That his action might be serviceable to his count It was for giving expression to those sensiments that he had been prosecuted, and he recollected the sensitive words for which he had been indicted; he would repeat them that night, but the pith and substance of them was, if the lest appeal which they were about to make to the Queen del'net rewalt in a concession of their demands, then he would reiterets: "Up with the berricades, and invoke the God of hattes." [Trevendous cheers He did not know whether the ulterance of such words would reduce him to the vulgar position of a felon; but he cared ant, for he believed it to be the duty of every Iron citizen to speak that word ed in the first instance to, address to the stable Which struck the Irish heart most forcibly, a worth mbich it had long desired to hear, a word which was muttered in secret to the winds, where there was no detective or castle proclamations warning appointed, he hoped that the hones would allow them to be mute—it was the duty he said, of Irak him to said the purport of his intended inquiry; sitisms to speak that word, in order that there and pe bably the noble land at the head of the Gomight spring up from the soil, as if touched by a vernment could give the necessary information .miserbites hand, a hereret of glory, which should can be borne away from this island, (Loud cheers) In the speech for which he had been prosecuted be had alluded to the formation of an "Trish republie." he repeated that expersion. If the prople the government persisted in the present course, and of they were encecuful in that alternative, he bo lieved that the republic would be proclaimed in the gogeril chamber of Duttin Castio. (Chreen) To great becaute he would only ad ot the repub cen form of Government se an alternative; he would not adopt it so the first choice, but he would insist upon it so the last - he would insist on it is the price of the people's blond in order to excate a form of government that would be in to shorb an extremity. [Cheere.] To the old there may objective on the part of the government wonstitution of the country-the constitution of to by that correspondence on the table of the INBQ-be would ching with veneration; but he bouse, as well as the two other letters which were would mould it in confirmity with the spirit of the age and would retablish it on a tomb which should monign to obliveon the unimosities which had diagramed the enontry. On reneluding a protruc ted and highly spirit-stirring speech, Mr. Meaghe " Whereas, the Conneil of Three Hand ed perpard by the late Mr. O Coune'l in 1213, and now revived by the gereral wish of the Irish people, modd derive its chief value from being a fair re-

etation of the people of Ireland, of all classwild - meiationses Remotered, that the Irish Confederation pospone till its next meeting putting furth any formal perceive by the public journals that the Repeal Association are about to bring forward a proper sition for that purpose-a proposition which we s ledge correctors to adopt and set upon it if it is such as willeneet the necessities of the time and the wither of the country

Mr. D'Arry Mager seconded the rd-pling of the resolution, and spoke at some length, just us if " Art for the better security of the Crown and government of these countries" had neces remark into the contemplation of Her May sty's . On the conclusion of his speech the meeting

Imperial Parliement.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Munnar, April 17. IRELAKD.

Land Elizaborangis mer to more that the return of the 14th. March, as to the seraure and surrende of some in Iroland, and inquired why the act had not been applied to Dublin, where this arming was

going on as well as the rural districts.

The Marguis of Landslawas conceived the Traving passed the act it would be well to fence its operation to the Lord Lieutenant at whose dis retion alone it should be exercised. The mode imination and infinite care, for although in many instances the statements respecting the properations, mere handed in truth not be a certain

athir they had been growing was generated Lord Brougham denounced the course pur med-that of refusing arms to those who were Bying to the support of the crown, while those guilty of treams were allowed to arm without op-He considered the Government had ample powers, under the act George III to put down such procordings. with the relative positions of both countries, with The Marquis of Landowns concrired, that the the interests of Spain and with the engage-Covernment had ample powers and he might ments into which we had entered. To the mention that these who had lendered their ser-

vices to the Land Lieutenent, comprised both affedice and protestants. WEDKESDAY, April 19. CAN'S AND GOTERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

The Lord Chanceller in moving the second reading of this bill, seviewed the several acts that had from time to time been passed guarding against the danger of any particular treason.— The bill proposed to make the offenore alluded to felosy instead of treason, and to remove all doubt so to Ireland being included in the for

Lord Stanley approved of the principles of the bill, but regretted that their lardships were called apon to Tegisfate so leastily.

Lord Broughern could not svoid mentionin wine doubts which accorded to him on some point of the bill. Fur instance, he doubted the expediency of distinguishing between the offence of ng, or intending to depose the Savereign from her Royal titles and honors, and the offener of companing to deprive her of the substance of Under this set a Scotch primer would, for the first time, be deprived of his right to have a list of the jory, and what was of fully network importance to his defence, a list of the witnesse against him. His Ludship concluded by warning newspaper editors and proprieto against entertaining the fond notion that whatever was said in partiament they had a right to print ; for skhough a man who used treasmalde, or seditions langue o in his place in parliament was protected from punishment, get the person who printed that treamouble or seditions language was just as liable for it so if he had invented i

Lord Campbell supported the bill, and expresses his opinion that where bone file and lunest reparts were given that the reporter should not be liable to punishment. He had embedded this in a bill introduced some years since, a bill seconded by Lord Brougham, and approved by the Court Jestice Denman. No advantage had been gained by the publication of these and time are three no the contrary, it had roused a spirit of loyalty, and parhaps the parties who gave them atterance were best punished by the contempt and indignation which they deserved. After a careful analysis of the law, the noble ford ant down, but not without telling Lord Brougham that, if he hould become a member of the National Assembly of France (a length) he would raise his voice as builty as he had done to day in favor of liverty: and if he became a French citizen, he trusted the noble and learned had would not have some terannical acts to complain of then this bill.-

The Duke of Wellington approved the object to the bill. He would have preferred more time for annuideration, but conscived it absolutely nerve sary that some decisive steps should be taken. He hoped that public discussion would be permitted on every subject where wished, but he would hape if with quely members as to render discus-

som possible, and where all present might hear Lord Depman believed that yast numbers who were taking part in the proce-diago referred to were ignorant of the offence they committed .-He believed there would be no difficulty in correthe bill into effect. As to one print, the pri ridge of chailenge, presented by primocra, he mad own that, in justice to Inrland, be abouted be sorre to see them deprived of that privilege.

would be great difficulty in gettieg justes to the their day under the set. Toking ten or twelve nersome for trial, and each having the right of chullenge, they would exhaust the usual, and a jury smild not be obtained. He would suggest that, so news, inper proprietors exercised a sound disevelon in suppressing unfit matter in criminal race, they should do so in exce of seditions menhing, and that where they did publish such proceedings, Government should proceed against

The bill was read a second time The " Election Recognizances Bill" was read

a third time and passed. THE COUNT AND OUTERWHENT SECURITY COLD Was reed a third time and passed, after some ob dedicting expiral populariments. The mobile burd was required to each abelition.

The Early quer hills Bit, and the Public Montreal, and intended to ply between Queand and third time, and passed, after which this. flour, is of 120 feet keel, 25 feet beam, the House adyresped.

Lord Brement presented 2:0 petitions from Mr. Gray had strict injunctions to pass her second 1-dges of Odd Petition property for the through the Cornwall Canal, yet he and the logationation of all such mainties.

Land Berrigham said, that me dentit these consisting accounted of a count world body of per.

of the Hault with all sails set, and with the
exception of one slight touch in the shallowest
to the count part of their institutions. Lord Comproll said that these sociation were not bound by any auth.

Lord Bougham - They have an neth of

prejeties themselves had become more provident titions to the same effect.

Minister from the Court of Madrid?

state, that there has been un important emission

in the dropatch of my noble friend-the member

for Treeston It lorgins substantially thus-I can-

and, looking to those, I find that this country is

would by a treaty which lave me under an olige

tion, when called upon for that purpose by Spain

answer which I am combled to give. Aly soble

friend will state whether he has any objection

to produce the correspondence. I may add.

however, that we have no wish to withhold any

paper calculated to efford such information as the

Mr. Urguhart, now soring the noble lord the

nember for Treeston in his place, wished to know

whether the recent distinction conferred open the

British Minister at Madrid had been resolved upor

Lord Palmerston-I am nurry I was not greater

when the him, gentleman put his questions.

have now, however, to state, that I entertain to

objection to laying before the bosse the correspond-

ence to which the how member has referred. The

papers are already in course of preparation, and I

have no doubt that an Saturday they will be quite

ready. With respect to the distinction recently

conferred on Mr. Hulwer. I have no healtstion in

saying that advice was given to Her Majesty to

mark of Her Majesty's approbation of his general

services, and recent events have certainly supplied

Mr. Urqubart rose again to inquire if the noble

lord had any injection to lay before the house the correspondence which took place with respect to

the recall of the British Minister now at the Court

there had been no correspondence. [Hear]

Lord Palmers'on replied, that on that subject

DENHARK AND PRUSPIA.

Mr. Urquiert now wished to put his seens

pertine. A don't time ago the hop, member for

Suckinghamstore called the attention of the hone

to the teraty by which England had guaranteed

those rights of Denmark, which at the overest

managet were apen'y infringed. The nable land,

in the statement which he made in copy to the

hon member for Bockinghamshire, and that the

matter was one of internal regulation, and that

an opportunity for faifilling the upate had not pre-

sented itself. He welled to know, then, whether

the present government intended to maintain the

reaty-whether any mediation on the part of

England had been offered, and it that offer had

the guarantee which we gare with regard to Den-

mark. In right to the hon, gentleman's question

respecting our offer of mediation, I have much

been accepted. [Hear, hear.] The German Con-

federation, with the Prossion Government as its

organ on the one hand, and Denmark on the other,

ave agreed to necept our good officer, and com-

munications are at present going on with a view to render that mediction effectual. [Cheers.]

that the letters of the noble lord were printed in

the Madrid newspapers before they reached the

Lated Paleacotton said, that the loon, member to

Royal Society, respecting the question almus the

tion happened. It never had happened [a longh;

the hands of the Spanish Ministers. He believed

they had first appeared in the Presse. He did not

paragraph, in which it was said that the writer

end-retend it was the intention of the British

Minuster to present a note to the Spanish Govern-

mout. That critainly opposited some days before

the pain was prevented, but he did not know how

that paragraph cause to be inserted. Its should

have no election to add at to the papers that he

Spenish Minister had complained of the inter-

Mr Bankes would gladly be informed if the

ownsman, Mr Matthew Gray, had on Friday

last the good fortune to pilot over the Long

mour, huilt in the Bay of Quinte the last win-

with main and mizen gall top; and although

Sanit safely, the full tigged back Allan Gil

know whether they appeared in the Classer, Put-

the papers were not printed before they

lies; but in that paper there did appear a

intended to boy before the house.

forence.

hande of the Spanish Ministers ?

brange in heing also he state that our offer bis

no ceason for altering that determination.

of Madrid?

erra secessud 1

confer that honor long nga-it was given as a

efere or after the late proceedings in Spain?

muse may Cesire on this subject.

and presend to be strictly accurate as to the words

.HOUSE OF COMMONS- May 4. DIPLOMATIC CHRESPONDENCE (SPAIN.) Mr. Urquhart said, he rose, purenant to notice, a nort a question, which he certainly had intendhed the Secretory for Poreign Affaire, but not seeing that mobile find now in the place, and wish ing, nevertheless, to pot his question at the time It could not feil to be in the recollection of the house that there had recently appeared in the nompapers a remarkable and almost incredible ondence said to have taken place between the Poreign Secretary in this country, the British Midider in Spain, and the Spanish Government. From that borrospondence it appeared that the no ble lord the member for Tiverton sought directly

in interfere for the purpose of producing a change in the Government of Sosio. It appeared also that the note of the public member Duke de Sotomayor, an indigment reply, in which he repelled with seven meh an interference in the interval affairs of an independent state. Now, the questions which he desired to not were these ! Was the correspondence authentic? and if so, was

understood to relate to the recall of the British Lord J. Rossell said. The hon, gentleman has naked two questions, and he has accommended his enquires with gratifications and epithets upon which it is not accorpany that I should make any observation. The lon, gentleman refers to cort in are quadence which perpents to consist of letters swing between Her Majesty's Secretary of State he Farrige Affairs in this country, and the British Minister at Madrid, and he wishes to know if they handed in and read from the tribune. after which the election was declared to be that correspondence in the form in which it has valid. espeared in the public journals, he authentic. In reply to this question. I have in the first place to

Of the 31 returns for the Seine, 33 were loclared valid; but that of M. Schmit, having ern oly-cled to, on the ground of false reresentations, was referred to a special com- ceding day.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE RECUBLIC. M. Berger, in the name of the deputies of he Seine, proposed " The National Assembly. aithful interpreter of the scutiments of the people by whom it has just been named, before commencing its laters, declares in the name of the French people and in the face of the whole world, that the Republic proclaimed on the 24th Fehmary 1848, is and will remain, the orm of Government of France. It may, prehaps, be as well, before I un for thee, that I should refer to some enterior proceedings. "The republic which France wishes for has its motto ' Liberty, equality and frater-

> conjures all Frenchmen of all opinions to forget ancient dissensions, and to form only me family. The day which assembles the presentatives of the people is for all citizens ed in compliance with that request. fete of concord and fraternity. (Loud! is of ' Vive la Republique.')" M. Clement Thomas. - That declaration

some of money due by the Spanish Government to England for arms and for the sounitions of war. should be made in the name of all the depoties concentering the treaty which chieges this country make nevel efforts for the maintenance of the of all the departments, and not only in that of Queen's Government in Spain, Learning in mind the department of the Seine. I demand that that if called upon we have engaged to make it shall be made in the name of the en-

at boast, we were entitled to give such freedy advice as appeared to us best extendated to avert M. Sarret-I demand that the proclamation civil war. Of this I feel perfectly assured, that should be made in the name of all the departthat wee all my mable friend intended ;-he did not intend solvihing like dietation. But this ments of France, and that to the words

> M. Ducony-It is in fact in the same of the M. Vignerte-I demand that in the minutes

of the sitting it shall be expressly mentioned that our seclainations for the republic were mannimous. A Voice-The republic is a fait accompli-

I cannot comprehend that it could be put in M. Etienne Aragó-The people proclaimed

M. Emmanuel Arago-No postponement. Let our acclumations be raised at once, and proclaim the Republic forthwith. (Cries of

await it with a noble impatience. Let as not make them wait any longer. (Appro-

ed provisionally. M. Hure-After the fact should come the

and spcial !"

proof of its necessity is, that it is proclaimed in this chamber, adjoining the other where it was combatted two months since. The greatest proof is, that even those who then protested against it to so no longer. If there are any citizens here who think of another form of government-(no, no- Vine la Republique.) The republic, therefore, is like the sun-blind

. Le who does not see it. A Voice-Let us proclaim the republic. General Courtais- I come in the name of the people of Paris (interruption.) I request the members of the provisional government to come out on the perisyle of the building, and the representatives of the people to follow them, in order to proclaim the republic .-Lord Palmerstan .- No case has arisen to call for (Great agillation.) The whole assembly rose

> A Member - The heroic population of Paris requests you, through the commandant of the National Guard, to proclaim with it the republie in the face of the day.

The utmost enthusiasm was then exmeed and, the provisional government leading the way, the whole of the assembly proceeded outside to the steps, in front of the building, opposite the Puint-de-la-Concorde. All the officers of the National Guard, which, during the latter part of the sitting, had occupied the wide space at each side of the entrade, as far as the corners of the tribune, took up their minded him of the anecdate of Churks it and the stations close to them. An immense number of National Guards were admitted juride the railing, below the steps, whilst the colors of the different legions were conducted up with great ceremony to the wide space between the pillars, and then disposed at equal distances on each side of the provisional government The whole of the open area between the chamber and the bridge, and far down along the quays, on each side, was densely covered with closely packed crowds of people, in erspersed with large bodies of the Garde Mobile and other National Guards. Cries of Vice la Republique !" nrose both from the other cries of " We want the troops of the burst from various parties of the crowd. This the steps and go ontside the tailing to bring in several colors of the line, each under a waved on high; military caps were displayed which were hostile to the constitutional regime ter, belonging to Messes. Gilmour & Co., of on the points of beyonds; the bands played and to which 'the speech from the throne's Wate Completion (Ireland) Rill were read a her and Halifur. She had on board 4,600 national airs; the cannon thundered from the

lie was thus publicly proclaimed, of the Hault with all sails set, and with the Berger.

the Place de la Revolution.

THE MEN CONSTITUTION OF PRANCE. From the London Herold, May 6.

It is also most important to know that they s not the slightest fear that freedom of debat, isleed by 10,000,000f. The over thus and will be interfered with or invaded. The army protested bills have increased by 8,000,000f. and the National Guard are with the majority The credit side of the Treasury account ourand even the working men are now beginning rent has diminished by 4,300,000f.; and the to see the impracticable follies of Louis Blanc credit side of smulry accounts current has and to range themselves on the side of order increased by 4,000,000f, One of the first questions that will arise is he prepared a fortnight ago by M. De Cormenin Ledra-Rottin as a gift to the Republic. at the request of the Provisional Government In this rough draft, a single President, as le sketch had been submitted to the Provisional from a National Guard, who was stationed at Government, M. Lamartine induced his cold the point he mentions :-eagues to adopt a triumvirate, and in this form, we believe, the proposition will be submitted to the Assembly. A single chamble only will be recommended, the three pres dents to have a suspensive veto. The separation of church and state will, we understant also be tecommended, and one of the fit acts of the Finance Minister will be to stifte that he is not prepared to produce any ecclescide all political outhe-they can only again siastical hadget. These, it must be admitted are grave, sérious, and difficult questions, at mitting of wide difference of opinion, and o which it is certain the widest difference opinion must prevail. Difference of minio also prevails, and will doubtless be expressed tauching some of the acts of the Provisions Government. There are few who can ap prove of the arhitrary conduct of M. Rolling or of those orionnances of the Minister Justice, touching the inamovibilite of the judges.

THE PRENCH REPUBLIC. We have received by extraordinary expre he Paris papers and correspondence of yes erday, the 5th inst.

journals are exclusively taken up with the

tria was all but inevitable.

Our correspondent writes :tioned what appeared to me at that moment, where five companies of infantry and a divi-rather ridiculous demand, that the National sion of cavalry were stationed. When he Guard's required the National Assembly show" for their special gratification. Up parricades were erected in many of the acquainted with what was passing within, treated this request as an unreasonable joke hat nothing was more serious, and no incident autrounding houses upon the troops who were that has occurred since the 24th of February engaged in storming it. The barricade was was more interesting than that which follow, so deep and high that the taking of it was

The subjoined conclusion of your teno from the chamber of representatives will show you that the veteran republican soldier, Gep | narrow stree's would cause a great effusion of Courtain, interrupted a warm and somewhat blood. The troops stationed on the alarm desultory discussion on the necessity for the unqualified adoption by the assembly of the p econcere | measures, repaired to take a their republic, with these words :-

" Citizen Representatives, - The people demand that the members of the provisional shots in his head and side. He recained the government have the goodness to present command for some time, ordered the bombard-Abreus lane dy shiretiae the pastice of shirety have the goodness to accompany them." This proposition was received with loud

exclamations, in which cheering vastly predominated. When silence was in some de-General Cou consequence, I propose that the provisional government and the citizen representatives proceed to the portico of the palace." This took place about half-past five o'clock.

I was on the Pince de la Concordo at the moment, amused with the various manœuvres resorted to by the National Guards for killing time, amongst which were frequent appeals to the cantinieres, for whose wares, orgent-limonode, and la biere, the overpowering heat of the sun produced an unceasing demand, when lond shouting in the direction of the bridge, which you know separates the Place from the Chamber of Representatives, attracted the altention of all. In a moment the drains of the National Guards called them into line .taille under the Garde Mouble, closed their ranks, and I followed the general rush which

took place towards the bridge. Were the most theatrical people in the world to choose a position for an exhibition of the kind that met the eye of the observer on reaching the bridge, the portico, and the immense flight of steps-the most extensive perhaps in Europe-leading to the palace of the National Assembly, would be that selected. Imagine the whole of the quays at each side of the bridge and on each side the river crammed with people and the National Guards mixed irregularly. Within the railing the National Guards and staff officers filled the space that lies between it and the first steps. Above were the members of the Provisional Government, and beside them, and filling the whole flight of steps beneath them, the 600 or 700 members of the assembly. Every man of them could be distinctly seen by every speciator from the Pont Royal on the one side. and the Pont des Invalides on the other, and from the Church of the Madeleine in front, if human vision could reach the distance.

The scone that presented itself define description. The colors of the National Guards had been brought within the railing by the time that I arrived. Something was wanting, but it was soon fortiscoming. The colors of the army were called for in voices of thunder. They were brought forward, and then recommenced the proclamation of the Republica the acceptance of it, and the fraternization o the 20th of April; but it would seem that the enthusiasin yesteritay surpassed that observable on the day just mentioned, and it was

stimulated by the cannon on the Invalides. I have not time for further description. The republic was proclaimed and accepted unes quivocally by the national assembly, in the presence of 200,000 of the people of Paris, Woe to those, or to any class who shall occasion doubts of the sincerity of that acceptation." I hear at every side to-day, "to retract is impossible. The slightest appearance of reaction will raise Paris in flames

and deluge its streets with blood." From all that I have seen and heard, this three days for their complete withdrawal is the general impression produced by the from the Austrian dominions.

events of yesterday. The Presse contains the following observations on the sitting of the National Assembly on Thursday :- The people changes the government, but it does not change its character. We have been at the first sitting of the National Assembly and if the new hall had not a different form from the old one, we should, in truth, have imagined that we were still in the Chamber of Deputies. The same waste of time, the same spirit of minute details, and nevertheless, what circumstances were ever greater, more solemn, or more decisive? The erowd and the troops standing on the steps ; provisional government unnounced their intention to arrive by one o'clock precisely, but line !" " We want the colors of the line !" it was more than half-past one when they presented themselves. It was more than two ery was at last repeated so perseveringly o'clock when the President of the provisional fresh progress every day. The capture of that General Courtain was obliged to descend government ascended the tohune to read at Udine the capital of Fruioul, is fully conspeech, in which he announced that the provisional government had accomplished numerous escout. The scene then became of task. We could have a decided advantage a most enthusiastle character. Swords were on this necessine if we imitated the journals afforded so many subjects of irony. We will! Invalide; and the nir was rent with cries of not imitale them. We respect the character: Italian army in the time of Napoleon. We and 9 feet depth of hold. She passed Prescott " Vive la Republique !" In fact, the regul- of M. Dupont (ile PEure) and we believe wer recken much on the merit and on the courage have something better to do than to include att of that officer; but we must add, that the M. Cremient, member of the provisional this moment in recriminations and surcasmar- 6,000 or 8,000 men whom he had government, after calling for silence, read, It is usulets to make any comment on this to assemble were quite insufficient to defend

The Mondeur contains the weekly account of the Bank of Prance, made the to Thursday evening last, from which it appears that the cheh in hand whas incremed by 2,000,000f. and the bank notes in circulation have dimin-

Donations continued to be received from to the nature and form of the new republic individuals. Citizen Choisnard, of Paris, It is known that a draft of a constitution was bad addressed 25,000f. (£1,000) to Citizen It appears that some alarm existed or Thursday night in Paris. Our correspondent America, was fixed upon. But after the says, "I have just had the following note

"An glerte took place at the Mairie of the first arcondissement last night, and in consequence the National Guards were under arms mm 12 o'clock till 2 or 3 in the marning. The men were furnished with ball cartridge. Two of them were placed at each window and about 50 were drawn up in the courty and I could not ascertain whether the same measures were adopted at any other Muirie, but the peace was not disturbed.

SEVERE BARRICADE FIGHTING AT CRACOW-CAPITULATION OF THE CITY.

CRACOW, April 27, 1818. I have the honor to subjoin the following details to the report made yesterday by th Count Castiglione :-

After the imperial commissioner, Baron Krieg, had been compelled virtually to renonnce his post by the events of the day before yesterday, and the combined civil and military power was lodged in the hands of Field Marshal Count Castiglione, the excitement of the people rose to such a degree that It is almost superfluous to observe that they a disturbance was momentarily expected This forenoon large bodies of people assemsitting of the National Assembly on the pre- bled in the streets, and soon afterwards, at the request of the police authorities, a large The letter of our private correspondent just number of spears and serthes were seized at received, is similarly occupied with that int the house of a smith. On this occasion two portant proceeding, but it refers to another and shots were fired at the commissaries, who had not less momentous question-war. All the been sent to protect the police in making the accounts that had reached him led to the appseizure. These shots were returned by single prohension that war between France and Aus shots from the troops. The signal for slarm was now given, and the garrison repaired to their alarm posts. Count Castiglione visited In my letter of yesterday evening I men the castle, and then repaired to the square, arrived there, intelligence was bronght that

streets, one of which was immediately stormed. A shower of balls was discharged from the attended with considerable loss. The first attack plainly proved that the rise in the city was general, and that romaining longer in the posts were withdrawn, and, in pursuance of station at the foot of the castle. During this attack Count Casticlione was wounded by ment of the city from the entite, and at a quarter to six o'clock, P. M., resigned the

command of the troops into my hands. The bumbardment was continued. At seven o'elock, P. M., Prince Jablonowski and Count A. Potocki appeared as parlementaries, and declared themselves ready to agree to all the requisitions of the military, and which were witable to the circumstances of the case.

The bombardment was discontinued, upon which the accompanying capitalation was drawn up, and hostilities were suspended-In this skirmish, our troops had ten killed and forty wounded; among the latter were four officers. The loss on the part of the insurgents must be very considerable. Our troops bironacked on their posts during the night and the mortars were pointed on the Costell and if, contrary to all expectations, fresh disorders should break out, I am in a position to not yet more decisively.

While I reserve further details of this akirmish for a future opportunity, I cannot omit to state that all the troops were animated by the best spirit, and fought with true loyalty, valor, and decision.

"MOLTKE, Major General." THE CATITULATION

"Concluded with the Austrian Government by the Imperial Representative of the same Major General Moltke, on the one side, and the city of Cracow, on the other, by the Representatives of the Cracow burghes landed proprietors, Prince S. Jablonowsky and Count Adam Potocki, in Cracow, Apri 26, 1843, at half-part eight o'clock, P. M.

# 2. The city of Craenw binds, itself to send off all the Polish and French emigrants who were not subjects from the City and its territory, beyond the Austrian frontier, whereby an unmolested departure is gnaranteed them to the Austrian frontier.

"2. The hitherto-existing committee i dissolved from the moment of the present convention and the formation of a new committee is not to take place.

"3. The hitherto-existing National Guard is to he purified and recognized, according to the Imperial patent of the 15th March, 1818. and subsequent instructions of the Minister of the Interior.

"4. All the barricades erected in the city of Cracow are to be opened, and completely cleared away by eight o'clock to-morrow morning at the latest. "5. Any damage which may have been agstained, in consequence of the events of

this day, by the Imperial Treasury, by military persons and Covernment officers, is to be made good by the city. " 6. The laying down of arms is imposed

as an imperative obligation on private individuals, and especially on the National " As an addition to the foregoing conditions of the capitalation, it is determined that since

the entire departure of the emigrants cannot be effected within the 24 hours, on account of their great numbers, the time is extended to STANISLEUS, Prince. JARLONOWSKI.

ADAM POTOCKI. CHARLES Haron MOLTEE, Major General. Unicustat, Major Gen'l THORKLD, Colonel."

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY. The Journal des Debuts, of the 5th inst.

has the following from Italy :--"We have received disastrous accountfrom Friend, General Count Nogent, who has recently crossed the Isonzo at the head of an Austrian corps of 12,000 men, makes firmed. But a much greater check for the Italian cause consists in the capitalation of the fortress of Palma Nova, which took place on the 25th uit. This fortress, which is one of the strongest in Italy, was the bulwark of the republic provinces. It was commanded by Gen. Zuechi, one of the veterans of the

makes, we lease that Gan. Santa Anna had arrived at that place on the afternoon of the Republic is fully action, it is had a passage of sighteen days in the hursaux, the sitting was adjourned, it being to be avoid danger by calling to the Frontier of the

The Augsburg Gozette, of the 30th ult., contains the following letter from Trieste,

the 26th :-"Several letters have tracked this place from Gentzia, on the leonzo, and from Corumona, the frontier of the friend; containing the account of the sucrender of lalma Nova, on the account, on the mediation of the archhishop and of some, defenates from Udine and the Austrian troops immediately entered the

A report from General Nugent in the Nichna Gazette, also announces the capitalation of Civedile, on the Natisons, to the northward of Udine. Codriopo was to be occupied by the trians had the advantage, had taken place at Posteba, to the northwest of Udine. The Ri-orgimento of Turin annuunces that Charles Albert was temporising, and that he would not earry on active military operations until the declaration of the Provisional Co-

vernment of Milan relative to the form of government to be given to Lomburdy. M. Mazzina had written to the Concordia to protest against the conduct of the Piedmontese had landed from Marseilles at Genoa. General Allemandi, who had been arrested as a ment of Milan.

THE REFORM AND CHARTIST MOVE

From the European Times, May 6.

GLASSOW .- A very large and inflaential

and the extreme views of the Chartists. by hallot.

MANCHESTER .- A league, similar in its ormation and composition to the anti-comlaw one, has been formed here, for the puronse of undervering to obtain from Parliament parliaments, and equal electoral districts, Mr. George Wilson, the well-known chairman of the league atreatly comprises the leading remerchants and professional men-

Loicester, Shelkeld, Newcastle, &c. at all of

cittings to Louisday but the proceedings are so large an attendance as at the former sittings and less confidence seems to be placed in Mr. Provinces.

sturns of the elections in France, and the gene ere long, burst forth, and envolve England. France, Germany, Prossis, and Austria against each inther, there would, we are confident, have lean smille effects of a still greater improvement

ast week's quest stions. accounts from the manufacturing districts in Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c are still improving. More business is doing in Manufactured on da; but

The market for English and foreign Popurities was in a satisfactory position during the The young crops are shooting forth with the most promising appearance, and everything he-

Petersburgh, Va., May 25, 1818.

speculations as to the final result are of the most opposite and conflicting character. The following pronunciaments from Quere-

lare, was dated April 27th, eleven o'cluck at

tyrants. This, at least, is the case with the Mexican nation, which by the omnipotent exercise of its will has discarded what is called the General Covernment of the nation established at Queretaro, and prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors, at 9 o'clock on the night of this day. It did this without any resistance, and proclaimed the only plan which under present circumstances, can save the country. This is war-war without truce or quarter-until an honorable peace is conquered. Such is the programme of this revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Generals Almonte, Bustamente, and Paredes, to whose appeals all who are Mexicans, rather than partizans, will respond.-The toesin of liberty has sounded at last -Sons of Hidelgo and Iturbide awake. The invincible hand of Providence points out to cle of benefit has been received from them. you the toad by which every nation on the On the contrary they have been a source of clobe will occupy its true place. Mexicans, perpetual martification and annoyance. When

American deserters are said to be continualy ortiving at Queretare, and during the 25th. 26th, and 27th ult., no less than 20 presented themselves to the Mexican government, and were incorporated in San Patricin's company. The garrison at Querelato is now composed of 820 men

Vera Cruz, for and against the peace, and several of the deputies are said to be concerned in the bet-A correspondent says Herrera has been nominated as President, and that a majority of the deputies will vote for him.

wheat cop throughout Ohio, we feel warranted in saying, asysthe Ohio Cultivator, never gave better promine at this season of the year, than at present We took point to make particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular imprises on the subject, of the delegates in the State particular into the subject, of the delegates in the State particular into the subject of the delegates in the subject of the delegates in the subject of the subject

"Optfor per Ordem Dicor." WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31. TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "BRI

TISH WHIG. It will afford pleasure to the large body Subscribers to the British Whig to know, that the temporary embasiessments of the Publisher of this newspaper have been satisfactorily arranged. They never had origin in 24th, and an engagement in which the Aus- his Printing Business, and under no circumstances whatever, could they have affected the daily increasing prosperity of this journal.

The dreadful want of money and the con-

request want of employment throughout the

whole of Canada, still continue, and are likely

so to do. Some uhthinking people attribute

this melancholy state of things to the Monies authorities towards the Italian column which Institutions of the Province, but do so wrongfully. That the Banks are selfish, aghitrary, traitor, had completely justified himself, and had been restored to liberty by the Govern-but that they are blind to their own interests cannot be justly laid to their charge. The Banks gain their money by luaning money to others, and the more money they safely lend, the more they fill their own coffers. But when they see no prospect of horrowers repaying loans, they wisely stop discounting, and save themselves from loss at the expense of their popularity. Qthers again attribute the badness of the times to the badness of the Government. This is a fallasy greater than the first. The Provincial Government, whether Tory or Reform, has ever been mindful of the prospetity of the country. The intestine contest has been for place and power, not for abstract principles of trade and commerce. No administration ever was united on what is called Free Trade, and probably never will be; and the reason is, that nearly all the members of the Government being lawyers and not merchants, they do not comprehend these matters, and scarcely wish to learn. They mix up Protection for Home Industry with Free Trade, and the Abolition of the Naviga-Laws with Yankee Supremacy, and then seen appalled at the ramifications of a subject, tha is in reality very simple. ( 11

The cause of the present pressure is attributable to fire people themselves. Firstly in crowding the Honse, of Assembly with lawyers; and secondly, in not putting their own shoulders to the wheel, and belging themselves when in diffigulty. Let us cease generalizing and descend to particulars. Take Kingston, in its present helpless conditon, as an instance. For the purposes of commerce what city is so well situated. At the foot of Lake, and at the head of River Navigation, not forgetting its being the outlet of the Rideau Canal. And in May, the busiest mouth of the year, what is doing? Virtually nothing at all. Were it not for the Military the people would absolutely starve. That outlay serves to keep body and soul together. And why I discourse the Sant Layerence which should be the Highway of Nations, and the means whereby the riches of the West would descend to the ocean, is closed to all but a very small portion of the people who closed, is so obstructed by obsolete laws, as to be rendered so in practice. How different would be the condition of Ringston, were the St. Lawrence free as it should be, to all the ships of the earth! Then would its broad hosom be covered with tickly laden craft, and then would British and Canrdian enterprise and industry be fairly tested with the correspunding qualities of the Americans! By Free Trade alone can Kingston be restored to the prosperous days it enjoyed during the halmy days of Protection.

t is accessary to show what part they have acted in bringing on the present evil days .-There are sins of omission, as well as sins of commission. The people of Kingston have done nothing at all; and it is for that we blame them. When they saw that the British Ministry would be obliged to seccumb to the demands of the English people, and allow free trade in breadstuffs, they knew that their day was passed, unless indeed they went to work to open one door, when another one the Crown. was closed against them. When they saw the Americans permitted to carry their breadstuffs to England, free of duty, they should at once have taken measures to induce them to descend the St. Lawrence, and ship them at Quebec in their own bottoms. This the odious Navigation Laws prohibit. To repeal these Laws have the Kingston people taken any steps? Have they ever assembled in public meeting to address the Home Government on the subject; or have they instructed their Representative in the Provincial Parliament to urge this vital question on the Administration? They have stood and stand with folded arms, and daily see their neighbors and themselves sold out by the Sheriff, without striving to help themselves, or put forward one foot to save themselves and their families from rain. The Forwarding Trade is the only trade by which the people of Kingston can live. That trade is now prostrate, and the people starve. To retain that trude should be the consideration of every thinking man in the city; and the only means of its restoration are the abolition of the Navigation Laws and the Free Trade on the St Lawrence. To this subject we shall incessantly recur,

But to bring the blame home to the people

until we succeed in awakening attention to its importance, or disgust our readers by our pro-

THE TELEGRAPH REPORTS. Their are the veriest humbugs of the day. The British Whig has received them for the term of thirteen weeks, at a cost exceeding \$70, during which time not one single partisteamer arrives, instead of being immediatey made acquainted with the news she brings, 21, 36, or even 48 hours clapse before any tidings of her arrival is communicated; and when that is done, another space of time is suffered to pass away before what is called the Reports is given. But all the time the Press is waiting for " the Report," the Wires are bushly employed in itsing prirate husiness; unless judeed, some huge speculator is at work, and then the Wires are turbulent demonstration. " down." How much of this humbug and rickery is to be attributed to the Teronto and

Steamen will farminb mr, og Tnesdegung Friday evenings, with the latest news at Oswego; and as the New York papers arous at Kings-ton in less than 43 hours after princetton, it may happen occasionally, that the British Whig will be in advance of the Telegraph abuse be given in return for money.

less of the reterm and countemvicerof its opticalers as the Montreal Telegraph Company. We have heard of private complemes immune able, represented to the Company; and provedies ed, as regards others who had subsequent rause I complaint : -we allude to the defay to the rereipt of messages trenentitted; but really the public reports; for which to the press, and for which they pay an inneress sum, bee a beginning to the company, and a manifest disregard of enfi-tract. I'm it be that the feet links above given the line between Quebeo and Buffele ?

The Gas Light Company bave purchased a site, and intend commencing operations immediately. The plans and specifications will be ready in the course of a very few dark



ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The " Hibernia" arrived at 2 o'clock, E.M. n fourteen days from Liverpool. . . Bekaperores heavy. Floor 26s a 27s. Com, 26s a 27s for white, 28e a 29s for yel-

Cotton is down one-eighth of a penny.

This appears to bave been caused by an njudicious movement on his part, though perhape it may be called generous-an open adrocacy of Leden Rollin, whom it was proposed to exclude from the Committee.

again in various portions of the Italian States. In Prussian Poland the regitation has

disbelief in the charges which have been so often made against Roman Catholic priests in

Rev. Mr. Birmingham has published an abject apology for his letter which appeared in the "Nation," notwithstanding the high tone he at first assumed to his Blabop in rela-

by some of the Roman prirets.

The name of Mr. W. Smith O'Brief Na been struck from the roll of the magistracy the county of Limerick. he Queen's Bench unanimously decider

feetly right in embarasing the Gerommont by every way he can with their own law. H may be much more useful at home and at

Great excitement was caused among the inhabitants in the trading parts of the city today by the sloppage of one of the Dublin savinge banks.

FRANCE.

Panis, Wednesday, 6, r. w. You will ere by the report which I mad what a spectacle the National Assembly pre-The questors have ordered 900 muskels to

M. M. Aruge, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lanartine and Ledru Rollin. It has been determined by the Council of Defence to restore the fortifications of Butte

The magnificent cavalry barracks of San mur (Maine-et-Loire,) was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday, the work, it is said, of an needdary. The loss is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 francs-

A letter from Tonlan informs us that seritha disturbances had broken out there. In the evening of the 5th, the workmen of the arsenal learned that M. Roynand, a facin place of M. Sachet. They rushed to the Hotel de Ville, where they forced the post; and also to the house of M. Arene, sub-con missary of the Government and member of the National Assembly. The repret was beaten for the national guard, but its chieff hesitated to act, and it was found pressure to promise the rioters that M. Sachet, who is

Pante, Thursday, 10, a. h.W. The Assembly has done justice to M. .

Lord Beaumont said that no cath existed in Extracts from Papers per Steamship hose societies. Certain passwords were used for the purpose of preventing imposition; but even those were very much diminished, and the THE FIRST DAY OF THE FRENCH NA

The Marquis of Laned-was presented several

MONAL ASSEMBLY. M. d'Ollivier .- It is impossible for me to allow the remark of the Minister of Justice to puse without my protesting against it. It has been said that the political onth has been abolished; but why should a frank, loyal, and energetic personal adhesion he sholished?-(Cries of " bravo," " vive la republique !") am happy in having called forth this manifestation, and in all cases, I insist hat personal adhesions should be permit-A Voice .- We have all adhered by crying Vive la Republique.

Another Voice .- Betore the citizens had manded it our acclamations had sufficiently proved our energetic adhesion.

HERMANN.

M. d'Ollivier .- I withdraw my proposi-M. Dazoux .- It is not by the mockety of in oath, but by sets, that the members of the National Assembly will prove their attachneat to the republic. We wish, not only for republic, one and indivisible, but for a denocratic republic. (Cries of "Yes, yes," and applance.) It is not, I repeat, an oath, but acts that are required. I therefore set

leceive us (Approbation.) The chamber then proceeded to hear the reports on the returns, which, as all that was in general required was for each representative prove being of the necessary age (25,) and French citizen, were not of any great interest. A short discussion arose on the return of M. Milhoux, returned for the Hauteblarne, against which it was alleged that the honorable deputy was a Belgian. This he admitted, but declared that he had been a naturalised Frenchman for upwards of 17 years. The document proving this fact was

but it is nearly in these terms,-he "enturally recommends, if an opportunity should arise," and Now that is different from the words of the despatch as they eppeared in the newquires; and submit that it is an important difference -Turre is an obvious difference between an above lute instruction to take a particular course and a direction to wait till a certain opportunity arises for perenting a note. In the next place, the pop gentleman states that the Duke Solomayer suffigurately rejected the advice thus offered to him

" In the name of the country the assembly to supply assistance by sea, and to furnish everying sentities of arms and animation for land sertice. with the purpose of maintaining the present Queen on the thouse of Spain. Considering, then, he obligations of this treaty and considering the

those efforts, it is, I conceive, our right thus to tire National Assembly. (Cries of "Yes, tender advice, and it is natural that we should | yes. ") die to that any deaper of disturbing the Green. M. Berger-It is in the name of the whole

country being in alliance with Spain he did mean French republic should be added one and inwhole of France that such a proclamation should be made.

Yes, yes,"). M. Decousse-It has been said that the artiflery of the Invalides and in the Champs Elysees would announce the proclamation of the Republic. The people assembled there

A Voice-As yet it has been only proclaim-

M. Barbes-We have only to proclaim the republic after the people. Let us all cry, "Long live the Republic-one, indivisible, M. Trelat-The Republic is a fact which has been preparing for many long years, a necessary, a scientific fact (oh, oh.) The

our interference with any view to a fulfillment of in the midst of the loudest acclamations of approval.

It is supposed that not less than 200,000 conneils none but the most efficient men, and persons were present on the orrasion, but; thus making itself legitimate by its works. close to the chamber, on the bridge, and of We should hope that the state of the

French treasury will allay the war fever in Brance to which her private letters ellude.

MENT IN ENGLAND AND IRE-

These movements are continuing throughout the kingdom, in proof of which we subjoin brief reports of their proceedings in the following localities.

neeting was held in the city on the 4th inst. Mr. Councillor Anderson, Chayman. The speakers were Messrs. Lang and Turner, (gentlemen imprisoned for radicalism in the early part of their lives,) and Councillors Battray, Mois, &c. &c. The resolutions come to were entirely in lavor of universal suffrage, BIRMINGHAM .- Two immense meetings have been held here during the week. That

on the 1st inst. was attended by about 8000 people principally of the working classes, and was addressed by Messes. Muntz and Scholfield, the members for the borough, Mesers, George Dawson, Henry Vincent, &c. The majority were decidedly in favor of universal suffrage. On the 4th, a second meeting took place, presided over by the Mayor, and addressed by Mr. Muntz, and peveral of the leading merchants. About 4000 persons were present, principally of the middle classes. The decision come to was in favor of house hold suffrage. . The Chartists present gava a tacit consent to the proceedings, looking upon the grant of household suffrage as an instalment of their redresses. Seven thousand names have been signed to the bornogh declaration in favor of household suffrage and rote

household suffrage, vote by ballot, trennial the anti-corn law committee, president; and, formers of the district, and a large body of In connection with the movement, similar

which alims and index implantant The Chartist convention has resumed its not of much general interest. There is not Fergus O'Connor. Meetings in favor of the

Charter continue to be held throughout the GOMMERCIAL. From Willmer & Smith's Times, May 6. There has been more activity in the several departments of trade during the past week. The ral tenor of advices from all parts of the European continent, lead to the agreeable hope that the prilitical forment which has distracted the several Kingdoms and, States will now quietly settledown ; and were it sed that a general war may.

There is yet an abundance of muney, and Bank accommodation can still be had on novlemte terms. The Colonial Produce markets are rather howgard, and Sugar line obtained an advance on The Corn market throughout the three kingdown, influenced by the stute of the weather, and the encouraging prospects of the crops, were less active the week and prices have renoded. The

we cannot note any edvice worthy of notice in the prices current. past week, and the value of most descriptions has experienced a farther advice .

tokenen rich, luxuriant, and prominable harvest IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-PROBA-BLE RENEWAL OF HOSFILITIES.

The schooner May arrived at New Orleans on the 18th from Vera Cruz. At last a goorem of the members of Congress were said to have assembled at Queretare, and to be waiting the arrival of the American Commissioners to commence their deliberations on the peace question.

"The people have become weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty

fulfil your duty.

A wager of \$10,000 has been made at

M. Cremients, member of the provisional strict injunctions to pass her through the Convaid Causal, yet he and the ame of the whole assembly, the amendment of the whole assembly, the amendment of the whole assembly they would take the single of the Smill with all sails set, and with the exception of one slight touch in the shallowest part, scarcely fall, the feat was successfully accomplished.— Present Telegraph.

This address was followed by fresh exclaims and autros of artillery. The National Institute of the government after calling for alleren, nover gare better the fortifications which are on a most extend-the fortifications which are on a most extend-the fortifications which are on a most extend-to the fortifications which are on a most extend-to the part, system of the stripe of the exception of the shall with all sails set, and with the exception of one slight touch in the shallowest part, scarcely fall, the feat was successfully accomplished.— Present of a pretended defeat of the Australian and autros of artillery. The National autros of artillery. The National Institute of the communication on the Ithin and a the departs of the trained possibly have been and the trained into the faster propries of a pretended defeat of the Australian and autros of artillery. The National autros of artillery. The National autros of artillery is the communication of the wind and the trained in the subject of the 25th, but we find nothing in them but the faster propries of a pretended defeat of the Australian and autros of artillery. The National Institute of the propries of a pretended defeat of the Australian and autros of artillery. The National Institute of the communication of the underly into the communication of the subject of the stripe of the 25th, but we find nothing in them but the faster propries of a pretended defeat of the Australian and autros of artillery. The National Institute of the communication of

BRITISH WHIG

Doring the season of navigation, we shall the in no want of the magnetic influence, and when the sesson closes, we hope that another and a better Company well be in operation ; by whom the Press will be treated with dee cency and civility, and something booleas Hear what the Quebec Mercury mys :-- . . The Magnetic Trenderts. - Beldom a Company whose existence depends whethy upon public apport, and the good wiff of the parties with urbon they transact business, shows itself so rects



New York, May 27, 6 p. M.

low. Bleat 11s 6d a 12s 3d. Demand mode-[The above was received by Telegraph on Saturday evening. What follows is taken

from our American exchanges :] The tidings by this arrival are momentuous and somewhat startling. France, it appears, or rather the National Assembly of France, has recoived upon being governed by an Exconstruction of which a decided slight has been put upon Lamartide by making him only the fourth, instead of the first in rank,

The accounts from Italy, and especially virtually a prisoner in his own palace. The flame of revolution has burst forth

inhabit its shores and sources, or if not really taken the form of decided revoltand universal IRELAND. Drs. M'Hale and O'Higgins, the deputation from the trish clergy to Home, represent themselves at having been well received by the Pone, who according to their account, received them very cordially, and expressed his

> connection with the disturbances in Areland The two gentlemen were in high spirits about

> Messrs. Buffe and Meagher continue their appeals to the people to arm, and ure joined The potatoe crops generally promise a very abundant yield. Blight has appeared in only

Donits, May 10 .- This day the Judges of against Mr. Mitchell's pleas and in fayet'al

The trial cannot come on for upwards of mouth. The Limerick Reporter, speaking of Mrt Mitchell's shorp practice, darkly hints at the deeds of draudful note to be performed the week after the harvest." " We think (says the Reporter) he is per-

large, next autumn, than holted within the four walls of the Richmond penilenliary, or chained in a penal colony. In his case to be at large may require more courage than to face the terror of a dungeon or transportation itself."

From the London News, May 12.

he deposited in the Chamber of Deputies, in order to arm the representatives in the creat of an attack. The following is the executive commission

whether they will restore those of Huningen? The majority is said to be in favor of the

functions. The letter adds that the works as had been excited by emissaries to stake this

ane, and their they were a revet beyol, peaceful, and dissible bulg, and that the Useen had not better merpete in her femiliant