 'Military Engineering,' and 'Munitions of War,' all the requisite knowledge will be carefully arranged and classified; and the 'War Department' of the *United Irishman*, and the 'Practical Instructor' and 'Easy Lessons on Military Matters' of the *Nation*, reprinted entire.

"3. With the same object the journal will be published in a convenient pocket shape, at the convenient pocket price of two-pence, and to facilitate its work, it will be published twice a week; the opinion of the editors, on an Irish revolution, being that—

If 'twere done, when 'tis done,
'Twere well 'twere done quickly.

"4. Several approved felons have promised their assistance; and the editors have to announce, that articles will appear in early numbers from C. G. Duffy, John Martin, T. D. Reilly, T. D. M'Gee, M. M'Dermott, M. Doheny, Joseph Brenan, James F. Lalor, and a host of competent felonious contributors.—Office, 11, Trinity-street."

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The board of superintendance of the city prisons met yesterday at Newgate. The meeting was confined to members of the board. It was understood that the conclusion arrived at was, that the wives, sisters, and children of the state prisoners would be permitted to see them, provided they took no manuscript for publication from the gaol. Mr. Martin's sister was yesterday refused admission, but we understand that she waited on the authorities at the Castle and received permission to visit her brother under the above restrictions. The legal advisers of the prisoners are also allowed access to their clients in order to prepare for their defence at the forthcoming commission. There was a rumour yesterday that the prisoners are not to be tried at the ensuing commission, but are to be sent to Fort George in Scotland for safe keeping. Additional guards have been put upon Newgate.—*Freeman of Thursday.*

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE PROVINCES.

But few of the provincial journals have yet had an opportunity of expressing the opinion of the provinces with respect to the new measures of the Government. We, however, hear from Belfast, Newry, and from Cork. From the former town we learn that "the determination of her Majesty's Government to bring matters to a speedy issue has given unfeigned and heartfelt gratification." The utmost confidence is expressed in the vigour and energy of Lord Clarendon, but a hope is expressed that the *Nation* and the *Felon* will be crushed, which shall ensure that "peace, security, and order will again revisit our shores."—In Cork "a murrain" seems to have seized them. The *Examiner* writes in fine inflated language, declaring that it has always deprecated "any incitement to insurrection," which, "whether successful or unsuccessful, must throw the country back;" but contemplates the "goading of peaceful men to blood-sacrifice." The reliance of this journal is, however, on delay in Parliament. Little the writer knows how vain the hope. Will Burke Roche (the writer asks), will Dr. Power, will Sir D. Norreys endure this and abandon the country? And then, if they do that which they have done they are threatened with "eternal infamy," and "on their heads be it." In Newry they talk the matter with reason and coolness. "It is an extensive measure" they admit, "but who will say it is not justified by circumstances?" The measures hitherto proposed to meet the case were "rather calculated to scare than kill." They have "publicly avowed their fixed resolution and their preparedness to raise the standard of rebellion, and originate a civil war early in August. For the Government, therefore, nothing remained but the choice between leaving these miscreants at large to work out their devilish purposes or infringing on the liberty of the subject; and the latter alternative has been wisely preferred.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CLONMEL.

Clonmel, July 24, 1848.

The excitement in this town is very great. It is impossible to over-estimate the quiet determination of the people of all the surrounding districts. Organization is everywhere progressing. You hear no talk now at all, silence and steady bearing characterizes each actor in the scene of popular enthusiasm.

The Tipperary and Waterford boys have not been idle for the last week. They have cut and taken away a large amount of timber from the woods near and about Carrick-on-Suir. The Castle proclamations do not trouble them in the least.

The second barracks here are being fortified. A picquet of horse and foot soldiers paraded the streets all night. The 85th Regiment is expected here to reinforce the 47th. The 85th are, I hear, to be encamped in the barrack square, but I cannot credit it. Clonmel, Monday, July 24th, 1848.

On yesterday, (Sunday,) the agent for the sale of the *Irish Felon* was arrested, and held to bail for vending a seditious publication. A large force of police came into town this day, and took up their quarters on the New Buildings at Bagwell-street.

People here are expecting a reign of terror.

Enniscorthy, July 24th, 1848.

ANOTHER ARREST.—The agent of the *Irish Felon* in this town, Mr. Michael Dempsey, a most respectable shopkeeper, was arrested this day for selling that newspaper, and compelled to give bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to stand his trial at the next assizes.

Sligo, 24th July, 1848.

ARREST FOR SELLING THE NATION AND FELON NEWSPAPERS.—On yesterday two arrests were made in this town, for selling copies of the *Nation* and *Felon* newspapers, published on Saturday the 22d instant. The persons arrested are Michael Brennan, who filled the situation as clerk in the Post-office in this town, and a man named Michael Hill, a shoemaker, both parties were admitted to bail to appear and stand their trial at the next assizes.

MR. S. O'BRIEN—ISSUE OF WARRANTS.

The warrant issued for Mr. O'Brien's arrest, was, we understand, sent to Limerick, by mistake, and returned to Dublin on Wednesday. A fresh warrant was issued on Wednesday, and sent down to Tipperary, where the honourable gentleman is at present. It is currently rumoured that several other warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the more prominent members of the clubs. Messrs. Dillon, Meagher, O'Gorman, and M'Gee have been named, and it is even said some clergymen are amongst the number of those whose arrests have been ordered.—*Freeman.*

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, p.m., W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P., accompanied by J. B. Dillon, Esq., barrister-at-law, P. Donoughoe, C. T. Cantwell, Esqrs., with a few other Dublin gentlemen, arrived at Mullinahone.

ARREST OF MR PATRICK O'HIGGINS—SEIZURE OF 700 GUN STOCKS.

Yesterday at one o'clock, a number of policemen proceeded to the residence of Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., North Anne street, to arrest that gentleman on a warrant issued under the recent act. Having arrested him, they searched his premises, where they found about 700 pieces of timber, such as are known in commerce as "gun stocks in the rough;" they also got a mounted pike and a fowling-piece, in a case. The stocks were put into a large float, and taken to the Lower Castle Yard. An immense crowd followed the police.—*Freeman.*

CASHEL, Wednesday Evening.

The whole of the soldiers are under arms. The police drafted in from all the small stations, and concentrated in Cashel, will remain under arms until six o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

WATERFORD, July 26.

The alarming rumours afloat in this city throughout yesterday were in some degree quieted by the arrival of the car from Carrick-on-Suir, at eight o'clock, p.m., which brought word that Carrick was tranquil.

On yesterday (Friday) afternoon the Duchess of Kent steamer, arrived here with 400 of the 3rd regiment, or Buffs, from Belfast. The Duchess of Kent left Dublin for Belfast on Tuesday night. The 3rd had not disembarked at the time of our going to press.—*Waterford Mail.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.

COVE, Tuesday, July 25, 10 A.M.—The squadron of Sir C. Napier are now standing in for the Light-house, and will anchor in the harbour about noon. The steam frigate Stromboli has proceeded out to meet them. The wind is fresh from the westward, and the weather has cleared up favourably.

A MILITARY ENCAMPMENT IN THE PHŒNIX.

We understand that on this day (Saturday) the quarters of the 75th regiment, at present in the Royal Barracks, will be transferred thence to the Phœnix Park, where a regular encampment will be at once formed—so that the gallant regiment will be enabled to enjoy its afternoon recess on "the tented field." Why this extraordinary move, we do not pretend to say—but coupled, with intelligence elsewhere in our columns, it looks significant.—*Freeman.*

The *Freeman's Journal* says—"The venerable and patriotic prelate of Dromore, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, has joined the Irish League, for the restoration of Ireland's parliament. Among the other adhesions are Lord Ffrench, and his eldest son, the Hon. T. Ffrench.

The signal fires blazed out on Thursday night in thousands, all round the hills of Waterford and Tipperary.

At Nenagh, the effigy of the Lord Lieutenant was carried in mock triumph through the town on Saturday night, and afterwards burned amidst the hootings of the mob.

The projected crusade of the Protestant Repealers into Ulster has been wisely abandoned for the present.

The Dublin papers of yesterday report that at Drogheda on Thursday, Mr. Marron, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, with Messrs. Hart and Drew, were arrested on a charge of "training and drilling." Mr. Drew was *dismissed.* Messrs. Hart and Marron were held to bail to appear at the next Meath assizes.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—NOON.

The news from Ireland this morning may be summed up in a few words. At the hour of the mail's departure last night the peace was still preserved, but great excitement continued to prevail. Lord Clarendon had issued a Proclamation offering a reward of £500 for the arrest of Smith O'Brien.

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, a rather prominent leader of the Confederation, and against whom a warrant had been issued, surrendered himself