

and at the hazard of his life, rescued two poor women from the flames of the house of every tongue. He was so nearly suffering for his heroic conduct that the blazing roof fell on him as he was carrying out the second female, and so exhausted was he, that he fell insensible to the ground. He is since recovered. A quantity of ammunition was found on the persons of the Ribbon party who were captured; and it is worthy of remark, that a barrel of gunpowder, which a carrier was conveying to a merchant in Castlewellan, was robbed from his cart on Tuesday night, and distributed among the Ribbon party. The number of the Ribbon party was estimated at one thousand.—*Nevers Telegraph.*

From the London Watchman.  
THE RED REPUBLIC.

M. GIZOT, in that little Tractate of his, entitled *Democracy in France*, from which, on its first appearance, some months ago, copious extracts were given in our journal, brings this charge against Socialism—that it overlooks the common life and progressive destiny of the human race; that it bursts the links by which successive generations of men are connected together; and,—paying no respect to any tie or influence which survives the individual and extends beyond him, admitting no permanent appropriation, no hereditary transmission, no unity nor progress in the life of the species—that it obliterates the human race as such, and breaks up society into a number of isolated and ephemeral beings, each acting for himself alone, for his individual subsistence and pleasure, and all passing rapidly across the scene of life without leaving any trace, or aiming at any object beyond it. This is the picture of a moral chaos, such as can ensue only when all the providentially conservative instincts of our nature have been violated, when religion has been exploded, and the maxims of society have been forcibly set aside. Three things accordingly are in these latter days the objects of incessant attack—the authority of the State, the sanctities of the domestic hearth, and the belief in God. All these have, in fact, been openly assailed or secretly undermined. Who is God? the German philosopher coolly enquires—and unhesitatingly replies, He is the universe, He is myself! “Man by himself, man is the religion of the coming age!” In those words WILLIAM MARR only uttered the thought of thousands of his countrymen. But while ideally they defy the nature of man, more cruel than the Pagan theologians, they despoil him of his earthly bliss. The ex-minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, in the work to which we have referred, finds it necessary to stand before his countrymen as the advocate and apologist of the domestic relations, for, to use the too truthful words of a writer in the present number of the *Quarterly Review*, “the hungry hordes of Communists and Socialists, with audacious and fearful sincerity, inscribe on their banners two watchwords, destructive alike of domestic and political society, ‘*A bas la famille*—Down with family! and ‘*La Propriete est un vol*—Property is robbery!” The last is the favourite sentiment of PROUDHON. To establish these principles, not only must the altar be overthrown, and the domestic hearth desecrated, but all forms of Society hitherto devised must be annihilated. The young Republic of France, with its universal suffrage and its single chamber, is far from satisfying these men for what they desire is not a Republic, but a RED REPUBLIC. Far and wide have the ramifications of their conspiracy spread. The Red Flag, hauled down at Berlin, was unfurled again above the flame of Dresden, and over the castles of the Rhine; deeply ensanguined last year in the Parisian massacres, it has just been dipped anew at Lyons in the blood of France; and, wherever oppressed liberty has struggled for constitutional rights,—in Germany, Austria, or Italy,—the same blasphemous LABARUM was eagerly recommended as the banner of victory. Its two great standard-bearers, PROUDHON and LEDRU ROLLIN, expelled awhile from the soil of France, walk now unrecognized, as their principles have hitherto worked unseen, in the great cities of Europe; but those principles remain both there and here, and their spirit lives on in the heart of every man, under whatever form of government in whom selfishness prevails over all generous and higher principles of action.—It is past all reasonable expectation, that even ourselves should escape quite unscathed, while it is evident that the “internal fires of the great revolutionary volcano” though for a moment repressed, are far from being exhausted; we not only await with a painful confidence new explosions from the old crater, but are not without serious apprehensions that it is destined to extend itself to the few more fortunate countries which have hitherto escaped the practical infliction,—none, not we ourselves,—having wholly escaped its influence.

If a Reviewer can express such apprehensions regarding our political stability from the invasion of Socialist republicanism, it is not to be supposed that the Church has watched its progress without emotion. Statesmen and divines, each in their own way, have endeavoured to look into the obscurity of the future, and to forecast the result of these assaults upon the State, upon Religion, and the charities of private life. A very remarkable book, whose title we have transferred to the head of this column, has been published by the Rev. ALEXANDER HISLOR, of Arbroath. It has been treated in the north with more of discussion than acceptance, for which the novelty of some of its apocalyptic interpretations will sufficiently account. The principal idea is that of an alliance between this now anarchic power and the papacy; what is that “scarlet-coloured beast,” on which, in Rev. xvii. 3, the woman is represented as sitting? “What,” says Mr. HISLOR, “is that monster form, which, within the last year, over wide Europe, in Paris, in Vienna, in Berlin, has been raising its portentous head, perplexing monarchs, breaking society into pieces, and filling men’s hearts with alarm. It is the RED REPUBLIC.” If that be so, can we gather any prognostication of its extension and success? Mr. HISLOR is clearly of opinion that the ten uncrowned horns of the beast from the abyss indicate that Europe will presently appear under the form of ten confederated republics—our own happy monarchy becoming one of the ten—nay, that Great Britain will, in less than fourteen years be the chief of these as it is even now “rapidly becoming more and more united with the Papacy, and no other nation of Europe is doing half so much, or so zealously, in extending the empire of the Man of Sin.” Further, according

to Mr. HISLOR, who has a peculiar theory respecting the “Two Witnesses” (Rev. XI.) “the sure word of prophecy seems distinctly to point to Great Britain as the ‘broad street of the great city,’ where the dead bodies of CHRIST’S witnesses shall be exposed to insult for three years and a half; and the signs of the times, both in church and state, give but too ample confirmation to the same opinion.”—All this, be it observed, is to be accomplished within seventeen years! Surely this is enough to take away a man’s breath. In seventeen years Popery is happily to be extinguished; but, most unhappily, before that event, this kingdom is to become Popish, and to form one of the confederated European Republics. Mr. HISLOR is a writer by no means undeserving attention; without adopting or controverting his opinions, we wish at present only to compare them with those of the Quarterly Reviewer, whose vaticinations are scarcely less gloomy. The one predicts our religious downfall from the alliance of Red Republicanism with the Papacy; the other anticipates our national ruin from the same Red Republicanism, made triumphant by the abstract principle of numerical representation, carried out to universal suffrage. Each is certain of his own conclusion; and the two, it must be confessed, are not at all incompatible. It is perhaps well that neither political writers nor Apocalyptic interpreters are infallible; people might otherwise despair, and resign themselves fatally to the Papal ascendancy or the Democratic deluge. If Anti-Christ is rallying his forces for a final onslaught, let Protestants, of all denominations stand firmly shoulder to shoulder to offer a united resistance; and it, as the great Conservative organ predicts, the necessary result of the Reform Bill, must sooner or later, be a widely extended franchise, let us by all the machinery and power of Educational and religious training, endeavour beforehand to prepare the people to make a wise use of the concession.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—Since the last issue of your paper, we are in receipt of proceedings had at a public meeting in St. John, convened for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the depressed state of trade in the Province, and the adoption of some measure for its amelioration.—Those proceedings, I am delighted to observe, have been marked with a feeling of harmony, which augurs well; and a tone of manly independence—but in language loyal and respectful—pervades the speeches, which, with the resolutions adopted, when coming properly before the people of this Province, cannot fail to elicit an opinion in a question of such vital importance to its interests. That some steps were necessary to have been taken, none will deny; and that the people of St. John should have moved in this matter, and suggested a mode of proceeding so legitimate, is deserving of our approbation. The indifference or neglect with which matters of great importance to this Province have been treated in the Colonial Office, is certainly deserving of censure; and a direct application for redress, made by and through ourselves to the Home Government, is the only way our real relation may be understood. In the speech of the Hon. J. Robertson, is touched with a master hand the disastrous effects of the policy of the British Government on the trade and resources of this country; but no lesson of economy is inculcated, nor ought on that score set down for our restoration. The merchants of St. John would doubtless oppose any course, but that hitherto pursued, of sending Rum, Silks, Broadcloth, &c., into the interior, as payment for our staple commodity; but, to reiterate a former statement, it were better for our prosperity, to exchange the brown bread of the country for the fish of the harbor, which *inter nos*, they may furnish in any quantity, and would be the source of a handsome profit. The vast quantities of timber which have poured down the river, for the last twenty years, has done little to enrich the people of the interior; on the contrary a track of desolation has marked its progress. The city of St. John has received all the benefit; its population and wealth have increased rapidly, and in certain parts of the city and suburbs, individuals have made a much better thing of it (timbering) than they who had a large amount of capital invested. Thus they have harped upon one string, which strained to its utmost tension, snapped asunder and broke. Shoals of fish come invitingly to the coast, but in pursuit of higher gain, the golden harvest is rejected. The Nova Scotian, however, hesitates not to “make a haul,” and we, as usual “pay the piper.” Were not another stick of timber to be exported, I doubt not that a class of persons would be found in this Province, living contented and happy, with such other resources as their enterprise might develop,—much less expense would be required for their government, the host who revel in the subtleties of the law, (or a portion of them) would be forced to draw their support from the soil, and the multiform processes by which money and property is now extracted from those engaged in the trade would no longer be secured by a complicated machinery. The examples of extravagance which have characterized the higher offices for many years, have been faithfully portrayed in every department of business, and a complete change in the character and business habits of the people is necessary before any very satisfactory result can be hoped for.

August 7th, 1849.

SIGNATURE OF 1783.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, gently to hint to certain persons, the liability which they incur, by destroying their neighbors’ fences, by fire or otherwise, under the new Colonial law. “Whosoever shall wilfully break down, cut or remove any part of any hedge, fence or other enclosure, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned for any

term not exceeding six months, or fined in a sum not exceeding five pounds”—all persons counselling, aiding or assisting, are also liable to punishment.

Yours &c.

Woodstock, August 10th, 1849.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on the 7th instant, in nine and a half days from Liverpool.

CHOLERA.

The Cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports, which, it is said, do not give one half the cases, there were 678 deaths in London last week against 339 the week previous. In Liverpool, the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the rage of the fever in 1847, the deaths by Cholera last week having been 640, against 463 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week last year. The fatal effects of the disease have been somewhat abated along the Southern coast.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs, during the week, have presented no feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy.

LONDON TIMBER MARKET

The market is quiet; the demand, however, has rather improved, and prices are pretty well maintained. Stocks are small and imports light.

FRANCE.

The committee on the question of prorogation of the Assembly, have recommended that it should adjourn from the 13th August to the 30th September—and that in the meantime a committee of 25 should be constituted, to be chosen by ballot.

Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and the Legitimists have determined to secede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, and form a separate party. The articles which have of late appeared in the Legitimist organs, all show a tendency to separate action on the part of the supporters of the Due de Borbeaux, and would seem to betoken the existence of an extensively organized Legitimist conspiracy.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

It is certain that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war there are only reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians, who under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despots.

It is difficult to describe intelligibly the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna to the 21st ult. are exceedingly confused and contradictory. It is admitted on all hands that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Bem.

Bem has entered Zombor amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of one hundred thousand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy remain in *statu quo*. The Pope still continues at Gaeta, but, beyond the fact that he will remain there till after the accouchement of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said that he will afterwards proceed to Rome, in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learnt nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. M. de Corcelles, the French envoy, has gone to Gaeta, and, no doubt, that little spot is the centre of wide-spread intrigues. In the meantime, tranquility prevails at the city of Rome. General Oudinot at the head of his troops, continues to keep order. Assassinations are less frequent, but we fear that great discontent lurks beneath the surface of things. The municipality has resigned its functions, and General Oudinot has appointed a Provisional Municipal Commission.

IRELAND.

As the potato becomes available as food for the distressed myriads who have so long lingered “dying daily” upon out-door relief, they, who have survived the terrible calamity of the last four years, are now blessed with sufficient food to maintain life, and the decrease of the numbers receiving the bread of charity is already perceptible. There may be some partial recurrence of the potato disease in certain localities, but the early sowing, and present advanced growth of the root, preclude any material danger in a national point of view. A good deal of rain has fallen, but up to this time we should judge that it would be rather beneficial than otherwise, provided a dry, warm August succeeds. The Queen’s visit, which will take place next week, will shed a further gleam of prosperity over the country, and great preparations are being made to give her Majesty a suitable reception. A strict investigation into the affair of Dolly’s Brea has been instituted by Government, and a semi-official opinion has been pronounced that the processions, which led to the fatal affray, are beyond a doubt illegal. A report is current that the Stamp office authorities have refused to register the proposed new series of the *Nation* newspaper, or to supply the necessary stamps.