

labour; this is the heaviest item of his outlay. Is it not, therefore, as clear as noon-day, that if by any new process the amount of this labor can be abridged, say one third or one half, the farmer's profits will be correspondingly increased? These are self-evident conclusions from which I conceive not one of you will dissent. Now, with respect to those labor-saving machines, which have been found advantageous in other countries (such for instance as the horse rake, one of which may be seen on the farm of the President of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, another with Henry Cuard, Esq., a third with Mr. Michael Searl, and a fourth with Mr. John Hea). Threshing machines, seed sowers, and dozens of other lately invented machines and implements, it seems to me as clear as the light of heaven, that the cost of the article is nothing compared with its value, and will be returned perhaps, in a season or two by the saving of labor effected by its use. If a Farmer's Club were established in this settlement, it would be no difficult matter to devise a way, by which models of the most useful kind of machines and implements could be cheaply imported and easily paid for; and having once secured models of the desired articles, I will guarantee, that the ingenuity of our mechanics, or even our Napan farmers, would enable them to imitate the models thus furnished to them.

## European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, July 22.

### FOREIGN.

The armistice which we have announced as concluded between the Danish and Prussian Governments, has not been as yet sanctioned by General Wrangel. In his capacity as general of the Frankfort Diet, he pauses before he ratifies this patched-up truce. Prussia, trembling before the power which the revolution of February has evoked, threatens, nevertheless, to compel her own general to evacuate the duchies in the event of the Archduke John, who is now the administrator of Germany, refusing to approve of the armistice. We have constantly told our readers how complicated the affair was; and now Prussia, and perhaps Hanover, will change their policy, and withdraw their forces, according as the turn which the state of affairs may take with regard to the new central power of Germany. The Archduke John is the hero of the day from the Adriatic to the Baltic. It is true, Slavonia, Hungary, Prussia, Hanover, and many of the minor princes of Germany regard with alarm the erection of a power which is to absorb their sovereign authority, and, at the same time, appropriate their customs' revenue to the maintenance of the Central Government. The problem of German unity seems to be, in what way to deprive the Germans on the seaboard of their customs—in fact, their means of federal political existence—and, at the same time, furnish them in return with some novel mode of Central Government. If this can be done German unity may be accomplished; if not, all the proceedings hitherto are merely delusive.

Russia is still suffering from the cholera in almost every part of the western frontier. It is supposed that the occupation of the Moldavian provinces is not an aggressive act. Moldavia and Wallachia are both under the protectorate of Russia, at least, by the treaty of Adrianople she claims them; and it is probable that at present the Emperor of Russia only seeks to stave off the mischief of propagandism from his own dominions. In Prussia affairs appear more settled. The Archduke John has accepted his new office with great formality at Frankfurt. The diet is dissolved for the present; a Ministry is in progress of formation, in fact all the functions of Central Government are imagined to be performed, with, however, the unlucky circumstance that there is no army, no navy, no revenue to constitute the essentials of a state. There are 45 millions of people, but the moment any of their individual separate rights are infringed upon, then indeed, the question of German unity will be tested.

In Italy the war continues to be languidly carried on. The second son of Charles Albert has been elected King of Sicily; but no progress has been made either in pacification, or in bringing the Italian quarrel to an issue by force of arms.

In Spain the Cabrera insurrection had reached such a point of importance as to create some alarm, but by the last news we learn that two generals, three colon-

els, and 150 soldiers had taken refuge in the French territory, and was thought to be crushed. From Portugal there is little more than rumours of a change of Ministry.

### FRANCE.

Whilst the Metropolis of France is still under martial law and a vast army, under the command of an energetic Dictator, keeps under restraint all the ill-subdued passions of discontent and resentment still lurking in the heart of the vanquished insurgents, we can scarcely expect any very great amelioration in the social condition of the Parisians. It is however, satisfactory to state that order and a tolerable degree of tranquillity continue to be maintained. The disarmament of the disaffected in the various *arrondissements* is rigorously carried out; less apprehension seems to prevail of a recurrence of the recent fierce hostilities, the sittings of the National Assembly are not intruded upon and interrupted by a clamorous mob, the disorder being confined to their own Chamber: the theatres have been re-opened by the aid of the Government, and many of the shopkeepers have resumed business. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether the siege will cease on the 25th instant, as some of the journals intimate. Although the existing martial law has been administered with a leniency deserving of great commendation, nevertheless it is felt to be necessary in order to crush any incipient attempt at an outbreak, and we shall not be surprised if it endures for a considerable longer period than is anticipated. Great wisdom, great firmness, and above all, inflexible Republican integrity can alone save France from another terrible convulsion. General Cavaignac pursues the even tenor of his Government, and appears so far to possess the confidence of all parties, whether the inquiet spirits who are only in their proper element in the midst of anarchy and confusion, will tolerate a Dictatorship one single day longer than is absolutely necessary, time alone can reveal. A great deal has to be done before a Republic can be established upon any stable foundations.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have now reached us, and the Assembly has presented again one of those disgraceful scenes which have been occasionally exhibited since its formation. When the question whether the education at the Polytechnic and other schools should be entirely gratuitous, or whether the rich should pay for the education of their pupils, a scene of violent agitation took place and the government, although it carried the resolution, was by the violent opposition made to it, compelled so far to modify it as to defer its being brought into operation until 1850. The point in dispute was not so important as the 'open and advised' declarations of the speakers, 'that the time would soon come to take from the rich whatever superfluities they possessed.' The Government amendment, moved by General Lamoriciere, was carried after a frightful tumult. The President was twice compelled to put on his hat and adjourn the sitting, and the debate was resumed the following day.

The advices from Lyons describe that city as in a state of great agitation in consequence of the abrupt dissolution of the national workshops, but the authorities contrived to preserve order. We should not apprehend any permanent difficulties from the abolition of these seats of national mischief rather than of industry, if we did not observe in the more enlightened members of the Assembly unmistakable signs of an earnest desire to promote a delusion amongst the working classes, that some marvellous organisation can be effected to alter the external decree of Providence that we all live by the sweat of our brow. The Provisional Government having decreed that the right of labour has become a constitutional right with all the effect of law, and 100,000 men and more being ready to fight for that right, as guaranteed by the charter of February, Mr. Proudhon says that the people of France are fighting for their 'chartered' rights; and thus it is that that declaration, which was a deceit, if not a spoliation, will furnish perpetual pretext for the machinations of the Red Republicans. Such are the present difficulties in France.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

The usual preliminary notice, in anticipation of the termination of this protracted session of Parliament, has been given by Lord John Russell, and as we predicted, the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, is to be deferred until a more favorable opportunity.

The Diplomatic relations with Rome Bill is to be moved a stage further, as

soon a day can be fixed, in the hope that it may be proceeded with during the present session.

### IRELAND.

For several months past we have been in the daily expectation of finding it part of our painful duty to announce some terrible convulsion in Ireland, but up to this period, whatever civil and criminal acts may have taken place in defiance of the law, the public tranquillity has been preserved. We are now arriving at the period when either all the preparations made by the Confederates are now either in prison, or under prosecution by the Government, for sedition or other misdemeanors. The sale, or clandestine distribution, of the *Felon Tribune*, and *Nation* newspapers, renders the parties as instrumental in vending them amenable to all the penalties of the law which the Government seems now at length resolved vigorously to enforce. The Lord-Lieutenant, who had pre-arranged to make his annual visit to England at this season of the year, the usual commission having been issued for that purpose, has found it necessary to defer his departure; and we fear that the threats so long and so perseveringly hurled against the Government are at the point of being carried into execution. Whether the rumour be correct which has reached us, that the Government has been apprised of some widely-spread insurrectionary movement, we cannot vouch; but certain it is, that, under the provisions of the new law, the following places have been proclaimed:—the county and city of Dublin; the city, and the following portions of the county of Cork, namely, the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, Coudons, and Clongibbon; the city, and the following portions of the county of Waterford, namely the baronies of Kilkulleen, Middlethirld, and Gaultier, and the county and town of Drogheda. The Rev. Mr. Byrne, having been arrested, two gentlemen went before the magistrate and told him the country was rising; and that, if he wished to avoid rebellion, he had better, liberate the prisoners, otherwise, in twenty minutes, a force would arrive in Carrick sufficient to annihilate the garrison. The prisoners were released, and thus, for the moment, bloodshed was spared.

These events, coupled with the exciting proceedings of the itinerant Confederate leaders, cannot fail to produce their melancholy results. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Doherty appear to be haranguing multitudes of 50,000 persons at a time at midnight; and it is easy to conceive what results must flow from the inflammatory language held on these occasions. It is but natural that men, having so far committed themselves as to become the subjects of prosecution, would make some concentrated effort to avert the danger which encompasses them, or to carry out their mischievous designs. Bearing in memory, as we do, the excitement of 1798, when England was plunged in one of her greatest wars with a great and powerful nation knowing how, amidst the demands upon our resources at that time, the strong arm of the Government prevailed, we cannot doubt that the same results will attend the British arms on the present occasion, when we are so well prepared; and that the mischievous efforts of a comparatively few demagogues will be utterly crushed, and themselves overwhelmed with ruin, and perhaps destruction. As fellow-subjects we cannot but deplore that they have thus hurried on to their own doom; and, whilst matters are still not quite past redemption, we should be rejoiced to hear that the men who have inflamed their countrymen to the highest point of desperation, had paused before the irrevocable step is taken. The tone of the Confederates forbids, however any such hopes. It is idle to suppose that all this training and drilling and club confederacy mean nothing. It is the clear intention of many of them to have a brush with the authorities, regardless the bloodshed that will ensue. There is only one course to be taken. The loyal people of Ireland who have property, and who desire to live in peace and security, must be protected. At this moment, when so many hands will be required for harvest operations, the tranquillity of the country must not be disturbed. Industry must be protected; and the loyal people of England and Ireland look to the Government for the requisite protection, which must be promptly and effectually given.

Our latest advices from Ireland represent affairs in a critical position, but we believe not in a state to inspire despair. Messrs. J. S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and J. O'Brien have been arrested at Cork for sedition, and bailed. A body of constabulary has been shipped from Dublin for Waterford, where the danger

seems most imminent. We refrain from repeating all the wild reports which have reached us, respecting the intention of the clubs to raise the standard of insurrection. The clergy, we perceive, have become alarmed for the safety of their flocks, and are denouncing publicly the clubs, and warning the people against enrolling themselves as members. With regard to the leaders themselves,—the chieftans of the red Republic, as they have neither funds, nor organisation nor system, wherewith to cope with the vast resources of the Government, which has not put forth half its strength, we only deem the present excitement a desperate effort to avert an inevitable retribution upon themselves, and we do not despair of announcing, in a very brief period, a happier termination of the present troubles than seem just now to be possible.

One of the Cork papers of the 15th inst. gives the following respecting a threatened massacre:

"A circular was read on Wednesday evening July 12, at some of the clubs in this city, and we suppose throughout the country, which ought to open the eyes of any who yet doubt the designs of the disaffected. We do not say that those designs will be executed, but that a general massacre is intended, there can we apprehend, be little ground for disbelieving. The plan in fact, is resolved on, and it is with the purpose of working it effectually out that the clubs have been formed and the members drilled and armed. The circular we allude to bears the signature of one of the 'felons' now in custody. It was directed to the president of each club, gave sundry instructions respecting the organisation, and exhorted all to be ready against, we understand, the 5th of August. Some of the Confederates deny, we are told, that the 8th of August was specified, but admit that the circular intimated a day would be appointed. At present there are said to be 182,000 of them armed, ammunition and drilled, and waiting but the word to rise. Until that be given, they are to employ themselves enlisting and drilling others, none of whose names are to be sent up to head quarters (Dublin) until they are armed and in the same state of discipline as the 182,000 whose names are already enrolled there. When the signal for slaughter is raised, each club is to fall to, in its own neighbourhood, in order to baffle the military and police, who will necessarily be so concentrated as to be unable to meet the rebellion at every point; and when any club has conquered resistance in its district—that is, assassinated all the loyalists who dwell there, then it is to assist any neighbouring club in want of aid. Some thousands of the rebels, it is calculated, will be cut down in this sort of warfare, but the extent of the insurrection they expect will, notwithstanding, insure its triumph—in their own language they may fall in hundreds of places but they will succeed in thousands.

This is the plan of proceeding. The object of course, will excite no surprise, because it has all along been avowed; and there would have been no meaning in the articles which we have copied from the assassination journals unless a massacre was desired and designed. This disclosure will explain the displeasure of the traitors at the military measures of Lord Clarendon, and their anxiety to get rid of the troops whose presence probably prevented an earlier attempt to surprise and murder protestants. It will explain too, the confidence with which they reckoned on the occurrence of an event that, before the commission sits in Dublin, would lead to the release or rescue of the prisoners. The information from which we write has been transmitted to the Lord-Lieutenant, and will have reached him before this meets the reader's eye, and we hope that something will at length be done to suppress the clubs."

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**PRUSSIA.** The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, and the *Schlesische Zeitung*, confirm the statement of the *Posen Gazette* that apprehensions of another Polish insurrection in that duchy are generally entertained by the German inhabitants. It appears that there is in Posen a great number of Poles who are strangers to the place.

In several recent communications the Hesse Darmstadt Odenwald has been referred to as the rendezvous of the German republicans, who are preparing for another insurrection as soon as the harvest is got in. A few days ago a strong detachment of troops of the line, backed by a battery of artillery, suddenly made their appearance in Mienelstadt, and arrested several persons on the charge of exciting to revolt and rebellion. The majority of the ringleaders, however, having had notice of the approach of troops escaped by flight.

Conservative clubs are now being formed in many parts of Prussia, and at two or three recent meetings the Berlin revolution has been denounced in the most unequivocal terms.

### AUSTRIA.

Large bodies of Austrian troops are stated to be marching to join Marshal Radetsky, in Italy, and these reinforcements are stated to have been chiefly drawn from Galicia and Moravia.

### NORTHERN ITALY.

The *Italia del Popolo*, of the 14th says, that it is reported that the Austrians intend to attack the line of the Brenta. If they should obtain possession of Chioggia, Venice will be cut off from her supply of water.