

whatever,' said the Frenchman; 'you must only take off your shirt and sit naked till you are modelled.'

EUROPE.

CORK, JUNE 23.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN PARIS.

The Paris papers of Sunday announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M de Chateaubriand, M Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke of Fitzjames. It is said that M. Berryer has made disclosures respecting them which fully justify their arrest. Those persons were, it is said, to have formed the Council of Regency for Henry the Fifth, if the late attempts at Counter-revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful. General Ramorino, the Pole has been added to their arrests; and the prisoners Viscount Chateaubriand, &c. are in solitary confinement. The French Government has failed in its first attempt, and the Grocer, Capt Pepin, is acquitted. The evidence against him was very vague and scanty, but it was urged with sufficient rancour and vehemence. Another cause was going forward in which it was thought the government will not be more successful than in its first attempt. Great discontent prevails against the arbitrary measures of the Citizen King. People are obtuse enough not to be able to distinguish his mode of rule from absolute tyranny.

We have no further accounts from the Duchess of Berry.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* of the 13th inst. states, on the authority of accounts from Syria, that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piasters has been assigned to the Governor of that fortress.

The following are the particulars of the French News:

The papers found on M. Berryer were the cause of these arrests and they were executed in virtue of a demand to that effect made by the Procureur-General of Court Royale of Rennes, and of a warrant issued by the judges charged with examining the affairs relative to the disturbances in the west. The same warrant included the Duke of Belluno, who could not be found. M. Chateaubriand was arrested at five o'clock this morning; the house was surrounded at two o'clock: they waited until daylight before they entered. M. Chateaubriand showed much *snug frod* at this unexpected early visit. Baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at four o'clock this morning. He was in bed and scarcely recovered from the cholera and gout. He protested against all the causes mentioned in the warrant; he is at the Prefecture, in a small room on third story. Madame de Neuville demanded as a favour to be allowed to accompany her husband as a nurse. The Duke of Fitzjames was arrested we are told, in a house in the Rue Chausse d'Autin.

The Conference have dispatched a note to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Belgic treaty, and have allowed the King of the Netherlands a certain period for his determination.

Prince Talleyrand took leave of the principal nobility on Monday afternoon, and was expected to leave town early on Tuesday morning for Paris.

We are happy to hear that Earl Grey is considerably better. His Lordship has been for the last few days at his seat at East Sheen; he is attended by Mr Hammick.

The annexed list gives the totals at the following places from the commencement of the disease to the latest dates.

	Cases	Died	Cases	Died
Dublin	3741	1087	Birr	19 11
Balbriggan	36	13	Ballasloe	167 47
Ballymartle	4	4	Tullamore	175 123
Fermoy	2	0	Belfast	109 39
Middleton	23	8	Newry	243 112
Galway	537	263	Drogheda	763 357
Tuam	47	28	Clare	100 55
Drumcliffe	189	89	Balymacarat	12 2
Tipperary	3	2	Navan	3 3
Castleconnel	6	6		

The London papers have again commenced giving the Cholera reports from the country towns in England and Scotland. That of June 19, gives 41 new cases,

19 deaths, and 28 recoveries, and makes the total number from the commencement 11,664, and the deaths 4,438.

THE CHOLERA IN LIMERICK. The disease at this moment rages with unabated fury; all our Hospitals are full, and the daily lists of deaths confirm the melancholy proof of our being visited with this direful malady in its worst form! On this day our deaths are 25; on yesterday, 28, and the previous day's report announced the appalling intelligence of 48 deaths in Hospital. The number of new cases during those three days was 167, while the discharged amounted only to 37. The Clergy and Physicians are all exhausted, and nearly half the latter are confined to their beds. The want of Medical Men was so much felt in the town, that Dr Franklin, was requested by the Mayor to write to Cork for Physicians and Apothecaries.

The town of Tullamore is quite forsaken and deserted; almost all the shops are closed—no business of any kind doing. The roads to Killeigh, Kilbeggan, Clare and Gueshill, are all stopped.

TWO DAYS LATER.

VIOLENT ASSAULT UPON HIS MAJESTY.—A stone was thrown at His Majesty while viewing the Ascot races from the window of the Grand Stand, which struck him a severe blow on the forehead, just above the rim of his hat, but happily without doing much injury. The person who committed this daring outrage was immediately seized, and upon examination proved to be a discharged Greenwich pensioner, who, having failed in a petition to get replaced on the establishment, had determined to avenge himself. He was provided with another stone which he also intended to have thrown had he not been interrupted. His Majesty appeared at the window again in two or three minutes after, and was enthusiastically cheered, by all classes.

Parliament was expected to be dissolved on the 23th July. The Cholera still continued its ravages in Ireland; the deaths at Cork had been about 20 per day, but at last dates (26th June,) were decreasing. The papers take little or no notice of the malady in England and Scotland, but Liverpool and Glasgow are named amongst the infected towns.

GLASGOW, JULY 4.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—At length the point may be said to be reached in France, which decides the fate of Louis Phillp's Government!—The Court of Cassation, the French Judicial Tribunal of Last Resort, has declared the late system of military law, and the Courts-Martial held under it, to be illegal, and a violation of the Charter; so that Louis Philip has now no resource but to abandon his present system, and allow his Ministers, and perhaps himself, to be impeached, or attempt still to rule by the sword alone, and submit to the inevitable consequences.

For this important information we are indebted to the Standard newspaper, which, in a second edition, dated Saturday last, Midnight, and forwarded here to its Agent, Mr. McPhunn, thus details the recent judicial proceedings in the French Capital:—

Standard Office, Midnight, Saturday.
SPECIAL EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The State of Seige declared Illegal by the Court of Cassation.

We have just received by Extraordinary Express, the Paris Journals of yesterday; which contains important news. The Court of Cassation has decided in the case of Geoffry, the painter, who appealed from the sentence of the first Council of War, that the whole proceeding are null and void; that the second Council of War, in decreeing their competency to try ordinary cases, have violated Act 53 of the Charter, and the sentence is therefore quashed, and Geoffry is remanded to take his trial before the ordinary tribunals.

The strength of the different parties in France is therefore now about to be put to the proof.—The Ministers must either follow up the present system, *coute qui coute*, or there will be a total change of administration, and the war or movement party will come into power.

In a few days we may expect important events to take place in France.

From our Parisian Correspondent.

PARIS, June 20.—I am aware at the time I write that you cannot receive this letter in time for your first

or second Editions of Saturday, but I send it you nevertheless, it is so transcendantly important.

The Court of Cassation has decided that the State of Seige is illegal;—that the individuals brought before the military tribunals cannot be tried by them,—that the accused Geoffry has been illegally tried—and that the Ordonnances signed by the Minister of the Interior are therefore illegal!

This is the most important event which has happened for many years—and of other matters and things I shall not say a word God knows where it will end!

From the Messenger des Chambres.

The Decree of the Court of Cassation has changed all the Cabinet combinations. We expect with impatience the decision of the King in the new compositions of his councils.

We may now expect by every mail, the most interesting and important news from France. Louis Philip's reign is near an end,—if it be not already ended!

At length the Scotch Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons, and been read a first time in the House of Lords, where its second reading is to take place to-day. It will likely be passed with great expedition, as there will be no attempts materially to alter it. The qualification clause, as relates to both Burgs and Counties, has been entirely withdrawn, a fact most gratifying to the people of Scotland.

The motion for giving separate Members to Orkney and Shetland, was opposed by the Lord Advocate, and not pressed to a division.

Don Pedro is generally believed to have reached the coast of Portugal, and effected a landing, almost without opposition, a little below Lisbon. This is highly probable, as it now appears certain that he left the Azores on the 11th ult. and therefore had sufficient time to reach Lisbon at the date to which the report of his landing bears reference. The neutrality of Spain being effectually secured by the prompt and vigorous measures of our Government, Don Pedro is quite sure of success, with only his ruffianly brother to oppose him. A Russian fleet is said to be sail for Spain with a view to the execution of certain schemes of the continental depots, as regards Don Pedro's expedition. This is extremely probable, when we take into view the movements of some depots in reference to Italy, Holland, and Germany. But they are too late. They are only hastening on the moment of their own destruction.

An advance of a million of Exchequer Bills, has been made by Government to the sufferers by the late insurrection in Jamaica. As the destruction of property was upwards of two millions, this relief will not be very extensively felt. Relief in the shape of a modification of certain duties upon West India produce, would have produced a tenfold more beneficial effect.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday night, Earl Grey proposed that an humble address be presented to his Majesty from both houses of Parliament, expressive of their sense of horror at the flagitious attack which had been made on his Majesty, and to congratulate his Majesty on having suffered no personal injury. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—As the Duke of Wellington was riding along the Mile End Road on Monday the 18th inst. just as he arrived at the Bow Church, he was recognized by the foot passengers, and he was immediately assailed with groans and hisses, to which, however, his Grace, paid very little attention, but continued moving along at a slow pace. As he passed along Cheapside his pursuers increased in number, and he was pelted with mud. The affair in a short time assumed such a serious aspect that it was deemed advisable by some persons to send to Bow-street for the assistance of the New Police, and as on Monday mornings there are generally a number of them in attendance to support their charges, they were immediately sent off to his Grace's assistance, and the business of the office was suspended. His Grace then proceeded to the Chambers of Sir C. Wetherall, in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, followed by the mob. He alighted at Sir Charles's Chambers, and remained there for some time, during which period a body of two hundred of the new police arrived, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent. After leaving Sir Charles Wetherall's the horse on