

Be sure to plant early before the ground gets too dry to germinate the seed.

European News.

From British Papers to the 17th June, by the Steamship Cambria.

IRELAND.

There is not any very important news from the sister country this week. The repeal agitation has at present come to a stand still. The fraternisation of the old and young Irishmen is not yet completed. The consummation of an event so much desired by Irishmen has been postponed for a fortnight by the leaders at conciliation Hall, in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereupon. The general tone of all classes of repealers is less violent than before the conviction of Mr. Mitchell. Smith O'Brien is still labouring under the effects of the measles which he encountered at Limerick, and reports affirm that his physician considers he is suffering from an abscess in the kidney. The Mitchell fund continues to accumulate, and at this time we write, amounts to a goodly sum. Meantime meetings in several parts of the country are held to express sympathy with the 'Martyr-Patriot,' as he is called, and to denounce the partiality carried on during his trial.

The sittings of the Repeal Association are postponed for a fortnight. Mr. John O'Connell made an elaborate exposition of the principles on which he was ready to enter into the proposed union. On Monday last several letters for and against the league were read, the most influential of which were from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath and Dean of Ardagh, whose diocesan, Dr. O'Higgins, is at present at Rome. The Bishop of Elphin is also adverse to the merging of the old association. Nothing beyond the suspension and the speech was done, until the opinion of the country can be collected. The statement of Mr. John O'Connell was received with considerable hissing from the body of the hall, where, it is said, the Young Irishmen congregated in some force.

The Irish Confederation, which was to have met on Tuesday evening last have postponed their meeting till next week, by many it is thought that the proposed union will not take place, and that the members of Conciliation Hall, who savour the confederate principles, walk over to that body, and leave Mr. John O'Connell and his party to effect the salvation of Ireland by moral force, if they can.

One successor to John Mitchell's United Irishman has already appeared under the title of the Irish Tribune. It is embellished with a tolerably faithful likeness of the departed convict. Among the contributors to the light literature is Mr. W. Carlton the novelist. The principles upon which it is to be conducted are embodied in thirty-eight 'articles of faith,' of which the sub-joined are the more prominent:—

- 'After the will of God the will of a people is almighty.
- 'The right of the people to reconstruct its suppressed nationality cannot be limited by time.
- 'Death is to be preferred to submission to foreign rule.
- 'The majority of a nation is a nation.
- 'A nation cannot commit treason.
- 'He who speaks the sentiments of the nation cannot commit treason.
- 'To oppose by force the expressed will of the nation is treason.
- 'To act against the national independence of the nation is treason.
- 'The majesty of the monarch is but the representative of the majesty of the nation—is, in fact, but the substitute—the shadow of the reality.
- 'The monarch or person filling the office of royalty is but the first of the paid servants of the state.
- 'The divine right of kings is twaddle.
- 'Should the monarch neglect or surpass his duties, or act contrary to the interest or expressed will of the state, he ceases to exist, and the sovereign power returns into the hands of the people.
- 'The better armed the people are, and the more skilled in military exercises, the stronger must be a constitutional government.
- 'For a constitutional government to attempt to disarm the people is to proclaim that it no longer possesses the confidence of the nation,—is, in fact, to declare its own extinction.
- 'A government which demands powers for the better securing of itself cannot possess the confidence of the people, cannot, therefore, be a constitutional government.
- 'The armed force of a state belongs to the state, and cannot be used against the state.
- 'Every citizen has the right to possess arms, learn the use of them, and form a part of the armed force of the state.'

The Irish provincial journals give details of the organisation of repeal clubs at Kilkenny, Cork, Carrick-on-Suir, Thurles, and other parts of Tipperary.

Emigration is still in progress on a very extended scale notwithstanding the stringency of the recent regulations. Some of the boards of guardians are taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to send out paupers and children. The Ballinasloe Star has the following account from the free emigration from the crown lands in that quarter:—"On Friday, two hundred and eighty persons from the crown lands on Ballyrhone, within a few miles of this town, who voluntarily resigned their holdings, were despatched on cars to

Galway, from whence they will obtain a passage to Canada, at the expense of Government. Should they remain in the British Dominion on their arrival, employment will be secured to them, and to such of them as choose to seek their own fortunes in other portions of America, a certain sum of money we believe £2 each, will be given towards enabling them to do so." Generally in the county of Kerry, the poor rate is fairly paid, but in the electoral division of Killorogh the resistance is so decided that the guardians of the Killarney Union have obtained from government the necessary power for the aid of the police to enforce payment. It appears that out of a rate of £2400, only £168 has been collected.

FOREIGN.

Since the battle of Goito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a farther decisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scala, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua. The Austrians seemed confined to the neighbourhood of Mantua. At present it is scarcely possible to point out, with any degree of precision, what the future movement of the two armies will be. The Austrians are ravaging the country wherever they appear. From Naples we have little authentic intelligence. The whole of Calabria seems still in revolt.

From Austria we learn that the Emperor meditates a visit to Prague, with the view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innsbruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed. The hopes of the people of Austria seems centred in the Archduke John, who, as the councillor of the Emperor, will be the medium of communication between him and his subjects.

In Prussia affairs have come to a dead lock. In the Berlin Parliament a declaratory vote, of an abstract nature, whether the events of the 18th and 19th of March had deposed the king, and originated a new constitutional system, being negatived by a small majority of 19, the people of Berlin have again been thrown into a state of tumult which appears like to have serious consequences. The democrats of that capital are at direct issue with the court party; and unless the mob can be brought to some reason, an appeal will certainly be made to the army, and a frightful civil war will be the result. Mr. Arago, the new French minister, the Lyons commissary, seems to fraternise with the people; and in the general excitement that prevails, this sort of propagandism can only add to the mischief. In Hanover, the enlightened liberal minister, Struve, seems much in the same predicament, and he will probably be compelled to resign, in consequence of the harrassing demands of the ultra-democratic party.

It is positively asserted that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, on the frontier of Bessarabia, and that the Austrian minister, Sturmer, at Constantinople, has in vain protested against this movement. It has been also reported on the London Exchange, that a large Russian force had marched into Prussia, and had entered Memel. This is not improbable; at the same time the rumour requires some authentic confirmation.

The Diet of Frankfort seems to be occupied with the adjustment of Slavonian affairs and the formation of a directory to manage the affairs of Germany, until the definitive establishment of a supreme central Government in Germany, when its sovereign functions will cease.

From the seat of war in Denmark we have further accounts, except that the Danes have assumed the offensive, and at present no probability exists of a speedy termination of hostilities. A strong Russian squadron is hovering about the Prussian coasts in the Baltic; and unless wiser counsel prevails in Germany, we fear that the present partial contest in Schleswig, will be only the forerunner of greater and more serious warfare.

There are reports from Spain that Narvez is about to retire from power, and that General O'Donnell and M. Mor will form a new ministry. It is said the Queen is inscient. M. Isturiz left London for Madrid on Thursday evening, Count Mirasole having preceded him several days without having succeeded in his mission. The report is very current in London, that M. Isturiz has had a civil notification from Lord Palmerston that his presence at the court of St. James could be dispensed with. The affairs of the Spanish Legation are left in the hands of secretaries. Portugal is quiet; Costa Cabral and his party have the chambers entirely under their control.

FRANCE.

They who have counted upon the permanency of the French Republic, and that free representation principles had taken root in the hearts of the French people, will read our present number with feelings of as much bitter disappointment, as those we ourselves experience in recording another instance of the extraordinary versatility of our neighbours. A re-action has taken place in Paris; a spontaneous revulsion of opinion has shown itself in some of the provinces, but it is re-action not tending to ultra-Republicanism or even monarchy, but in favour of imperial despotism, and personified in one of its most flagrant forms,—the twice before rejected Pretender to the throne of France, Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

At the publication of our last number the precise result of the elections had not reached us. We said that Causidiere and Thiers were elected, and that Louis Bonaparte had some chance of success. Our continental

news will show the exact results. It will be seen the most objectionable persons to the Government have been elected: ultra democrats and communists; and, to the astonishment of the many, but we confess not ourselves, Louis Bonaparte stood seventh on the Paris poll, and was returned by three other departments, in some places at the head of the poll, and in almost all cases, in a very favourable position. It seems that in Paris even he was not started as a candidate until the day previous to the election, and then in such an ambiguous and unauthorised manner, that no one knew really whether he was candidate or not. His name was not included in the ordinary lists, and the clubs made no open efforts to support him;—and yet in spite of all these disadvantages, he has been elected: the peasants in the provinces rushed by thousands to place his name in the urn, and in short, he has roused a feeling throughout France which must be put down, and put down effectually, or all the hopes of a Republic must speedily be overthrown. As soon as the Government perceived this most unexpected re-action, evidenced most incontrovertibly by the ballot and universal suffrage, they assembled instantly, Paris was filled with troops; and it is said that now there are not fewer than 100,000 troops of the line in the French capital. At 7 o'clock have taken place every night this week, in spite of the new law. On Saturday night about 2000 persons were hemmed in by the troops and carried off prisoners to the Prefecture. Amongst them were English, Americans and it is said even women in disguise; in short, the raffle and generale have been beaten every day, and the confusion and excitement have been greater than ever. We must state, that whether under the pressure of apprehension or patriotism, the National Assembly displayed at first a noble feeling. The most eloquent denunciations of all tyrants and dictatorships, seen clearly in the perspective, burst from many members; but Cavaignac, in a brief speech, which will go down to posterity, spoke as follows:—

'Since an opportunity offers itself,' continued, he, 'I will speak my mind. I have no intention of directing an accusation against any of my fellow citizens, nor have I any right to question the innocence of the man whose name is so unfortunately put forward in this way; but I cannot help delivering over to public execration whoever shall lay a sacrilegious hand on the public liberties.' This was spoken with much energy, and the Assembly rose, with cries of 'Vive la Republique.' When the enthusiasm had subsided, General Cavaignac resumed 'Honour and glory to the citizen faithful to his duties, who devotes his blood, fortune, talent and intellectual faculties to the happiness and service of his country, but shame and woe to him who would dare to speculate on the difficulties of the times and the sufferings of his native land, and who would turn a glorious name to the account of his personal ambition.' These sentiments were received with unanimous cries of 'Vive la Republique.' Several members exclaimed, 'No reaction!' 'We reject pretensions of every description!' 'We neither desire royalty, imperial despotism, nor military dictatorship!' 'It is an imposture, invented to injure citizen Louis Bonaparte!' &c.

But how stands the popular feeling out of doors? It is evidently divided: The cries of 'Vive la Republique' are answered, and sometimes drowned in shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur' 'Vive Bonaparte.' On Monday when the news was circulated that the impudent adventurer, Louis Napoleon had actually arrived in Paris and was about to take his seat, the crowds assembled were very great. The contagion has, we feel sure, spread to some of the troops, and certainly, a large portion of the national guards, and cries of 'Vive Napoleon' have come from more than one regiment. On that day a sort of vote of confidence was proposed to the Executive, taken upon the question of an allowance of 100,000 francs per month for the expenses of the Executive, partly in fact, secret service money. Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale as ashes, and demanded the instant passing of a decree keeping in force the law of 1832 against Napoleon Bonaparte. Whilst he was speaking a shot was fired outside the building, and shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur' were heard. Lamartine sat down overwhelmed. One of the national guard had been shot in the stomach. This incident, whether accidental or pre-arranged, Lamartine adroitly converted to his purpose by declaring that the first blood which had been shed in the cause of despotism, and not by the Republic; and the decree was sanctioned by general acclamation. In the uproar it was scarcely possible to discover whether the decree had actually passed, but from the reports it seems to have been a simple declaration pretended to be drawn up on the spur of the moment, but really prepared beforehand, reciting the crimes of Louis Napoleon against France, and declaring that the law of 1832 shall be executed against him until such time as the National Assembly shall declare otherwise. Finally, the Assembly voted the money required by a majority of 569 to 112. Amongst the people it cannot be concealed that there is a morbid feeling in favour of the Bonapartes, which time has not extinguished. A body of national guards set off to Boulogne instantly in order, it is supposed, to welcome Louis Napoleon to the shores of France. They even were going on board a vessel, under the pretence of a sea excursion, but the mayor put a stop to their proceedings. In spite of the vote of the National Assembly, the people declare that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat. No doubt gold has been circulated amongst the populace to a great extent. But if the national

guards falter in their allegiance, what hope can be entertained of the regular troops remaining firm. It is indeed, a critical moment for the Republic. Lamartine is a man of peace, wholly unequal to cope with an emergency like this. We look to Cavaignac as almost the only man who can save France from anarchy. Firmness without the smallest mistaken lenity, can alone preserve the Republic. But supposing Cavaignac displays all the known energies of his character, and a considerable majority of the National Assembly second him, it yet remains to be seen how far the people will show their attachment to the Republic, and support or punish the traitor, whose designs are so notorious that no one entertains a doubt of them for an instant.

Such was the position of affairs in Paris on Tuesday. The excitement of the people in favour of Louis Napoleon was increasing hourly. Barricades were even attempted, and it was only by the overwhelming force of the military in every part of the city that a general conflict was avoided. Our readers will scarcely be prepared to hear after all this, that on the evening of Tuesday the National Assembly, by a large majority, nullified their vote of the previous day, when they confirmed the exile of Louis Napoleon, and now revoked it, and declared that he should be admitted as a member of the National Assembly. Ledru Rollin opposed this proceeding; but the majority prevailed, and thus the door is opened for a civil war. It is said that Ledru-Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example. But who can tell one hour before another what will happen next. It is said that a triumvirate of Marrast, Billault and Cavaignac is being formed, but this is mere conjecture. It plainly appears that the Paris mob is still absolute by its indirect pressure on the Assembly, and that its tendencies are not Republican but towards despotism. At Arcennes a proclamation has been issued calling upon the people to rush to arms and place Louis Napoleon on the throne. However, before it comes to that, there will be a struggle for supremacy between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. Thiers, Odillon B. rot, Berryer, and Davigier de Hauranne voted in favour of Louis Napoleon. On Wednesday Paris was quiet the people had triumphed. Louis Napoleon was expected hourly in Paris to take his seat. He will affect humility, and buy golden opinions from all men. With the most ordinary prudence and caution the high road to imperial power is straight open before him, and in that case the splendid pageant of a French Republic will dissolve.

And, like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind.

INDIA.

The Morning Herald of the 10th inst., reported the news of a revolt of the Sikhs, and that a massacre of British troops had taken place at Lahore. More authentic, but still very confused accounts have since reached us. By the Semiramis steamer which brought Sir G. R. Clerk to Suez. We have a supplemental mail, which left Bombay on the 7th of May. At the city of Lahore everything is quiet, and the British authority maintained; but it is Moultan, a subordinate government to Lahore, where the events alluded to have occurred. From the various private letters we collect that the Dewan of Moultan, Moolraj, having embarked in some intrigues, probably with a view to throw off the allegiance, was superseded, and set himself up in authority. With a force of ten thousand men and one of the strongest Fortresses in India, he will probably occasion us some trouble. It appears that our troops, consisting of about five hundred men, came to blows, and Captains Anderson and Vans Agnew were cut down; Anderson is reported to be killed. Detachments of the Maharajah's troops have been despatched from Lahore, and His Majesty's 10th, 5th, 73d, and 50th native infantry. Wheeler's horse, Campbell's troop, horse artillery, and Austria's battery are ordered to march to Moultan, under the command of brigadier Campbell. Captain Vans Agnew is shut up in a 'gurdere,' with his five hundred men, and great fears are entertained for his safety. The latest date from Moultan is the 21st, from Lahore to the 25th of April. The next mail from India, which is due on the 20th instant, is looked for with great anxiety.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.—The Milan Gazette of 3rd, announces that Gioberti having asked the holy father whether he would go to Milan, to place the iron crown on the head of Charles Albert the Pope answered, he would gladly do it, if it would be conducive to the peace and the prosperity of Italy.

NAPLES.—Letters from Naples to the 4th of June state that all continued quiet, but there were indications that this was but a temporary state. The Republican party were evidently only waiting a favourable opportunity for another struggle, while the troops and Mazzoni, flushed by success, and with an eager appetite for further plunder, were doing their best to provoke such an event by insolence. The King and the Government were in utter perplexity; another change of ministers was talked of and the meeting of Parliament, on the 1st of July, was considered wholly impossible, as the people pay no attention to the elections, and the Calabrese are determined not to send any other than the violent representatives whom they chose before the 15th of May. Under these circumstances, no one could judge of the probable course of events even for 24 hours, and business was entirely crippled.

It is said that the Sicilian crown has been