

mixed with animal manures. If any doubts remain in regard to the matter we would recommend that those who use the compost should make a fair trial applying to alternate rows of corn that which contains lime and that which has none, noting the growth of the crops and the product.

European News.

From British Papers to the 3d June, by the Steamship America.

IRELAND.

The events that have taken place in Ireland, since the departure of the Acadia, are singularly interesting and important. Mr Mitchell, the fearless and undaunted Republican, has, for inculcating his opinions and exciting the people to rebellion, been tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

The Commission Court met on the 26th ult., and the jury having been called over, Mr Mitchell was placed at the bar, and the Attorney General stated the case on the part of the Crown, commencing in brief and gentle terms upon the articles which formed the subject of the indictment.

Mr Vernon, the Registrar of stamps, was then called, and proved Mr Mitchell to be the Proprietor of the United Irishman. P. G. Barron, Esq. J. P., of Limerick, who heard Mr Mitchell speak there, gave evidence, after some objections had been raised, to identify Mr Mitchell with the speech for which the traverser was arraigned.

Mr Robert Holmes defended the prisoner: and in a most able and eloquent style addressed the jury.

Mr Henn replied on behalf of the crown, alleging that the defence had not touched on the merits of the question before the jury. The changes in the indictment were two; and the jury would have no difficulty in understanding them, with the assistance of the judge.

Judge Moore then charged the Jury, occupying an hour in going through the case. The construction of the document rested entirely with the jury, and as for the constitution of the panel, steps taken to intimidate the jury, or the exclusion of persons from the jury, they had nothing whatever to do with them, being matters irrelevant to the issue.

The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, returned a verdict of 'Guilty.'

The following is a brief account of the state of the streets, after Mr Mitchell had been removed to Newgate.

In the evening, a crowd in Chapel Street and about Green Street, composed principally of boys, became rather disorderly, and the police were obliged to clear the streets and use their batons pretty freely, in doing which they received some rough treatment, one constable being struck in the face while others had their hats smashed and were likewise knocked about. Small boys made themselves active in picking up and throwing stones. On one of these occasions the police were driving a crowd before them with their batons, and Mr Devin Reilly and a brother of Mr Mitchell, who happened to be in the crowd (after returning from visiting Mr Mitchell) were knocked down, and the former received the blow of a baton on the wrist, and the latter a rather slight cut on the back of the head, either from a blow of a baton or by the fall which he sustained. The parties were obliged to repair to the neighbouring medical establishment to get their wounds dressed. For some time groups of persons remained in the streets, amongst which pick-pockets mingled as usual, and plied their vocation; but by 12 o'clock the streets had resumed their wonted quiet.

When the people were partially separated, the judges entered a carriage which was waiting at the rear of the court. Their Lordships were preceded in a carriage by the high Sheriff and an advanced guard of police. The carriage in which their Lordships rode were surrounded by a troop of Lancers, with an officer at each of the carriage windows. A considerable number of people followed the carriage, and the crowd gained strength as it passed on. In Sackville street and Carlisle street, there was considerable groaning as the carriage passed; but with this exception there was no other indication of feeling. A crowd collected about Nelson's Pillar, but at nine o'clock the streets presented their usual appearance. Although there was considerable excitement, everything passed off quietly; and, so far as could be ascertained, there was not the least accident, nor any approach to anything like a breach of the peace.

The Council of the Irish confederation met at D'Olive's street immediately after the verdict was announced, and the several clubs in connection with that body held meetings during the evening, which was attended by the leading members of the confederates. Mr Duff, Mr Meagher, Mr Dillon, Mr Pigot, &c. visited many of the clubs in succession, and addressed the confederates on the results of the day's proceedings.

At the sitting of the court on the following morning, Saturday, May 27, the prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. After baron Leffroy had delivered judgment, Mr Mitchell, who heard his sentence quite unmoved, asked leave to address the court. He said, 'The law has now done its part, and I have done mine. I was prepared for this three months ago, when I told Lord Clarendon that I would compel him to bring me to

what are called courts of justice, and then pack a jury for my condemnation. I told the English Government' who now rules this country, that they would have to meet me in those places called courts of justice, as I would be ready to meet them here or in some other field. I have set my life upon the cast and the victory is with me. I am sure that no man in this court, not even judge or jury, regards me as a criminal. I have shown how the English government in this country can alone be carried on—by packed juries, partisan judges, and a perjured sheriff (great sensation).

Judge Leffroy said he could not suffer the course of observation to be persevered in.

Mr Mitchell.—Well then, I'll say no more on that subject. But I wish to say that all I have put forth—all that for which I now stand at this bar—all, all, I have done from a strong sense of duty. I have performed my duty—the people have now to perform theirs. This is but the beginning of the contest—its ends is in the hands of God. Others are to be found to continue the struggle. The Roman stood unmoved while his hand was burning to ashes before the tyrants face, and I can find one hand, two hands; three hands, to burn or die for their country.

Here the scene became most awfully exciting. A crowd of barristers and gentlemen crowded round the dock, to shake hands with Mr Mitchell. A deafening cheer then resounded through the court. The police interfered to preserve order, and to prevent the persons, who surrounded the dock from striving to lay a hand on Mr Mitchell, as he was being taken from his place by the gaolers. A scuffle ensued—the judges fled from the bench, to which they returned in about two minutes, during which the heat of the excitement lasted. Messrs. O'Gorman, Meagher, and Dohey, were handled by the police. An officer of the line, who was near the dock, interposed between Mr Meagher and the constables, and offered his arm to Mr Meagher, who declined it, saying, he would not take the arm of any man wearing the British uniform. Two or three other persons were arrested in the gallery—the gentleman for throwing a bouquet into the dock, as the convict was dragged into his cell. This gentleman, whose name we did not learn, was then brought to the bar by Inspector McCarthy, who charged him with having disturbed the court.

At about four o'clock Mr Mitchell was removed in heavy irons, and placed on board her Majesty's ship Sheerwater, on his way to Spike Island, Cork, where he arrived on Sunday, the 28th ultimo.

An extraordinary edition of the Cork papers, published on last Sunday evening gives the following. The vessel that brought John Mitchell to Spike, arrived in that harbour at an early hour to day; and before it dropped its anchor the martyr patriot was landed on the island, and handed over to the custody of the Governor.

He was brought on shore from the vessel, by two of the Dublin police and two marines.

Shortly after his arrival, Captain Akins, of Waterpark, the inspector of the Penitentiary gave orders that a separate room should be provided for him, and that he should not be interfered with for this day, but that on to-morrow he would be obliged to wear the convict dress, and be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.

The Roman Catholic clergy of four dioceses have adopted addresses to the Queen, praying a repeal of the union. In a fifth diocese, Ardgagh, a similar address has been signed by eighty six clergymen. The Roman Catholic bishop of that diocese, Dr O'Higgins is at present at Rome.

The Limerick Chronicle, of the 27th ult., says—This morning, one hundred and seventy crown witnesses, who had been maintained in this city for several months, left for Cork, under an escort of police and will embark at Cove on Wednesday for North America. A number yet remain at the police barracks, who are to take shipping at this port.

FOREIGN.

The Continental Intelligence is neither so interesting nor varied in its features this week as it has been for some time past. Considerable excitement still prevails in Paris, owing to the unsettled condition of the *ouvriers*. The mistaken policy adopted by the republic, in its earliest stage, of providing for so large a section of the community, on principles antagonistic to all true government, is now receiving its punishment in the deep spread irritation evidenced by the workmen, on the abolition of the *Atelier nationaux*.

FRANCE.—The committee of the assembly appointed to prepare the draught of the republican constitution has decided unanimously on a single chamber and a single president, both to be the result of direct popular election, by universal suffrage. There is a difference as to the duration of the Chamber and the President, part of the Committee desiring that the elections shall be triennial, while another would have them ones in four years. The project is to be preceded by a declaration that the state is bound to place within the reach of all citizens employment and gratuitous education, and to supply aid to those who require it, and are unable to work. It is proposed that the legislative body be composed of 750 members. In case of revision of the constitution, the Constituent Assembly to be composed of 900 members. The election to take place by department and by ballot from a list. The President is to be incapable of re-election, and must have at least two millions of votes. It is expected that in about three weeks the committee will conclude its

labours, so that the project will be brought before the Chamber before the end of June.

The legitimists of Paris are charged with acting with unaccounted audacity. The *Commune de Paris* states that at a meeting of the friends of a regency, held in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne at which several members of the National Assembly were present, it was proposed seriously to move a resolution to admit the return to France of the entire family of the Bourbons a rumour has also been very generally circulated, that the Orleansists have come to an understanding with the legitimists, by which the pretensions of Henri Cinq would be supported by the partisans of the Count de Paris, on the assumption that after the demise of the Duke de Bordeaux, without children, the Count de Paris, would succeed to the French crown by right of succession. These supposed proceedings are reported to have attracted the attention of the Government and the ultra-republicans, so that if there be any truth in the designs imputed to the two parties, their success will be rendered difficult, if not impossible.

When the vote was taken in the Assembly upon the question the banishment of the Orleans family, 730 members, mostly belonging to the party of the *gauche* in the late Chamber of Deputies, abstained from voting, but among those who composed the majority which carried the bill expelling the late royal family were, several who had been ministers of Louis Philippe. Among the members who abstained from voting, was M. Odillon Barrot; and among the first who voted for the banishment, was M. Duvergier de Hauranne.

The effective force of the garrison of Paris consists at present of 46,000 men.

PORTUGAL.—We have received overland communications from our Lisbon correspondent of the 20th ult. Public tranquillity was still maintained. The authorities were kept in a position of instant action against an outbreak continually expected, and at last said to have been put off to the 21st, being the anniversary of that of 1846.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Danish German war, is, we trust, as good as ended. We have no clue to the nature of the arrangement which is in prospect; but a dismemberment of Schleswig is talked of, Germany getting the southern half, which the coveted harbour and dockyard of Rendsburg.

The Russian ministry has transmitted to the Prussian ministry a note respecting the Schleswig question. In this note it expresses itself unfavorably respecting the claims advanced by Prussia in the name of Germany, and holds forth an eventual prospect of Russian interference in favour of Denmark.

Letters from Hamburg, of May 26, state that upwards of 260 Danish prisoners arrived at Altona yesterday afternoon. They will be sent to Stade, where the Hanoverian government has with humanity offered to keep them instead of their letting them be confined in vessels in the Elbe, as was at first intended. Another party, of about 160 in number, arrived this morning, and they will be also forwarded to Stade. The Danish officers, thirty-seven in number, also prisoners, have been conveyed to the same place.

POSEN.—The Grand Duchy of Posen is for the present quiet but only from exhaustion, not tranquillity. Monday last called forth a philippic from the Times, in the shape of an article, setting forth in blood-red colours the sanguinary conduct of the Poles in the neighbourhood of Posen. Our contemporary gives the following list of atrocities, presuming that many worse are omitted, being unfit for publication:—

1. The Jews' synagogue was demolished by the fanatic peasants, the holy books of the law torn to pieces, and all the prayer-books they could lay their hands upon destroyed.

2. The tailor Lachmer's eyes were scooped out, his hands and feet were cut off before death finally put an end to his sufferings.

3. Jacob Griefenberg, while he was wounded with eye-gashes, had his head split open, and his brains taken out.

4. The old mother of the schoolmaster, Elson, was murdered with circumstances of fearful atrocity.

5. The same lot befel the merchant Tarnower, who lingered on two days in excruciating agonies before he died.

6. The street-keeper, Golabecki, was murdered with horrible barbarity.

7. The wife and daughter of the Rabbi, the wife of Gland, the chamber in the same place, were so badly wounded, that it is doubtful if they will recover; and the wife of Tarnower, being in an advanced state of pregnancy was ill-treated in a most barbarous manner, and beaten upon the belly with clubs.

A proof of the Satan malice of these demons is to be found in the following fact: all the provisions which they could not carry away with them were cast down into the market-place, and mixed up with a quantity of green soap and butter.

In the neighbourhood of Wreschen.—

The insurgent Poles committed the most frightful outrages. Murder and lust have had plenty of victims. Women and virgins expired under torments the horrors of which no man can describe. The breasts of the unfortunate young women were cut off by the insurgent Poles, and then they were ripped up alive. It was only by a subscription made among the richer inhabitants of the town that murderers were brought off.

Letters from Vienna report the arrival of the cholera in the provinces of the Daube. At Galatz twenty-three persons were seized with it, almost at the same time.

SPAIN.—Great anxiety exists at Madrid to know the effect the dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer will produce here. It is said that a ne-

gotiation is on foot to effect a reconciliation between the Government and Count Montemolin, the object being to acknowledge the succession of the latter and set aside the Infanta.

The papers announce the arrest of Lieutenant-Colonel Bristowe, an Englishman, who had resided several years in that capital. No cause was assigned for the enforcement of such measure, which it appears was adopted, without the knowledge of the Minister, by a superior authority. Colonel Bristowe was liberated on the 25th, but ordered to quit Madrid for France in the evening under charge of the police.

The Spanish Minister at Lisbon had officially announced to his Government the retreat of the Seville insurgents into Portugal. The run on the Bank of San Fernando still continued.

GERMANY.—A serious riot occurred at Leipsic, on the night of the 27th ult. It appears that a great number of mechanics traversed the main streets, uttering seditious cries. A large body of them came into collision with the civic guard. After several of the latter had been seriously injured by stones, they charged the mob with fixed bayonets and dispersed them. The rioters, however, reassembled about midnight, and amidst cries of 'Live the Republic,' proceeded to erect barricades, chiefly with the wooden booths erected for the great fair. The entire corps of the civic guard, and a part of the garrison were called out; they took possession of all the gates of the town, and charged the rioters in all directions. The insurgents fired on the civic guard, who returned shots, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the barricades. About two a. m., on the 28th, tranquillity was restored. A great number of persons have been arrested. It was feared that the disturbances would be renewed on the night of the 28th.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The Piedmontese are vigorously prosecuting the siege of Peschiera, and four new batteries, making six in all, have been opened on the fortress and the two detached forts; but the fire is resolutely returned by the Austrians. Two of the new batteries are within 400 yards of Peschiera; and it is stated that a breach has nearly been effected in one of the detached forts.

The bombardment continued the whole of the 24th, the date of the last accounts. The Piedmontese kept up a vigorous fire, but it is said to have been chiefly intended to cover the nearer approach of the besieging army. A decisive attack was expected to take place on the 26th or 27th.

The *Patrie* of Paris, says: 'The Government has received a despatch, containing the important news that the Austrian corps d'armee commanded by Gen. Nugent, had defeated, before Vicenza, the Italian divisions, under the orders of Generals Antonini and Durando, and by this victory had been able to effect a junction with Marshal Radetsky. General Antonini had his right arm carried away by a cannon ball, and on the following day Gen. Nugent entered Verona with 48,000 men.'

On the 21st ult., after a brisk skirmish, Gen. Durando entered Vicenza with all his troops. Treviso still remains in the possession of the Italians, and the Government of Venice are making great efforts to assemble an army.

The King of Sardinia has declared in answer to a deputation of the provisional government of Lombardy that he is resolved to prosecute the war against the Austrians with vigour, without regard to the sacrifices that may be necessary for the liberation of Italy.

On the news of the massacre at Naples reaching Genoa a violent demonstration against the Swiss took place. The populace repaired to the Swiss consulate, and were about to tear down the national insignia. The consul, M. Notz, however, calmed the people by promises that he would demand, in the name of the Genoese people, the recall of the Swiss troops.

A manifestation of the popular opinion has also taken place at Florence, where on the 22nd inst., a crowd assembled, and tore down the Neapolitan arms from the residence of the ambassador of King Ferdinand, with cries of 'Death to the assassin of the people! Death to all the Bourbons!' Some volunteers were only restrained from marching to Naples by the suggestion that their services were more urgently required in Lombardy. Similar scenes have taken place at Leghorn and Pisa. In the chamber at Turin it was proposed to go into mourning for a week, and to protest, in the name of the sardinian government, against the conduct of the King of Naples. The Ministers declared their cordial concurrence in the proposal, which was unanimously adopted.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 27th has come to hand, containing dates from Somma Campagna of 25th, from Milan of the 26th, and from Venice and Vicenza up to the 24th. The siege of Peschiera was continued with activity; the fire of the outwork *Salmi* had been silenced by the Piedmontese artillery, and its parapets presented no further defence. Five hundred Piedmontese of the Regiment Aosta had arrived at Milan, on their way to Brescia. Other troops were expected there, for the purpose of garrisoning the towns and fortresses of Lombardy. The votes for Charles Albert are being registered; those who are against him refuse to vote at all. A rumour was current that General Pepe had crossed the Po. No News had arrived on the 26th, either at Peschiera or Verona. The troops of Nugent had entered Verona, though no date of the event is given. An engagement had taken place at the bridge of Fontauiva, near Vicenza, between Durando and the Austrians, in which the former is said to have had the upper hand.