these treasures of nature once be opened, Ireland might derive annual wealth and civilization from her multitudinous visitors. Nothing would be so likely to suggest the idea and to set the fashion as a Royal visit, even if, as is likely, the Queen should for the present have confined herself to the Eastern coast. That inducement, however, there is not this year. Nor will Dublin enjoy that present stimulus, and perhaps that lasting benefit, that one week of resident Reality might have conferred on her trade and general prosperity.

We feel sure that this announcement will give great pain, not only to that large body of devoted subjects who lately signed a noble expression of their loyalty to the British throne, but even a considerable portion of those who usually permit themselves to be the prey of vain or selfish imaginations. They will, however, see the necessity of the case. Her Majesty fears no outrage, for she knows that she deserves none. She can meet a nation face to face, with the noble consciousness that in the midst of unexampled difficulties, she and her advisers did all that in them lay, all that prudence, all that Providence permitted, to succour an afflicted and dejected realm. But it cannot be overlooked that certain persons, whom neither the people nor their spiritual guides have had the manliness to repudiate, have avowed their intention publicly to insult her Majesty and her advisers with sedditions and calumnious cries,—Royalty in this empire goes comparatively unpelted. It does not proceed through files of bayonets, or hide itself in a crowd of cuirassers.—The Queen expects to find her subjects men, and trusts to the feelings of men, not to the vulgar defences of war. Among the many thousands in this isle, men beaten by fortune and cast down in the world, who, if they choose have many grievances whereof they might inculpate Government and laws, none are found so base as to vent their foul spite on the sacred person of Royalty. We should not believe that Ireland could furnish wretches capable of this crime, did they not declare themselves, and did not others give a tacit acquiescence in the treasoned outrage. Even though Her Majesty's own breast might pronounce for us these traitors England will hardly consent that a Sovereign and a lady shall be exposed to this unnecessary risk. To some such suggestion we ascribe the present abandonment of the design.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

From the London Chronicle, July 28.

No outbreak in Ireland up to July 27.

It seems tolerably certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it has exploded or not. Reluctant as we are to say anything inculpatory of government at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that Lord Clarendon should have allowed the leaders of the movement to leave Dublin, knowing, as he must have known, the announcement of Lord John Russell's measure would be the signal to the crisis. If he should not have arrested them legally, he should have exercised his legal powers to do so, and asked for an indemnity. However, that is past now, and they are at liberty to fight.—We have always given them credit for being bold, unscrupulous rebels, and we think so still. Indeed, they chose it; they could not retreat now. Their maddened followers would keep them by force at their head, and we understand that they have fully compromised themselves with government, by their proceedings of the last few days; so we cannot avoid the conclusion that the conflict is impending; and certainly never will the government of this country engage in one with a clearer conscience of right, or a more unanimous concurrence of all loyal and thinking men.

It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the vast amount of passive disloyalty which exists in Ireland, the actual excitement of the more dangerous character is very much less widely diffused than might have been expected.

The west and north are comparatively free from the contagion, though for very different reasons. The accounts which we receive from Kerry, Clare, and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favorable as regards present tranquility, and the apparent absence of excitement among the people. In these counties the people are more primitive, more subject to the influence of their clergy, which is at present exerted to prevent rebellion, and more affected by physical depression, of extreme distress. The organization of the clubs has, in very few instances, been established to the west of the Shannon; nor have we heard, except in Galway, of any preparations being made for insurrection; certainly, no alarm is felt among the gentry. Ulster is safe. The demonstration of loyalty and of physical force made by the Orangemen, on the 12th of July, has precluded the possibility of any general outbreak in that province. We do not expect even partial risings there.

In the northern and midland counties of Leinster, the case is different; the people are an energetic, determined race, the descendants of the English, comparatively well off, and the great majority Roman Catholics.—Their character and organization render them less prone to the wild excitement of the Celtic South; but they are thoroughly Anti-English in feeling, and will surely rise if they see a chance of success. Accordingly, though not immediately menaced, we should not be at all surprised on hearing of the movements in Louth, Meath, West Meath, and even Dublin and Wicklow.

On the whole, however, there seems reason to suppose that at first the insurrection will be confined to six or seven counties, namely: Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kings. Nothing that we hear gives us reason to apprehend that it will be either a difficult or tedious matter to deal with. In the two menaced provinces there are nearly 30,000 troops and 5,000 constabulary; and notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter will fight as well as the former. On the other hand, the rebels cannot muster even an equal number of armed men; among them there must be the most hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders and in moral confidence, but in ammunition, provisions, and effective weapons.

There will be pikes in abundance; but in the open fields the pike, in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm. It is probable that barricades may be tried in Cork, Waterford, and Limerick; but we believe that the naval and military forces which command those towns are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question.

The insurrection will then resolve itself into a guerilla warfare, and in that case we fear that a great injury may be done to life and property; but even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them.—Every one who is familiar with the aspect of rural districts in Ireland, knows that in July there is hardly any corn left in the country. There are not potatoes this year, and we have no doubt that a long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large proportion of the farmers to take measures for placing their stock in places of safety. A very short time, accordingly, will suffice to starve the rebels out of the mountain fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with which, indeed, if it be necessary to pursue them, the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves. If the improbable contingency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arise, all other consideration must be sacrificed to the preservation of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but as we firmly believe that the regulars and the constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those who advocate making the affair a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North. Such a course would lay the foundation of future evils analogous to those of which the present crisis is the natural result and commencement.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation for suppressing the clubs.

The European Times, says:—

During the past week Liverpool has been in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the present aspect of political affairs in Ireland, and the numerous body of repealers and confederates who reside here. Their designs have caused the local authorities to set about preparing for any outbreak, should such be attempted. During the week, the mayor and magistrates have been actively engaged in swearing in special constables, and the body now numbers 20,000.

The authorities are increasing the police force, which is to number 2300. The men, in addition to their usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock, on the principles of the Irish constabulary.—The military force has been greatly augmented.

On Friday evening, a company of the Royal Horse Artillery, with their guns, arrived at Monk's Ferry, by railway, and at three o'clock on Sunday morning, were conveyed over to Liverpool. Besides, there are the 9th foot, two companies of the 31st, and an entire battalion of the 6th rifles, and a squadron of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The 89th also arrived, but has since embarked for Dublin.

The correspondent of the *London Chronicle*, Dublin, July 26, says:—The admiralty steamer Banshee entered Kingstown Harbor this morning, with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London, with a copy of the act for suspending the *habeas corpus*. A special train was at once provided, and a messenger proceeded by railroad, to deliver it to the Lord Lieutenant. The Government have determined on a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons heretofore not openly connected with the revolutionary movement, are to be taken up. At this hour (half-past four o'clock) the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the Castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, and several other leaders, now organising the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody tonight, and if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow. The accounts from the South this morning are really most alarming; the confederate leaders appear to be so insane as to contemplate an insurrection; and, indeed, already they have gone little short of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevail.

Amongst the gentry and the well disposed of all classes, gentlemen have come up to make representations to the government of the state of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and property against any insurgent movement.—Lord Farnham, from Cavan, and magistrates from Wicklow, Meath, and other counties, have been in attendance at the Castle to-day.

The danger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared, and determined promptly to crush, if he cannot prevent, any insurrection forced on by the wicked men who are now endeavoring to produce a convulsion. Troops are constantly arriving from England, and departing for the South, where the danger is most pressing. At one o'clock to-day a regiment of cavalry received a sudden order for Kilkenny.

A troop of the 8th Hussars, en route from Cork to Newbridge, has been ordered to halt at Kilkenny, where it is to be stationed for the present. Four companies of the 89th, which landed this morning from England, marched direct for Kilkenny; the remainder of the regiment on its arrival here, will proceed to the same destination at an early hour.

At an early hour this morning, the troops of the 17th Lancers, with two pieces of ordnance, left town for Dunshaughlin, county of Meath, where disturbances are apprehended. The police in the out station in the disturbed counties, who would be comparatively defenceless in case of outbreak, have been ordered to concentrate at the chief stations.

The government securities have declined fully ¼ per cent, at our Stock Exchange, today. Consols fell from 85⅝ to 83¾. Notwithstanding all this alarm, for which, unfortunately there were ample grounds, I shall cling to the hope that there will be no insurrection. Indeed, my belief is as strong as before, that there will be no serious outbreak, and that the government will be able to crush at once any insurrectionary attempts.

The squadron of Sir Charles Napier has arrived at Cove. Her Excellency, the Countess of Clarendon, with some of the children of the Lord Lieutenant, left Kingston this morning for England. I have seen letters from Galway, Roscommon, and even from Tipperary, which state the conviction of the writers that there will be no outbreak.

The clubs are located in various parts of the town, and can be at any point on the shortest notice. The proceedings of the disaffected have been such that a petition has been sent to Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor, and a great number of the respectable merchants and inhabitants of the town praying that the provision of the new Irish habeas suspension bill may be applied to Liverpool; but this is a matter upon which the government had not yet decided.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinahone, where a large meeting was lately held by Doheny, the 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 Desbrough.

At the Irish Mining Company's works, near Ballingany, county Tipperary, the workmen all returned to their work yesterday, and arms that were taken from several parties the day before, rendered to their owners.

Our latest accounts from Ireland state that arrests for training and drilling had taken place at Drogheda; that it was rumored that Smith O'Brien had been captured; that the police had made a search for arms in forty-three houses at the same instant of time.

Stamps were refused on Thursday for the *Felon* and the *Nation*, which, therefore, could not appear yesterday, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the post office; if despatched otherwise to the provinces, the police were to seize them at every point.

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, Jr., Mr. Doheny, Mr. Darcey, Mayo, &c. Mr. Devin Reilly has returned to the North. Mr. Lalor has gone to the Leinster border.—Mr. Mayo is also breathing country air; and the whole "literary phalanx," as Mr. S. O'Brien once termed the Confederation, seems broken and routed.

From the European Times, July 29.

The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of interest during the week. The confederates in all the fury of despair, now entirely throw off the mask, and declare their unequivocal purpose, first to kill and capture the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then establish a real republic. The events of the last few days have opened the eyes of every genuine lover of order and real liberty; and all disguise being cast aside, the only question is, in what mode to crush the foul rebellion which has almost broken out.

After the announcement in our last number, of the intention of Lord John Russell to propose a suspension of the *habeas corpus* as respects Ireland, our readers will be prepared for the most vigorous measures. Accordingly on Saturday, the 22d inst., his lordship, in a clear unanswerable speech, which was only interrupted by the approving shouts of almost every member in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill, which is known as a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the time being, is empowered to apprehend and detain, until the first of March, 1849, such persons as shall act, against the queen and government.

One of our London correspondents describes the scene in the House of Commons, as one of the most exciting ever witnessed. The quiet, resolute tone of Lord John Russell, who spoke in his best style, was not more admirable than the timely and judicious observations of Sir Robert Peel, who cordially supported the ministers; nor could any better proof be given, of the practical character of our English institutions, than the universal approbation which cheered every sentence of the minister of the crown; whilst Mr. Fergus O'Connor spoke, almost every member rose and quitted the House. The bill was passed through every stage on Saturday, and was carried to the House on Monday; then the rules or orders were suspended, which, from its not being a money bill, was unnecessary in the Commons; and the bills passed the Lords at that sitting, and received the royal assent on Tuesday.

The news of the demonstration on the part of the government created an extraordinary sensation in Ireland; and at the moment the bill was actually in progress through the Commons, the felon journals of Dublin were vomiting forth the last concentrated venom of their anger and despair; and various articles appeared in the confederate journals, bearing the initials of the parties now in Newgate, and surpassing in violence anything which has hitherto appeared in either the *Felon, Tribune* or *Nation*. Now, or never, is the watchword of the rebels; and little doubt can be entertained that the conflict will be what they have so long and so ardently wished—short and decisive. We think, however, that the 40,000 well trained brave fellows, the Queen's soldiers, who are to be captured and killed, will give a good account of themselves, and will not so readily yield to these empty brawlers, as we really believe they will turn out to be. After all, it is generally credited that warrants have been issued against Smith O'Brien, whose chance of becoming King of Munster is marvellously diminished. He has left Dublin, and was occupied by the last accounts, in the town of Enniscorthy, on Saturday, in organizing the club movement.

It is said that Wexford is peaceably inclined, but the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Cork and Limerick are all ripe for an outbreak.

The alarm seems hourly to increase, and no one entertains a hope that the excitement can pass away without some trifling effusion of blood.

A camp has been formed in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Several additional regiments with an effective force of artillery, have been poured into Ireland; and our own town, where so many Irish are located, not having escaped the disaffection, has received a large accession of troops, ready to put down a spirit of rebellion, which was beginning to manifest itself. The ample civil and military measures adopted, must, however, suppress any mad attempt to disturb the peace of our town.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a further proclamation, placing the city and county of Kilkenny, and the remaining portion of the counties, Cork and Waterford, under the provisions of the crime repression act.

Large quantities of arms are said to have been removed from Dublin. Hyland, the extensive pike maker, has quenched his fires, and removed the scene of his labors elsewhere. It now remains to be seen, whether the provision of the arms act will be complied with.

Parties not licensed, must, under the severe penalty of two years imprisonment, yield up their arms at the dates fixed by the respective proclamations, and it is most probable, that the first struggle may arise in the compulsory enforcement of this law.

At the moment we are writing, no additional news has reached us from Dublin.

Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher were expected to be at Kilkenny on Wednesday. Of course every hour might bring forth some new incident which would alter the whole present appearance of affairs. At Waterford, the arrival of troops had given confidence, and the opportune return from abroad of considerable detachments has enabled the government to increase the army in Ireland without unduly weakening the strength of the forces distributed throughout England. The 90th regiment left London at noon on Wednesday, destined also for Ireland, and one or two battalions of the guards will follow if required.

Sir Charles Napier, with the fleet under his command, consisting of five large ships of war, and many smaller vessels, has arrived at Cork.

The latest accounts from Ireland are of a meagre character. It cannot, however, be doubted that the news of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act has struck a complete panic among the insurgent leaders, and the officers of the clubs. They are represented as flying in all directions. Some have decamped by the railway to the south, and many have come to Liverpool by the steamer.

The government has put a stop to the abuse of the prison regulations, by which Lalor and Breman, under pretence of communication with their legal advisers, contrived to send forth to the world their seditious compositions. All communication with the prisoners is strictly prohibited. At one of the largest clubs, in Dublin, the Mercantile Assistants, only two members ventured to make their appearance on Tuesday night, and the owner of the house has wisely forbidden any future assemblies on his premises. Mr. Smith O'Brien was expected to arrive in Dublin shortly, in custody of the police. Vast military preparations are being made in Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Clonmel, Tipperary, and the most dangerous parts of the country, in order to suppress any attempt at an outbreak; but from the tone of our latest intelligence, we are not altogether without hopes that, the leaders being silenced, the whole scheme of an insurrectionary movement will be abandoned, as altogether impracticable.

Mr. John O'Connell, instead of appearing in his place in the House of Commons, and adducing moral force arguments against his political antagonists, is now at Cork. He has issued a letter from thence, addressed to the people of Ireland, in which he describes the ruin and total overthrow of the cause to government and the Young Irelanders. He says, the association Daniel O'Connell founded is not yet dead, and he advises his countrymen not to join the Irish League. The repealers, during the last three months, have, however, been too much delighted with the excitement of pikes and physical force, to have any relish for dull abuse of the Saxon Government. However, the Hon. gentleman, in an odd attempt at a joke, advises his countrymen to dismiss all thoughts of scaring England by physical force demonstration. He says that the purpose of frightening England by the collection of a few fowling pieces, rusty muskets, and unwieldy 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 the earnest men here at home.

From all the information which has reached us up to the moment we are writing it is plain that Ireland is on the brink of a volcano.

In Dublin, it is true that the clubs have dissolved. The registries have been confided to the most trustworthy, to be placed beyond the reach of discovery. The arms, which some have determined not to surrender, are to be destroyed or concealed, until more promising days; it is in the South where the struggle will commence.

From Clonmel, Waterford, and Tipperary, there appears to exist a spirit of resistance to the government which cannot be quelled, unless by a frightful effusion of blood.

From the 3d edition of the Europ. Times, July 29.

Our express, which left Dublin at 9 o'clock last night, has just arrived with advices, conveying the gratifying intelligence that Dublin continued perfectly tranquil but no further news had been received.

Our Waterford correspondent's letter has just arrived. It is dated yesterday, and states that all is quiet there.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Liverpool, July 29, 1848.

The accounts from the South of Ireland, by the trains from Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, which arrived at 3 o'clock, state that the utmost quiet prevailed throughout the country. A privy council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued, offering rewards, as follows:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, and Doheny, £300 each.

The following is the proclamation:—

"Whereas we have received information that Wm. 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, do hereby offer a reward of £500 to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver 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 of her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said Wm. Smith O'Brien. Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin this 28th day of July, 1848. By his Excellency's command,

"T. N. REDDINGTON."

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, the printing office of the *Nation*, at Sackville Place, was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers, thirteen, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrate, at Henry street police office, when they were remanded, to appear to-morrow, Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The publishing office on D'Olier street was, about the same time, taken possession of by police, who seized every thing remaining on the premises—books, papers, &c.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the repeal of the Union debate came on again after the adjournment from the 11th of April. The originators of the debate evidently avoided discussion.

They tried in vain, to postpone the motion *sine die*, and were repeatedly by Sir Benjamin Hall for not pressing the question. He told them plainly that they did not want a division, but merely to keep the question open as a standing grievance!

Lord John Russell, in a brief speech, pointed out to Irish members how much they were gainers by being admitted to a participation of the Imperial legislation, from which they would be excluded, if tomorrow they had a local Parliament at College Green.

All parties in the House seemed an third that it was necessary to draw a line between those who wished for constitutional reforms, and those who were attempting by force and insurrection to subvert the two countries. The debate was eventually adjourned, and it is not probable that it will be resumed this session.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh meetings have been held, with a view to excite the people to violence.

In Liverpool, several arrests have taken place of parties engaged in a clandestine manufacture and sale of pikes.

In Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Rankine, Mr. Archibald Walker and J. Cummings, have been arrested on a charge of sedition, and committed to jail.

The precautions taken, both in our town, where a camp is forming, and at Manchester, will, we trust, keep in check the lawless.

It is now said that Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, and Lane, are beyond Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, surrounded by the armed peasantry, and determined to fight for their liberty.

CONTEMPLATED ARRESTS IN LIVERPOOL.—The magistrates of this town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogues. Dr. Reynolds, anticipating this course, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an officer has been despatched with a warrant for his apprehension.

STATE OF THINGS IN FRANCE.

So far as regards the preservation of tranquility and the absence of all attempts to renew the disorders of June our news from France continues to be satisfactory.

The chief cause of uneasiness seems now to be the affairs of Italy, and the return of General Audinot to the remnant of the army of the Alps.

Parties in the French Capital are gradually falling into their natural order. The modern party consisting of four hundred and sixty members, on the *rue de Partier*, seems daily to increase in strength. It embraces all the legitimists, the dynasties, and indeed almost all the men distinguished for practical talent and experience. The club, *Polaire National*, the organ of which is the *Reforme*, founded by Ledon Rollin, forms the second party, and numbers 430 to 460 members. Lamartine, Flocon, Trebet, and the personages who ruled France from the 24th of February to the end of June are the chief members of this party. With a view to attack them, M. Ledon Fouchet says that Cauidiere is the real prefect of Police from whom Cauidiere takes all his instructions.

Lamartine is alleged to be the real Minister of Foreign Affairs, who moves his own puppet, Bastide; and Ledru Rollin rules Lamartine.

The club comprises from 80 to 100 members. The club at the Institute numbers 100, embracing all those who hold the opinions of Marie, Garnier, Pages, and Arago. The difference between these two clubs is almost too slight for them to continue long separated.

The red republicans meet in the *Blue Cap*, Faubourg, and the active leaders, Caussidiere, Pierrehom, Pierre, Leroux, Lagrange, Louis Blanc, Sobrier, and Arago are the most active members in the Assembly. M. Marrast has taken his seat as President, and this appears to have been agreeable to the Assembly. It is stated that his Presidency will be only temporary, but he will be sent to London as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

The preliminary proceedings for the formation of the constitution are going on; but, under existing circumstances, are of a subordinate interest. The state of siege still continues, and no time is now fixed for its discontinuance.

The military tribunals are still occupied with the trials of the insurgents, but we have no satisfactory official statements to enable us to form a correct judgment of the guilt or innocence of any of the parties. The conspirators of May 15, Barbes, Sobrier, and their accomplices seem to be forgotten. They are still lingering in prison, and their future fate is altogether unknown. The canals, however, have been removed from the printing offices and *bureaux* of the *Presse*, but the prohibition against its appearance has not been removed.

The Paris journals of Wednesday have now reached us. M. Thiers on that day made his first appearance in the tribune of the National Assembly. He judiciously selected the opportunity of presenting a report from the committee of Finances, upon the proposition of M. Proudhom, to confiscate one-third of the income of all proprietors. The Speech was received with every demonstration of satisfaction from all parts of the Assembly, with the exception of the Mountain. M. Proudhom protested against it, as being an accusation rather than a report, and complained that his ideas had been misrepresented, and his principles distorted. Some little difference of opinion took place upon a particular expression, and amongst the objectors was Gen. Cavaignac, who was represented as having been not a little excited against M. Thiers, by the observations of the party of the *extrem gauche*, so long as the capital is under military regulations. All the passions of the various parties seem to be curbed and held in check.

THE GERMANIC DIFFICULTIES.

The reluctance of General Wrangel to sign the armistice between the Danes and the Germanic Confederation, has not been so easily overcome. A temporary truce was, however, concluded for three days.

Lord Palmerston, who appears to have afforded the latest authentic information, stated on Tuesday evening, that he had just received communications from Berlin, from which he hoped that the difficulties interposed by Gen. Wrangel, which are more of a form than of substance, may be overcome. Lord P. still felt confident that the armistice agreed upon at Malmo will be signed and concluded.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

The news from Vienna is to the 21st inst. The opening of the Diet by the Archduke John, was to take place on the following day. After this ceremony, the Vicar of the Empire will return to Frankfort, and it is said that the Emperor will afterwards return from Innspruck to his capital.

The siege of Prague was to be raised on the 21st.

From the Danube principalities, no further authentic intelligence has been received of the progress of the Russian armies.

After the expulsion of Prince Bibesco, the provisional Government passed decrees for the abolition of punishment by death—the establishment of the liberty of the press—the organization of a National Guard—a loan of the markets of the people to the State—the abolition of all ranks and titles. The Russians, however, we believe, have demanded the restoration of the Prince, and will probably insist upon it by force of arms.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

In Italy, the war is carried on with variable success.

The Austrians have entered Ferrara, leaving considerable supplies, and then again withdrew from the city.

By the most recent accounts from the Camp, all communications between the Royal Roman and Lombardo-Venetian armies are completely interrupted.

The duke of Genoa, with 2,000 men invests Venice on both sides of the Adige, 100 men invest Verona near Rivoli.

The Duke of Savoy is on the other side of the Ticino, to protect the dominions of the Austrians on that side. Continual skirmishes take place, but none of a character to decide the fate of Italy.

The Chambers of Turin have voted for the annexation of Venice to Piedmont immediately.

The King of Naples was made acquainted of the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Sicily. He commenced preparations, on an extensive scale, for the invasion of that Island. It was calculated that the force available for the invasion, would be about 20,000 troops in Calabria, as at 5,000 in the bottom of Messina, and 6,000 at Sicilian Naples. It was expected that the embarkation would take place about the 25th and would land at Syracuse.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

From Spain, we learn that the Queen has been officially declared to be *emancipated*. However, some imprudence had occasioned alarming fears for the foundation of the hopes of all loyal Spaniards.

We learn that the Moroccan war never went on the Algiers frontier has not succeeded, but the accounts are so little to be trusted that it is impossible to speak of the subject with any degree of certainty. Dom Francisco de Paula, the father of the King Consort, has been exiled.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in Portugal. The last dates are to the 12th inst., from Lisbon, when affairs were very gloomy.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA.

Lord Palmerston asserted, some days ago, that up to the latest dates, the Russians had not entered Wallachia, neither had any Turkish force.

The occupation of Moldavia by the Russians, is still regarded as an act of aggression, although the events which are occurring in such rapid succession in Italy and in the outlying Austrian provinces, may soon alter the character of the Russian policy.

A reference to St. Petersburgh for instructions to act, has been made by the Russian Representative at Bucharest, in consequence of the revolution in Wallachia, and no answer has yet been received, if we may credit the Viennese journals. The peasantry in Wallachia regard the Russians with jealousy, and have alleged that the country people put to death the commissaries who had been sent amongst them to stir up an insurrection. These papers positively assert that the Russians have entered Wallachia, and would enter Bucharest on the 15th or 16th.

ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 1st June, Calcutta to the 2d June, and Hong Kong 24th May, inclusive.

At the Chinese ports every thing remained quiet. At Hong Kong there was a free feeling for import business; but in the East India markets, especially the Calcutta, the news from France had occasioned great alarm, and business was at a stand still. Birley, Currie & Co. had stopped payment.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The progress of trade and commerce during the past week, has been greatly retarded by the extreme uneasiness which is felt, respecting the state of affairs in Ireland.

The markets for Colonial produce have, therefore been less active, with the exception of sugar, which has been in fair demand.

The sales of cotton are at a moderate extent

The corn trade has been active, prices rather higher.

Manufactured goods are less enquired for home use.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, FRIDAY, July 28.—Consols have been as high as 84¼ but the current accounts month end still representing affairs in such an unfavorable light, sellers were encouraged to operate less boldly, and prices were reduced to 83¾. They have partially receded from that extreme point, but are yet quoted 83¾ to ⅞ both for money and time.

The money market is easy, and the rates of interest remain at the same last quoted.

In the early part of the week the money market was steady, and at quotations similar to those last quoted; but they have lately fluctuated much on account of the great excitement which prevails in Ireland.

THE CORN TRADE.—There has been much uneasiness felt at the moist character of the weather during the past fortnight, lest the growing crops should suffer thereby, and retard the progress of the harvest. This, coupled with the reports of the reappearance of the potato disease, has caused some speculation in the grain trade and prices have advanced for most articles.

At Mark Lane, on Monday last, wheat rose 2s. per quarter, the best English white, selling at 56s to 57s for new, and 52s to 58s for old; red 47s to 52s. There was an improved demand for Indian corn; sales were made at 36s. to 40s; the latter price, however, checked business. The value of flour was maintained, and sold at 41s to 44s 6d for town make, and 22s to 27s per barrel for American.

The rise in wheat in mark Lane, on Monday was followed by another advance of 2s per quarter on Wednesday, and yesterday the demand for most articles was steady at the advance.

At the Liverpool market, the transactions in wheat have been to a fair extent, and prices during the week have advanced 4d per 70 lbs. The value of good Western canal flour is now quoted 30s per barrel; Philadelphia and Canadian 28s to 29s. Indian corn has been in fair request, and at the market held here yesterday, northern yellow was sold at 36s, and white 35s per quarter. The value of Indian corn meal is quoted at 16s to 16s 6d, and at the best prices there is a fair enquiry.

STATE OF TRADE.—The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not improved during the last week. The accounts from Manchester state that the demand both for goods and yarn has fallen off, and that holders had been obliged to accept lower prices. This arises from the tenor of the advices from Ireland, and the unsettled position of affairs between Germany and Denmark.

According to the official report of the state of employment in Manchester, we find that of 231 mills, foundries, &c., within the borough of Manchester, 121 were working full time with full hands, 45 full time with short hands, 23 short time, and 14 stopped. Of 30,334 hands, 25,600 were working full time, 3,734 short time.

The woolen trade of Yorkshire is dull, and prices do not improve.

REFORMS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Lord Brougham's "last" bill on the bankrupt laws has just been printed. It is to consolidate and amend the Bankrupt Law of England. There are six short clauses in the measures, but the schedules, chapters, articles, &c., are of great length, extending to 110 folio pages. There are about 60 acts of Parliament in force relating to bankrupts, and hence the necessity of a "consolidation." The preamble to the measure declares, that it is expedient to amend the law now in force relating to bankrupts, and that the same so amended and simplified in one statute to the end that the said laws may be better understood by the subjects of the realm and more completely enforced. It is proposed that the act shall take effect on the 11th of November next. The bill contemplates the appointment of a chief judge and 17 other judges; the chief judge with a salary of 2,500L, and five other judges in London, and 12 in the country. In the select committee the question will be considered, whether the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency should be kept distinct.

GUN AND PISTOL STOCKS.—The vessel Effort arrived at the Tower-wharf, from Rotterdam, has brought, in addition to a quantity of grain, consigned to order, 12 533 gun stocks and 531 pistol stocks, addressed to Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance. These stocks for firearms are manufactured from the wood of the walnut tree, which appears to be very abundant in Holland as well as Belgium.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The French Ministry, on the 21st ult., was composed of the following gentlemen:—

Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Council.
M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Marie, Minister of Justice.
M. Senard, Minister of Interior.
Gen. Lamoricière, Minister of War.
M. Vermeuse, Minister of Marine.
M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance.
M. Vaulabelle, Minister of public Instruction.
M. Recurt, Minister of Public Works.
M. Tourret, Minister of Commerce.
M. Marrett, President of the Nat Assembly.

THE CHURCH AT MALTA.—A marble statue or figure, which was sent out from England by Lord Howe, and intended for the church at Malta, has been returned to this country in one of her Majesty's ships, and landed at the dockyard at Sheerness; the authorities at Malta having declined to allow it to be erected at the place of its intended destination.—The figure alluded to is of a considerable size weighing between four and five tons. It is the property of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and has remained, by an Admiralty order, in the storehouse of Sheerness dockyard, until further communication be received as to the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager with respect to its ultimate disposal.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19.

MILKING THE PENITENTIARY COW.

We have attempted to jest with the Commissioners now sitting in Kingston upon the Management of the Provincial Penitentiary; but however heavy our jokes may be; we really are of opinion that the labors of the worthy Commissioners are much heavier. They have now been many weeks in Session, and what is the result of their ponderous doings?—absolutely nothing. It may be said, that we have, and can have no opportunity to know what information and what evidence the Commissioners may have received. To which we answer, that the Commissioners evidently are not the most discreet of mortals; for if a stranger will give himself the trouble to sit for a few hours daily in the Bar of the British American Hotel, he will be sure to hear, related, more or less correctly, the whole of the Commissioners' business of the preceding day. He will hear, that the Commissioners having discovered nothing at all affecting the character or conduct of the Warden, or the Inspectors, have condescended to dive into matters beneath the dignity of a Crown Commission, changing a public Commission into petty persecution. For instance, sending for the discarded servant boy of one of the Inspectors, an unpaid officer, to discover who ate the vegetables grown within the Penitentiary garden, had been diverted from their legitimate use; and finding, that upon one solitary occasion, there had been an exchange of early cucumbers between the Warden and the gentleman alluded to; and these very cucumbers being the produce of the Warden's private garden, and raised by the labor of his own hands! Again, enquiring into the appropriation of the milk of the Penitentiary Cow; and calling the servant maid of the Warden before them, to convict her master, or mistress of occasionally using a half worth of milk, when their own cow was dry, or not brought home from pasture. Such are the results of a Commission from which the public expected so much.

If the Government want the offices now filled in the Penitentiary, to reward their needy adherents, why don't they say so, and go to work in a manly manner; and like our republican neighbors, act upon the motto, that to the victors belong the spoils? The Warden has had a long innings, as the Cricketers say, and can afford to give way to another. Why harass him to death with petty persecution, when after a most ample enquiry, they can discover nothing affecting him? The wonder to us is, and must be so to every one else, that considering the almost unlimited power he has possessed and exercised for so long a period, so little to be found fault with, should as yet have been brought to light. And then the Inspectors. These gentlemen, who do gratuitously a very disagreeable and laborious duty, against whose integrity not one single word can be uttered, are actually arraigned and treated like criminals by the Board of Commissioners. The only crime of which they can be convicted is, that knowing nothing wrong in the conduct of the Warden, they have the manliness to say so. So annoyed and vexed must these gentlemen be, at the daily careless and pitiful attempts to degrade them, that we feel confident at times they must envy the lot of Messrs. McFarlane and Yarker, whom Death has rescued from the more merciless claws of the Commissioners.

One victim will certainly escape them.—Mr. Frank Smith, the Kitchen Keeper, who was arraigned, tried, and acquitted by the Board of Inspectors, of charges brought against him by the Surgeon of the Institution, has been ordered to prepare a second defence against these same charges, before the Board of Commissioners. This defence he refuses to prepare. He is understood to say, or at least we can imagine he would say, that having been once acquitted by a competent tribunal, he declines a second trial before judges, who, evidently dissatisfied with the verdict of the former Court, are predetermined to convict him. He therefore stands upon his rights as an Englishman, and leaves the Commissioners to recommend his dismissal on not, as they may think proper; not caring much for a situation, for which, confined all day within the walls of a prison, he has to work like a horse, on a miserable salary of £100 a year.

We have one, and a very serious complaint to make against the mode of conducting this inquiry. Some of the witnesses complain that leading questions are put to them by the Commissioners; and also that it is with great difficulty any explanation favorable to the Warden or Inspectors is recorded. We do not mean to say that such is fact—the witnesses may be mistaken; but we do mean to say, that had the Enquiry been conducted openly, no such accusation could be made. It is well known that all the Commissioners are strong party men; that the Warden and his family have been strong oppositionists; and consequently, when a highly important public officer can be removed, the suspicion is strong that undue efforts may be used to displace him.

But all this is foreign to the heading of this article—"Milking the Penitentiary Cow."—The Commissioners are five in number, besides a door keeper and messenger. The precise amount of remuneration they receive we have not ascertained; but supposing it to be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, each man, there is an expense of fifty dollars a day for the Commissioners alone. Now if several of their days are employed in enquiting into the legal or illegal appropriation of a hapworth of milk, we should like to ask the pertinent question—who milks the Penitentiary Cow the most—the Warden or the Commissioners? The Tory Warden may get the milk, but the Radical Commissioners most assuredly get the cream.

MIDLAND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The half quarterly meeting of the Agricultural Society of the Midland District, held this day, Tuesday, the 15th August, 1848,—agreeable to the 5th Article of the Constitution,

J. B. MARKS, Esq., President,—in the Chair.

Resolved, That the respective am