

army were composed of pieces of iron, which by a refinement of cruelty, were pierced, and a piece of copper wire introduced which projected on each side.

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Caussidiere. It is said that the things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active share.

The insurgents who were stationed in the Jardin des Plantes have, it is said, killed and eaten during the three days the rare birds, and destroyed the peasantry, even the small exotic birds have shared the same fate.

At the Morgue, where the bodies of all persons found killed after the insurrection, and not immediately claimed, are brought, there is a daily queue several hundred yards in length, composed of persons of both sexes, whose friends and relatives are missing, and who seek their remains in that melancholy depository.

The rigour attendant on a state of siege is now considerably relaxed, and such of the tradespeople of Paris, as are not bankrupts have reopened their shops and bureaux. A notice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police, that they are authorised to reopen. The theatres, however, show no intention of responding to this.

Documents have been found implicating Girardin in having received money from Russia, the Carlists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. Russian roubles have been said to have been found in his apartments.

The attempts to poison soldiers and gardes mobiles still continue, and the men of the garde mobile have been officially warned not to accept wine, &c., from persons with whom they are unacquainted. Many attempts, several of which have been successful, have also been made to murder sentries on their posts at night. Several straggling soldiers and officers have likewise been assassinated in the streets of Paris.

The provinces are represented to be in a very excited state; bodies of workmen are pillaging the different country houses, and arresting travellers on the high road. The rebels are said to be raising their heads and promenading about Lyons and Villafranca in bands, crying 'Vengeance! we will revenge the death of our brethren.'

It is said that in the hospital of the Pitié alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded insurgents amount to the sum of 159,000f. (£6000). The cash found on the insurgents searched at the fifth marie, too, is said to amount to 33,000f. (£1400). One individual arrested in the Rue Grange aux Belles, carried 2100f in gold (£84) in a belt and 30f in silver. Many others who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f 100f. and 200f.

A highly intelligent correspondent, and the author of several works on French history, writing from the centre of insurrection, casts entire discredit on many of the reports which have been circulated respecting the forbearance of the military, and the atrocities of the insurgents. As we have given room to some of these, we feel it but just to publish his remarks, which are here subjoined:—

I have spent some time visiting the Pantheon, Rue St. Jacques, Rue de la Harpe, Place St. Michael, &c., I entered the houses, I talked with soldiers, with national guards who had been at all the fights, with people who had viewed the combat from their windows, and I could not find a single person who had seen any of the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated, they all either had not heard of them, or wholly disbelieved them. They were in fact, but one of the means used to prevent a general insurrection, and are now used to justify the terrible severity of the fusillades of the Champs de Mars.

The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Reign of Terror, the Massacre of Naples, the Sack of Rome, nothing in history is more awful than the present state of Paris, under the regime of the selfish bourgeoisie and the savage soldiery. 600 men have already been shot in cold blood, some of them nearly dead of their wounds; and 700 more will be shot. General Cavaignac, like a brave and gallant soldier, would have saved those unfortunate men, who if victorious, would have been carried in triumph as the heroes of a great revolution. The insurgents were mistaken, many of them criminals; but there are other punishments than those of butchers. But nothing is so savage as a coward when victorious. The National Assembly has been living under terror for four days, and it will now have its revenge. Cavaignac published a proclamation on Monday night, that there should be no more victims, now the struggle was over; but he forgot that the Odillon Barrots, the Thierss—the slaves and minions of monarchy—were there to glut themselves in Republican blood. Who knows to what lengths the monarchists of the National Assembly—licentious from cowardice—will go? We are new under their rule, and God help those who are placed beneath their sway! What the soldier who gained the victory refused to do, these little statesmen, lawyers and pensioners will do. Punish they should, because all governments must put down insurrection, but without ferocity—with mercy, when I say that Odillon Barrot is the head man in the commission of inquiry, I need scarcely say how pitiless will be the proce-

dure. His paper, the *Seicle*, after recapitulating the atrocities ascribed to a few of the insurgents, demands death for them all. It says that the law which abolishes death for political offences is defunct. What will be the consequence? Mark my words now, and remember them six months hence. The party put down yesterday, is doubly strong already. Not a working man but regrets having marched. And they will triumph yet. They have been defeated, but not discouraged. They will next time be better organized even than now, and then awful will be the vengeance. If universal suffrage be not abolished, I believe they will not need an insurrection, for the elections will show the horror felt at the Girondons of 1849. Were I to tell you all the individual acts of atrocity committed by the national guard, you would shudder. I heard one boast that he had pitched an infant over a barricade with his bayonet. 'It was one young reptile less.' How were the garde mobile prevented from joining the insurrection, as was natural to the children of the barricades of February? By making them swallow the list of atrocities got up as a *coup de theatre*, by the national guard, and by drenching them with brandy. Atrocities there were committed by the hired convicts, but not one half of what was said. But it was the only way to decide the garde mobile. Wait until the press is free once more, and then the horror of men's hearts will pour out. Let it be recollected, that had the insurrection triumphed, the fore-cats, convicts, &c., found attempting pillage, would have been shot by the insurgents, who everywhere had *Mortaux Volours* on their flags. Do not credit the interested falsehoods of the Tory papers of London, inspired by *Galignani's Messenger*, a rapid friend of Louis Philippe. Of course it suits the views of these papers to promulgate atrocities; but history will tell a different tale.

The *Reforme* says—'For some days, in certain journals, we have a most unworthy commerce of hideous chronicles. The pistol and poignard have seemed too vulgar materials; poisoning is more varied, and is multiplied in all manner of forms. Here we are told of women selling poisoned brandy; here marchands offer to the soldier venomous cigars, of which they at once feel the murderous effects. We will not speak of the mutilations, of cutting off heads atrocious acts of revenge—their frequent repetition is not surprising on the part of persons who had organized pillage and violation. We ask if these details are the result of a delirium or the base calculation of a party which speculates, as usual, on calumny.'

On the 2nd a force of 5000 men was directed to Puteaux, a little manufacturing town on the left bank of the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly. The town was surrounded, and all the inhabitants disarmed. The place is said to be a focus of communism, and it is thought that the incendiaries who burned the royal residence of Neuilly came thence.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise. M. D. Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

It was agreed without discussion, on the 3rd inst. to allow 10,000 francs a month to the President of the Council General Cavaignac.

RUSSIA.

The town of Orel was destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, and most of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. Upwards of 1237 houses and four bridges were destroyed. The four stone churches were much injured. The whole loss is estimated at 3,425,000 silver roubles. The Emperor forwarded 50,000 roubles, (£5000), to relieve immediate distress.

There are reports of a revolution having broken out in St. Petersburg, but that it was quelled after 300 lives had been lost. It does not rest, however, on good foundation. Letters of a later date do not allude to it, but say that the cholera has broken out in that city in a violent form, invading alike the palaces of the rich and houses of the poor. If the fluvial theory is correct, and the fact of the disease remaining in Moscow during the winter months, and now appearing at St. Petersburg is considered to be a confirmation of it, the scourge may be expected in England about next March.

The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its violence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June), of 222 patients, 122, or more than one half, succumbed. It is affirmed, moreover that the disease has declared itself in 26 other governments or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

SECOND EDITION.

OUR EXPRESS FROM DUBLIN.

Just after going to press we received our express from Dublin, which left that city at a late hour last night. The character of the news is important.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Tuam have resolved to adhere to the Conciliation-hall section of Repealers, and are opposed to the formation of the League.

Mr. Martin is still at large, the police are unable, although most anxious, to pay their respects to that gentleman personally.

Mr. Devin Reilly has written to the Attor-

ney-General to avow the authorship of the articles bearing his signature, on the understanding that Mr. Martin shall not be prosecuted for any past publication in *The Felon*.

The *Irish Tribune* is very fierce to day, and will, in all probability, attract the attention of the Attorney-General, with a view to its suppression; and the Nation continues its 'easy lessons on military matters;' all of which manifest the parties managing these publications to outstrip, if possible, the unfortunate Mitchell, in his short but energetic career of disaffection and disobedience to the constituted authorities of the country.

AUCTIONS.

Sale of Land, Crop and Farming Utensils

At Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:

Two Lots of LAND, the property of Mr Henry Wyse, who intends leaving the country. No 1, a Lot of Land fronting on the Napan road, and adjoining the property of Mr Hawbolt, containing two acres, well fenced, and in good order.

No 2, a Lot of Land in the rear of the above mentioned lot, containing Four acres, two rods and twelve perches, well fenced, and in good order.

Also—the GROWING CROP on Lot No 1, consisting of two acres of Potato OATS, and on Lot No 2, consisting of about Three acres of common Black Oats.

Also—a good working Horse, a Cart, a Waggon, Plough, Harrows, a Double Sleigh, a Single do, a Wood Sled, a set Cart Harness, a set Waggon Harness, Traces, two Buffalo Skins, a quantity of Farming Utensils, and a great variety of other articles well worth the attention of Farmers and others.

Terms of Sale—One third the purchase money of the Land paid down, one third in ten months, and the remainder in two years. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Wyse, or the subscriber.

The sale will commence on Mr Wyse's premises, in Chatham, and will be adjourned to the property on the Napan Road.

WM. J. FRASER, Auctioneer.

Chatham, 18th July, 1848

On WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the Premises, in Chatham, will be sold by Public Auction—

THE CROP

now growing on the Glebe Lot, adjoining St Andrew's Church, Consisting of WHEAT and GRASS. Terms at Sale,

JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, July 17, 1848.

List of Letters for June,

- Remain for delivery Chatham, July, 1848.
Armstrong John King John
Archibald Gardner Keenan John
Archer Thomas, care May Mrs
of Jas. White Meahen Rose
Butler Mary McNeale George
Bay du Vin McLeod Malcolm
Barkley Thomas McCube Bridget
Bay du Vin or Dinnis
Breen Mary O'Leary James
Blake Thomas Escuminac
Breen Burth, care of Philan Morice
E. Doyle Powers James
Brown John Prompt ship, for W.
Chatham Head Wood
Carrol Daniel Philan Thomas
Cushin Mrs Black River
Fowler Wm 2 Roddick William
Fowler Matilda Tailor
Gerow George Shannon Thomas
Gainy Mrs or Michael Sylph Ship
Henderson Will for Wm. Bewrich
Bay du Vin Thompson Joseph
Henderson George Napan
John Brix, Weaver Susan
Capt John Knox 2 Wall Robt
Jenkins Wm Blackemith
Ell River Vans Alex
Lord Maidstone ship
John Smith

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

List of Letters

- Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of June, and remaining for delivery
Allan Wm Holderness Eliza
Blinair John Hudson Revd James
Coware Capt Keenan Hugh
ship Coronet Kinehin Joseph
English James McKinnis Peter
Egan Patrick McGrath John
Farrel Edward McKinnis Hugh
Goodan John F Oliver Wm
Hasford John

Persons asking for advertised Letters, will please say 'advertised.'

HUGH MORELL, P. M.

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. S. ADAMS, SURGEON DENTIST, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity, that he has returned and is now ready to perform all operations on the Teeth.

Dr. A. will administer CHLOROFORM to those wishing Teeth extracted without pain. As his stay at this time will be short, those wishing operations will please make early application. Rooms at Mr. Hea's Chatham July 11, 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 Revolution, Life and Campaign 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, Trewavis, 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 Shakespear, Bunyan, Baxter, Josephus, and Rollin, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Hume and Smollet's History of England and History of Greece, Buffon's Natural History, McTav-in'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 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.

New Brunswick.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable of the said County, GREETING.

Whereas, WILLIAM GERRARD, late of the Parish of Blackville, in the said County, Yeoman, lately died Intestate (as it is said), leaving Goods and Chattles in the said County to be administered, and John MacCormack, of the Parish of Blackville, and the said County, Farmer, had prayed that Administration may be granted to him on the said Estate. You are therefore required to cite the next of kin of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Chatham, in the said County, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why Administration on the said Estate should not be granted to the said Applicant. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Court, this seventeenth day of July, 1848.

[Signed] GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for said County, [Signed] THOMAS H. PETERS, Surrogate.

Brunswick House,

AT RICHIBUCTO, COUNTY OF KENT.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the public generally, that he has become the proprietor of the House formerly owned by Wilmot W. Nash, in the town of Richibucto, which has undergone considerable alterations and improvements, and is now furnished in good order to accommodate the Public: either Travellers or steady Boarders will find a quiet and comfortable house; and the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those visiting the Brunswick House pleasant and agreeable. Good Stabling attached to the premises.

JOSEPH WETMORE.

Richibucto, July 22, 1848

Farm to Sell or Let.

That FARM is rear of Douglstown, in the Parish of Newcastle, farmed by Mr George Mitchell, and owned by John Porter Esqr, containing 150 acres, 50 acres of which is cleared and in first rate order being all recently limed, with a good House and BARN with Byers fit to contain from 20 to 25 head of cattle. If not Sold soon, it will be let for such number of years as may be agreed upon, and entry given the 1st day of November next. Also— To be Sold, that FARM in rear of the late John Lyons, Farm, at Moorfield, bounded on the west by Richard Coultair, and on the east by Mrs Gekie, with considerable cleared Land upon it and well watered.

For further particulars apply to JOHN PORTER.

Douglstown, July 24, 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 snug 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.