

ry member rose and quitted the House. The bill was passed through every stage on Saturday, and was carried up to the Lords on Monday. There the standing orders were suspended (which form as it was not a money bill, was not necessary in the Commons), and the bill 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. At the moment the bill was actually in progress through the Commons, the 'fellow' journals of Dublin were vomiting forth the last concentrated venom of their anger and despair. 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 watch-word of the Rebels; and little doubt can be entertained that the conflict will be what they have so long and ardently wished—'sharp, 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.

The alarm seems hourly to increase, and no one entertains a hope that the excitement can pass away without some frightful effusion of blood. A camp has been formed in the Phoenix 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 contagious disaffection, has received a large accession of troops, ready to put down the 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 of 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 labours elsewhere. It now remains to be seen whether the provisions 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 not improbable that the first struggle may arise in the compulsory enforcement of this law.

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 amongst the insurgents 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 Steamers. The Government has put a stop to the abuse of the prison regulations, by which Lalor and Brennan under pretence of communicating with their legal advisers, contrived to send forth to the world their seditious compositions. All communication with the prisoners is now 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 hourly, 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 without hopes that the leaders being silenced, the whole scheme of an insurrectionary movement will be abandoned as altogether impracticable.

From all the information which has reached us 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 confined 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. But 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. 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 the clandestine manufacture and sale of pikes. In Edinburgh Mr. Henry Rankin, Mr. Archibald Walker, and James Cunningham have been arrested on a charge of sedition, and committed to gaol. The precautions taken, both in our town, where a camp is forming, and at Manchester, will we trust keep in check the lawless.

FRANCE.

So far as regards the preservation of tranquillity, and the absence of all attempt 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 Oudinot to the command of the army of the Alps might, if his opinions upon the necessity of the French intervention were not so generally known, be

taken rather as a proof that Paris no longer required his presence, than that the original purpose, for which he received his command on the frontiers of Italy, was now contemplated to be carried out. Parties in the French capital are gradually falling into their natural order.

The state of siege still continues, and no time is now fixed for its continuance. 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.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE COLONIES.

Sir W. Molesworth in submitting his motion of which he had given notice, said he should endeavour to establish the following positions:—1st, That the colonial expenditure can be diminished without detriment to the interests of the empire. 2nd, That the system of colonial policy and government can be so amended as to insure more economical and altogether better government for the colonies. And, lastly, That by these reforms the resources of the colonies would be developed; they would become more useful, and their inhabitants more attached to the British empire. He spoke upwards of two hours on the present lavish expenditure on the colonies. He recommended that instead of spending £4,000,000 on the military, naval, and civil establishments of the colonies, £2000,000 of that should be applied to the purposes of emigration. He ridiculed the present plan of appointing the colonial secretaries and the governors of the various colonies, and recommended the principle of self-government to be applied to all the colonies. He concluded by moving, 'That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure on the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction, and that to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with larger powers for the administration of their local affairs.'

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion, which was supported also by Mr. Mangles.

Mr. Hawes replied *seriatim* to the arguments advanced by the hon. mover of the resolution, and on the motion of Mr. Urquhart, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.

A public meeting was held at the Mechanics Institution, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London, on the 25th instant, for the purpose of submitting to the public the plan of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, originated by and for the benefit of the working classes, with the view to the improvement of their social condition. Lord Ashley, MP, presided, and was supported by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Blandford, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, William Miles, Esq. MP, T. L. Hodges, Esq. MP, &c. The meeting was numerously attended by the working classes, and letters of apology for unavoidable non-attendance, expressive at the same time of sympathy with the object of the meeting, were received from Lord Castlereagh, Sir William Colebrooke (late Governor of New Brunswick) Mr. Walters, Mr. Mr. Stanley, MP, and other gentlemen of distinction.

The Chairman having introduced the business—

Mr. A. Campbell, Secretary to the association, in explaining the leading features of the plan, said that the committee had come to the conclusion that the British North American Colonies being the nearest to the mother country were preferable to be selected, and proposed to purchase large tracts of this territory from the Government, and colonize it upon the principles of association—that was, by combining the labour, capital, and skill of the working classes. It was proposed also, that a Railway 600 miles in extent, should be constructed between Halifax and Quebec, to provide good road communication between the different settlements. The association would send out its pioneers to make the necessary preparatory measures for the reception and comfortable location of the emigrants.

The following Resolution was carried—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the plan proposed by the working classes, to be carried into effect from their own resources, and called the Canadian Land and Railway Investment Association, seems to offer, in many parts, a large field for the profitable employment of labour, skill and capital, if conducted upon the principles of association, and the company authorized by royal charter.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

The Latest News.—We are indebted to Messrs. Johnston and Co., of Eden Quay, Dublin, for the following important information, which they have transmitted by special express:—

The accounts from the south of Ireland, by the train from Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, which arrived at 3 o'clock state the utmost quiet prevailed throughout the country.

A Privy Council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued offering rewards as follow:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Doherty, £300 each.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon the printing-office of the *Nation*, at Sackville-place was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers there in, eleven in number,

and brought them before the magistrates at Henry-street Police-office, when they were remanded to appear to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock. The publishing office, in D'Olier-street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized every thing remaining on the premises, books, paper, &c.

The five men arrested at Blanchardstown this morning, with covered car, containing two pikes of formidable appearance, arms, and ammunition, were not brought before the magistrates, but committed to gaol under the recent act.

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

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

Our latest account from Ireland state that arrests for training and drilling had taken place at Drogheda; that it was rumoured that Smith O'Brien had been captured, and that the police had made a search for arms in 43 houses at the same instant of time.

The last unkindest cut of all has now been given. Government seems determined to adopt no half measures, but energetically to pursue the demolition of the whole organization. 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, and 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, jun., Mr. Doherty, Mr. Darcy Magee, &c. Mr. Devin Reilly has retreated to the north. Mr. Lalor has gone to the Leinster border. Mr. Magee is also breathing the country air, and the whole literary 'phalanx,' as Mr. Smith O'Brien once termed the Confederation, seems broken and routed.

Latest from Jamaica.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt over the island on the 9th ult. it proceeded northeast, and was accompanied with a terrific noise, and the vibration of the earth was very perceptible. No damage was done.

Destructive Fire at Oromocto.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out suddenly in a large moulding-shed in Mr. Scoullar's shipyard at Oromocto, which destroyed that building, with about one-third of a new ship in the yard, and a large quantity of timber and other building materials; also a large store, with dwelling house and two barns, owned by Mr. Abner Seeley—comprising property to the amount of £2000.

There was insurance on an interest in the ship to the amount of £300. There seems to be but little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL.

—Bliffon, Dove, Maine;—Sutherland, Kouchibouguac, James McKay, Dorchester; Capt. Wishart, ship 'William Vail' Saint John N. B.; Mrs. Wishart & child, St. John; Joseph Ayer, Sackville; James Fraser, Kouchibouguac; Peabody Stymist, Tabusinc; John S. ymist, do.; James S. ymist, do.; Wm. Stymist, do.; Ben. Stymist, Esq., do.; Wm. Stevens, Woodstock; Mrs. Stevens, do.; Mrs. Jeremiah Connell, do.; Miss Connell do.; Charles Connell jun., do.; Donald McRae, Bay du Vin; Miss McRae, do.; Miss Morrison, Buctouche; David S. Kerr, Esq. Fredericton; Mrs. Davidson and family, Richibucto. S. B. Hathington, do.; George Cole, Calais Maine; Mrs. Cole & child, do.; Nelson Patten, Kouchibouguac; John Patten, do.; Capt. Griffin, Bark Debarah; Mr. Baker, Quebec; Miss Baker, do.; Robert Graham, Richibucto.

Marriages.

At Black River, on the 17th ult., by the Rev Dempster Wallace, Mr. RODERICK MACKENZIE, of the Parish of Alnwick, to Miss ISABELLA McDONALD, of the Parish of Glenelg.

Ship News.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—Aug 10—sch Armada, McQuarrie, P. E. Island.
12th—Vine, Campbell, do.; Miscon, Coulson, Quebec.

CLEARED.—Aug 9—sch Indian Queen, Vineaux, Pictou.

10th—Irish Lass, Cahill, P. E. Island; Armada, McQuarrie, do.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

Dalhousie.—Burrell, from Lancaster.
Paspobiac.—Renard, from Liverpool.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN.

From Bathurst—Argo, Chester.
From Buctouche—Charles Cameron, Bristol.

From Gaspe—Vernatopa, Cadiz.

From Miramichi—Penona, Leith; Elizabeth Holderness, Hull; Virgil, Tenby.

The Brig Williams, David Wallace, master, from Restigouche, bound to Newcastle, timber laden, was lost on the Magdalen Island on the 10th July. Hull and cargo total loss—crew and cargo saved.

AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of Messrs. Johnson & MacKie's Store in Chatham.

The following Shares of Stock in the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat Company, for non-payment of the calls made for the said Stock, and in pursuance of the terms of the Trust Deed, viz.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Daniel Crimen 2 shares of £2 10 each, on which is due | £4 0 0 |
| William Johnston 5 do | 7 10 0 |
| Michael Samuel 6 do | 3 0 0 |
| J. J. Samuel, 2 do | 1 0 0 |
| Wm. E. Samuel, 2 do | 1 0 0 |
| Wm. Johnston, Courier, 1 do | 1 0 0 |
| S. J. Frost, 2 do | 3 0 0 |
| Chas. J. Carter, 2 do | 4 0 0 |
| John Rue, 2 do | 3 0 0 |
| Wm. A. Letson, 2 do | 1 0 0 |
| Wm. Manderson, 1 do | 1 10 0 |
| Robt. Johnston, 2 do | 3 0 0 |
| Chas. J. Peters, Esq. 4 do | 2 0 0 |
| Est. of H. C. D. Carman, Esq. 10 do | 20 0 0 |
| Geo. E. Letson, 2 do | 3 0 0 |
| Wm. Letson, Esq., 2 do | 1 0 0 |
| Henry F. Letson, 2 do | 3 0 0 |

Terms of Sale.—The sum for which the respective shares shall sell, to be paid by the purchaser, at the time of Sale.

Daniel McLaughlan,

John Macdougall,

J. Samuel,

James John,

George Kerr,

} Trustees.

Dated 15th August, 1848.

Book-Binding Establishment
In Nappan.

BOOKS and NEWSPAPERS of all sorts and sizes bound with neatness and despatch. All orders from a distance left with Messrs. K. B. & W. Forbes, Chatham.

The Subscriber begs leave to mention that he has on hand, and for sale, a splendid assortment of

Choice Standard Works

of the day, viz., The French and American Revolutions, Life and Campaigns of Napoleon, Life of Washington, Cromwell, Nelson, Cortes, Sir W. Wallace, Charles the 12th, Mary Queen of Scots, and Josephine, Life of Dr. A. Clarke, Wesley, Fletcher, Knox, Luther, Watson, Carvossa, Dawson, Walsh, Stoner, Hick, Trewavia, Col Gardner, Lady Maxwell, Mrs Rogers, and Hannah Moore, the Poetical works of Milton, Young, Thompson, Cowper, Burns, Hemans, Hogg, Sigourney, Bulwer, and K White, the works of Shakespeare, Bunyan, Baxter, Josephus, and Rollin, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Hume and Smollett's History of England and History of Greece, Buffon's Natural History, McGavin's Protestant, Junius's Letters, Fox's Book of Martyrs, C. Elizabeth's, do., Letters of the Martyrs, Indian Wars, Pirates, Banditti and Buccaneers, Newgate Calendar, Cook's Voyages, Travels of Bruce, Park, Stephens, Dr. Clarke, Parker, &c &c &c, Wesley's Journal, Tom Payne's Refuted, McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, and a great number of other interesting works too numerous to mention. The above are all done up well, either in leather or cloth, and mostly embellished with engravings.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Nappan, July 24, 1848.

For Sale.

For Sale—That VALUABLE FARM situated on the south side of the North Branch of Miramichi River; owned by John Fillmore, and lately occupied by John Fillmore. The Farm contains about 100 acres, of which 7 acres are fit for a crop—30 acres more are fit for Hay Land, and 30 acres of Wood Land; consist of about 70 acres of cleared Land; making a clear of stumps, and all of which is near, and in fair order. The Fences are all Cattle Dwelling place. There is a good 1½ finished, and a house on the premises, partly shingled, on a good framed barn, 30 by 40 feet also a good the root and floored. There it of sale of Spring near the House. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, May 29, 1848.

For Sale.

The LOT of LAND fronting on the north side of Miramichi River, nearly opposite middle Island, known as Lot No. 43, containing 100 Acres. There is a good dwelling HOUSE on the Lot, and from 8 to 10 acres of cleared Land. The front bounds in free stone, fit for building purposes, and has a good Salmon Fishery. The premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. James McIntosh. For Terms and further particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, May 29, 1848.